



Enabling poor rural people
to overcome poverty

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THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

**ON-FARM IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE OLDLANDS
(IFAD LOAN NO. 701-EG AND GRANT 1159-EG)**

SUPERVISION MISSION – 10-23 APRIL 2012

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
ON-FARM IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN
THE OLDLANDS (OFIDO)
(IFAD LOAN – No. 801-EG and GRANT No. 1159-EG)
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|--|
| AERI | Agricultural Engineering Research Institute |
| CDAs | Community Development Associations |
| CDIS | Central Department for Irrigation Services |
| DA | designated account |
| EALIP | Executive Authority for Land Improvement Projects |
| Fd | feddan (4200 m ²) |
| GOE | Government of Egypt |
| GPCU | Governorate Project Coordination Unit |
| GIZ | German Technical Cooperation |
| IAS | Irrigation Advisory Service |
| IIS | Irrigation Improvement Sector |
| MAs | marketing associations |
| MALR | Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation |
| MOPIC | Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation |
| MWRI | Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation |
| NPCU | National Project Coordination Unit |
| PA | project account |
| PBDAC | Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit |
| PIM | Project Implementation Manual |
| RIMS | Results and Impact Management System |
| SEDO | Small Enterprise Development Organization |
| SFD | Social Fund for Development |
| SLA | subsidiary loan agreement |
| TOR | terms of reference |
| UERDP | Upper Egypt Rural Development Project |
| WNRDP | West Nubaria Rural Development Project |
| WUAs | water users' associations |
| WUOs | water user's organizations |

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A. Introduction

1. An IFAD mission¹ visited Egypt, from 10-23 April 2012 to supervise implementation of the On-Farm Irrigation Development Project in the Oldlands (OFIDO). The mission was to: (a) review the physical and financial progress of the project, (b) identify bottlenecks hindering its smooth implementation, and make recommendations to address them in a timely manner.

2. In Cairo, the mission met with His Excellency Engineer Mohammad Reda Ismail, the Minister and key officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI); Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), Social Fund for Development (SFD), Executive Authority for Land Improvement Projects (EALIP) and worked with the OFIDO National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU). The mission also met with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

3. In Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira Governorates the mission visited EALIP workshops and the on-going marwas' improvement works and discussed implementation arrangements with the EALIP engineers, technicians, the supervising staff, and beneficiary farmers. In Qena, the mission paid a courtesy visit to HE the Governor and held discussions with the Departments of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Project Governorates in Upper Egypt and visited the command area of Qeft Canal selected for irrigation improvement by the Project and interviewed potential beneficiary farmers. See Appendix 1 for the complete list of persons met and places visited by the mission.

4. The Aide Memoire was discussed and agreed upon in a wrap up meeting held in the MOPIC on Sunday, 22 April 2012. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Mohammed Rashed, Director General for Cooperation with Regional Financing Organizations and attended by the representatives of the MALR; SFD; National Project Coordinator and key NPCU staff; IFAD County Programme Manager (CPM); and mission members.

5. The mission wishes to extend its sincere thanks to H.E. the Minister and officials of MALR, SFD, and other project implementing partners for their assistance and support. Special thanks are due to Dr. Samir M. Abo Soliman, National Project Coordinator, and NPCU staff for their assistance in organizing the mission's programme and providing logistical support. The mission's conclusions and recommendations are subject to confirmation by the IFAD management.

6. **Background.** The primary objective of the OFIDO project is to improve the livelihoods of some 40,000 rural poor living in selected irrigation command areas in five governorates (Kafr el Sheikh, Beheira, Qena, Assiut and Sohag) through four main

1 Parviz Hekmat, (Irrigation Engineer) Mission Leader, Ms. Dina Saleh, Portfolio Advisor, IFAD/ Near East and North Africa Division (NEN), Ms Tamara Nicodeme, Marketing, IFAD/NEN; Ms Lourdes Lim, Programme Assistant (IFAD/NEN); Mr. Mohamed Hebara, Country Programme Officer, IFAD/NEN. In all the field visits, the mission was accompanied by the National Project Coordinator and the Head of the Central Department of Agricultural Extension Services. Mr. Abdelhamid Abdouli, Country Programme Manager for Egypt, (IFAD/NEN), organized the mission and participated in the mission work full time and attended the wrap-up meeting.

components: (i) irrigation and water management; (ii) agriculture competitiveness enhancement; (iii) rural enterprise and micro finance development; and (vi) project coordination and management.

7. The total project cost is estimated at US\$72.2 million, financed by a loan of US\$47.0 million, and a regular grant of US\$1.0 million from IFAD. The Government finances the equivalent of US\$15.2 million and the remaining US\$8.8 million is expected to be financed by the beneficiaries. The Financing Agreement was signed on 16 February 2010 and the project launch workshop was held between 18 November and 3 December 2010. The Project Completion Date is 31 March 2018.

8. The Project is the first being implemented as part of the National Programme for On-Farm Irrigation Improvement in the Oldlands. Under this Programme, other similar projects with funding from the Government and other international donor agencies are in various stages of design and development.

B. Overall Assessment of Project Implementation Progress

9. As of 31 March 2012, the disbursements from IFAD loan and grant amounted to US\$0.944 million, while the Government has maintained its trend of contributing timely and generously to support project operations. Total Government contribution for FY 2011/12 amounted to approximately US\$5.2 million.

10. The legal instrument for proper implementation of the project and mechanism for coordination of its activities among various ministries, national stakeholders, and international donor agencies are in place. Almost all of the required cooperation protocols with the project implementing partners have been concluded. A National Project Coordinator has been appointed and core project staffs are in place, but some key management positions remain vacant and establishment of project coordination units at the governorate level are lagging behind.

11. Overall, implementation of the on farm irrigation improvement, particularly in the Delta governorates is making good progress, while other project interventions have progressed slower than expectations, partly due to the special circumstances prevailing in the country following the recent popular uprising and the fundamental changes taking place in the Government administration that were beyond project management control.

12. SFD through Small Enterprise Development Organization (SEDO) has already undertaken negotiations with three banks and has selected the Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit (PBDAC). The contract has been prepared, and it is expected to be signed by the end of May 2012.

c. Outputs and Outcomes

Irrigation and Water Management²

13. The Project is designed for Rehabilitation and Development of On-farm Irrigation Systems of 25,500 feddans in the five governorates of Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira (12,000 feddan) in the Delta, and Assiut, Sohag and Qena in Upper Egypt (13,500 feddan), benefiting some 25,500 farm families.

14. **In Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira Governorates**, based on the protocol of collaboration between the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) and MALR; the Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management Project (III-MP) will provide

² See Annex I for details

pipes for marwa improvement. The irrigation systems of these areas at mesqa level have recently been improved and are in good working conditions, or are under improvement, and the medium and low voltage electricity grids are being installed with III-MP financing. The benefiting farmers, consistent with the project target group, were reported to be holding an average of 3 feddans and are organized in branch canal and mesqa water user organizations. Under these circumstances, with the available funding the project would increase its coverage from 12,000 to 28,000 feddans.

15. The marwa improvement works has started by EALIP and others (see para 55) and the Agricultural Engineering Research Institute (AERI) is selected for engineering supervision, quality and cost control. III-MP has delivered over 400 kilometres of PVC pipes, equivalent to about 75% of the pipes required for installation of marwas in the two governorates of Kafr el Sheik and Beheira, but installation of electricity grids are behind schedule. The marwa improvement works are in progress in both governorates.

| Recommendations | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| Provide site supervision and inspection of marwa improvement works by AENRI as planned to examine the quality of the installed pipelines and ancillary facilities and certify the quantity of works carried out. | NPCU/ GPCU | Immediate |
| Establish marwa committees to work in harmony with WUOs and provision of training for their leaders and members. | GPCU | Immediate |
| Harmonize the plan for marwa improvement works with the progress of electricity grid installation and supply of electricity to the area. | NPCU/ GPCU | Immediate |

16. **In Upper Egypt**, the irrigation command areas selected for on farm improvement cover some 12,920 feddans in Qena (4,600 feddan), Assiut (4,000 feddan) and Sohag (4,320 feddan). Preparation of planning and design documents for rehabilitation branch canals, which will be funded by the Government, is being carried out by the Irrigation Sector of the MWRI. The NPCU has signed a protocol with Central Department for Irrigation Services (CDIS) of the MWRI to form and train water users organizations (WUOs) at each branch canal. Mesqa and marwa improvement works and formation of mesqa WUOs are being carried out by the Irrigation Improvement Sector (IIS) through its Irrigation Advisory Service (IAS) under a protocol signed with NPCU.

17. Given that the overall project target of on farm improvement areas has increased from the original 25,500 feddan at the project design to over 41,000 feddan, care should be taken to ensure that the budgeted amount is sufficient for the planned activities in the command areas selected. It is recommended that a rapid technical evaluation of the command areas selected to ensure that the scope of work and investment costs are consistent with the available funding, before getting more involved in these selected command areas.

| Recommendations | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| Rapid technical evaluation and cost estimate of on farm irrigation rehabilitation works of the command areas selected in upper Egypt Governorates | NPCU/ IIS | Immediate |
| Formation and training of Branch Canal WUOs | CDSI/ GPCU | Immediate |
| Formation of mesqa WUOs | NPCU/ GPCU/IAS | Immediate |

Agriculture Competitiveness Enhancement

18. The main objective of this component is to provide technical assistance to farmers of the Marketing Associations (MAs) in commercial agriculture upon their demand aiming

at improving water use and maximizing farm income. This demand- driven intervention will support participatory research/extension approach and on-farm farming systems.

19. Three protocols have already been established between the project and MALR represented by (i) Agriculture Extension Sector; (ii) Economic Affairs Sector; and (iii) Agricultural Services and Follow up Sector, to guide, supervise and implement this component. This is a good response to the recommendation of the last supervision and implementation support mission aide memoire. In addition, a number of brochures and training proposals have been developed by the project staff.

20. **Implementing Team.** The project implements this component relying on MALR senior staff, experienced and with good connections with relevant stakeholders. This undoubtedly will bring good benefits for the project; however those staff, par excellence represent the conventional top-down approach which largely attributable to difficulties in addressing small farmer's needs. Thus it is recommended that the project would consider adding to the team younger and dynamic staff members (one in the NPCU and one in each governorate) with good experience in participatory approaches and capacity of linking small farmers to the private sector for a better transfer of technology and know-how. These new members should be full-time dedicated to OFIDO with clear terms of reference so as to make a good leap forward in this component.

21. **Knowledge Sharing.** There are a lot of successes stories emerging from other IFAD projects such as West Nubaria Rural Development Project (WNRDP) and Upper Egypt Rural Development Project (UERDP). It is recommended for OFIDO to make use of such available knowledge and experience in particular with regard to creating linkage with the private sector and exporters so as to improve competitiveness and add value to the agricultural products. OFIDO Team is to organize field visits to those projects and also invite counterpart teams of those projects to give presentations on success stories and to exchange ideas and experiences.

22. **Support to Marketing Associations and MSEs.** This project sub-component is the key for encouraging and assisting rural smallholders to form specific commodities' MAs. As indicated in the OFIDO project document, the project would assist these MAs in the following: (i) establishing market linkages with private sector; (ii) performing analyses of the commodity-specific value chains, and identifying and addressing the emerging obstacles; (iii) providing training and financial services; (iv) providing technical advisory services; (v) encouraging joint investments; (vi) disseminating marketing information; and (vii) encouraging collective purchase of inputs.

23. To-date progress in implementing this subcomponent has been limited, although some preparatory work has been undertaken, especially in the Governorates of Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira.

24. A field survey was concluded in February 2012, within the project's irrigation command area, in the 5 project governorates (some 14 districts and 44 villages); the study found, among others, the existence of 2 MAs in Beheira and Qena. The project has already started supporting existing MAs (11) in Sohag, and is in the process of establishing a new one in the same governorate. Furthermore, a training assessment was conducted by the Extension Services at MALR, based on which a preliminary training programme was developed, and prepared for the diverse range of project's beneficiary groups. Concerning MAs, the preliminary plan indicates that 5 courses/meetings (1-day courses) will be organized, and would target a total of 100 MAs.

25. Within the NPCU current staffing, the appointment of a Marketing Specialist appears to be extremely crucial for the implementation of the marketing-related activities foreseen by the project (with the primary target of reaching 104 MAs, through strengthening already existing associations, and/or establishing new ones by project

end). The Marketing Specialist would have to work with the NPCU and in close collaboration with SFD/SEDO and with the EDSPs supporting MAs at governorate levels, to ensure that all activities (indicated above) – and especially those establishing linkages with the private sector – are undertaken in a timely manner. In this context, the mission and Project Director agreed that IFAD would provide an outline of the Terms of Reference for the Marketing Specialist, and would assist in the selection process.

26. Ensuring the private sector's engagement already from the project's first phases is important to ascertain that all activities undertaken by the project to establish and strengthen MAs result in smallholders' improved access to markets. The engagement with the private sector should also play a key role in determining the type of extension required by smallholders to meet the market needs. In fact, while fluctuations in demand for commodities and prices, and more in general market signals, are not usually easy to read and foresee the strengthened linkage with private companies through vertical coordination could help farmers more efficiently and effectively react to changes in market demands. This coordination could, for instance, be realized through contractual farming arrangements, similar to the ones currently promoted by another IFAD-supported project in Egypt, the West Nubaria Rural Development Project.

27. Other donor organizations are currently working with SFD, such as African Development Bank through the Rural Income and Economic Enhancement Project, which targets some of the governorates targeted by OFIDO (such as Assiut and Sohag), and is also supporting some similar activities. It is recommended to enhance synergies to leverage on on-going experiences and activities by other donors.

28. Another IFAD-supported project, the UERDP, is also undertaking similar MA-support activities in the governorates of Qena and Assiut. It is important to ensure synergies where possible; in fact, during the mission it was decided that MAs supported by UERDP, but located in the irrigation command area under OFIDO, which may also benefit from the irrigation and water management component, will be supported by OFIDO. On the other hand, it is important to avoid duplication of efforts/activities (e.g. training) between the two projects in the same target areas.

29. The following actions (with close IFAD and SFD implementation support) capture the recommendations by the mission, which are formulated to ensure smooth implementation of the project's marketing-related activities.

| Recommendations | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| Recruit a Marketing Specialist to coordinate marketing activities, and ensure improved linkages with the private sector, relevance of the extension activities to be supported by the project, and coordination with other related activities undertaken by EDSPs, SFD, and SEDO. | NPCU | Immediate |
| IFAD to provide an outline of the Terms of Reference for the Marketing Specialist, and to assist in the selection process. | IFAD | As soon as possible |
| Ensure involvement of the private sector and explore their potential engagement with MAs, possibly through the organization of a workshop. | NPCU/SEDO/EDSPs | Immediate |
| Ensure synergies with other donors collaborating with SFD in OFIDO's target area, especially with those projects undertaking similar activities. | NPCU/GPCU/SFD | Immediate |
| Capitalize on potential synergies with other IFAD-supported projects in the area (such as UERDP), and also avoid duplication of efforts (such as in the field of extension and training). | NPCU/GPCU | Immediate |

Rural Enterprise and Micro Finance Development

30. Implementation Achievements. The component is to provide necessary finance, capacity building and business advisory services for on and off farm micro and small enterprises to the rural households and their associations in project villages associated with the command areas. Implementation of the component is lagging behind. This delay is due to the disruption caused by the unstable and fluid situation in the country in 2011. These delays were also hindered by the selection in irrigation command areas, which was finalized recently and received by SFD on 18 April 2012. So far, the project achieved the following: (i) signing of the subsidiary loan agreement (SLA) between the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) and SFD by which MOPIC on-lends to SFD the proceeds of the IFAD loan intended for the co-financing of the Rural Enterprise and micro finance development component. The terms and conditions of the SLA have been found acceptable by IFAD; (ii) signing of the protocol for the cooperation between the NPCU and the SFD; and (iii) the completion of the baseline survey on the agricultural cooperatives and community development associations (CDAs) in the project area. The baseline survey covered 44 villages (4 in Assiut, 3 in Sohag, 6 in Qena, 13 in Kafr el Sheikh and 18 in Beheira). The survey covered the following: (i) 73 agricultural cooperatives engaged in rural finance, land reclamation, marketing, livestock development and agricultural mechanisation; and (ii) 167 CDA engaged in community development, rural finance and marketing.

31. SFD has been contacting their regional offices to provide orientation and support to potentially interested NGOs in preparing the proposals. These NGOs are working in the project command area. MFIs are still in the process of receiving proposals, which will then be evaluated by SFD.

| Recommendations | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
| Speed up the provision of demand-driven micro finance loans to the target group through financial intermediaries such as CDAs, Agricultural Cooperatives, using SFD's standard operational policies, practices, and procedures. | Micro Finance Sector of SFD | Initiation of lending immediately. |
| Speed up the provision of demand-driven small and medium loans to SMEs either directly by SEDO or through banks which have established credit facilities with SEDO, using SFD's standard operational policies, practices and procedures. Without jeopardising the adoption of "best practices", SEDO should give priority to SMEs investments along the value chain, such as: supply and maintenance of irrigation equipment; irrigation system repair and maintenance, supply of pumps, spare parts and repairs; storage facilities; feed mills; horticultural packaging and pre-cooling facilities, milk processing facilities and others. | SEDO of SFD. | Initiation of lending activities immediately. |
| Credit needs for the targeted project's clients in the Governorates of Qena and Assiut should be covered by SFD under UERDP through special arrangements among UERDP, OFIDO and SFD to ascertain credit needs for OFIDO clients in these two governorates are covered on priority basis by UERDP (i.e. households in the project's irrigation command areas and their associated villages). The credit needs for the target group in the governorates of Sohag, Beheira and Kafr el Sheikh should be covered by SFD under OFIDO. | UERDP, OFIDO and SFD | Initiation of lending activities immediately. |
| In order to avoid overlapping and to secure maximum benefits and efficiency, there is need coordinate activities financed by IFAD and other donors in project area. | SFD and NPCUs of OFIDO and UERDP | Continuing |

d. Project Implementation Progress

32. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation is the Lead Project Agency with overall responsibility for the Project. Organs of the project include (i) a high ranking Project Steering Committee (PSC); (ii) a National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU); and (iii) a small Project Coordination Unit at each project governorate.

