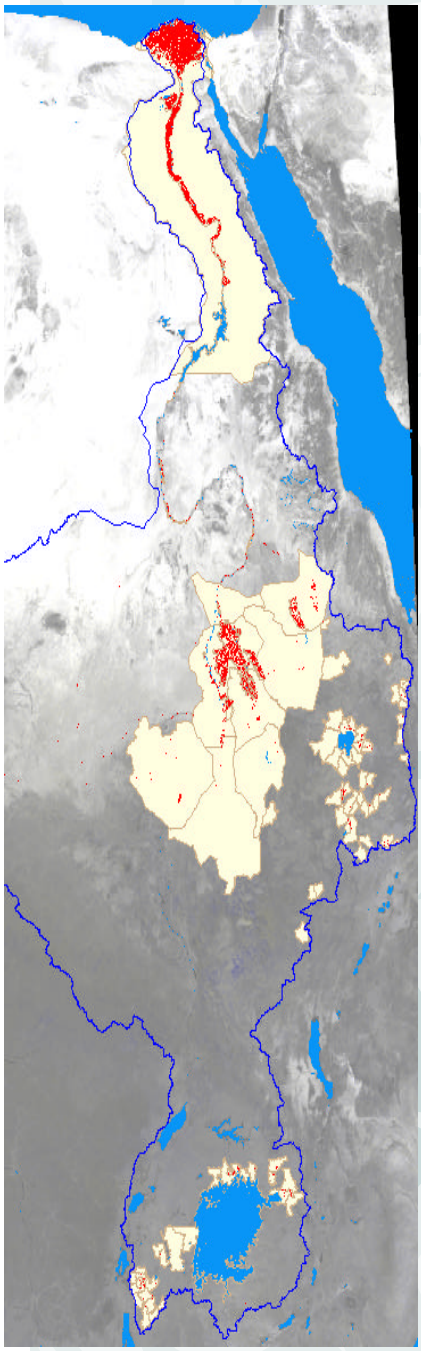
NILE BASIN INITIATIVE

Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) Project



Project Completion Report

April 2009

Project number: 00044807-00044810

TF Grant number: 054798 NB

Nairobi, Kenya

Summary of Report

This is end of assignment Project Completion Report for the Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) project. The Project was hosted by the Government of Kenya and located in Nairobi, Kenya but operational in all Nile basin countries. The project was officially launched in September 2006 although in earnest, project implementation begun in January 2007 after the hiring of Lead Specialist and approval of work plan and budget by Project Steering Committee (PSC) for same year.

The main thrust of the EWUAP project is to bring together regional and national stakeholders in the riparian countries to develop a shared vision and common understanding on issues related to increase in the availability of water and its efficient use for agricultural production. In line with this, the project was tasked with the creation of a framework that enables stakeholders from the riparian countries to work together to promote basin-wide cooperation and awareness, enhance understanding, and build capacity on the common irrigation and water harvesting agendas.

The desired and expected outcomes of the project as described in the design documents include but were not limited to the establishment of a regional dialogue, exploring and documenting of best practices, and enhancement of national capacity in relation to project components. The components are Water Harvesting (WH), Community Managed Irrigation, Public Private Managed Irrigation, and Project Coordination and Facilitation. On the other hand, a Mid Term Review (MTR) mission undertaken in July 2007 recommended that five deliverables be achieved and all efforts were geared towards accomplishing the identified deliverables. These were preparation of best practices and guidelines, roster of Nile basin institutions and centers of excellence engaged in agriculture, and action plans for potential investment considerations, training capacity, and establishment of possible networks of all stakeholders and partners.

The *Project Steering Committee* comprising senior government representatives from each Nile basin country provided the necessary strategic guidance, overall leadership and oversight through work plan and budget review and approval processes and the EWUAP reported to the Steering Committee. In accordance with the Logical Framework (LF) and/or recommendations of the MTR mission, achievements of project are outputs and deliverables that when further applied or disseminated will contribute to the realization of outcomes and impacts. The main outputs/achievements of the project so far include core capacity at national level (experts trained in various aspects of water harvesting, water management in

irrigated agriculture, and efficient use of water), documents of best practices guidelines, action plans, rosters of NBI institutions and Centers of excellences engaged in agriculture water, and potential networks of key actors.

In line with the above, over 400 experts were trained at regional and national levels with all the necessary training materials properly documented and made available. On the documentation side, eight basin wide documents and over seventeen country based reports and number of posters on best practices and best practice sites were produced. Rosters of all key actors including consultants at national and regional levels were produced and submitted. As part of this process however, DVD in a form of website containing all products/results of the project had been produced and was made available together with the hard copies of all the documents. Study tours were also organized to best practice sites within and outside basin with the aim of fostering exchange of knowledge and information and, hence, an appreciation and learning from the experiences of some centers of excellence and their best practices. Close to 130 experts from across the basin benefited from this program although the original design was to involve only 100 participants.

The outputs and results of the EWUAP project if supported with proper follow up work in terms of information/knowledge dissemination and demonstration of practices and activities as per the Logical Framework, improved awareness and knowledge will be created among practitioners leading to the adoption of best practices and technologies and ultimately to improved water harvesting and irrigation practices which will contribute to improved use of water resources. These will contribute to enhanced basin wide capacities and capabilities, efficient use of the Nile water resources and socio-economic development which are the short and medium term outcomes and impact of the NBI.

The project was able to use relatively new tools (RS/GIS) in the data collection process for large scale irrigation schemes. The potential to use such tools in the basin and the countries was also considered and accordingly appropriate training organized. The NBI could introduce such tools for future documentation and monitoring purposes and the data that had been generated by the project could be incorporated as part of the data base of the Decision Support System.

In order to compensate for times lost because of delays in the implementation of project activities, decision was made to organize joint activities (training, study tour, workshops and consultancy services) for 2 project components that we felt were closely linked without affecting products and end results. This was done quite successfully without any negative implication on desired results but more importantly this helped the project save time and funds.

The amount of NBTF grant allocated to the project after amendment of the Grant Agreement was US $4,662,178 whereas the estimated cost to project completion is US $4,316,786 leaving a balance of US $345,392. The balance fund is simply saving realized because of the combination of project component activities at the operational level and thus efficiency of resource use (fund and time).

The institutional set-up chosen for the implementation of the EWUAP project had some inherent weaknesses. The project was associated or linked with more than three line ministries since the *Project Steering Committee* and *National Project Coordinators* were from different ministries (Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Land, Forest and Tourism, Ministry of Environment, Nature, Water and Forest Conservation, and others) and this deprived project from having one focal institution that it can relate to in addressing the issues of water harvesting, irrigation and efficient use of water for agriculture. As a result, the project has not official counterpart in any one of the ministries and this would have serious implications on sustainability of results.

Finally, the EWUAP project was designed to establish forums, build capacity, document best practices, and create an overall enabling environment but as was reflected during first PSC meeting the interventions were described as inadequate in terms of addressing the issues and needs of the agricultural sector. On the other hand, we all know that agriculture is an important sector in terms of water use and economic conditions and yet there was no project to look in to the issues and problems of the sector. The way forward, therefore, is to develop a new strategy for the agricultural sector and find ways and means of address the problems associated with agricultural productivity and, hence, the efficient use of water in a holistic manner.