33. The PSC is established and has met four times since its establishment. The NPCU is also formed and a National Project Coordinator is appointed by the Minister of the MALR. However, the positions of the Project Manager and the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer that were vacated six month ago are currently vacant. The Governorate Project Coordination Units are being formed and are in various stages of establishment. The chain of events in Egypt has highly affected the staffing, in particular the M&E Unit.

34. **M&E System Performance.** The M&E officer and other staff who received orientation on M&E and RIMS at the project start-up have either been removed from their position or transferred to other governmental agency. The absence of the M&E officer has created a discontinuity in the efforts to establish the M&E system for the project and collection of the required data. IFAD procedures require the project to report on RIMS indicators annually. In order to enable the project to provide a meaningful data, it is a must that an M&E officer is appointed/recruited as soon as possible.

35. **Baseline Survey.** RIMS baseline survey has been completed and the results have been reported to the project and IFAD. The data collected should be incorporated in the M&E system as defined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM), once the M&E system is in place. RIMS first and second level indicators should also be included to facilitate extraction of data required for the IFAD annual RIMS reporting.

36. **Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB).** As per the Financing Agreement, the fiscal year for the project is from 1 July to 30 June. There is a need to move from calendar year to fiscal year (FY). In order to allow this change, NPCU has submitted to the mission a six month transition work plan and budget from 1 January to 30 June 2012, which was found to be acceptable. The NPCU is now expected to prepare the 2012/13 AWPB, and send it to IFAD for 'no objection' by end of May 2012.

37. **Progress Report.** The progress report submitted to the mission was not consistent with the approved preparation guidelines reflected in the approved Project Implementation Manual.

38. **Project Implementation Manual.** There have been substantial changes in the project implementation arrangements since its preparation as a part of Project Design Document. Provisions for revision of the Manual should be made under the 2012/13 AWPB, for the project to hire services of a qualified consultant to introduce the changes and submit the revised document for IFAD 'no objection'.

| Recommendations | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|--|----------------|---------------------|
| Appoint/recruit a qualified Project Manager. | NPCU | Immediately |
| Appoint/recruit qualified Governorate Project Coordinators. | NPCU | Immediately |
| Appoint/ recruit qualified full time project staff and fill staffing gaps as per PIM. | NPCU | Immediately |
| Recruit consultant and/or service providers to put in place a sound M&E system and provide training on M&E and preparation of progress and annual reports. | NPCU | Immediately |
| Establish Governorate Project Coordination Units (GPCUs). | NPCU | As soon as possible |

| Recommendations | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|--|----------------|--|
| Project launch workshops | NPCU/GPCU | Upper Egypt: 15 July 2012 Delta: End of June 2012 |
| Preparation of Progress Report | NPCU | February & Sept each year |
| 2012/13 AWPB to be submitted for IFAD 'no objection' consistent with FY. Liaise with other on-going projects to avoid overlapping of activities. | NPCU | 31 May 2012 |
| Revision of Project Implementation Manual. | N PCU | 30 September 2012 |

Ε. Fiduciary Aspects

39. The Project was approved on 17 December 2009; the Financing Agreement signed on 16 February 2010, and entered into force in July 2010 following Parliament Ratification in June of the same year. The Project, scheduled for completion on 31 March 2018, has been operational for 21 months or 22% of its 93-month implementation period. The start-up workshop took place in November 2010 and the first disbursement for the Initial Deposit of US\$1.5 million was processed with value date 21 March 2011 to finance eligible expenditures under categories stipulated in the Financing Agreement. As of 15 April 2012, SDR 0.944 million of the IFAD loan (801-EG) has been disbursed, accounting for 3.19% of the IFAD loan amount of SDR 29.6 million.

40. In the last year, the project has suffered major set-backs as a result of the political crisis that the country experienced in 2011; the changes in Government has deferred the normal start-up of OFIDO in particular, the timely administrative set up which was way beyond the control of the project management. Matched against the Project Disbursement Profile (PDP), the disbursement rate is 13% while the disbursement factor in terms of implementation maturity is 0.1 indicating that financial performance is significantly behind schedule.

41. The IFAD Grant (1159-EG) in the amount of SDR 630,000 is intended to finance National Technical Assistance, Consulting Services and Training for building capacities of communities and national partners such as financial intermediaries. To date, US\$ 118,000 (SDR 74,272.70 equivalent) was disbursed as a first advance against the 2011 AWPB.

Financial Management

42. **Staffing.** The NPCU is within the MALR and is overall responsible for the nationwide National Programme for On-Farm Irrigation Improvement in the Oldlands which coordinates related activities of various international donor agencies and national partners. The unit is staffed with administrators, accountants, clerks, procurement officers and irrigation engineers, all necessary profiles for the implementation of the project. At present, those seconded to OFIDO NPCU include 2-Financial Officers (1 for local counterpart funds), 4-Accountants, and 1-Procurement Officer. However, they are not all dedicated full-time to the project as they are shared with the other multi-donor portfolio administered by the same department.

43. While this marks an important step forward, it is necessary for the NPCU to complete the recruitment of all key staff as foreseen in the financing agreement and subsequently recommended by IFAD missions. IFAD will provide support in developing the TORs and in reviewing resumes of appointable staff. At the same time, the mission realises that intensive implementation support and capacity building will be essential in the coming months to equip the staff – whom, while experienced in implementing National Projects, are not familiar with IFAD financed projects - with the necessary skills

and knowledge to better carry out their functions in accordance with IFAD procedures and reporting requirements. In this regards, it would be necessary to assess the competencies of the selected staff and identify corresponding training opportunities. As a first and rapid response to addressing this gap, the NPCU is strongly encouraged to consult closely with the Financial Management & Procurement team of the IFAD-financed WNRDP who have acquired experience over many years.

44. **Accounting System.** The NPCU has procured through Counterpart funds, an accounting software "COMSYS", which is based on Visual Basic language/ SQL database which will operate under a LAN set-up; its customisation is underway and when finalised, it is expected to generate reports in the formats requested by IFAD, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture. The mission held discussions with the consultant developing the system and emphasised the importance for ensuring the classification by category, component and sources of financing. In addition, the consultant will try to customise the reporting by which the system can also produce withdrawal applications. The Financial team of the NPCU are encouraged to liaise with the Financial team of the WNRDP IFAD financed Project during this phase. The internal controls which includes the security designations have not yet been established since the programme is still under customisation. This will be done once the user levels are established to ensure that permission rights are appropriately assigned for data integrity and system security.

45. **Internal Controls.** At present, all payments are processed by the Financial Officers of OFIDO and jointly approved by the NPCU Executive Director and the Head of the Central Directorate of Financial Affairs in the MALR. In addition, as required by Law, a Financial Controller from the Ministry of Finance is stationed in each Ministry to sign-off each transaction before checks can be issued. All transactions are further subject to a monthly and quarterly ex-post review by a Government Auditor from the Central Audit Organisation. In addition, a Controller from the Ministry of Finance prepares the annual reconciliation of accounts based on the recommendations of the Central Audit Organisation during their periodic reviews. Finally, all these are subject to the annual audit from the Central Audit Organisation and IFAD External Audit

46. **Designated Accounts (DA).** As provided for in the Letter to the Borrower, the Borrower has opened in the Central Bank of Egypt, two DAs for each of the IFAD loan and grant. However, these accounts are held in EGP and not in USD, with the Central Bank of Egypt converting IFAD receipts to local currency immediately upon receipt. Bearing in mind that the Initial Deposit was in USD, should the DAs continue to be maintained in EGP, the reconciliation of the Special Account will become complicated and open to exchange rate discrepancies. It was agreed with the mission that 2 new accounts would be immediately opened and designated in USD to receive loan/grant proceeds. The existing accounts in EGP will operate as the project accounts. It was noted that in the LTB, the provisions for advance modality allow for both revolving fund and imprest account whereas the advance facility has been set up on an imprest basis; this discrepancy should be clarified in a revised LTB. The designated signatories authorised to jointly operate this account are the NPCU Executive Director and the Head of the Central Directorate of Financial Affairs in the MALR.

47. The mission undertook an exercise of reconciliation of the Loan DA (as of 31 March 2012), and the reconciled closing balance is US\$1,246,779.06. Transactions out of this account to date include a check for US\$253,185.92 in favor of EALIP, contracted for the marwa improvement works under Force Account. The grant DA (as of 31 March 2012) has a reconciled closing balance of US\$113,347.03. A total of US\$4,617.95 (4 checks) for national consulting services for farmers training, planning and design, has been expended.

48. **Project Account (PA).** In accordance with the Financing Agreement, 2 PAs shall be opened, one for the Loan and one for the Grant for project operations while a separate PA for the revolving fund will be opened for SFD. Apart from the DAs mentioned above, the PAs in local currency (EGP) to facilitate project operations have not been opened. At present, transfers from the DA are deposited in an account of the Extension Department at Agricultural Research Center (also under the MALR) and mixed with other funds. The project should desist from this practice as IFAD requires that funds for the purposes of financing OFIDO be accounted for separately.

49. **Disbursement.** At the time of the mission, only the initial advances (aforementioned) had been disbursed from the respective loan and grant accounts.

50. **Counterpart funds.** Availability of counterpart funds has not been a problem in the Egypt Portfolio. The Government approves annually its contributions to the project based on the AWPB submitted by the NPCU and overall funds availability. The Government financing covers taxes, cost-sharing in investment costs, a large portion of the training costs financed through the Grant and all recurrent costs. Counterpart funding to OFIDO in FY 2011-12 amounts to a generous EGP 31.3 million (US\$5.2 million equivalent). The Government of Egypt's support through timely and continual flow of counterpart funds is highly appreciated.

51. **Beneficiaries Contributions.** As foreseen in project design, beneficiaries are expected to contribute towards rehabilitation and development of on-farm irrigation systems for an amount of US\$8.81million. Once the activities commence, the project will be expected to quantify the beneficiary contributions towards this component. The NPCU staff will keep track of the beneficiary contributions and this will be reported in the accounting system.

52. **Financing Agreement Covenants.** For those due, the NPCU has complied with the covenants with the exception of the staffing requirements and opening of the Project Accounts. More details on the status of implementation and compliance with the financing agreement covenants can be found in Appendix 4.

53. **Procurement.** A large part of the procurement carried out to date has been financed through Counterpart funds applying National Procurement Procedures (Public Procurement Law 89 of 1998). 16 procurement actions for a total of EGP 8.3million have been financed from Counterpart funds. As at 31 March 2012, four procurement actions mainly for consulting services (auditor and 3 national consultants) have been concluded and financed by the IFAD loan. The procurement methods applied have been limited competitive bidding and national shopping as per national procedures.

54. The mission reviewed the tender documents for the heavy-duty photocopier and related bid evaluation report (prepared in the IFAD recommended format) and found these satisfactory. IFAD No-Objection is herewith provided to award the contract to the Egyptian Co. for Administration and Engineering Document Services for an amount not to exceed EGP 59,650. Furthermore, it is understood that the procurement for project vehicles will be re-tendered since the bids received were found to be technically non-responsive.

55. As foreseen in the Design, the on-farm irrigation improvement (marwa improvement works) would be carried out through Force Account. The mission was informed that to obtain efficiency of gains and promote community participation within the rural context, the project has opted for a combination of procurement methods, which include: (i) national shopping for small contractors to install pipelines and cover them with sand as required together with the beneficiary farmers; (ii) national shopping for supply of different materials required for marwa improvement such as: air valves, PVC wires, sand, gravel, cement, and reinforced steel required for manufacturing of the

distribution boxes, etc.; (iii) force account through EALIP to procure needed materials and manufacture distribution boxes, valves, hydrants, etc.; (iv) direct cost of transportation of manufactured pipes, hydrants, distribution boxes to the construction sites by the National Programme for On-farm Irrigation Improvement in the Oldlands; and (v) community participation for covering-up the canals once the testing and acceptance by the communities is confirmed. A similar procedure is reported to be currently applied by the World Bank financed project (IIIMP). As this is a new approach and somewhat complex, IFAD will closely monitor its implementation and liaise closely with the WB to draw lessons and modify as necessary.

56. It was noted that the current ceiling of US\$200 000 set forth in the LTB for Civil Works to be carried out through International Competitive Bidding is not cost efficient and would only result in delays. Templates of the Contract Register and Fixed Assets Register, IFAD Procurement Handbook and a simple Bid Evaluation Report were shared with the Procurement Officer for future guidance.

57. **Audit.** Considering that hardly any transactions took place in FY 2010-11, IFAD agreed to combine the audit to cover both fiscal years (2010-11 & 2011-12). The NPCU has contracted the auditor, AHC Company (a national affiliate of DFK International) on an annual performance-based contract. The firm currently has in its portfolio WB, EU and Dutch-financed projects and its audits are carried out in accordance with ISA standards. The project is reminded of the most essential requirements related to the audit: compliance with the deadline for audit submission of 31 December 2012; the audit should include but not be limited to, separate opinions on the use of the DAs, application and appropriateness of SOEs, statement on the fixed assets and submission of a proper management letter in which the auditor will give comments and observations on the accounting records, systems, and internal controls that were examined during the course of the audit. A separate audit report for the Revolving Fund/ Credit lines will be required. The NPCU Financial Officers and Auditors are required to refer to the recently approved IFAD Operational Guidelines on Project Audits prior to carrying out the audit exercise at the following link[1]: http://intradev:8015/pub/basic/audit/borrower_e.pdf

| Recommendations | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| The accounting software requires further customisation. It should be linked to the AWPB & procurement plan. The reports should be formatted as per IFAD requirements and classified by source of financing, components and categories. In addition, the system should report in the various currencies (EGP, USD and SDR). Specific permission rights based on user levels should be designated once the customisation is complete. | NPCU/ MALR | 30 June 2012 |
| Two new DAs would be opened and maintained in, USD as prescribed in the LTB. | NPCU/ MALR | With immediate effect |
| Existing accounts in EGP will operate as the Project Accounts to receive funds from the respective DAs of the loan and grant. | NPCU | 31 May 2012 |
| Mixing of funds between different financing sources should be avoided. | MALR/ NPCU Financial Officers | With immediate effect, 22 April 2012 |
| Exchange rates for withdrawal purposes should be the rate applied at the time of transfer of funds from the DA to the PA and <u>not</u> at the date of payment nor date of WA. Accounting system to be set-up to utilise the exchange rates on FIFO basis | MALR/ NPCU Financial Officers | With immediate effect; 22 April 2012 |

| Recommendations | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|--|--|
| Financial Statements to conform to IFAD reporting requirements by source of financier, corresponding category of expenditure and component. | NPCU Financial Officers | With immediate effect; 22 April 2012 |
| Close monitoring and quantification of beneficiary contributions will be required. | CW Engineer responsible for the activity should provide the information to the NPCU Financial Officers for reporting | With immediate effect; 22 April 2012 |
| Refer to the recently approved IFAD Operational Guidelines on Project Audits prior to carrying out the audit to inform on IFAD minimum requirements. | NPCU Financial Officers/ Auditor | Prior to the audit; circulate to auditors by 30 April 2012 |
| Intensive training and Implementation Support required for OFIDO staff to accelerate implementation. | IFAD/ MALR | May 2012 to Dec 2012 |
| Corrections to the LTB: inconsistencies between Paragraphs 7 and 11 on advance modalities; and modifications to the Procurement Thresholds to increase the ceiling for civil works under NCB to USD 500 000 | IFAD | 31 May 2012 |
| 2012/13 AWPB to be submitted for IFAD 'no objection', following the FY. | NPCU | 31 May 2012 |

F. Innovative Features

58. The irrigation and water management component introduces a number of innovative features particularly in the context of rural Upper Egypt including: (i) adaptation and up scaling of the new on farm irrigation improvement system to Upper Egypt with users involvement; and (ii) expanding establishment of WUOs at branch and mesqa canal level with links to the farm level marwa committees, involving them in O&M with a harmonized mechanism of cost recovery for irrigation improvement.
59. Innovative features supported by other project components include: (i) introduction of a participatory extension approach to make the best use of irrigation improvement, bringing together for the first time extension staff from MALR with staff from the Irrigation advisory services of MWRI, to deliver a harmonized crop and water use message to the farmers; and (ii) upscaling innovative features of Upper Egypt Rural Development Project (UERPD) for sustainable access to financial services by the project target group.

G. Sustainability

60. The mesqa and marwa irrigation systems are owned, operated, and maintained by the farmers at their own cost. The farmers also pay for the full replacement costs of the pumping units. This cost recovery concept is traditional and acceptable to farmers. The project support for creation of WUOs and training their leaders and members will enhance capabilities of the farmers and ensure sustainability of the investments at the farm level.
61. Cost recovery of the main irrigation infrastructure including the branch canals is currently through a central fund, but under the irrigation reform, provisions are made for gradual transfer of their operation, maintenance, and management responsibilities to WUOs and Water Boards. The project is designed also, to support the establishment and training of branch canal WUOs to ensure sustainability of the created assets. Revision of

Law 12/1984 to give the branch canal WUOs full legal standing and to allow them to collect funds from members would give a major boost to sustainability. The process is now underway but the timeframe for approval is subject to parliamentary procedures.