List of abbreviations

AA	Administrative Assistant
AMU	Arba Minch University
ATP	Applied Training Project
CBSI	Confidence Building and Stakeholders Involvement
CM(SS)I	Community-Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation
CN	Concept Note
CY	Calendar Year
DSS	Decision Support System
ENTRO	Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office
ERHA	Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association
EWUAP	Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production
GIS	Geographic Information System
ISP	Institutional Strengthening Project
IRM	Implementation Review Mission
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
LF	Logical Framework
LS	Lead Specialist
LSI	Large Scale Irrigation
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
MSA	Management Services Agreement
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBDF	Nile Basin Development Forum
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NBTF	Nile Basin Trust Fund
NELSAP	Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
Nile SEC	Nile Secretariat
Nile-TAC	Nile – Technical Advisory Committee
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NTEAP	Nile Trans boundary Environmental Action Project
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PIM	Participatory Irrigation Management
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPM(LS)I	Public and Private Managed (Large Scale) Irrigation
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSU	Project Support Unit
RBA	Rapid Baseline Assessment

RBO	River Basin Organization
RBS	Results Based System
RS	Remote Sensing
RCTWS	Regional Center for Training and Water Studies
RPM	Regional Project Manager
RWA	Rain Water Association
SAP	Subsidiary Action Program
SWERI	Soil, Water and Environment Research Institute
SSI	Small Scale Irrigation
SVP	Shared Vision Program
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WB	World Bank
WG	Working Groups
WH	Water Harvesting
WMRI	Water Management Research Institute
WRPM	Water Resources Planning and Management
WUO	Water Users Organization

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1. Introduction and Project Background

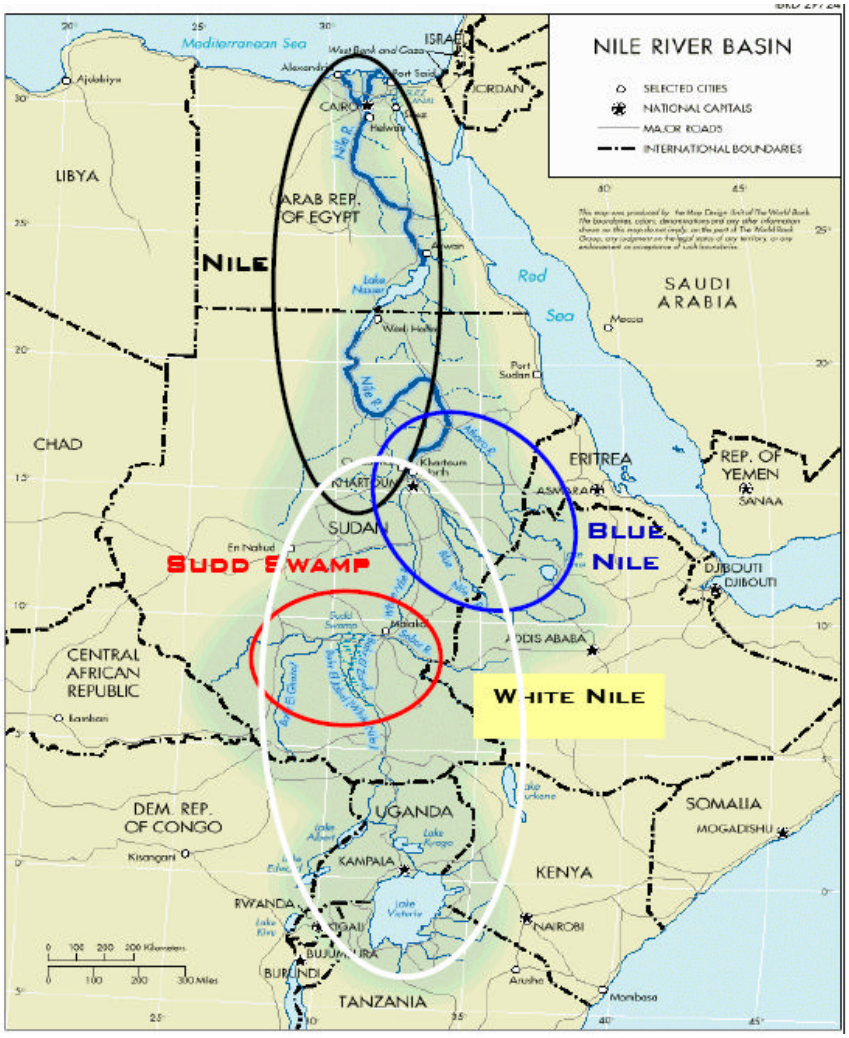
1.1 Background

The Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) project is one of the Shared Vision Program (SVP) projects of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI). The main thrust of the project is to bring together regional and national stakeholders in the riparian countries to develop a shared vision and common understanding on issues related to increase in the availability of water and its efficient use for agricultural production. In the Nile basin, regular interaction among agricultural experts and other professionals was considered limited mainly because of political, economic, social, and cultural differences among the countries and this was considered a challenge to the sharing of knowledge and experiences on water use and, hence, a constraint to furthering Nile cooperation. Encouraging interaction among professionals, experts, and practitioners was identified as one mechanism that might contribute to the enhancement of mutual confidence, and provide a critical building block to sustainable utilization of Nile waters. The project was hosted by the Government of the Republic of Kenya and, therefore, located in Nairobi.

Agriculture is the most important sector in terms of playing significant roles in the lives and livelihoods of households, communities and the population of the riparian countries at large. In view of this, support that targets productivity improvement in the agriculture and agricultural water sectors is expected to bring immense benefits and contribute positively to the overall economic and social development efforts in each of the riparian countries. The Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) project symbolizes a first step towards such an effort and in bringing together regional and national stakeholders in the basin to develop a shared vision on common issues related to the increase in the availability of water and its efficient use for agricultural production. The project concentrates on capacity building, identification and documentation of basic principles and guidelines of best practices, and the sharing of knowledge and experiences through visits and study tours to best practice sites in the areas of water harvesting and irrigation practices within and outside of the Nile basin. This will pave the way to a cooperative implementation of the mainstream of the efficient use of water (irrigation or rain-fed) for agricultural production through investment programs.

1.2 Basic Project Data

Project Title:	Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production
Project Numbers:	00044807, 00044808, 00044809 and 00044810
Project Duration:	Three years
Project Effectiveness:	7 July 2005
Project Launch:	28 September 2006
Project Completion (Original**)**:	31 May 2008 (extended until 31 December 2008)
Project Closure (Original**)**:	30 November 2008 (extended until 30 June 2009)
Funding Source:	NBTF (Netherlands Government)
TFGN:	054798 NB
Project budget:	US $5.28 Mill - $4.83M Grant & $0.45 M Gov't.
Implementing Agency:	United Nations Office for Project Services
Executing Agency:	Nile Basin Initiative
Development Partner:	The NBTF managed by the World Bank and the Government of the Netherlands
Geographic Location:	Nairobi, Kenya but operational in 9 Nile countries



1.3 Project Objectives, Key Expected Results

The main objective of the Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production project is to establish a forum to assist stakeholders at regional, national and community levels to address issues related to efficient use of water for agricultural production in the Nile basin. The forum will foster exchange of experiences that will further Nile cooperation by enhancing mutual confidence and providing a critical building block to sustainable utilization of Nile waters. The project will also provide an opportunity to develop a sound conceptual and practical basis for Nile riparian countries to increase the availability and efficient use of water for agricultural production.

In line with the overall agenda and goal of the SVP projects, EWUAP is expected to contribute to the development of an enabling environment for future investments and thus contribute to the achievement of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) vision in the long term. Another thrust of the project is creation of a framework that enables stakeholders from the Nile basin countries to work together to promote basin-wide cooperation and awareness, enhance understanding, and build capacity on common irrigation and water harvesting agendas. The project, therefore, will organize basin wide consultations, training programs, workshops, and seminars identify and document best practices, prepare guidelines for the implementation of potential best practices, and share experiences.

The goals and objectives of the EWUAP project are to be realized through the implementation of various interventions addressing problems associated with the four main project components and others sub-components described in Table 1.

The desired outcomes for the EWUAP project as identified by the original design team and stated in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) of February 2007 include:

Outcome1:

- Regional dialogue on Water Harvesting (WH) established;
- Best practices for water harvesting explored and disseminated;
- National capacity for sustainable water harvesting enhanced;

Outcome 2:

- Regional consultation on Community-Managed Irrigation (CMI) strengthened;
- Awareness on efficient irrigation water use enhanced;
- Best practices for community-managed irrigation explored and disseminated;
- National capacity for community-managed irrigation enhanced;

Outcome 3:

- Regional consultation on Public and Private-Managed Irrigation (PPMI) strengthened;
- Awareness on efficient irrigation water use enhanced;
- Best practices for public and private-managed irrigation explored and disseminated;
- National capacity for public and private-managed irrigation enhanced;

Outcome 4:

- National level support for agricultural and irrigation policy development provided and national capacity strengthened.

Table 1: Major and Sub-Components of the EWUAP Project

Component 1: Project Coordination and Facilitation
Sub 1.1: Project Management Arrangements Sub 1.2: Regional Planning Workshop and Rapid Baseline Assessment
Component 2: Water Harvesting (WH)
Sub 2.1 Regional Consultation and Training Sub 2.2 Exchange of Experiences and Best Practices, and Basin-wide Twinning of Institutions
Component 3: Community-Managed Irrigation (CMI)
Sub 3.1 Regional Consultation and Training Sub 3.2 Exchange of Experiences and Best Practices, and Basin-wide Twinning of Institutions
Component 4: Public Private-Managed Irrigation (PPMI)
Sub 4.1 Regional Consultation and Training Sub 4.2 Exchange of Experiences and Best Practices, and Basin-wide Twinning of Institutions

Key performance indicators related to the above outcomes and defined in the same document are presented in **Annex 1**.

After implementation of project activities was initiated, the Nile Basin Initiative started developing a Logical Framework (LF) for the whole NBI based on the principles of new Results Based System (RBS) using services of an international consulting firm. As a result of this process, the EWUAP project developed a new

Logical Framework (**Annex 2**) with well defined short, medium and long term outputs, outcomes and impact along with relevant indicators. The newly defined project outputs, outcomes and impact are closely linked and synchronized to the overall NBI LF thus contributing to the outputs, outcomes, impact, and goal of the NBI. In line with this, annual work plans were developed and upon approval interventions that are designed to contribute to these outputs and outcomes implemented. In view of the life span of the EWUAP project, the key results (outputs and short term outcomes) identified were as follows:

- **Short-term outcomes:**
  - Improved capacity on efficient water use produced/available;
  - Best practices on Water Harvesting, Community Managed Irrigation, and Public Private Managed Irrigation documented and disseminated as practical guidelines;
  - Understanding reached on best practices for irrigation and water harvesting.
- **Outputs:**
  - Project management arrangements set up and functioning effectively;
  - Rapid baseline assessment conducted;
  - Best practice sites identified and profiled and info on relevant technologies assessed and assembled;
  - Increased capacity in water on water harvesting, community managed irrigation and public and private managed irrigation;
  - Linkages to NBI initiated with appropriate institutions on agriculture and agricultural water.

The above short term results (1-3 years) were established along with indicators that can be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes (see **Annex 2**).

In July 2007, six months after implementation begun, a Mid Term Review (MTR) was conducted by a joint NBI World Bank team to assess status of implementation in relation to the activities that were initially prescribed in the PAD and other relevant project documents. Based on the findings and outcomes of the assessment and in relation to life span of project, the MTR mission recommended that the project should produce certain deliverables which are related to the project components. This required re-prioritization of some of the activities in relation to the ones that were prescribed in the project documents such as the Implementation Plan (PIP) and the PAD which stressed training at national and basin levels. The deliverables identified by the MTR mission along with a brief description of the nature of these deliverables and the relations with project components is presented in Table 2.

In line with the findings and recommendations of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) mission of 2007, area of priority shifted to the identification, selection, description and documentation of best practices and best practice sites, the production of guidelines for the implementation of potential best practices, and the preparation of actions plans followed by organization of workshops, seminars and training programs. It was hoped that upon the proper dissemination of the products and outputs, through various mechanisms and outlets, the results will in the bng term contribute to improved agricultural water use and improved productivity.

Table 2: Deliverables as determined by MTR mission and relation to Project Components

Deliverable	Description	Related Component
Best Practices and Guidelines	a) Global methodologies/technologies that can be related to the Nile Basin (NB); b) Criteria for replication; and c) NB sites or schemes where best practices are applied.	2, 3, 4
Roster of NB Institutions and Centers of Excellence Engaged in Agricultural Water Management	a) Roster of NB institutions with contact information b) Criteria for naming centers of excellence; and C) Description of NB centers of excellence.	2, 3, 4
Training Capacity	a) Roster of networked corps of trainers with contact information and any links to centers of excellence; and b) Curricula and training materials compiled and disseminated (both hard and soft formats).	2, 3
Action Plans for Potential SAP Investments	a) Potential scaling up of best practice and micro-grant activities; b) Scope for investment in large scale irrigation (institutional/infrastructure).	2, 3, 4
Possible Network	a) Possible network of key actors, based on demand at EWUAP close (either independent or through existing professional networks).	1, 2, 3, 4

1.4 Key Project Milestones

- **First PSC meeting**:: 10–11 July 2006;
- **Project Launch**: 28 September 2006;
- **Mid Term Review (MTR):** 2-7 July 2007;
- **Implementation Review Missions**: Nov 2007, May & Oct. 2008 and Feb 2009
- **Third PSC meeting**: 24–26 January 2008;
- **Project Completion date** (After No cost): 31 December 2008;
- **Project Closing date** (After No cost): 30 June 2009;
- **Extra Ordinary PSC meeting**: July 2008;
- **Fourth and Final PSC meeting**: 19-20 February 2009;

2. Implementation and Steering Arrangements

2.1 Description of Implementation Setup and Operation

The project was hosted by the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Project Management Unit (PMU) was located in Nairobi, Kenya but was operational in the nine riparian countries. The PMU was responsible for managing and implementation of project activities at regional and in all participating Nile basin countries. In addition to managing and implementing EWUAP project activities, the PMU provided services to the national activities of other SVP projects that were operational in Kenya. The support included procurement of goods and services, financial management and other logistic related services. Implementation arrangements were in accordance with the Project Implementation Plan. As part of the overall contract agreement reached between the NBI and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), daily project management in terms of local contracting and procurement, fund management and disbursement, and project level monitoring was overseen by UNOPS.