62. Preliminary steps for the establishment and training of branch canal and mesqa WUOs have been taken. The project needs to expedite their formation and ensure their sustained training, as these are critical steps for fostering long-term institutional and financial sustainability of the improved on farm irrigation systems and therefore overall project outcomes.

H. Conclusions

63. The project entered into force, three months after signature of its Financing Agreement on 16 February 2010, a record time as compared with previous IFAD-funded projects in Egypt. However, due to unforeseen events, implementation of the project has not met its 2011 AWPB objectives and is behind the accelerated schedule planned for its early project completion. There is still ample opportunity for the project management to ensure that the project meets its development objectives by the original completion date of 31 March 2018. Recommendations and agreements reached for smooth project implementation and actions to be taken by project management and its implementing partners are presented above and are further elaborated in the Irrigation and Water Management Component, in Annex 1.

ATTACHMENT 1 – LIST OF PERSONS MET

ON-FARM IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE OLDLANDS (OFIDO) SUPERVISION MISSION -10 – 23 April 2012

A. Cairo

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR)

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| | |
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|---------------------|--|

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HE Adel Labib

Governor of Qena

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| Ahmed Refaat Mohamed Mahmoud | Undersecretary, MALR in Assuit |
| Mostafa Mohamed A. Fattah | Undersecretary, MALR in Sohag |
| Prof Dr. Mostafa El Naggar | Head, Agric Extension |
| Abdel Naiem Hassanein | Manager, Qena, and Sohag |
| Nabil Milad | Manager |
| Mohamed Abbas | Chairman of technical office |
| Harbi Sayed Ramadan | Admin Manager at OFIDO Project |
| Abdel Salam Eid Soliman | Agric Engineer, Extension |
| Hagagy Hassan | Agric Engineer, Extension |
| Ramadan Badway Saed | Agric Engineer, Extension |
| Abeer Hassan Ahmed | Agric Engineer, Extension |
| Amal Khodary | Agric Engineer, Extension |
| Aouad Hassan Ahmed | Agric Engineer, Extension |
| Ashraf Ali Ahmed | Accountant |
| Mohamed Saed Radwan | Officer |

Department of Irrigation

| | |
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| Eng. Ibrahim Zaki Ali | Undersecretary, MALR in Assuit |
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| Eng. Ahmed Abdel Fattah Mohamed | Manager of Irrigation Improvement Projects, in Esna |

SFD

Mahmoud Hendawy

Micro-finance Officer

C. Kafr El Sheikh & Beheira

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
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| Eng. Mahmoud Khamis | Director, EALIP, Beheira |

Appendices and Annexes

1. Summary of Project Status and Ratings
 2. Summary of key actions to be taken with agreed timeframes
 3. Financial: Actual financial performance by Financier; Disbursements by Category and by component
 4. Compliance with Loan Covenants: Status of implementation
 5. Physical progress measured against APWB, including RIMS indicators
 6. Updated Result-Based Logframe
-
1. Technical report on Water Management and Irrigation

APPENDIX - SUMMARY OF PROJECT STATUS AND RATINGS

Project 1447 [801] On-farm Irrigation Development Project in Oldlands - Draft

Basic Facts

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|-------------|----------------------|-----|
| Country | Egypt | Project ID | 1447 | Loan/DSF Grant No. | 801 |
| Project | On-farm Irrigation Development Project in Oldlands | | | Supp. Loan/DSF Grant | |
| Date of Update | 23-Jul-2012 | | | Financing terms | I |
| Supervising Inst. | IFAD/IFAD | | | | |
| No. of Supervisions | 1 | No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions | 2 | | |
| Last Supervision | 04-May-2012 | Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission | 10-Nov-2011 | | |

| | | | | USD million Disb. rate % | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|----|
| Approval | 17-Dec-2009 | | | Total costs | 72.16 | |
| Agreement | 16-Feb-2010 | Effectiveness lag | 2.0 | IFAD Total | 48.00 | |
| Effectiveness | 16-Feb-2010 | PAR value | ----- | IFAD loan | 47.00 | 3 |
| MTR | | | | DSF grant | | |
| Current completion | 31-Mar-2018 | Last Amendment | | IFAD grant | 1.00 | 12 |
| Current closing | 30-Sep-2018 | Last Audit | | Domestic Total | 24.16 | |
| No. of extensions | 0 | | | Beneficiaries | 8.81 | 0 |
| | | | | Government (National) | 15.34 | 0 |
| | | | | Cofinancing Total | | |

Project Performance Ratings

| B.1 Fiduciary Aspects | Last | Current | B.2 Project implementation progress | Last | Current |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|--|------|---------|
| 1. Quality of financial management | 4 | 3 | 1. Quality of project management | 4 | 3 |
| 2. Acceptable disbursement rate | 2 | 3 | 2. Performance of M&E | 4 | 3 |
| 3. Counterpart funds | 4 | 6 | 3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation | 4 | 4 |
| 4. Compliance with loan covenants | 4 | 4 | 4. Gender focus | 4 | 4 |
| 5. Compliance with procurement | 4 | 4 | 5. Poverty focus | 4 | 4 |
| 6. Quality and timeliness of audits | 4 | 4 | 6. Effectiveness of targeting approach | 4 | 4 |
| | | | 7. Innovation and learning | 4 | 4 |

| B.3 Outputs and outcomes | Last | Current | B.4 Sustainability | Last | Current |
|--|------|---------|---|------|---------|
| 1. Irrigation and Water Management (68%) | | 4 | 1. Institution building (organizations, etc.) | 4 | 4 |
| 2. Agriculture Competitiveness Enhancement (6%) | | 4 | 2. Empowerment | 4 | 4 |
| 3. Rural Enterprise and Micro Finance devt (18%) | | 4 | 3. Quality of beneficiary participation | 4 | 4 |
| 4. Project Coordination and Management (8%) | | 3 | 4. Responsiveness of service providers | 4 | 4 |
| | | | 5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality) | 4 | 4 |
| | | | 6. Potential for scaling up and replication | 4 | 6 |

B.5 Justification of ratings

Project implementation suffered some disruption during the year 2011 because of the post-revolution security situation, particularly the first 9 months of the year. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) are formed and functional. A National Project Coordinator is appointed; however, the positions of the Project Manager and the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer that were vacated six month ago are currently vacant. The Governorate Project Coordination Units are being formed and are in various stages of establishment. At present, the staff seconded to the NPCU, particularly for financial management are not all dedicated full time. They are shared with other multi-donor portfolio administered by the NPCU, under the overall management of the National PMU. Designated Accounts are established in local currency at the Central Bank of Egypt, converting IFAD loan and grant proceeds to local currency upon receipt. Special Accounts in local currency remain to be established. Disbursement rates of IFAD Loan and Grant has been low, but payment of counterpart funds has been generous. Disbursement rating has been considered based on the date of the Parliamentary Ratification and not the date of signing the Financing Agreement. With respect to covenants, the project has complied with all, except for the staffing requirements and opening of the Project Accounts in local currency. The areas selected for project implementation are predominately resided by the poor farmer households owning an average of three feddans. OFIDO is a precursor of a national programme for on farm improvement in Egypt and has great potential for scaling up and replication.

Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

| | Last | Current |
|---|------|---------|
| C.1 Physical/financial assets | 4 | 4 |
| C.2 Food security | 4 | 4 |
| C.3 Overall implementation progress (Sections B1 and B2) | 4 | 4 |

Rationale for implementation progress rating

The legal instrument for proper implementation of the project and mechanism for coordination of its activities among various ministries, national stakeholders, and international donor agencies are in place. Almost all of the required cooperation protocols with the project implementing partners have been concluded. Implementation of the on-farm irrigation improvement, particularly in the Delta governorates is making good progress, while other project interventions have progressed slower than expectations, partly due to the special circumstances prevailing in the country following the recent popular uprising and the fundamental changes taking place in the Government administration. Overall, implementation of project activities are behind the approved AWPB's schedule, which was based on an accelerated plan for project completion. The security situation during the year was the main stumbling factor for the limited progress.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| C.4 Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4) | 4 | 4 |
|--|---|---|

Rationale for development objectives rating

The chain of events in Egypt over the reporting period has affected the implementation progress, but the processes and procedures, particularly for on-farm improvements are being put in place and there is likelihood that with timely appointment/recruitment of the missing key personnel, the development objective of the project would be achieved by the project completion date.

C. **Risks** Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Fiduciary aspects | Disbursement rate of IFAD Loan and Grant has been, relatively low (given the country situation), but Government contribution has been generous and in timely manner. Considering that very limited transactions from IFAD Loan and Grant took place in FY 2010-11, IFAD agreed to a combined audit to cover both fiscal years (2010-11 & 2011-12). Thus, the project is expected to submit its first audit report by 31 Dec 2012. |
| Project implementation progress | The shortages of full time project staff in some key positions may inhibit achievements of the project development objectives. Most of these key positions are filled on a part-time basis, among them are Project Manager (currently filled by the National Manager of the multi-donor National Programme for on-Farm Irrigation Modernization), M&E officer and Governorate Project Coordinators. To enable the project achieve its development objectives, appointment/recruitment of these key officers in timely manner is crucial as well as provisions of intensive training. |
| Outputs and outcomes | |
| Sustainability | Post project sustainability of the assets created by the project is to be assured through formation, training and empowerment of water users' organizations, MSEs. The promotion of participatory research and extension farming system approach, high value crops and facilitating direct link between farmers groups and private sector traders/exporters will lead to sustainable farming practices and market linkages. OFIDO is also scaled up in two dimensions; it has been integrated with the multi-donor national irrigation improvement projects to become a part of a whole programme financed by several donors and the Government. Secondly, two more governorates were added with additional funding so as to supplement PRIME project. |

Proposed Follow-up

| Issue / Problem | Recommended Action | Timing | Status |
|---|---|-----------|--------|
| Irrigation Water Mgt: Supervision of Marwa Improvement works; Establishment and training of WUOs. | Provide site supervision and inspection of marwa improvement works by AENRI to examine and certify the quality and quantity of works carried out. In the Delta governorates (i) establish marwa committees and provide training to work with existing WUOs; (ii) harmonize implementation of marwa improvement works with provision of electricity. In Upper Egypt governorates (i) conduct a rapid technical evaluation and cost estimate of irrigation rehabilitation work of the command areas selected for rehabilitation. Formations and trainings of Branch canal and mesqa WUOs. | Immediate | |
| Agricultural Competitive Enhancement: Marketing Specialist; Engagement of Private Sector; Synergies with other Donors and IFAD-funded projects. | Recruitment of Marketing Specialist to coordinate marketing activities. Ensure involvement of the private sector and explore their potential engagement with MAs, possibly through the organization of a workshop. Ensure synergies with other donors collaborating with SFD in OFIDO's target area, especially with those projects undertaking similar activities. Capitalize on potential synergies with other IFAD funded projects in the area. | Immediate | |
| Project Management: Inadequate staffing | Recruitments full time services of staff: Project Manager; M&E Officer; Governorate Project Coordinators(5); Recruit consultants/service providers to assist in setting up M&E system and provide training on M&E and preparation of progress and annual reports. Establish one unit in each Governorate: Upper Egypt & Delta. Revise the current Project Implementation Manual (PIM.) | Immediate | |
| Amendment of the Letter to the Borrower (LTB) | Corrections to the LTB: inconsistencies between Paragraphs 7 and 11 on advance modalities; and modifications to the Procurement thresholds to increase the ceiling for civil works under NCB to USD 500,000. | Immediate | |

Additional observations

APPENDIX - SUMMARY OF KEY ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN WITHIN AGREED TIMEFRAMES

| Action Area | Action Agreed | Date | Whom | Progress |
|--|---|--|-----------------|----------|
| <i>Project Implementation</i> | | | | |
| | Appoint/ recruit a qualified Project Manager. | Immediately | NPCU | |
| | Appoint/ recruit qualified Governorate Project Coordinators. | Immediately | NPCU | |
| | Appoint/ recruit qualified full time project staff and fill staffing gaps as per PIM. | Immediately | NPCU | |
| | Recruit consultant and/or service providers to put in place a sound M&E system and provide training on M&E and preparation of progress and annual reports. | Immediately | NPCU | |
| | Establish Governorate Project Coordination Units (GPCUs). | As soon as possible | NPCU | |
| | Project launch workshops | Upper Egypt: 15 July 2012 Delta: End of June 2012 | NPCU/GPCU | |
| | Preparation of Progress Report | February & Sept each year | NPCU | |
| | 2012/13 AWPB to be submitted for IFAD 'no objection' consistent with FY. | 31 May 2012 | NPCU | |
| | Liaise with other on-going projects to avoid overlap of activities | | | |
| | Revision of Project Implementation Manual. | 30 September 2012 | NPCU | |
| <i>Outputs</i> | | | | |
| Irrigation and Water Management | Provide data on the number of beneficiaries, land size distribution and ownerships in the irrigation command areas selected for improvement under the Project. | Immediate | NPCU | |
| | Provide site supervision and inspection of marwa improvement works by AENRI as planned to examine the quality of the installed pipelines and ancillary facilities and certify the quantity of works carried out. | Immediate | NPCU/ GPCU | |
| | Establish marwa committees to work in harmony with WUOs and provision of training for their leaders and members. | Immediate | GPCU | |
| | Harmonize the plan for marwa improvement works with the progress of electricity grid installation and supply of electricity to the area. | Immediate | NPCU/ GPCU | |
| | Rapid technical evaluation and cost estimate of on farm irrigation rehabilitation works of the command areas selected in upper Egypt Governorates | Immediate | NPCU/ IAS | |
| | Formation and training of Branch Canal | Immediate | WUOs/CDSI/ GPCU | |
| | Formation of mesqa WUOs | Immediate | NPCU/ GPCU/IAS | |
| Agriculture Competitiveness Enhancement | Recruit a Marketing Specialist to coordinate marketing activities, and ensure improved linkages with the private sector, relevance of the extension activities to be supported by the project, and coordination with other related activities undertaken by EDSPs, SFD, and SEDO. | Immediate | NPCU | |

| Action Area | Action Agreed | Date | Whom | Progress |
|---|---|---|----------------------------------|----------|
| Rural Enterprise and Micro Finance Development | IFAD to provide an outline of the Terms of Reference for the Marketing Specialist, and to assist in the selection process. | As soon as possible | IFAD | |
| | Ensure involvement of the private sector and explore their potential engagement with MAs, possibly through the organization of a workshop. | Immediate | NPCU/SEDO/EDSPs | |
| | Ensure synergies with other donors collaborating with SFD in OFIDO's target area, especially with those projects undertaking similar activities. | Immediate | NPCU/GPCU/SFD | |
| | Capitalize on potential synergies with other IFAD-supported projects in the area (such as UERDP), and also avoid duplication of efforts (such as in the field of extension and training). | Immediate | NPCU/GPCU | |
| | Issue: Increased shortage of microfinance to the rural poor. Recommendation: Speed up the provision of demand-driven micro finance loans to the target group through financial intermediaries such as CDAs, Agricultural Cooperatives, using SFD's standard operational policies, practices, and procedures. | Initiation of lending immediately. | Micro Finance Sector of SFD | |
| | Issue: Increased shortage of rural finance to SMEs. Recommendation: Speed up the provision of demand-driven small and medium loans to SMEs either directly by SEDO or through banks which have established credit facilities with SEDO, using SFD's standard operational policies, practices and procedures. Without jeopardising the adoption of "best practices", SEDO should give priority to SMEs investments along the value chain, such as: supply and maintenance of irrigation equipment; irrigation system repair and maintenance, supply of pumps, spare parts and repairs; storage facilities; feed mills; horticultural packaging and pre-cooling facilities, milk processing facilities and others. | Initiation of lending activities immediately. | SEDO of SFD. | |
| | Issue: Complementarities between UERDP and OFIDO: Recommendation: Credit needs for the targeted project's clients in the Governorates of Qena and Assiut should be covered by SFD under UERDP through special arrangements among UERDP, OFIDO and SFD to ascertain credit needs for OFIDO clients in these two governorates are covered on priority basis by UERDP (i.e. households in the project's irrigation command areas and their associated villages). The credit needs for the target group in the governorates of Sohag, Beheira and Kafr El Sheikh should be covered by SFD under OFIDO. | Initiation of lending activities immediately. | UERDP, OFIDO and SFD | |
| | Issue: Synergy between OFIDO, UERDP, other donor-funded capacity building projects in favour of SFD. Recommendation: In order to avoid overlapping and to secure maximum benefits and efficiency, there is need coordinate activities financed by IFAD and other donors in project area. | Continuing. | SFD and NPCUs of OFIDO and UERDP | |
| <i>Fiduciary Aspects</i> | | | | |

| Action Area | Action Agreed | Date | Whom | Progress |
|-------------|---|--|--|----------|
| | The accounting software requires further customisation. It should be linked to the AWPB & procurement plan. The reports should be formatted as per IFAD requirements and classified by source of financing, components and categories. In addition, the system should report in the various currencies (EGP, USD and SDR). Specific permission rights based on user levels should be designated once the customisation is complete. | 30 June 2012 | NPCU/ MALR | |
| | Two new DAs would be opened and maintained in, USD as prescribed in the LTB. | With immediate effect | NPCU/ MALR | |
| | Existing accounts in EGP will operate as the Project Accounts to receive funds from the respective DAs of the loan and grant. | 31 May 2012 | NPCU | |
| | Mixing of funds between different financing sources should be avoided. | With immediate effect, 22 April 2012 | MALR/ NPCU Financial Officers | |
| | Exchange rates for withdrawal purposes should be the rate applied at the time of transfer of funds from the DA to the PA and not at the date of payment nor date of WA. Accounting system to be set-up to utilise the exchange rates on FIFO basis. | With immediate effect; 22 April 2012 | MALR/ NPCU Financial Officers | |
| | Financial Statements to conform to IFAD reporting requirements by source of financier, corresponding category of expenditure and component. | With immediate effect; 22 April 2012 | NPCU Financial Officers | |
| | Close monitoring and quantification of beneficiary contributions will be required. | With immediate effect; 22 April 2012 | CW Engineer responsible for the activity should provide the information to the NPCU Financial Officers for reporting | |
| | Refer to the recently approved IFAD Operational Guidelines on Project Audits prior to carrying out the audit to inform on IFAD minimum requirements. | Prior to the audit; circulate to auditors by 30 April 2012 | NPCU Financial Officers/ Auditor | |
| | Intensive training and Implementation Support required for OFIDO staff to accelerate implementation. | May 2012 to Dec 2012 | IFAD/ MALR | |
| | Corrections to the LTB: inconsistencies between Paragraphs 7 and 11 on advance modalities; and modifications to the Procurement Thresholds to increase the ceiling for civil works under NCB to USD 500,000. | 31 May 2012 | IFAD | |
| | 2012/13 AWPB to be submitted for IFAD 'no objection', following the FY. | 31 May 2012 | NPCU | |