The project was managed and operated under the strategic and technical guidance provided by a *Project Steering Committee (PSC)* comprising one senior officer (Director, Head of Division/Department) representing agriculture and/or water sectors of each Nile basin country, Nile Technical Advisory Committee (Nile-TAC) member from Kenya, and representative of the NBI Secretariat. In addition, National Project Coordinator (NPC) of each country, representatives of donor country, World Bank, UNOPS, and each of the Subsidiary Action Programs (SAP), that is, Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP) and Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO), were also members of PSC but only as observers. An ad hoc basin-wide Working Groups (WG) to meet specific needs of the project, exclusively on technical aspects, were also identified and established. The overall organizational set up for project implementation as recommended by the design team is shown in Figure 1.

The *Project Steering Committee* provided programmatic and strategic guidance and oversight to ensure project objectives were achieved and the project remained within budget and on schedule and the EWUAP PMU reported to the Steering Committee. The PSC reviewed, deliberated and approved annual work plans and interventions and associated budget for the implementation of approved work plan. The PSC also received and reviewed annual substantive and financial reports on project activities and provided final approval. The *Project Steering Committee* met at least once a year, beginning of calendar year, to review status of implementation and outputs and approve activities to be undertaken during the year. The *Project*

Steering Committee was chaired by the member from the host country Kenya, while the PMU served as secretariat to the committee.

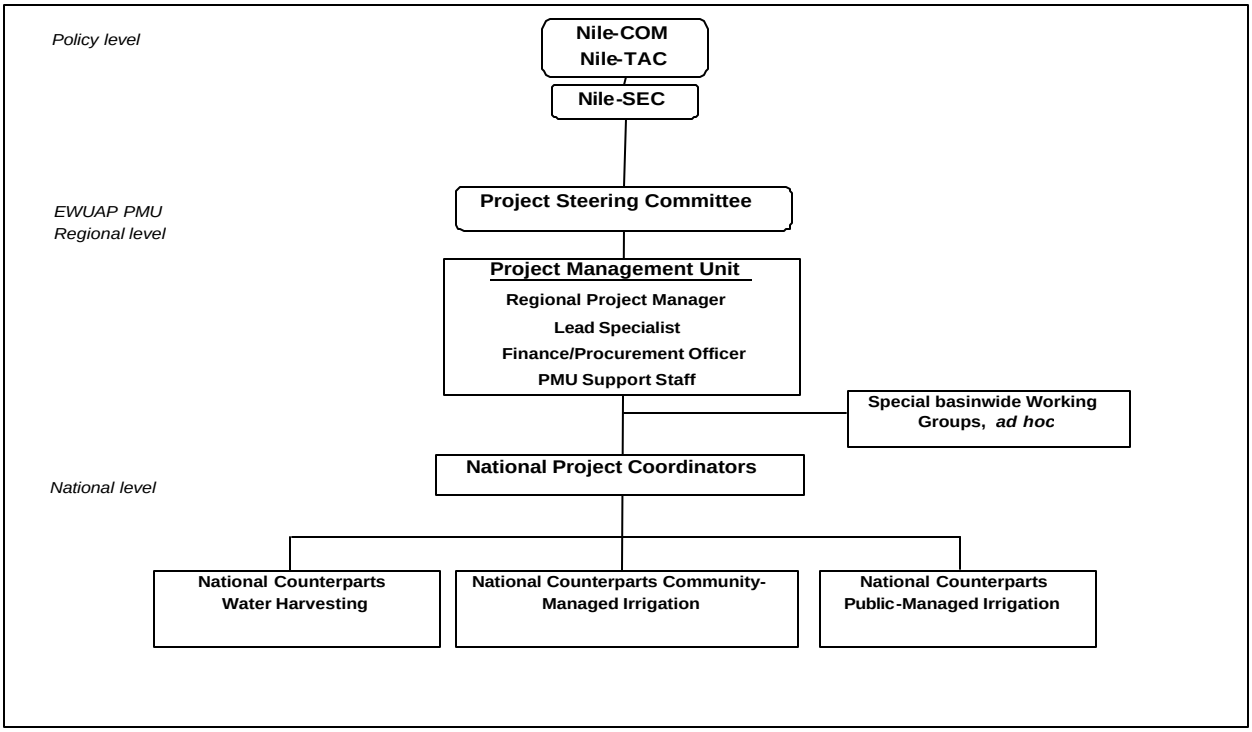


Figure 1: Organizational chart illustrating EWUAP implementation approach

The PMU had a bare minimum staff comprising Regional Project Manager, Lead Specialist, Finance and Procurement Officer, Information Technology Specialist, Administrator, Finance Assistant, Driver and Office Assistant. This is the only SVP project where the RPM also served as Lead Specialist fully responsible for the implementation of a project component in addition to providing overall project management and facilitation services. Unlike the other SVP projects, EWUAP was by design made to use the services of National Project Coordinators (NPC) nominated and assigned by each participating country in order to supervise and coordinate implementation of project interventions at national level. The NPC had to ensure participation of all relevant stakeholders including public professional institutions, universities, research centers, private sector, NGOs, farmers, and community groups at national level.

Unfortunately, however, all National Project Coordinators assigned to the project were full time civil servants with commitments to their respective ministries and/or departments. In view of this, designation to serve as a NPC was considered by the individuals as extra assignment over and above her/his contract with government and this was not helpful. Besides, the designation of RPM to serve as LS was also very disruptive in that such an arrangement did not allow the RPM to focus on

management, facilitation, and coordination project activities and the cultivation of needed relationships with focal institutions and other relevant organizations.

2.2 Challenges Faced on Project Plan and Changes Made

The Project Management Unit was not involved in the design and development of the project and, hence, had no knowledge and information on how most of the key interventions were identified and prioritized. During the first PSC meeting, country representatives expressed their concerns regarding the software nature of project interventions and the lack of field level interventions. Expectations of stakeholders, as expressed during the first SC meeting, was to see field level interventions in the forms of demonstrations of technologies and best practices. However, the interventions submitted in the annual work plan and the activities described in the project documents were of a capacity building nature (described as software by members) and this initially caused unease and some concern. In view of this, TOR for quick assessment of existing conditions and needs in relation to the designed project was drafted and shared. However, the proposed assessment work was not done because EWUAP was requested to rather quickly move into the implementation of identified project activities as per design documents.

The Project Management Unit was able to share these challenges and difficulties with relevant offices hoping to find solution to the outstanding issues. Under such a condition, the only option available for the PMU was to try and create a better understanding among Project Steering Committee members and National Project Coordinators so that implementation of project activities proceeds as per the design documents and in due course the PMU would look in to the future and develop some other options. Knowing fully well the expectations and desires of the stakeholders and by taking in to consideration the role of the agricultural sector in poverty reduction and food security a 'Concept Note' was developed and shared with concerned stakeholders including representatives of selected relevant institutions from across the Nile basin. An updated and revised final version of Concept Note (CN) was forwarded to the Nile-Secretariat together with document reviewing the experiences of other river basin organizations in the sector hoping that support to an agriculture program could be seriously considered as part of the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) or the future River Basin Organization (RBO).

Time became a major factor following the MTR mission since extension was not a possibility. The PMU then decided to combine project components 2 and 3, primarily for operational and logistics purposes, as lots of the activities associated with Water Harvesting could be easily related to Community Managed Irrigation. This helped save time and resources without sacrificing any of the desired

outcomes and outputs of the components. As a result workshops, training programs, study tours and assessment works were done at one time. The decision to combine both also helped save time of the NPC, PSC and Working Group since they were given the opportunity to do the job in one go and that way avoided the unnecessary pressure of attending workshops, study tours and training programs one after the other.

Overall, it can be safely stated that there was no major amendment or revision of project plan and budget but a reprioritization of interventions so that desired results could be achieved within a short period of time. Emphasis was now placed on the preparation and production of documents on best practices and guidelines related to Water Harvesting, Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation and Public and Private Managed (Large Scale) Irrigation and then organizing training programs, if time permits.

2.3 Challenges Faced in Implementation Setup and Adjustments Made

The project implementation began with no orientation of any type with respect to administrative, financial, and procurement services from the main responsible bodies. Funds were not made available until after the fifth month of the arrival of the Regional Project Manager at duty station. Even from documentation, no final project design documents were made available and PMU has to use draft versions obtained from soft copies. On the other hand, it took a little over one year to hire a Lead Specialist mainly because of certain technicalities and problems that were beyond the authority of project management. Short listings, interviews, evaluation, selection, and recommendation of potential candidate(s) for the LS position was done twice (two separate times), not because of fault of project, causing significant delay in initiating implementation of project activities. This forced the PMU to start implementation in 2007 since most interventions required the presence and availability of a Lead Specialist. In view of the time constraint created because of delayed employment and realizing the strong relationship between components 2 and 3, the PMU decided to link all operational activities (workshop, training programs, study tours, and others) for WH and CMI

In accordance with the Project Implementation Plan (PIP), the PMU developed a time table and begun implementation of activities at regional and national levels. These basically dealt with organization of training programs (a little over 50% of components budget per PIP was earmarked for training). It is absolutely difficult to understand and realize how the implementation of training programs to certain target groups will address the issue of efficient water use and improved/increased

water availability. This problem was to a certain extent recognized during the Mid Term Review (MTR) mission. The Mid Term Review conducted in July 2007 recommended that focus should shift to the production of specific deliverables (see Table 2) in a sense re-prioritizing interventions. This was the only amendment made in relation to the original design or project and this was accompanied by no cost extension request of completion and closing dates. An action plan reflecting the changes was immediately prepared and shared with appropriate offices and was finally presented and approved by *Project Steering Committee*. Implementation was then geared towards achieving the deliverables as recommended by the MTR mission and agreed by all. This slowed down the initial PMU plan of organizing training programs and workshops at regional, national and community levels until such time that some of the best practices and technologies are identified, described and documented. This to a certain extent slowed down training activities and this had significant implication on budget utilization since a chunk of the funds were earmarked for training.

The institutional arrangement for the implementation of the EWUAP project had some inherent weaknesses. Unlike all other SVP projects who were linked to one line ministry or institution, EWUAP was associated with more than three line ministries since the *Project Steering Committee* members and *National Project Coordinators* were from different ministries (Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Land, Forest and Tourism, and Ministry of Environment, Nature, Water and Forest Conservation) and this did not allow the project to have one focal institution that it can relate to in addressing the issues of water harvesting, irrigation and efficient water use for agricultural production. As the name 'Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production' or simply the 'Agriculture' project implies it should have been linked with Ministry responsible for agriculture. The other SVP projects were attached to specific ministry such as Environment, Water Resources and Irrigation, Energy or Universities but EWUAP was loosely tied to various ministries with diverse mandates and responsibilities which had implications in terms of getting proper guidance and directives related to the sector. The *project, therefore, did not have a single focal organization* with which it can establish and develop long term partnership and there by sustain the results and products.

Another major challenge was the issue of *National Project Coordinators* who were assigned by the respective governments of each of the Nile basin countries. Each *National Project Coordinator* was full time civil servant with clearly defined Terms of Reference (TOR) and specific service contract with her/his ministry or department. The hat each was requested to wear as NPC was an extra activity that was not recognized in her/his TOR or service contract agreement document with government. An ad hoc arrangement of this nature was not helpful since the NPC

was only evaluated based on the TOR or service contract with her/his government and not by performances associated with the implementation of project activities. This was found a major constraint in terms of receiving desired services and outputs within specific time periods. On the other hand, NPCs for the other SVP projects were full time employees paid by the projects and if part timers were paid limited cash incentives. In view of such, the arrangement made for the EWUAP NPCs was described/considered not helpful and this had negative influence on the delivery of timely services. A PMU can request/instruct implementation of project activities when staffs on the ground are employees of the project and depending on performances and delivery of services, responsible individuals (RPM, LS) can make immediate decisions. This had not been the case with EWUAP since the whole institutional setup was amorphous and not cohesive enough to support effective management and implementation of project activities.

As per the design of project, vehicle was made available to each riparian country to support implementation of project activities nationally. Unfortunately, however, the reason behind this was not clearly defined and the fact that service delivery was expected on ad hoc or 'as needed' basis was not taken in to consideration when decision was made to provide vehicles. Had there been limited field demonstration activities, provision of project vehicles would have been most appropriate and justifiable but the project was basically software (training, workshop, seminars). This in a way shows and reflects the poor design of the project. Funds used for procurement of vehicles and for operation and maintenance would have easily supported practicable field level demonstrations of best practices.

In terms of operational issues, although the PMU was established in time there was significant delay in identifying and designating government representatives (PSC and NPC) to provide leadership and guidance, and implement project activities at national level. The identification and designation of *Project Steering Committee* members and National Project Coordinators by the different Nile basin countries took time and contributed to delay in implementation of project activities. *Project Steering Committee* members and *National Project Coordinators* were not fully identified and not in place until July 2006, nearly one year after opening of PMU.

3. Project Reviews/Evaluations Made

Actual implementation of project activities in a holistic manner involving all the main components begun in January of 2007, that is immediately after the Regional Lead Specialist was recruited and brought on board. The first formal evaluation of project activities, on the other hand, was conducted July 2007 (just six months after

the LS joined the project and implementation was initiated). The Mid Term Review (MTR) mission found out that implementation of project activities was behind schedule (quite so obvious since implementation requires presence of LS). After some discussions on the issue and review of the specific deliverables and how planned project activities can be structured to achieve the deliverables, the MTR mission came up with five key deliverables (Table 2 above) which were fully accepted. In addition to the identification and recommendations of the key deliverables, the mission also developed detailed but very tight schedule of implementation based on project components. The five key deliverables required re-prioritization of interventions and adjustment of budget use without significantly altering original description of project components.