APPENDIX - FINANCIAL: ACTUAL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY FINANCIER; BY COMPONENT AND DISBURSEMENTS BY CATEGORY

Table 3A: Financial performance by financier (as at 23 April 2012)

| Financier | Appraisal (USD '000) | Disbursement (USD '000) | Per cent disbursed |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| IFAD Loan | 47 000 | 1 500 | 3.2 |
| IFAD Grant | 1 000 | 118 | 11.8 |
| Government | 15 343 | - | - |
| Beneficiaries | 8 814 | - | - |
| Total | 72 157 | 1 618 | 2.2 |

Table 3B: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 23 April 2012)

| Category | Category description | Allocation | Disbursement | Balance | Per cent disbursed |
|----------|--|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Initial deposit | | 944 144.46 | -944 144.46 | |
| I | Works | 19 740 000.00 | - | 19 740 000.00 | 0.00 |
| II | Means of Transportation, Equipment & Materials | 670 000.00 | - | 670 000.00 | 0.00 |
| III | Revolving Fund | 6 230 000.00 | - | 6 230 000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Unallocated | 2 960 000.00 | - | 2 960 000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 29 600 000.00 | 944 144.46 | 28 655 855.54 | 3.19 |

Figure : IFAD loan disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement

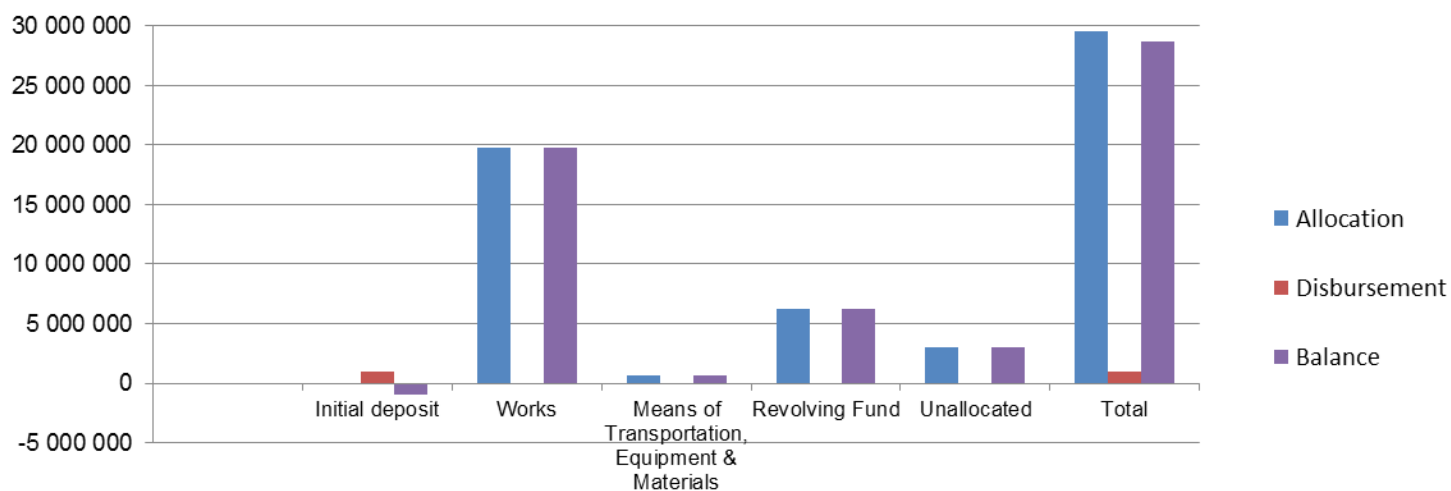
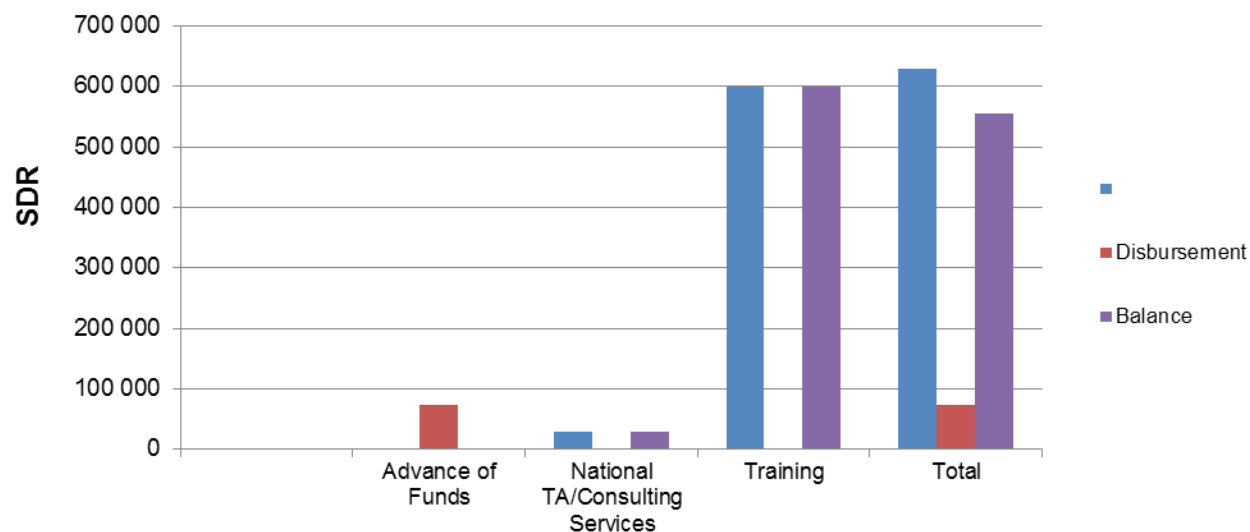


Table 3C: IFAD grant disbursements (SDR, as at 23 April 2012)

| Category | Category description | | Disbursement | Balance | Per cent disbursed |
|----------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | Allocation | | | |
| | Advance of Funds | | 74 272.70 | -74 272.70 | |
| I | National TA/Consulting Services | 30 000.00 | - | 30 000.00 | 0.00 |
| II | Training | 600 000.00 | - | 600 000.00 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 630 000.00 | 74 272.70 | 555 727.30 | 11.79 |

Figure 2: IFAD grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement



APPENDIX - COMPLIANCE WITH LOAN COVENANTS: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

| Section | Covenant | Target/Action Due Date | Compliance Status/Date | Remarks |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Section B. Para 6 | Project to open two Project Accounts, one for the Loan and one for the Grant, for Project operations for the benefit of the Lead Project Agency; and another for a Project Account for the Loan for Project operations for the benefit of the Social Fund for Development (SFD) (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Project Accounts"). The 2 Project Accounts shall be opened in a bank proposed by the Borrower and acceptable to the Fund. | Dina to comment | | It was agreed with the supervision mission that 2 new accounts would be immediately opened and designated in USD to receive loan/ grant proceeds. The existing accounts in EGP will operate as the project accounts. |
| Section B. Para 7 | GOE to provide counterpart financing for the Project in accordance with the AWPB in cash and in kind. | Starting January 2011 | On going | The Government has maintained its trend of contributing timely and generously to support project operations. |
| Section E. Para 1(a) | A Framework for Collaboration Agreement between the National Project Coordination Unit and the Project Parties to be finalized, in accordance with Schedule 1 paragraph 7 prior to any request for withdrawal. | January 2011 | Sept – Dec 2011 | Framework of Collaboration Agreements have been signed with Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) on 28 Sept 11; Social Fund for Development (SFD) in May 2011; and Agricultural Research Center (ARC) on 19 Oct 11 |
| Section E. Para 1(b) | A Subsidiary Loan Agreement to be finalized between the Borrower and SFD in accordance with Schedule 1 paragraph 11.3 before any disbursement under Category V (Revolving Fund) in what regards the financing of Component 3 (Rural Enterprise and Microfinance Development) of the Project may be requested. | October 2010 | 28 October 2010 | The Subsidiary Loan Agreement was signed with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) and SFD on 28/10/10. |
| Schedule 1, Para 8 | A small Project Coordination Unit at governorate level (GPCU) to be established in each governorate. Each GPCU shall be located in the Governorate Directorate of Agriculture and shall report to the NPCU. | Jan – Feb 2011 | In Progress | Establishment of GPCUs is lagging behind. |
| Schedule 1, para9 | A mid-term review to be jointly carried out by MALR, MOPIC and the Fund no later than the end of the Project's fourth year. | April 2014 | April 2014 | Expected to be carried out on time |
| Schedule 1, para10 | A draft Project Implementation Manual to be prepared by the NPCU and submitted for approval to MALR. The PIM may be amended or otherwise modified from time to time only with the prior consent of the Fund. | December 2010 | December 2010 | Requires revision. Agreed to be done by 30 September 2012. |

APPENDIX - PHYSICAL PROGRESS MEASURED AGAINST AWPB, INCLUDING RIMS INDICATORS

| FIRST LEVEL RESULTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--------|----------------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|--|
| Results | | | Unit | Period ending: | 31-Dec | | Cumulative | | | Sum of actuals of previous years | Remarks |
| | | | | | AWP&B | Actual | % of AWPB | Appraisal | Actual | | |
| Total Outreach | | Households receiving project services | Number | 100 | 0 | 0% | 39 570 | 0 | 0% | | |
| | | People receiving project services | Male | | 225 | #DIV/0! | | 225 | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People receiving project services | Female | | 58 | #DIV/0! | | 58 | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Groups receiving project services | Number | | | #DIV/0! | 428 | 0 | 0% | | MA 104; CDAs/NGOs 45; MSE 48; WUOs 231 |
| | | Communities receiving project services | Number | | | #DIV/0! | | 0 | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Groups receiving project services | Number | | | #DIV/0! | 231 | 0 | 0% | | WUOs |
| | | Groups receiving project services | Number | | | #DIV/0! | | 0 | #DIV/0! | | WUAs |
| Component | Sub Component | | | | | | | | | | |
| Component No.1. Name | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation and Water Management | Sub Component No.1.1. Name | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehabilitation and Development of On-farm Irrigation systems | Groups managing infrastructure formed/strengthened | Number | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | 6 WUOs at branch canal |
| | | Groups managing infrastructure formed/strengthened | Number | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | 225 WUOs at mesqa/marwa level |
| | | Land under irrigation schemes constructed/rehabilitated | Ha | 2 521 | 94 | 4% | 17 857 | 94 | 1% | | |
| | | People trained in natural resources management | Number | 20 | 20 | 100% | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People trained in natural resources management | Male | 20 | 20 | 100% | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People trained in natural resources management | Female | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Natural resources management groups formed/strengthened | Number | | | #DIV/0! | 231 | 0% | | | specify the number of WUAs & WUOs |
| | | People in natural resources management groups formed/stre | Number | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People in natural resources management groups formed/stre | Male | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People in natural resources management groups formed/stre | Female | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Natural resources management groups with women in leade | Number | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Land under improved management practices | Ha | 2 577 | 10 700 | 415% | 17 857 | 10 700 | 60% | | Land improvement, soil improvement (Beheira only) |
| | Sub Component No.1.2. Name | | | | | | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | Institutional Development & Capacity Building | Staff of service providers trained | Number | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | Pls specify the no. of government staff & private |
| | | Staff of service providers trained | Female | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Staff of service providers trained | Male | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People trained in infrastructure management | Number | 16 | 16 | 100% | | | #DIV/0! | | 200 Feddan |
| | | People trained in infrastructure management | Male | 7 | 7 | 100% | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People trained in infrastructure management | Female | 9 | 9 | 100% | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | | | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | | | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |

APPENDIX 5- PHYSICAL PROGRESS MEASURED AGAINST APWB, INCLUDING RIMS INDICATORS –(cont’d)

| FIRST LEVEL RESULTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|--------|----------------|--------|-----------|------------|--------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Results | | | Unit | Period ending: | 31-Dec | | Cumulative | | | Sum of actuals of previous years | Remarks |
| | | | | AWP&B | Actual | % of AWPB | Appraisal | Actual | % of Appraisal | | |
| Component No.2. Name | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture Competitiveness Enhancement | Sub Component No.2.1. Name | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Extension & Research | People trained in crop production and technologies | Number | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People trained in crop production and technologies | Male | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People trained in crop production and technologies | Female | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Staff of service providers trained | Number | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Staff of service providers trained | Male | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Staff of service providers trained | Female | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People accessing advisory services facilitated by project | Number | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People accessing advisory services facilitated by project | Male | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People accessing advisory services facilitated by project | Female | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | Sub Component No.2.2. Name | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Marketing Associations | Marketing groups formed/strengthened | Number | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | 104 | | 0% | | |
| | | People in marketing groups formed/strengthened | Number | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People in marketing groups formed/strengthened | Male | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People in marketing groups formed/strengthened | Female | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| Component No.3. Name | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural Enterprise & Micro Finance Development | Sub Component No.3.1. Name | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural Finance | People trained in business and entrepreneurship skills | Number | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People trained in business and entrepreneurship skills | Male | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People trained in business and entrepreneurship skills | Female | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People in marketing groups formed/strengthened | Number | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People in marketing groups formed/strengthened | Male | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | People in marketing groups formed/strengthened | Female | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Marketing groups formed/strengthened | Number | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | MSEs | |
| | | Marketing groups formed/strengthened | Number | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | MA s | |
| | | Value of gross loan portfolio | USD | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | 10 975 000 | | 0% | | |
| | | Active borrowers (disaggregated by gender) | Number | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | 14 000 | | 0% | | |
| | | Active borrowers (disaggregated by gender) | Male | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Active borrowers (disaggregated by gender) | Female | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | | | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| Component No.4. Name | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Coordination Unit | Sub Component No.4.1. Name | Staff of service providers trained | Number | 5 | 5 | | | | | | |
| | | Staff of service providers trained | Male | 4 | 4 | 100% | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Staff of service providers trained | Female | 1 | 1 | 100% | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Government officials and staff trained | Number | 16 | 16 | 100% | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Government officials and staff trained | Male | 7 | 7 | 100% | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | Government officials and staff trained | Female | 9 | 9 | 100% | | | #DIV/0! | | |
| | | | | | | #DIV/0! | | | #DIV/0! | | |

APPENDIX - UPDATED RESULT-BASED LOGFRAME

| Objective Hierarchy | Key Performance Indicators | Monitoring Mechanisms and Information Sources | Assumptions |
|--|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty reduction and improved livelihoods of small farmers, the landless, rural women and unemployed youth in the project area. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with improvement in asset ownership index: compare: male, single and female headed (RIMS mandatory impact indicator); Reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition for children under five (weight for age, height for age, weight for height) (RIMS mandatory impact indicator); Households or persons receiving Project services: direct, total project; compare male/female (RIMS 1st level indicator); Households with increased income and improved food security: compare: male, single and female headed (RIMS 2nd level indicator); Reduction of gender gap rate in unemployment; % Unemployment for male versus female. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Household Living Standard Surveys for project Governorates; Baseline and socio-economic surveys (gender-disaggregated); Representative household surveys at mid-term and project completion (gender-disaggregated); Participatory impact monitoring to complement household surveys; Project monitoring reports; RIMS annual reporting and impact surveys; Project Completion Report. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued Government commitment to pro-poor macro-economic policies and institutional reforms; Macro-economic situation continues to improve and recent economic growth maintained; Enabling policy framework for women employment; Political stability prevails; Social, economic climate remains conducive to market-based development. |
| <p>Purposes/Objective by Component</p> <p>Irrigation and water management:</p> <p>Increase agriculture production and farm incomes of the project target group by: improving on-farm irrigation and water management, achieving higher water use efficiency and more equitable water distribution, and greater effective participation of users in water management.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved in yields of main crops at the head and tail end of the branch canals and mesqas; Farmers reporting yield, production increases (RIMS 2nd level); Command areas operating at a water efficiency level of not less than 70% after 3 years (RIMS 2nd level); Number of new WUOs/BCWUOs/WUOs established and operational after 3 years; WUOs with satisfactory water charge recovery; Proportion of female farmers/members represented in WUOs; % change in areas served by branch canals with continuous flow; % change in quantity of water delivered by mesqa per feddan; % change in value of production per cubic meter of water; 30% of farmers adopting modern irrigation on the 12,000 fd to be rehabilitated in Lower Egypt and 10% on 13,000 fd in Upper | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WUO budgets and accounts; WUO meeting minutes and resolutions; Project monitoring reports (Monthly, Quarterly, Annual, MTR and PCR); Participatory monitoring by beneficiaries, contractors and service providers; RIMS annual reporting and impact surveys; Annual Impact Assessment; Annual progress and supervision reports. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MALR/MWRI continues to provide institutional support for WUO registration and contracting; Annual O&M for off-farm infrastructure is effective; WUO operations inclusive, democratic and transparent; Absence of force-majeure conditions; Integrated Water Management Districts (IWMDs) strengthened; Effective cooperation between MALR and MWRI; Continuous flow is |

| Objective Hierarchy | Key Performance Indicators | Monitoring Mechanisms and Information Sources | Assumptions |
|--|--|---|---|
| | Egypt by end of project. | | introduced at branch canals in Upper Egypt; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Water Law is approved by the Peoples' Assembly and enforced. |
| Agriculture competitiveness enhancement: Promoting demand-driven participatory farming system research and extension for crops, water and livestock. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint extension irrigation advisory teams operating after 3 years; Number of on-farm research carried out on high value organic crops/products, livestock and water use; Number of farmers and MAs adopting new technology packages recommended by Project (by type/gender); Number of MAs adopting technology packages for HVCs and organic product; Farmers reporting production/yield increases (RIMS 2nd level); Increase in crop and livestock production and returns per unit land and water; Number of workshops conducted with MAs/farmers, extension and water advisory services and number of farmers attended by gender; Number of women and men attending training, extension, demonstration activities (ratio in range of 50%); 30% of farmers engaged in HVCs and organic farming; Increased on-farm labour productivity for women and men. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RIMS annual reporting and impact surveys; Project monitoring reports. (Monthly, Quarterly, Annual, MTR and PCR); Participatory monitoring by beneficiaries, contractors and service providers; Annual Impact Assessment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of conducive policy and macro-economic framework for development of private sector agriculture; Access to export markets can be improved; Full-hearted collaboration by other projects/Service Providers. |
| Rural enterprise and micro finance development: Increased access to rural finance by target groups for micro-enterprises through CDAs/NGOs as well as to MSEs. Participating intermediary financial institutions providing rural credit services to designated project clients strengthened; and support is provided to both MAs and MSEs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of intermediary institutions achieving operational sustainability; Suitable, well performing CDAs/NGOs contracted; Portfolio at risk: outstanding balance of overdue loans (RIMS 2); Number and volume of loans provided by gender; Outstanding loans/credit officer: staff productivity (RIMS 2); Portfolio growth and degree of client satisfaction; Operating cost/loan portfolio with split of male/female borrowers (RIMS 2nd level); Number of CDAs/NGOs/MAs strengthened; Number of MAs successfully linked with traders and exporters; Number of marketing associations established and their | As above, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSE and MSE business records and books/tax documents; Participating MFI(s) Reports; Reports of complementary project activities. | As above, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducive microfinance policy and macro-economic framework maintained; Competence and enthusiasm of participating MFIs; Availability of cooperating projects resources. |

| Objective Hierarchy | Key Performance Indicators | Monitoring Mechanisms and Information Sources | Assumptions |
|--|--|--|---|
| | membership by gender; • Number of enterprises developed by type, size and direct job opportunities created (temporary and full time by gender); • New MSEs established by male and female borrowers and operating after 3 years; • 50% of loans provided for on-farm modern irrigation investments; • Jobs generated by Project MSEs/MSEs and share of employment for women (RIMS 2nd level). | | |
| Project Coordination and Management GPCU, with NPCU support, provides effective project management and coordination | • Project performance in relation to appraisal and AWPB targets; • Execution of AWPBs; • Uninterrupted flow of local counterpart funds; • Rate of loan disbursement; • Established M&E system operational; • Review processes (surveys and studies) and participatory M&E procedures operational and effective; • Number and type of reports prepared and circulated. | As above, plus: • MWRI/MALR/IFAD Supervision, Mid-term Review and Project Completion Reports. | As above, plus: • Unstinted support and cooperation by NPCU. |
| Outputs by Component/ Sub-component Irrigation and Water Management: • Rehabilitation and Development of On-farm Irrigation Systems (branch canals, mesqas, marwas and farm improvements); | RIMS 1st level: • Command areas and feddans rehabilitated (RIMS 1st level) • Number and length of main and branch canals improved; • Number and length of mesqas improved (Km) and irrigable area; • Number of farmers with improved mesqas; • Number and length of marwas improved (Km) and irrigable area; • Number of farmers with improved marwas; • Total Area irrigated in marwas; • Total area of levelled land (feddans); • Total area with improved drains (feddans); • Total area with soil improvement (feddans); • Number and capacity of pumping stations installed by types; • % change in yields of main crops at the head and tail of mesqas (RIMS 2nd level); | As for purposes above | As for purposes above |

| Objective Hierarchy | Key Performance Indicators | Monitoring Mechanisms and Information Sources | Assumptions |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional Development and Capacity Building. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ratio of farm water delivery to the amount entering mesqas. <p>RIMS 1st level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of branch canal and mesqa WUOs formed/strengthened; Number of branch canal and mesqa WUOs strengthened and operational; Number of WUOs functioning by type and area served in feddans; Number of farmers trained in irrigation and water management, per WUAO, disaggregated by gender; Number of women in WUOs management positions; Number of WUOs with properly functioning governance bodies; Number of general body meetings held per year/WUO; Number of audits per WUOs/number of satisfactory audit reports; % of WUOs electing key office bearers on regular/proper basis; Number of WUOs/BCWUOs showing new leadership in governing bodies; Number/% of WUOs with proficient management staff hired, trained and functioning; % of women members and on WUO board (target 30%). | <p>As above, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCWUOs/ mesqa WUOs records; PRAs; Case studies, beneficiary surveys in selected areas; Project monitoring reports. | <p>As above, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely completion of civil works; Farmers able to out-source and timely complete earth works; Democratic, responsive and accountable WUOs in place; Continuous favourable policy environment for the formation of WUOs. |
| <p>Agriculture competitiveness enhancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-farm farming system research | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of on-farm research carried out on high value organic crops/products, livestock and water use; Increases in crop and livestock production and returns per unit land and water; Number of women and men attending training, extension, demonstration activities. (ratio in range of 50%); Increased on-farm labour productivity for women and men. | <p>As above, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Impact Assessments Village Impact Assessments; Project monitoring reports; Annual progress and supervision reports. | <p>As above, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable and qualified service providers available and collaborate with Project; MALR decentralization of extension and research continues. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory agricultural and water extension | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers engaged with projects/implementing agencies (by type of activity and gender); Demonstrations held on farmers land (RIMS 1st level); Farmers accessing technical advisory services facilitated by Project (RIMS 1st level), by type and gender; Number of new techniques adopted by farmers; Extension packages disseminated; Number of training courses; | <p>As above, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports of collaborating projects/agencies. | <p>As above.</p> |

| Objective Hierarchy | Key Performance Indicators | Monitoring Mechanisms and Information Sources | Assumptions |
|--|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of demonstrations; • Number of field days; • Number of farmers trained; % of female farmers trained; • Number of farmers adopting improved project disseminated technologies; • Number of farmer reporting production increase; • % Changes in cropping intensity; • % change in yields of major crops; • % change in profitability of farming. | | |
| Rural Enterprise and Microfinance Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural finance through demand driven lending; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of gross loan portfolio (RIMS 1st level); • Client satisfaction with the products and service provider; • Number of borrowers: male/female disaggregated; • Average loan size and use of loan by category; • Volume of loans per loan product; • Number and type of products available; • Financial recovery rate (%); • Numbers of intermediary financial institution staff trained and TA assignments completed. | As above, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSE/MSE business records accounts and tax documents; • Participating MFI Reports. | As above, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practice by SFD and intermediary financial institutions implemented; • Financially attractive on/off-farm investments available. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening financial intermediaries (CDAs, NGOs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of CDAs/NGOs strengthened/trained; • Number of CDAs/NGOs sustainably functioning; • Number of CDAs/NGOs receiving loans from SFD; • Number and types of training provided to CDAs/NGOs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of intermediary financial institutions; • Project monitoring reports; • Annual progress and supervision reports. | As above |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Market Associations and MSEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of MSEs licensed and registered; • Number of MAs and MSEs benefited from project services; • Number of MSEs provided with loans; • Number of Loan proposals submitted; • Number and amount of Loans disbursed (in USD); • Number of MSEs with guaranteed loans provided; • Repayment rate; • Share of Portfolio at risk, write off ratio; • Number of MAs established (RIMS 1st level); • Number MAs and MSEs receiving technical/management | As above, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of participating MAs and MSEs | As above |

| Objective Hierarchy | Key Performance Indicators | Monitoring Mechanisms and Information Sources | Assumptions |
|--|---|---|--|
| Project Coordination and Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Project Coordination Unit Governorate Project Coordination Unit | training; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enterprises established/strengthened: cf male/female share of entrepreneurs; Client satisfaction with products and service providers; MSE still operating 1, 2, 3 and 4 years after funding; Incremental Number of jobs created/\$ invested; Incremental volume of sales/\$ invested. | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desk Officer and capability established; Liaison and oversight systems/procedures set up Project funds flow mechanisms agreed, monitored; Practical assistance of IFAD IPMU obtained, fulfilled; Number of policy dialogue sessions held; M&E system established and functioning; Coordination meetings, review processes and participatory M&E procedures, including surveys, studies and evaluations established. | As above <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and progress reports; Project accounts/records. | As for Purposes above |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent GPCU Coordinator staff recruited, appointed; Representation of women in cadre, %/numbers Project fund allocation, fund flows assured; Systems and responsibilities for oversight of operations, financial control and mentoring of District activities established; Service provider contract systems designed, operating and performance supervised; M&E system established and functioning; Coordination meetings, review processes and participatory M&E procedures, including surveys, studies and evaluations established; Number of policy dialogue sessions held. | As above, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GPCU Coordinator management meeting minutes and reports; GPCU audit reports; Participatory M&E reports. | As above, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender factors included in staff and service provider contract conditions; Project funds allocation formula approved and in use |
| Key Activities and Targets | | Inputs (USD million) | Financing % |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 225 mesqa canal and 6 branch canal WUOs established; Improved irrigation and water management in 15 command areas of approximate 25,500 fd; | | Irrigation & Water Management 43.50 Agriculture Competitiveness Enhancement 3.79 Rural Enterprise and Microfinance Development 11.30 | Government 21.3% IFAD Loan 65.1% IFAD Grant 1.4% |

| Objective Hierarchy | Key Performance Indicators | Monitoring Mechanisms and Information Sources | Assumptions |
|--|--|---|---------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 39,570 HHs reached with both irrigation and farming support; • At least 14,068 micro-entrepreneurs and 48 MSEs benefit from short and medium/long term investment loans; • 104 MAs formed and successfully linked with traders and exporters | Project Coordination and Management Total Project Costs (including contingencies) | 5.43 72.16 | Beneficiaries 12.2% |

ANNEX – TECHNICAL REPORT ON IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

- 1 The On-Farm Irrigation Development Project in the Oldlands (OFIDO) comprises four inter related components, namely: (i) irrigation and water management, (ii) agriculture competitiveness enhancement; (iii) rural enterprise and micro finance development; and (vi) project coordination and management. Irrigation and water management with a total cost of US\$50.5 million (70%) is by far the largest project component. The Government financing for this component (US\$ 6.6 million) is primarily for capacity building and improvement of the main and branch canal irrigation systems to ensure availability of water at the farm level. The beneficiaries contribute unskilled labour for backfilling the canals and pay for the cost of improvement works by instalments over time.
64. The Project will enable the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) to scale-up marwa and on-farm irrigation improvement under the Irrigation Improvement Project (IIP) in W 10 area of Kafr el Sheikh Governorate, and prepares the MALR for implementation of the five-million-feddan National Programme for On-farm Irrigation Development (NPOFID). In the Lower Egypt Governorates of Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira, the project is complemented by the Integrated Irrigation Improvement Project (IIIMP)³ and the recently approved Farm-level Irrigation Modernization Project (FIMP)⁴. In Upper Egypt, however, this IFAD financed project is the first to pilot implementation of the NPOFID.
65. The Project is designed to benefit the poorer strata of rural population in selected priority areas of the five Governorates of Assiut, Qena, Sohag, Kafr el Sheikh, and Beheira (the "Project Area"). Primarily, this includes smallholders holding average of three feddans, tenants, sharecroppers and the landless people with priority given to unemployed youth and poor rural women and women household heads.
66. **Goal and Objectives.** The goal of the Project is to improve the livelihoods of some 40,000 rural poor living in selected irrigation command areas in the project area through improvements in on farm irrigation and agricultural productivity; and support to marketing and employment creation through micro and small enterprises and better access to rural financial services. The Irrigation and Water Management Component is designed to increase agricultural production and farm incomes of some 25,500 farm households, or about 64% of the expected direct beneficiaries of the project. This is to be achieved through: (i) improved irrigation systems at on-farm level for more rational use of irrigation water; (ii) enhanced water management practices for more equitable distribution of available water; and (iii) greater and more effective participation of users and stakeholders in water management for sustained irrigation and crop production.
67. **Irrigation and Water Management Component.** The on farm improvements were designed to be carried out in some 15branch canal command areas selected in the five project governorates through a participatory demand driven approach. In Upper Egypt, the design called for: (i) improvement of branch canal and introduction of continuous flow regime for on-demand delivery of irrigation water, and replacement of the current system of rotation to enhance water distribution equity, water use efficiency and economic return per unit of water; (ii) improvement of mesqas by the use of single point pumping stations to lift water to elevated mesqas, or through buried pipes, replacing the current practice of many individual farmer pumps lifting water from the low

3 Financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), KfW and GOE.

4 Financed by IBRD, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the GOE.

level mesqa to the marwas and providing electric pumps, where electricity grid is available; and (iii) modernizing marwas by installation of buried pipes, or lined canals; land levelling and soil improvement. In the Lower Egypt governorates, where the main, secondary, branch, and tertiary (mesqas) canals were already improved, the project covers marwa and on farm improvements, only. Overall marwa and on farm improvements are designed to cover an estimated 13,500 feddans in the governorates of Assiut, Qena and Sohag in Upper Egypt and 12,000 feddans in the Lower Egypt governorates of Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira.

68. **Institutional Development and Capacity Building.** The project is to support formation and training of water users' organizations (WUOs) representing all irrigation and drainage system users within the hydraulic unit boundaries. The WUOs are designed to have adequate formal and specific mandates, procedures, and capabilities for operation, maintenance, and management of the systems. The project design called for establishment of 6 WUOs at the Branch Canals and 225 at mesqas in Upper Egypt. Provisions are also made for training and support for the existing WUOs established by previous projects in the Lower Egypt, as well as support for the establishment and training of marwa committees.

I. II. OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

69. The Project implementation was disrupted by the post-revolution security situation in 2011, particularly during the first 9 months of the year and delayed the start of some key activities. Overall, implementation of irrigation and water management component is behind the approved 2011 AWPB. The annual work plan was based on (i) increased coverage of the irrigation water management component by over 60%, from 25,500 feddans to some 41,000 feddans; and (ii) implementation of the marwa and on-farm improvement works on an accelerated plan to complete the works in six years instead of eight envisioned under the project design. The increased coverage was the result of a collaborative agreement reached between the MALR and MWRI to increase the project's coverage in Lower Egypt from 12,000 to 28,000 feddans, as described in Para 8 and 9, below. Specifically, the 2011 annual work plan called for the design and development of marwa and on-farm improvement works covering 6,000 feddans in Lower Egypt, but in practice, only selection of the command areas and preparatory works for marwa and on-farm improvement were made during the year. The actual implementation begun in early April 2012. In Upper Egypt, the 2011 annual work plan included selection of irrigation command areas, planning and preliminary design of mesqa improvement works that were planned and implemented.

Lower Egypt

70. **Planned Activities in 2011.** The strategy for implementation of irrigation and water management component under the 2011 AWPB was to expedite rehabilitation of marwas and on farm improvements works in the two governorates of Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira to benefit from the investments already made on rehabilitation of branch canals and mesqas. The Annual Work Plan called for selection of irrigation command areas covering 28,000 feddans, and completion of the on farm improvement works on some 6,000 feddans by the end of the year. The beneficiary farmers were expected to provide labour for cutting/filling of marwa trenches as foreseen under the Project. In addition, provisions were made for training of the existing WUOs in operation, maintenance, and management of their respective branch, mesqas, and marwas canals.
71. According to Annual Work Plan, IIIMP was expected to procure and deliver the PVC pipes required for marwa improvement works in Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira Governorates

from its own resources as was agreed under the Collaboration Agreement signed between the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) and MALR. Furthermore, it was agreed that any remedial works that may be needed for proper functioning of the branch canals, mesqas, and drainage system, as well as installations of low and medium voltage electricity networks were to be carryout by IIIMP at its own costs.