The MTR mission was followed by Implementation Review Missions (IRM) designed to monitor and check status of project implementation and achievements realized with respect to the recommendations. The Implementation Review Missions took place on:

- 12-14 November 2007;
- 28-29 May 2008;
- 15 October 2008;
- 21-22 February 2009; and
- 25-27 May 2009

The Aide Memoires prepared and issued following the various Implementation Review Missions clearly reported and indicated that project was on track and fully recognized the progresses and achievements made since the MTR mission.

The key deliverables recommended by the MTR and the time frames set for the different interventions, the PMU decided to combine Components 2 and 3, at least operationally as there were lots of similarities and overlaps between Water Harvesting and Community Managed Irrigation. This effort helped the PMU to save time and resources and was done without sacrificing the desired outcomes and outputs. As the two project components are very much related, it was decided that activities related to both be organized at the same time so that the NPCs, PSC members and Working Groups could do the job in one go instead of duplicating things that might put unnecessary pressure on the same participants. However, expected outcomes and outputs of each project component were produced and maintained independently.

4. Project Cumulative Achievements and Impact

Based on the Logical Framework (LF) of the EWUAP project and the recommendations of the MTR mission, achievements of the project were limited to delivery of outputs and some short-term outcomes (see Annex 3). During the design of the LF it was assumed that use of the outputs supported by training programs, workshops, seminars and demonstration of best practices at field level would lead to awareness creation and adoption of best practices and as a result to the realization of project outcomes and impacts. With only two years of actual project implementation (2007-2008), the main focus of the project was to work on agreed key deliverables and planned outputs. Since the life of project was much shorter than what had been specified in the LF, it is too early at this juncture to talk and discuss on project long-term outcomes and impacts. Accordingly, it would be more appropriate to focus on the achievements in terms of outputs and short-term outcomes as identified and described in the LF and shared in Annex 3. The outputs, we hope, will be further disseminated and shared with various end users in due course so that the desired awareness would be created among stakeholders and this shall ultimately lead to the adoption and use of improved water harvesting and irrigation practices.

The main outputs and achievements of the project so far include building of core capacity at national level in various aspects of water use for agricultural production (water harvesting, on-farm water management under small and large scale irrigation, and efficient use of water), identification, description and documentation of best practices, preparation of guidelines, provision of technical support to Subsidiary Action Programs, and preparation and description of rosters of NBI institutions and Centers of excellences engaged in agriculture water.

4.1. Impact/objectives Achievements

4.1.1 Project objective

One of the main thrust of this project was establishment of a framework that will enable stakeholders from the Nile countries to work together and promote basin-wide cooperation and awareness, enhance understanding, and build capacity on the common irrigation and water harvesting issues. The main rationale behind the project was to bring together experiences and knowledge there by enhancing capacities, strengthening cooperation, and developing practical guidelines for sustainable-efficient water use.

Project objective was achieved through the successful implementation of various activities that include but are not limited to the following:

- Supporting regional and national discussions on issues of water harvesting, community managed irrigation, and public private irrigation. As a result of such processes, diverse groups and experts from across the basin could now discuss on issues related to water harvesting and irrigation (large and small) and overall on the efficient use of water for agricultural production.
- Identification, profiling and documentation of best practices and guidelines which also brought together national consultants, PSC members, NPCs, WG members and resource persons to exchange information on best practices and create an understanding and agreement on criteria and on the best practices.
- Implementation of tailored capacity building program, related to best practices and guidelines brought various experts from across the basin and, hence, creating the necessary form for knowledge and experience sharing but also establishing linkages.
- Description and recommendation of some NBI institutions and Centers of excellences engaged in agriculture water management that could further enhance close collaboration and future linkages.
- Recommendation of sustainability plan to maintain identified networks of key actors.

4.1.2 Project impact

The expected project impact, based on the RBS, is improved water harvesting techniques and improved management of irrigation water in targeted Nile basin countries and communities through the dissemination and adoption of technologies and best practices of water harvesting and irrigation. This, however, has to be preceded by identification and documentation of technologies and best practices, dissemination of best practices (training, demonstration, and sharing of information), creating an enabling environment so that required inputs and support services become available, and continuous visits and interactions until the desired awareness on best practices among end users is fully realized. In other words, necessary enabling environments that contribute to improved productivity and the efficient use of water for agricultural production should be created at all levels. The EWUAP project has initiated and implemented activities that would contribute to the outcomes, impacts and overall goal of the NBI. In line with this, some of the best practices and centers of excellence were described and documented, guidelines developed, necessary training programs and study tours organized and potential trainers trained, and frameworks that enable the exchange of experiences and information established.

The desired impact will be realized with time through further support to the implementation of the next set of activities related to dissemination of knowledge and information, demonstration of best practices, delivery of inputs and other support services so that practitioners at various levels could adopt technologies and improve their overall management practices. The project thus far has achieved most of outputs associated with the short terms outcomes but the process need to be continued until the medium term outcomes and overall impacts are attained. Knowledge and information sharing at national and community level in order to create the necessary awareness on best practices and technologies could only be realized upon the implementation of successful dissemination program. So, the outcomes and impacts of the project and the NBI are yet to be achieved and this requires continuation of basic interventions until changes of management are accepted and adopted.

4.2. Outcomes Achievements

The project's short and medium-term outcomes as defined in the RBS Logical Framework (LF) for EWUAP are to produce improved capacity on efficient water use, document and disseminate as practical guidelines the best practices for Water Harvesting, Community Managed Irrigation, and Public/Private Managed Irrigation, reach an understanding on the best practices for irrigation and water harvesting, and create improved awareness on efficient water use for agricultural production. Based on the LF, the short and medium-term outcomes were to be achieved in 3-5 years time period which is beyond the life span of the current EWUAP project. Nevertheless, interventions that were designed to effectively address requirements of the short term outcomes were initiated and implemented and tangible results realized (see **Annex 3** for details). Some of the relevant achievements in terms of outcomes and outputs are summarized and presented as follows.

4.2.1 Understanding reached on best practices for irrigation and water harvesting (*Short-term outcome 1.3 on LF*)

Based on the original project design documents (Project Implementation Plan [PIP] and Project Appraisal Document [PAD]), the target was to organize and conduct one workshop in each country and at regional level every year for a period of three years. In line with this, the project was expected to involve 42 and 60 experts at regional and national levels respectively. *The EWUAP project during the periods January 2007 and December 2008 had organized 7 and 15 regional and national*

workshops involving 238 and 300 experts respectively and this is well above the target set in the documents.

As a result of the indicated workshops that were organized at national and regional levels, an overall understanding was reached on issues related to agriculture and agricultural water, criteria for the selection of best practices and best practice sites, the identified best practices and best practice sites in water harvesting and small scale irrigation, the inventorying of large scale irrigation schemes and associated best practices in the Nile basin. The workshops were also used as main tools in bringing together experts and professionals from the different Nile basin countries to discuss issues related to efficient water use for agricultural production, increased availability of water, water productivity, appropriate technologies for irrigation, best practices and best practice sites, benchmarking, management of water resources, and irrigation performance.

4.2.2 Best practices on Water Harvesting, Community Managed Irrigation, and Public / Private Managed Irrigation documented and disseminated as practical guidelines (*Short-term outcome 1.2 on LF)*

The potential indicators for this specific short-term outcome were number of best practices described and documented, and an up to date dossier of best practices developed and disseminated. The target was to identify, select, describe and document all relevant best practices from the Nile basin countries and in due course, based on the information collected, compile and document best practices that might be considered broadly across countries.

Using the services of national and international consultants and with the assistance and guidance from NPC, WG and PSC members criteria for defining and selecting best practices at country level were discussed, agreed upon and established. In line with this data was collected, analyzed, and compiled by national consultants and country wide document on best practices produced after creating consensus and common understanding on the documented best practices and best practice sites among experts at national level. The project had, therefore, identified and documented most of the relevant best practices in each of the Nile basin countries in the areas of water harvesting, community managed irrigation and public private managed irrigation and produced guidelines for the implementation of the best practices. The relevant documents on best practices and guidelines (hard and soft copies) will be distributed to the different countries and stakeholders for future use.

4.2.3 Improved capacity on efficient water use produced /available

(*Short-term outcome 1.1 on LF)*

Based on project design documents (PIP and PAD), training was described as the major intervention of the EWUAP project and substantial amount of project budget was earmarked for organizing training programs and/or seminars targeting at pre-determined groups. The project documents targeted training of 40 and 144 experts and individuals at regional and national levels. In line with this, the project either independently and/or in collaboration with the Applied Training Project (ATP) organized regional and national trainings during which *237 and 168 experts were trained respectively and this exceeded set target in one area but fell short in the other (see Table 4)*. The regional and national training activities were in water harvesting techniques and principles, on farm water management, irrigation performance and efficiency, best practices in water harvesting and small scale irrigation, use of Geographic Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) in identifying and inventorying large scale irrigation schemes, assessment of irrigation performance, and identification of potential irrigable areas.

As pointed out earlier, training/capacity building was one major task of the project but with the evaluation and recommendation of the MTR mission, priority of intervention was no longer training but description and documentation of best practices and as a result the desire and plan of the Project Management Unit (PMU) to reach community level stakeholders and build skill at that level could not be effected. Even so, numbers of training programs were conducted before and after the MTR as a result of which core group of trained manpower was made available in each country although it is quite difficult to confidently indicate how many of the trained manpower are applying the knowledge and skills gained. These with the various documents have contributed to capacity building efforts.

4.3. Output Levels Achievements

During the development and establishment of Logical Framework for the EWUAP project, high emphasis was placed on achieving specific outputs related to project components knowing the short life span of the project. This, however, did not necessarily preclude the project from accomplishing most of the short term outcomes. Impact, outcomes and outputs as shown in the LF were defined for a period of 10 years assuming project interventions will be continued long after the completion and close out of the current project. The key outputs expected from the implementation of project activities include the following (full details shown in **Annex 3**) which are consistent with the MTR recommended deliverables.

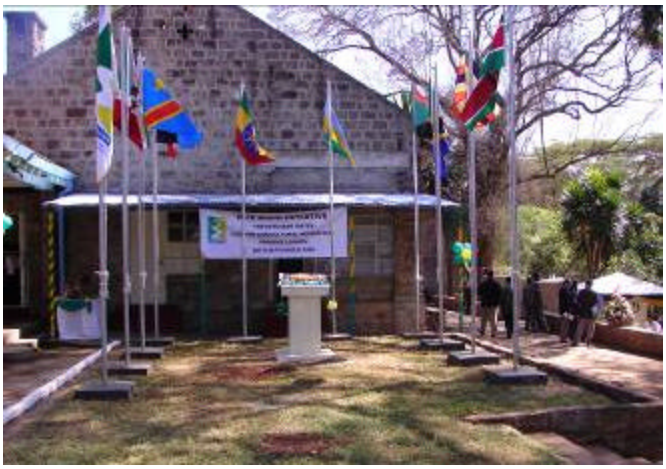
- ❖ Setting up of effectively functioning project management arrangements;
- ❖ Conduct a rapid baseline assessment on the agriculture and agricultural water;
- ❖ Best practice sites identified and profiled and info on relevant technologies assessed and assembled;
- ❖ Increased capacity on water harvesting, community-managed irrigation, and public and private-managed irrigation;
- ❖ Linkages to NBI initiated with appropriate institutions to explore experiences and best practices on WH, CMI, and PPMI (twinning institutions and centers of excellence); and
- ❖ Increased consultation initiated and conducted and links with the SAPs .

The findings and recommendations of the Mid Term Review mission stressed on the achievement of the five key deliverables as was shown earlier which are not that different from the outputs of the LF. The mission also recognized that the outputs described in the LF were achievable and were found to be closely related to the five key deliverables. The achievements made in relation to each of the outputs are briefly described below.

4.3.1 Project Management arrangements set up and functioning

According to the project design documents and output indicators in the LF, the setting-up and establishment of a functional Project Management Unit, PSC, and Working Groups at regional and/or national level is one of the required output.

A functional Project Management Unit was established in Nairobi, Kenya with coordination offices (NPC) in each of the Nile basin countries to facilitate, coordinate and implement project activities basin wide.



Project Management Unit in Nairobi

A Project Steering Committee which provided overall guidance and leadership on project matters including review and approval of annual work plan and budget was established and made operational. The PSC held four regular and one extra ordinary meeting to review and approve work plans, budget, reports and other

relevant functions. Two Working Groups (WGs) expected to provide technical support and back stopping on project activities related to the three components were also established and made functional. Guidance was for the establishment of 3-WGs, one per component, but PMU felt that two WGs were quite adequate since the components dealing with Water Harvesting and Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation have a lot in common and could easily be lumped in to one for just operational purposes without compromising independence of the final outcomes.

Working Groups first meeting in Nairobi

The PMU and the national coordination offices continued to do collaborative work in the implementation of project related activities in accordance with the directives and leadership of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and per the approved and agreed work plans. Since its establishment, the Project Management Unit had successfully organized three regular and one extra ordinary PSC meetings. In general, the PSC meetings recognized and appreciated the achievements made in view of the nature of the design of the project and the time constraint.

The National Project Coordinators participated in the implementation of project activities limited to organizing national level workshops, trainings programs, and facilitating data and document collection.

The PMU provide procurement services to the Shared Vision Program (SVP) projects that were operational in the country in terms of procuring goods and services which was quite substantial and took a significant amount of time of PMU staff.

In close collaboration with the national NBI office and the national coordination offices of the other SVP projects, the PMU supported and coordinated three Nile Day events that were colorfully organized in the Nile basin portion of Kenya.

The PMU prepared various briefing documents for one MTR mission and four subsequent joint World Bank / Nile-Secretariat Implementation Review Missions and facilitated six study tours to best and bad practice sites in water harvesting and

small and large scale irrigation schemes within the basin and one major study tour outside of the Nile Basin, to India.

4.3.2 Rapid Baseline Assessment conducted

Rapid baseline assessment of the agriculture and agricultural water management in the different Nile basin countries was conducted using the services of national consultants except for DRC and Uganda. The aim was to make a quick assessment of the status and prepare one comprehensive basin wide document. Accordingly, a document titled *'**Agricultural Water in the Nile Basin – an Overview**'* had been produced and distributed as an excellent reference material in the sector. Country wide reports on the Rapid Baseline Assessments were also made available to each of the countries as resource materials.