72. **Implementation Progress.** The irrigation command areas in Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira Governorates were selected in collaboration with and according to the protocols signed with MWRI and in harmony with the sites being developed by the IIIMP, as shown in Attachment 1, Maps 1 and 2 and Table 1. The area and number of villages, branch, mesqa, and marwa canals are summarized in the following Table 1. In these areas, the beneficiary households, consistent with the OFIDO targeting criteria, are reported to be primarily smallholders holding average of three feddans. However, the number of beneficiaries and distribution of their land holding, as well as the number of mesqas, marwas, and timetable for their improvement were not available at the time of the supervision mission.⁵

**Table 1: Characteristics of Irrigation Command Areas
Beheira & Kafr el Sheikh Governorates**

| Governorate | | Area (fd) | Villages (No) | Branch Canal (No) | Mesqa (No) * | Marwa (No) * |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Beheira | 12,795 | 35 | 9 | 160 | 1,420 |
| 2 | Kafr el Sheikh | 15,238 | 13 | 8 | 190 | 1,700 |
| Total | | 28,033 | 48 | 17 | 350 | 3,120 |

Note (*): Mission estimated based on W10 pilot area
 Source: OFIDO NPCU

73. In these areas, the main, branch and mesqa irrigation systems have already been improved and continuous flow has been introduced at branch canals by previous projects in recent years. It is recommended to: (i) survey the present condition of branch canals and mesqas of the command areas where marwa and on-farm improvement is to be carried out under the project and seek farmers' opinion regarding the common problems and the situation of the existing mesqas, and (ii) in close collaboration with IIIMP identify deficiencies and prepare a time bond plan for remedial works to be carried out for proper operation of the system prior to the start of marwa and on farm improvement works.
74. The marwa improvement works entails replacement of existing earth marwas (estimated at 3,120) with buried low pressure PVC pipes. Each marwa is estimated to covers about 9 feddans serving 4 to 10 beneficiary farmers. It was reported that the marwa improvement works begins following discussions and consent of the beneficiary farmers, preparation of engineering design, procurement of PVC pipes and materials, manufacturing of the required concrete pipes, valves, and mobilization of construction and engineering supervision services. The actual installation of each piped marwa takes approximately three days to complete, but are carried out at an agreed time with the beneficiary farmers, or their marwa committees, to insure they would not disrupt the ongoing farming operations. At the time of supervision mission's visit, the actual marwas improvement works at Nekla Canal in Beheira Governorate was in progress and some 8 km of piped marwas were installed. In Kafr el Sheikh Governorate, field preparations for the start of marwa improvement works had started.
75. The design of piped marwas is being carried out in house under the direct supervision of an individual national consultant hired by NPCU. The Agricultural

⁵ The total number of project beneficiaries is expected to rise by some 40%, the exact number of which can be determined, once the data becomes available.

Engineering Research Institute (AERI) of Agricultural Research Centre (ARC) has been retained to supervise not only the quality, but also the quantity, and cost of the marwa improvement works and report to the NPCU, directly.⁶ In particular, AERI is expected to: (i) review, comment, and coordinate with the consultant and EALIP, the marwa designs and cost estimates; (ii) test materials and equipment to be used (electromechanical equipment, PVC pipes, valves, hydrants, air vents, etc.) at the EALIP workshop as manufactured to ensure conformity with the standards and specifications; (iii) supervise installation of facilities and certify the quality and quantity of works carried out and sign the respective work certification forms together with the beneficiary farmers and EALIP; (iv) conduct a comprehensive test of the implemented works on marwas, and participate in the hand-over of facilities to the marwa committees; and (v) prepare and submit a monthly supervision report to NPCU. In this regard, it is recommended that AERI should be required to assign a full time qualified site supervisor (at least a technician) to visit the construction site on daily basis and a senior engineer to supervise the works from time to time, as may be required to resolve any outstanding technical problem. In addition, it is recommended that the installed facilities at each marwa should be guaranteed against manufacturers' defects and defaults by EALIP for a period of one year.

76. In preparation for the construction works, the IIIMP has delivered more than 400 km of PVC pipes, equivalent to about 75% of the pipes required for installation of marwas in the two governorates of Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira. And the National Programme for On-farm Irrigation Development has procured a contingent of construction, workshop, and transport equipment for irrigation and on farm improvement works with the government financing, see Para, 97 below. However, installations of electricity grids that were expected to be completed by end of December 2011 as per agreed schedule shown in Attachment 1, Table 1, are behind schedule. At the time of the mission, a revised time table for delivery of electricity to various part of the irrigation command areas were being worked out by IIIMP and the respective electric company.
77. According to project design, the on-farm irrigation improvement (marwa improvement works) was planned to be carried out by Force Account procedure through EALIP with beneficiary participation; and procurement of all the required pipes, accessories, and equipment needed for the improvement works were to be procured through competitive bidding. Gradually, small scale contracts and community participation arrangements were to be introduced, as suitable alternatives for upscaling and creating additional capacities for implementation of the National Programme. The mission was informed that the project has opted to speed up the process and promote community participation within the rural context; using a similar procedure is reportedly being applied currently by the World Bank financed IIIMP.
78. The mission learned that the following arrangements have been made for execution of the works: (i) the supply of required materials for installation of piped marwas such as: air valves, PVC wires, sand, gravel, cement, and reinforced steel required for manufacturing of the distribution boxes, etc. through local commutative bidding; (ii) manufacturing distribution boxes, valves, hydrants, concrete pipes, etc., as shown in Attachment 2; together with construction management and procurement of the needed materials by EALIP on the basis of force account procedures; (iii) transportation of manufactured pipes, hydrants, distribution boxes from EALIP workshop to the construction sites by the National Programme for On-farm Irrigation Improvement in the Old Land at direct cost; (iv) installation of pipelines by small local contractor with participation of the beneficiary farmers to cover them with sand as required, once the testing and acceptance by the supervisory team and communities is confirmed; and (v)

⁶ The supervisory role and reporting requirement by AERI was requested by NPCU and met IFAD no objection on 10 May 2011 in conjunction with the appointment of EALIP as the contractor to carry out the marwa improvement works by force account.

covering-up the existing earth marwa canals by community participation. This new approach should be closely monitored and its implementation modalities liaised closely with IFAD and the World Bank to draw lessons and modify the procedures as necessary.

79. EALIP is responsible for installing the piped marwas (including hydrants at specific locations, air vents at tail ends of the marwa lines, etc.) according to specifications and guaranteeing the works against manufacturers' defects and faults for one year. EALIP should also be made responsible for carrying out ground surveys to identify the marwa locations, lengths, and valve positions to produce dimensioned sketches for all marwas fed from each mesqa to be located on the existing mesqa as-built drawings.
80. **Water Users Organizations** at Branch Canals and Mesqas have been formed by previous projects and currently are supported and trained by IIIMP. The Project has started the establishment of marwa committees. At the time of mission's visit, ten marwa committees covering 125 feddans were report to have been formed in Beheira Governorate. Given the importance of obtaining the beneficiaries' consent, encourage their participation in implementation of the works, building their capacity for operation and maintenance of the marwas and working with mesqas WUOs upon completion, it is recommended that: (i) joint meetings be held at mesqa level with mesqa WUO, agricultural cooperatives, key farmers, engineers from EALIP, AERI and rural local councils to explain the project goals; costs, farmers' approval, participation and implementation arrangements; (ii) form marwa committees under each mesqa soon after this consultation meeting; and (iii) consult with the beneficiary farmers to get their consent for marwa improvement works.
81. Summary of the recommended actions to be taken are:

| Recommended Actions | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Provide data on the number of beneficiaries, land size distribution, and ownerships in the irrigation command areas in Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira Governorates selected for improvement under the Project. | NPCU | Immediate |
| Provide a timetable for all marwa and on farm improvement works, over the project period and annually as a part each AWPB. | NPCU | Immediate |
| Survey the present condition of branch canals and mesqas of the command areas where marwa and on-farm improvement is to be carried out under the project. Survey farmers' opinion regarding the common problems and the situation of the existing mesqas. | GPCU/ EALIP | Continuous |
| Arrange for planning and execution of any remedial works needed for proper operation of mesqas. | GPCUs/ IIIMP | Continuous |
| Explain the proposed marwa improvement works to farmers and seek their consent for installation of the marwa improvement facilities in their field and participation in implementation of the works. | GPCU/EALIP | Continuous |
| Review, comment and coordinate the marwa design and cost estimates prepared by consultant. | GPCU/AERI/EALIP | Continuous |
| Test materials and equipment to be installed in piped marwas (electromechanical equipment, PVC pipes, valves, hydrants, air vents etc.) at the EALIP workshop as manufactured to ensure conformity with the standards and specifications. | AERI | Immediate |
| Assign a full time qualified site supervisor to visit the construction site on daily basis and a senior engineer to supervise the works from time to time. | AERI | Immediate |
| Examine the quality of the installed pipelines and ancillary facilities and certify the quantity of works carried out and | AERI | Continuous |

| Recommended Actions | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|
| sign the respective work certification forms together with the beneficiary farmers and EALIP. | | |
| Conduct a comprehensive test of the implemented works on marwas, and participate in the hand-over of facilities to the marwa committees | AERI | Continuous |
| Prepare and submit monthly supervision report to NPCU | AERI | Continuous |
| Carry out ground surveys to identify the marwa locations and lengths, indicate valve locations and produce dimensioned sketches for all marwas fed from each mesqa and locate on the existing 1:5,000 scale mesqa as-built drawings. | EALIP/AERI/ Consultant | Continuous |
| Harmonize the plan for marwa improvement works with the progress of electricity grid installation and supply of electricity to the area. | NPCU / GPCU | Continuous |
| Organize joint meetings at mesqa level with mesqa WUO, agricultural cooperatives, key farmers, engineers from EALIP, AERI and rural local councils to explain the project goals; costs, farmers' approval, participation and implementation arrangements; | GPCU | Continuous |
| Establish marwa committees to work in harmony with WUOs and provide training for their leaders and members to operate and maintain the marwas. | GPCU | Continuous |
| Discuss with marwa committees to get their consent for improvement works. | GPCU | Continuous |

Upper Egypt

82. **Planned Activities in 2011.** The key activities planned under the approved 2011 AWPB include: (i) selection of the irrigation command areas in the three Governorates of Assiut, Sohag and Qena according to the approved procedures under the project design document and the IFAD Financing Agreements; (ii) formation and training of branch canal WUOs in the selected command areas in Assiut and Sohag and training of the existing branch canal WUOs in Qena⁷; and (iii) surveys and engineering services for planning and design of the rehabilitation works of the branch canals, mesqas, marwas and on farm improvements in consultation with, and involvement of, the WUOs. The Annual Work Plan also, included completion of the engineering design of the required remedial works for the branch canals and preliminary design of mesqa canals by the end of the year.
83. **Implementation Progress.** The main activities carried out in 2011 included selection of the irrigation command areas in Assiut, Sohag, and Qena Governorates covering 12,920 feddans in close collaboration with the MWRI in conformity with the protocol signed with MALR. See Attachment3, Maps 1 and 2 and Table 2. The command areas and the estimated number of branch, mesqa, and marwa canals as well as the villages resided by the beneficiaries are summarized in the following Table 2. In these areas, the beneficiary households were reported to be in conformity with the OFIDO targeting criteria and are primarily smallholders holding average of three feddans. However, complete set of data on the characteristics of irrigation command areas, beneficiaries and the land holding distributions were not available at the time of the supervision mission.

7 In Qena all Branch Canal WUOs were established by LIFE Project.

Table 2: Characteristics of Irrigation Command Areas - Upper Egypt

| | Governorate | Area (fd) | Villages (No) | Branch Canal Name | Sub Branch Canals (No) | Mesqa (No) | Marwa (No) |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | Sohag | 4,320 | 4 | El Kawamel | 5 | NA | NA |
| 2 | Qena | 4,600 | 6 | East Qeft | 6 | NA | NA |
| 3 | Assiut | 4,000 | 3 | El Hammam | 4 | NA | NA |
| | Total | 12,920 | 13 | | 15 | 220 (*) | 1,440 (*) |

Note: (*) – Mission Estimate

Source: OFIDO - NPCU

84. **Mesqa Improvement.** Under the framework of Collaboration Agreement with the MWRI, the Irrigation Improvement Sector (IIS) is retained to carry out the planning and design of mesqa improvement works. IIS has started the planning and design activities in the selected command areas in the three governorates and has prepared a preliminary design and cost estimate of the works to be carried out. Accordingly, the total cost of mesqa improvement works of the selected command areas is estimated at US\$ 11.9 million, or EGP 71.0 million as shown in the following table 3. The preliminary planning report was not available during supervision mission. A tentative schedule for implementation of mesqa improvement work is given in Attachment4.

Table 3: Preliminary Cost of Mesqa Improvement Works -Upper Egypt

| Descriptions | Command Area (fd) | Estimated Cost | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | US\$ | EGP |
| 1 Sohag: El Kavamel Canal | 4,320 | 3,986,577 | 23,760,000 |
| 2 Qena: Qeft Canal | 4,600 | 4,246,600 | 25,310,000 |
| 3 Assiut: Hammam Canal | 4,000 | 3,691,275 | 22,000,000 |
| TOTAL | 12,960 | 11,924,452 | 71,070,000 |
| Average Cost/Feddan | | 923 | 5,500 |

Source: Irrigation Improvement Sector, MWRI and NPCU

85. **Branch Canal Improvement.** The planning and design of remedial works for improvement of branch canals, which is funded by the government has been awarded to the Directorates of Irrigation in each Governorate. These Directorates are responsible for irrigation water distribution and manage branch canal rotation at the Governorate level.
86. The project design is based on the assumption that improvement of the main irrigation system in Upper Egypt will be based on the same principles as in Lower Egypt and branch canals will be modified to flow continuously, so water will be available for irrigation at the mesqas on demand. However, it was pointed out that in Upper Egypt limited investments have been made on improvement of the main irrigation system on the regional basis so far, and water allocation to the branch canals is generally on regional rotation and in most cases, water is flowing to the branch canal in 5 to 10 day intervals depending on the region⁸, during which time the entire canal command area is irrigated. In discussions with the project engineers, it was recommended that the status of the branch canals in Upper Egypt be reviewed jointly by a technical team from the Governorate Irrigation Departments and IIS and the possibility of introduction of continuous flow or other remedial works be investigated and proper measure to ensure water distribution equity at the head and tail of the branch, or sub-branch canals be recommended.

⁸ In Qena and Assiut the rotations are, 7 days ON and 7 days OFF. In Sohag it is 5 days ON and 10 days OFF.

87. The project was originally designed to cover on farm irrigation improvement of some 25,500 feddans, but following provision of the PVC pipes, high and medium electricity grids and other support provided by the IIIMP as described above, the area was increased to some 41,000 feddans. With the selection of command areas, both in Upper and Lower Egypt governorates and collection of additional information on the conditions of irrigation systems, it is recommended that a rapid evaluation of the cost of on farm improvements in the irrigation command areas selected, particularly in Upper Egypt be made to ensure that the scope of work and investment costs are consistent with the available funding, before firm commitments are made for implementation of the improvement works.
88. **Formation of WUOs.** The capital cost recovery of mesqa improvement was initiated following passage of the amendments to Water Law 213 in 1994 and supporting By-Law 14 900 of 1995. The Law recognized mesqa as private property and WUOs as legal organizations at the mesqa level in the oldlands. The Law authorized MWRI to: (i) organize farmer groups to operate and maintain mesqa facilities; (ii) recover the full capital costs of mesqa improvements without interest, over 20 years. In the oldlands, these Laws are only applicable to water users of rehabilitated and improved mesqas who are willing to form WUOs. The formation of mesqa WUOs and consultation with their leaders and members during the design and their involvement in the implementation of mesqa implementation and their commitment for repayment is a prerequisite for the start of improvement works.
89. Under the protocol signed with NPCU, the Irrigation Improvement Sector (IIS) through its Irrigation Advisory Service (IAS) is also responsible for formation of mesqa WUOs in Upper Egypt. However, the formation and training of branch canal WUOs is the responsibility of the Central Department for Irrigation Services (CDIS) of the MWRI. During the supervision mission, NPCU signed an agreement with CDIS to start the work in May 2012.
90. **Mesqa Improvement Works.** The mesqa improvement works are planned to be carried out by private contractors selected through competitive bidding process, following completion and approval of the design and contract documents. Concerns were expressed that current ceiling of US\$ 200,000 set forth in the LTB for Civil Works to be carried out through International Competitive Bidding is not cost efficient and would only result in delays. The experience and capability of the national contractors justifies increasing ceiling of National Competitive Bidding, but based on lessons learned from previous irrigation improvement projects (i.e. IIP), it is recommended that contract packages should be made small enough to allow fair competition among qualified small contractors; and the proposed packages be reflected in the Procurement Plan to be submitted with the future AWPBs.
91. Summary of the recommended actions to be taken are :

| Recommended Actions | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Provide data on the number of beneficiaries, land size distribution, and ownerships in the irrigation command areas in Upper Egypt selected for improvement under the Project. | NPCU | Immediate |
| Rapid technical evaluation and cost estimate of the on farm irrigation rehabilitation works of the command areas selected in Upper Egypt Governorates. | NPCU/ IAS | Immediate |
| Formation and training of Branch Canal WUOs | CDSI/ NPCU/ GPCUs | Immediate |
| Formation of mesqa WUOs | NPCU/ GPCUs/IAS | Immediate |
| Evaluate introduction of the continuous flow concept at branch canal levels in irrigation command areas selected for improvement in Upper Egypt Governorates | NPCU/IIS/ Governorate Irrigation | Immediate |

| Recommended Actions | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| Provide data on the number of beneficiaries, land size distribution, and ownerships in the irrigation command areas in Upper Egypt selected for improvement under the Project. | NPCU | Immediate |
| | Department | |
| Procurement packages of Mesqa improvement works | NPCU | Immediate |

III. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

92. In accordance with the Ministerial Decree No. 2184 of 2011, issued on 19 December 2011, MALR is responsible for the development of on farm irrigation systems in the oldlands and the newlands, nationwide. A Supreme Coordination Committee is formed to follow up implementation of all projects funded by MALR and coordinate with the on farm irrigation improvement projects funded by MWRI. The Committee is chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and composed of representatives of all the related national ministries, research institutes, governorates and international donors and funding agencies, *inter alia*, IFAD.
93. A new department, referred to as the Project Management Unit (PMU), has been established within MALR for management, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of all on-farm irrigation improvement projects including those funded by the international funding agencies, such as OFIDO. Currently, the department is staffed mainly by administrators, accountants, clerks, and procurement officers and housed in several offices of the EALIP building. See Attachment 5.
94. At present, the staff seconded to the OFIDO Project NPCU, are mostly shared with other multi-donor portfolio administered by the NPCU, under the overall management of the national department. Contracts with three individual national consultants have been concluded for supporting the project in Irrigation engineering, quality/cost control, and training WUOs. At the time of mission's visit, the post of Project Manager and Monitoring and Evaluation officer were vacated in late December 2011 and early April 2012, respectively. The recruitments of new officers were in progress.
95. The Governorate Project Coordination Units (GPCUs) are being established, and some of the required staffs have been recruited. The full list of the staff working on the project in NPCU and GPCUs, as well as ARC staff working with the Project is listed in Attachment 5. In addition to Governorate Project Coordinator (GPC), appointment of the technical task teams at each GPCU is of the essence. The TOR for the technical team is given in Appendix 3 of the Project Implementation Manual.
96. **Agreements and Protocols.** The project has signed the following agreements and protocols with the implementing partners required for execution of activities under irrigation and water management component:
 - (a) Under the Framework of Collaborative Agreement with the MWRI, (i) a protocol with IIIMP for provision of PVC pipes and collaboration in execution of the works in Beheira and Kafr el Sheikh Governorates in Lower Egypt; (ii) a protocol with Irrigation Improvement Sector (IIS) for planning, design and supervision of mesqa improvement works in Upper Egypt Governorates of Assiut, Sohag and Qena; (iii) protocols with Undersecretaries of MWRI for planning, design and supervision of remedial works of the selected branch and sub-branch canals; (iv) Protocol with the Central Department for Irrigation Services (CDIS) for formation of branch canal WUOs.

- (b) Protocol with EALIP for implementation of marwa and on farm improvement works in Lower Egypt Governorates of Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira.
- (c) A Framework of Collaborative Agreement with the Agricultural Research Centre (ARC) and a protocol with Agricultural Engineering Research Institute (AERI) for supervision of marwa improvement work in Lower Egypt Governorates of Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira.
97. **Equipment.** In addition to procurement of all the required raw materials, accessories for production of hydrants and installation of piped marwas, PMU has procured a wide variety of equipment for workshop, transport, and installation of piped marwa with the Government funding. These, *interalia*, include: Lathes (3), forklifts (5), mini excavators (4), trucks (2), and trailers (2). These equipment are to be used for OFIDO and all other on farm irrigation improvement projects.
98. **Progress Reports.** The approved Project Implementation Manual has a comprehensive section on preparation of periodic (monthly, semi-annual, and annual) progress reports. The annual report submitted to the supervision mission was not prepared according to this guideline and some of the key information was missing or needed further clarification. In particular, the information on progress of irrigation and water management component as compared to the planned activities under the approved Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWPB) was missing. Similarly, the actual expenditure figures compared to the budgeted amount from various sources as well as the performance of Procurement Plan were incomplete. While the mission received most of this data and information, it is recommended the future progress reports be prepared and submitted according the approved guidelines.
99. **Project Implementation Manual (PIM).** There have been substantial changes in the project implementation arrangements in the light of changes that have taken place since the manual was prepared. The changes that have taken place have direct effect on the technical, financial, and administrative aspects of project implementation. Under the 2011 AWPB, provisions were made for the project to hire services of a qualified consultant to introduce the changes and submit the revised document for approval of the PSC and IFAD 'no objection', but the turn of events in Egypt prevented revision of the PIM as planned. The importance of revision of the PIM is now more pronounced as other similar donor-funded projects are being implemented by the same NPCU and harmonization of implementation and management procedures are more urgent. It is, therefore, recommended that the same provisions be made under the 2012 AWPB and a consultant be recruited for revision of the PIM as soon as possible to prepare the revised version by the end of September 2012.
100. Summary of the recommended actions to be taken are:

| Recommended Actions | Responsibility | Agreed date |
|---|----------------|---------------------------|
| Formation of technical task teams in each Governorate | NPCU | Immediate |
| Recruitment of PM and M&E Officer | NPCU | Immediate |
| Preparation of Progress Reports | NPCU | February & Sept each year |
| Revision of Project Implementation Manual | NPCU | 30 September 2012 |
| Preparation of implementation plan and schedule of work for on farm irrigation improvement activities in each Governorate | NPCU | 30 September 2012 |

IV. INNOVATIVE FEATURES

101. The irrigation and water management component introduces a number of innovative features particularly in the context of rural Upper Egypt including: (i) adaptation and up scaling of the new on farm irrigation improvement system to Upper Egypt with users involvement; and (ii) expanding establishment of WUOs at branch and mesqa canal level with links to the farm level marwa committees, involving them in O&M with a harmonized mechanism of cost recovery for irrigation improvement.

V. SUSTAINABILITY

102. The mesqa and marwa irrigation systems are owned, operated, and maintained by the farmers at their own cost. The farmers also pay for the full replacement costs of the pumping units. This cost recovery concept is traditional and acceptable to farmers. The project support for creation of WUOs and training their leaders and members will enhance capabilities of the farmers and ensure sustainability of the investments at the farm level.
103. Cost recovery of the main irrigation infrastructure including the branch canals is currently through a central fund, but under the irrigation reform, provisions are made for gradual transfer of their operation, maintenance, and management responsibilities to WUOs and Water Boards. The project is designed also, to support the establishment and training of branch canal WUOs to ensure sustainability of the created assets. Revision of Law 12/1984 to give the branch canal WUOs full legal standing and to allow them to collect funds from members would give a major boost to sustainability. The process is now underway but the timeframe for approval is subject to parliamentary procedures.
104. Preliminary steps for the establishment and training of branch canal and mesqa WUOs have been taken. The project needs to expedite their formation and ensure their sustained training, as these are critical steps for fostering long-term institutional and financial sustainability of the improved on farm irrigation systems and therefore overall project outcomes.

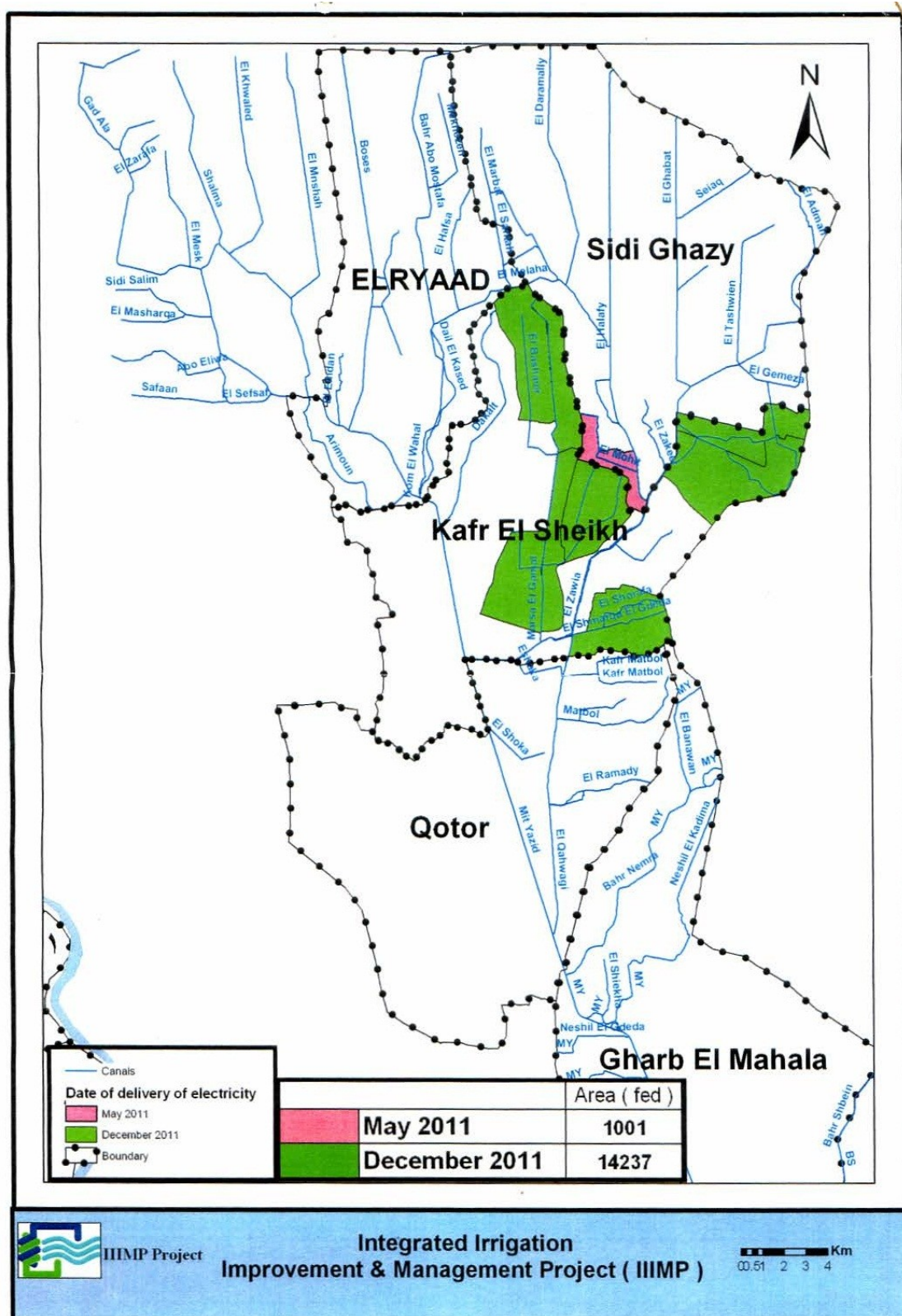
VI. CONCLUSIONS

105. The project entered into force, three months after signature of its Financing Agreement on 16 February 2010, a record time as compared with previous IFAD funded projects in Egypt. However, due to unforeseen events, implementation of the project has not met its 2011 AWPB objectives and is behind the accelerated schedule planned for its early project completion, as explained in para 7, above. There is still ample opportunity for the project management to ensure that the project meets its development objectives by the original completion date of 31 March 2018. Recommendations and agreements reached for smooth project implementation and actions to be taken by project management and its implementing partners are presented in the first part of the report and were further elaborated for Irrigation and Water Management Component, above.

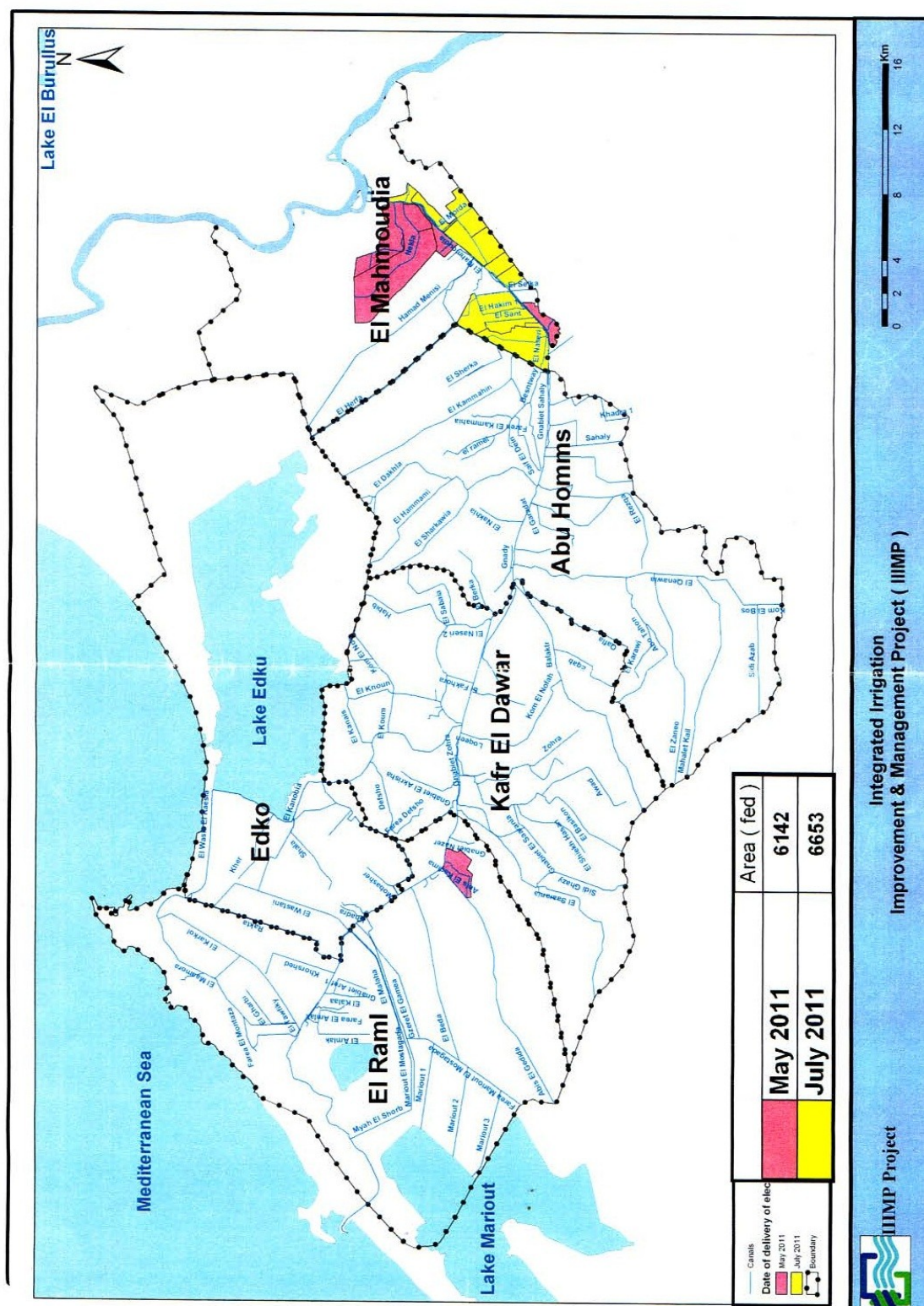
ATTACHMENT 1 – LOWER EGYPT IRRIGATION COMMAND AREAS**Table 1: Canal Names, Area Served & Planned Electricity Delivery Dates**

| المحافظة | المركز | الترعة | الزمام (فدان) | تاريخ دخول الكهرباء |
|-----------|-----------|--|------------------|---------------------|
| البحيرة | المحمودية | سواقي الحديد | ٩٦٩ | مايو ٢٠١١ |
| | | نكلا | ٢٩٤٥ | مايو ٢٠١١ |
| | | ج البابلي و البر ادعى | ٦٢٥ | مايو ٢٠١١ |
| | | رياح زرقون | ٨٢٥ | يوليه ٢٠١١ |
| | | ج الناصري و زاوية غزال | ١٣٦٩ | يوليه ٢٠١١ |
| | | الحكيم و السنط | ٢٣٠٣ | يوليه ٢٠١١ |
| | | الموردة و ج كفر شبراخيت و الرحمانيه | ١٣١٧ | يوليه ٢٠١١ |
| | | الأوقاف الشرقية و الغربية | ٨٣٩ | يوليه ٢٠١١ |
| كفر الشيخ | الرمل | أبيس القديمة | ١٦٠٣ | مايو ٢٠١١ |
| | سيدي غازي | المحيط | ١٠٠١ | مايو ٢٠١١ |
| | كفر الشيخ | مارس الجمل | ٤٤١٥ | ديسمبر ٢٠١١ |
| | | المفروزة | ٢٠٢٧ | ديسمبر ٢٠١١ |
| | | البشاير | ١٤٦٤ | ديسمبر ٢٠١١ |
| | | الشرفا | ١٠٨٤ | ديسمبر ٢٠١١ |
| | | كوم الرز القديمة | ٢٤٢٨ | ديسمبر ٢٠١١ |
| | | الشمارقه الجديدة | ١٠٣٩ | ديسمبر ٢٠١١ |
| | | كوم الرز الجديدة | ١٧٨٠ | ديسمبر ٢٠١١ |

Map 1: Irrigation Command Areas in Kafr El Sheikh Governorate



Map 2: Irrigation Command Areas in Beheira Governorate



ATTACHMENT 2 – LOWER EGYPT PIPED MARWA MANUFACTURING PROCESS



1. PVC pipes for marwas stored at EALIP workshop



2. Reinforced concrete pipes for protection of valves at distribution boxes manufactured at EALIP workshop



3. PVC pipes – T sections



4. Valve Manufacturing Process - 1



5. Valve manufacturing process - 2



6. Valve manufacturing process - 3

ATTACHMENT 3 – UPPER EGYPT: IRRIGATION COMMAND AREAS

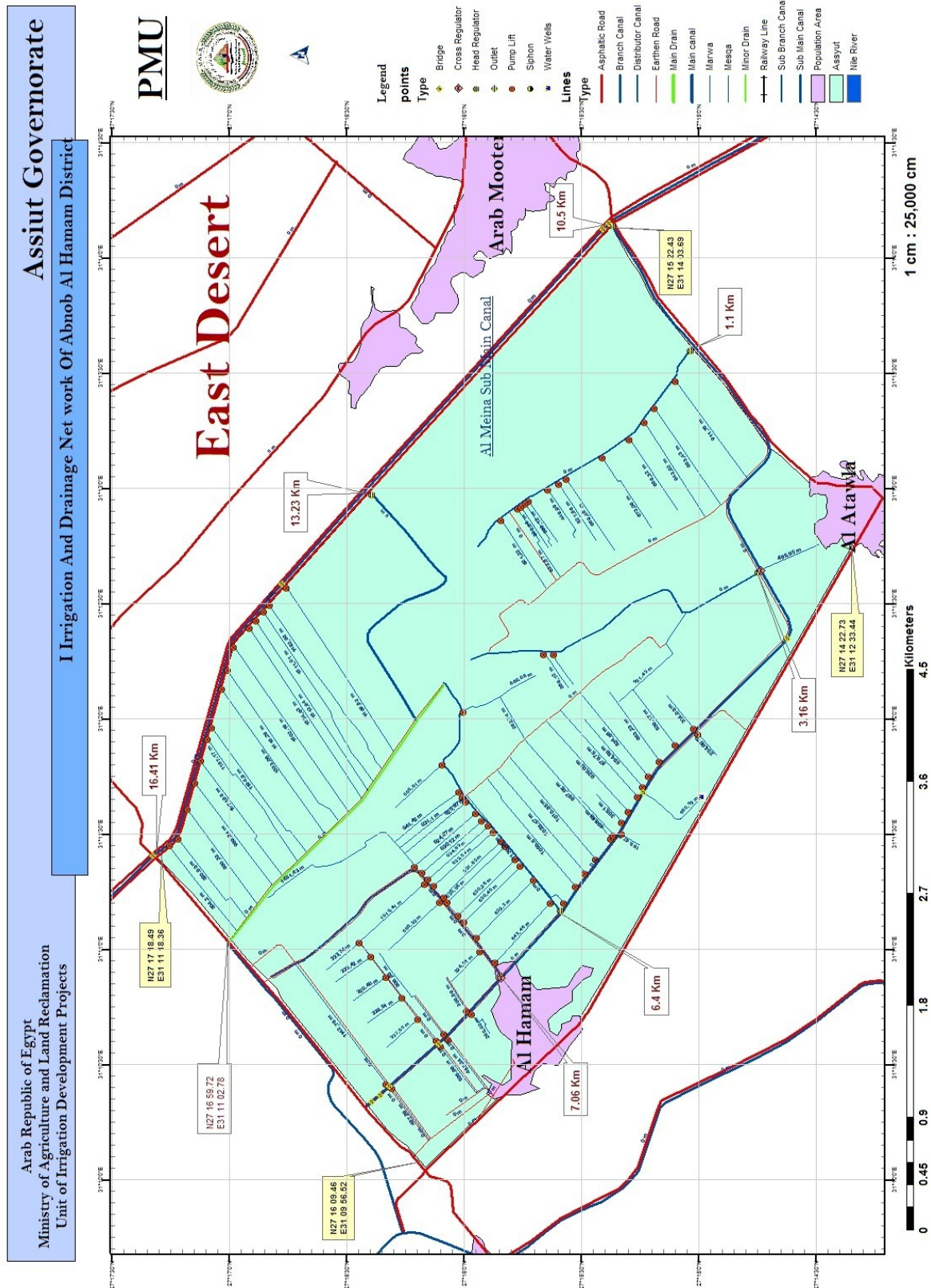
Table 1: List of Branch & Sub-Branch Canals – Area Served (Fd)

بيان

المحافظات والنواحي والترع المستهدف تطويرها بالوجه القبلى

| م | المحافظة | المركز | م | النواحي | الترع الفرعية | الترع المغذية | الزام المستهدف تطويره (فدان) | عدد المنتفعين من التطوير |
|---|----------|------------------|---|--|--|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ١ | السيوط | الفتح ابنوب | ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ | عرب مطير الاطاولة الحمام بنى رزاح | عرب مطير الاطاولة الزعران الطويل | الحمام | ٤٠٠٠ | ٢٦٠٠ |
| ٢ | سوهاج | سوهاج المنشأة | ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ | وننيه الشرقية وننيه الغربية المحامدة الصلعة بندر سوهاج الخنائسة كوم بدار لوزك الشرقية الزوك الغربية الكوامل | الشجرة الزوك كوم بدار ناصر الحريزات الصلعة يوسف وننيه الزوك الغربية الزوك الغربية الزوك الغربية الكوامل | الكوامل | ٤٣٢٠ | |
| ٣ | قنا | قفط | ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ | قفط القلعة الزافرية البراهمة بدر عنبر كرم عمران نجع العروبة | القلعة الشريف عنبر المندره بدر عنبر كرم عمران نجع العروبة | قفط الشرقية | ٤٦٠١ | ٣٠٠٠ |
| | الاجمالى | | ٢١ | ١٦ | ٣ | ١٢٩٢١ | | |

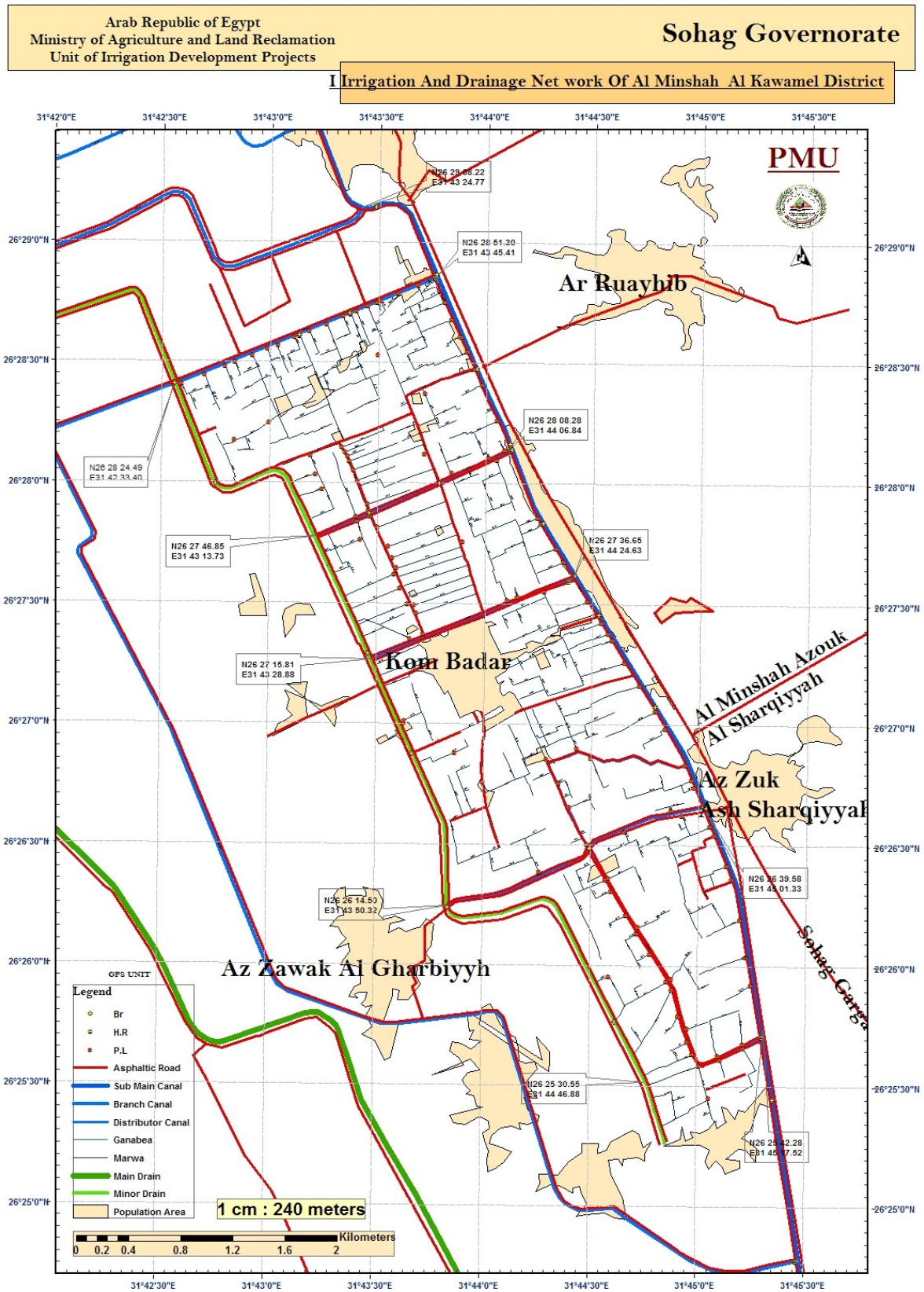
Map 1: Assiut Governorate



Qena Governorate



Map 3: Sohag Governorate



**Table 1: Tentative Schedule of Works
By Governorate and Branch Canal**

| Descriptions | Command | Estimated Cost | | 2012 | | | | | | | | 2013 | | | | | | | | 2014 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|------|--|---|--|-------------------------|--|---|--|------|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|------|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Area (fd) | EGP | US\$ | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | |
| UPPER EGYPT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.- Sohag: El Kavamel Canal | 4 320 | 23 760 000 | 3 986 577 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. - Qena: Qeft Canal | 4 601 | 25 310 000 | 4 246 600 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 - Assiut: Hammam Canal | 4 000 | 22 000 000 | 3 691 275 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 12 921 | 71 070 000 | 11 924 452 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost/ feddan | | 5 500 | 923 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Legend: | Client/IFAD Review | | | | | | | Contractor Mobilization | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Procurement Process | | | | | | | Execution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Source: IAS, OFIDO NPCU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

فريق العمل بوحده ادارة المشروعات

106. 1: List of PMU Personnel

| الاسم | الوظيفة |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 ا.د محمد سمير محمد ابو سليمان | مدير ادارة وحدة المشروعات |
| 2 ----- | مسئول متابعه وتقييم |
| 3 محمد عبده هنداوى | مدير ادارة تطوير الرى |
| 4 سحر السيد قنديل | مسئول مالي الوحدة |
| 5 محمد حسن الوراقى | مسئول مشتريات |
| 6 محمد الشهاوى | مسئول قاعدة البيانات الفنية |
| 7 حسن محمد حسن | مسئول التنفيذ بوجه قبلي |
| 8 شوقى عرفه محمود | مسئول قاعدة البيانات الفنية |
| 9 عصمت عثمان محمد | مسئول متابعة المكون المحلي |
| 10 محمد سيد على | مسئول قاعدة البيانات الاداريه والماليه |
| 11 احمد مصطفى محمد السيد | محاسب ديوان وزاره |
| 12 عاصم محى عبد العزيز | مراجع ديوان وزاره |
| 13 صوفى حبيب انجليوس | الاداره الفنيه |
| 14 مجدى الشهير بممدوح محمود | الاداره الفنيه |
| 15 حمعه فايز | كاتب |
| 16 حسام جمال | محاسب |
| 17 شيماء مصطفى محمد | محاسب |
| 18 أحمد رأفت جمال الدين | محاسب |
| 19 رضوى مصطفى رجب | محاسب |
| 20 جلال محمد الوراقى | محاسب |
| 21 محمد عرفه عرفه | GIS |
| 22 نفين حسن | GIS |
| 23 ايه محمود | GIS |
| 24 ايه خليل | GIS |

فريق العمل بمنطقة البحيره

| م | الاسم | الوظيفة |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | م. محروس محمود حربى | مدير ادارة تطوير الري |
| 2 | محمد على حسنى الشاعر | مسؤل تطوير |
| 3 | فكرى ابو الفتوح شمه | مسؤل تطوير |
| 4 | محمود عبدالعظيم حسن | مسؤل تطوير |
| 5 | احمد عبدالسلام المعناوى | مسؤل تطوير |
| 6 | محمد جابر الشاعر | مسؤل تطوير |
| 7 | صبرى كمال الغنام | امين مخازن |
| 8 | وائل مبروك سعد | سباك |
| 9 | ابراهيم ابو الحسن الحوفى | سباك |
| 10 | حسن محمود حربى | سباك |
| 11 | عبدالونيس يس عبدالونيس | سباك |
| 12 | محمود محمد الحملى | سباك |
| 13 | محمود سعد منصور | سباك |
| 14 | طاهر عبدالكريم محمود | سباك |
| 15 | عصام عبدالكريم محمود | سباك |

فريق العمل بمنطقة كفر الشيخ

| م | الاسم | الوظيفة |
|----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | م. عبدالسلام اسماعيل عبدالسلام | مدير ادارة تطوير الري |
| 2 | م. محمد يوسف عبدالواحد | رئيس مجموعه المحابس والجوده |
| 3 | فنى هندسى/محمد صبرى الجبالى | امين مخازن |
| 4 | فنى هندسى/صلاح الدين محمد طه | رئيس مجموعه المواسير الخرسانية |
| 5 | فنى هندسى/زهدى محمد سيد زهران | مسؤل الصيانه |
| 6 | هيثم حسن الصاوى | عامل بالخرسانه |
| 7 | حجازى ابراهيم الاشواح | عامل بالخرسانه |
| 8 | محمد مصطفى النشترتاوى | عامل بالخرسانه |
| 9 | رشاد محمود الجرن | عامل بالخرسانه |
| 10 | عيسى مصطفى عيسى | لحام بمجموعه الخرسانه |
| 11 | السيد حسن حسين عشماوى | سائق الشوكه وتشغيل الماكينات |
| 12 | عبدالكريم مصطفى خطاب | لحام مجموعه المحابس |
| 13 | مصطفى عاطف ابوالمكارم | خراط مجموعه المحابس |
| 14 | حاتم محمد السعيد | مسؤل التقطيع مجموعه المحابس |
| 15 | احمد محمد عباده | دوكو مجموعه المحابس |
| 16 | محمد ابراهيم عبدالجواد | مهندس |
| 17 | محمد السيد جباره | سباك |
| 18 | محمد عبدالسلام عبدالجيد | سباك |
| 19 | محمد شعبان عبدالجيد | سباك |
| 20 | محمد معتصم اسماعيل | سباك |

فريق العمل بمنطقة اسيوط

| م | الاسم | الوظيفة |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | علاء الدين صابر توفيق | مسؤول عن اعمال التطوير |
| 2 | عبدالصير قمصاني عبدالخالق | مساعد |
| 3 | شحاته عبدالنعيم محمد | مساعد |
| 4 | ايمن احمد محمد ابراهيم | مساعد |
| | | |

فريق العمل بمنطقة سوهاج

| م | الاسم | الوظيفة |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | محمد حسن عبدالجواد | مسؤول عن اعمال التطوير |
| 2 | رجب محمد حسن | مساعد |
| 3 | ماهر محمد حسنين | مساعد |
| | | |

فريق العمل بمنطقة قنا

| م | الاسم | الوظيفة |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | المعتصم بالله حسين محمود | مسؤول عن اعمال التطوير |
| 2 | مصطفى محمد على | مساعد |
| | | |

فريق العمل مركز البحوث الزراعيه

107. 2. List of ARC Staff Working with OFIDO

| م | الاسم | الوظيفه |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | ا.د حسن البنا عثمان | ممثل مركز البحوث |
| 2 | ا.د حازم سيد مهاود | ممثل مركز البحوث |
| 3 | ا.د مجدي توفيق الطنطاوي | مسئول جوده ورفع قدرات |
| 4 | ا.د وائل محمود مختار سلطان | مسئول جوده ورفع قدرات |
| 5 | ا.د احمد صلاح حسن محمد | مسئول جوده ورفع قدرات |
| 6 | ا.د سامي سعد الليثي | مسئول جوده ورفع قدرات |
| 7 | ا.د محمود محمد سعيد | ممثل معهد بحوث الاراضي والمياه |
| 8 | ا.د حمدي الحسيني خليفة | ممثل معهد بحوث الاراضي والمياه |
| 9 | ا.د شعبان محمد عبد الرسول | ممثل معهد بحوث الاراضي والمياه |
| 10 | ا.د نبيل فتحي قنديل | ممثل معهد بحوث الاراضي والمياه |
| 11 | ا.د محمد اسماعيل الشهاوي | ممثل معهد بحوث الاراضي والمياه |
| 12 | د. هيثم عبد اللطيف | ممثل معهد بحوث الاراضي والمياه |
| 13 | ا.د محمود احمد ابو السعود | متابعه وتقييم |
| 14 | ا.د سري محمد البربري | متابعه وتقييم |
| 15 | د جمال محمد عبد السلام الصناط | متابعه وتقييم |
| 16 | د محمود ابو الفتوح عياد | متابعه وتقييم |
| 17 | د محمد مصطفى صالح رجب | متابعه وتقييم |
| 18 | حسين فتحي حسين | فريق فني |
| 19 | السعيد عبد العزيز البديوي | فريق فني |
| 20 | عبد الجواد عبد النبي حجاج | فريق فني |
| 21 | شعبان النوراني | فريق فني |
| 22 | خالد محمد بدوي | فريق فني |
| 23 | السيد عبد الحميد حطب | فريق فني |
| 24 | ا.د صلاح الدين هلال محمود هلال | ممثلا عن الاداره المركزيه للمحطات |
| 25 | يسري احمد عبد الحميد | مندوب اتصال |