4.3.3 Best practice sites identified and profiled and info on relevant technologies assessed and assembled;

The target was to identify and document all best practices and best practice sites in Water Harvesting, Community Managed Irrigation, and Public Private Managed Irrigation for each country and basin wide.

The services of both national and international consultants were used to identify, describe and document the best practices and best practice sites. In line with this, criteria for the selection of best practices were first drafted, discussed and adopted by the relevant stakeholders and this was used by the national consultants to identify and profile best practices and sites in each of the Nile basin countries. The findings of national consultants were presented to experts in each country, discussed and adopted.

Basin Irrigation using short furrows

Inputs from the national reports on best practices were analyzed and compiled by international consultants and synthesized with information collected from other sources to produce basin wide documents on best practices of Water Harvesting and Community Managed Irrigation together with relevant guidelines. The approach used in profiling best practices on Large Scale Irrigation schemes was

slightly different in that profiling was based on information collected using Remote Sensing (RS).

The processes used were very consultative encouraging participatory approach both at regional and national levels. Most EWUAP stakeholders such as national experts, project coordinators, working group members, steering committees, national consultants, regional experts, resource persons and to a certain extent policy makers participated in most of the workshops organized to discuss findings and recommendations of consultants.

Lined canals contribute to improving efficiency

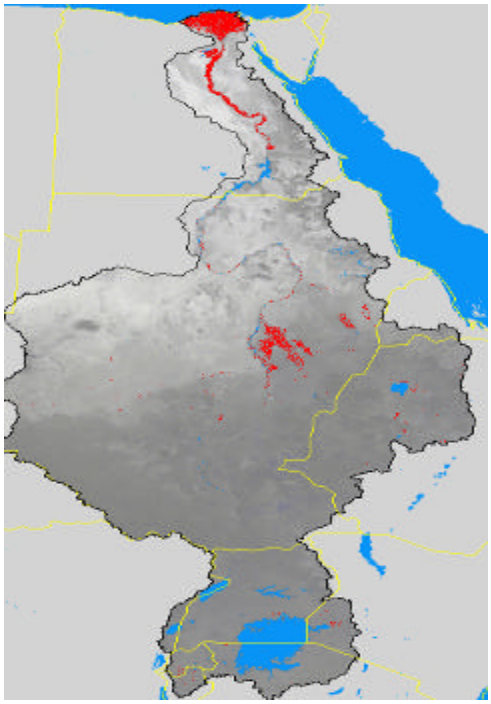
The best practices and best practice sites in Water Harvesting and Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation for each country were selected, profiled, discussed and validated at national level. Similarly, the basin wide findings were also shared with relevant individuals and groups at regional level. The following reports and documents on best practices were produced and distributed for further and future use.

- Best Practices and Best Practice Sites in Water Harvesting and Irrigation (for each country);
- Water Harvesting Report: Part I – Best Practices in Water Harvesting;
- Water Harvesting Report: Part II – Guidelines for the Implementation of Best Practices in Water Harvesting;
- Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation: Part I – Best Practices in Community Based (Small Scale) Irrigation;
- Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation: Part II – Guidelines for the Implementation of Best Practices in Community Based (Small Scale) Irrigation; and
- Part III – Action Plans for Possible Investments to be considered by the SAPs. The action plans and the best practices were shared with the SAPs and there were clear indications of initiating some follow on works and sustaining some of the products.

Inventorying of Large Scale Irrigation (LSI) schemes and documentation of best practices was undertaken based on data from RS with limited ground work for

verification. Documents on the LSI schemes identifying and characterizing best practices were produced along with data base to be integrated in to the Decision Support System (DSS) of the Water Resources Planning and Management (WRPM) project. The documents produced include:

- Country reports on Large Scale Irrigation (Annex to main document);
- Main report on Inventory of LSI schemes and best practices in the Nile Basin (discusses agro-zonation of all LSI's; quantifies irrigation performance for LSI schemes including consumptive use, production, productivity of water, institutional arrangements, management responsibility, and financial situations).
- Database on LSI Irrigation in the Nile Basin containing GIS map of actual irrigated land and irrigation intensities within the LSI.



Distribution of irrigated areas across the Nile Basin (red spots)

4.3.4 Study tours

Study tours are considered part of the main activities since they foster exchange of knowledge and experiences on best practices and technologies in water harvesting, community managed irrigation and public and private managed irrigation and create forum for the exchange of views and ideas.

The target was to organize and conduct two study tour per project component in the basin and one international study tour outside the basin. The project organized six local study tours and one tour to sites outside of the basin and these are summarized in the table below.

Gezira Irrigation scheme – Gated pipes

Table 3: Planed and achieved study tours

Study Tours	Target	Number of Participants	Achieved	Number of Participants
Within basin	5	100	8	128
Water Harvesting	2		2	38
Small Scale Irrigation	2		2	38
Large Scale Irrigation	1		4	52
Outside of basin India	1	10	1	21

The within basin study tours were organized and conducted in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Egypt (Delta and western desert), Kenya, and the Sudan (Gezira and Kenanna schemes) while the tour outside of Nile basin was to two states of India and this was targeted at partners of the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO).

4.3.5 Increased capacity on water harvesting, community-managed irrigation, and public and private-managed irrigation

A considerable number of individuals and/or groups had participated in the training programs organized by the project and it is hoped are each applying the knowledge and skills gained at the local level and/or national levels. It is expected that these groups will be involved in dissemination of information at country levels.

Training on on-Farm Water Management

According to the Project Implementation Plan, EWUAP was expected to organize annually a two weeks long training program for twenty and eight participants at the regional and national levels respectively and this would be done in two years.

In 2007 and 2008 the EWUAP project organized a number of regional and sub-regional training programs on issues related to water harvesting, management of small scale irrigation schemes, on-farm water management, best practices on water harvesting and irrigation, and the role of RS and Geographic Information System (GIS) in irrigation. As a result a total of 237 (111 in 2007 and 126 in 2008) participants that were identified and recommended by the different Nile basin countries were trained. The regional training programs were organized in partnership with established local institutions in the different countries and, hence, addressing the issue of twinning activities.

Training in WH and SSI supported by field visit

In addition, in collaboration with National Project Coordinators of each country, some training programs were also organized at the national level. A total of 168 individuals/local experts from all the Nile Basin Countries participated in the one week long training activities although the plan was to train 20 individuals per country for a total of 180 participants. However, some countries were not able to take full advantage of the training programs and, hence, only 168 individuals were trained and this allowed involvement/participation of local trainings institutions and a number of resource persons.

RS/GIS training participants on a field visit to one of the LSI schemes in Ethiopia

Special demand driven workshops on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) for decision makers, irrigation managers, practitioners, and Water User Associations (WUA) were also organized in Kafr El-Shaiekh & Fayoum districts of Egypt. The importance of Water User Organizations and the problems associated with it were discussed.

As part of the overall goal of building core capacity at national level and across the basin, a two week long regional training program on Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) was conducted for experts recommended by

each riparian country. The training program was organized collaboratively with the Applied Training Project (ATP) and was attended by four experts from each country. The training program was meant to enable each basin country to continue undertaking some follow up works related to the inventorying of LSI schemes, identification and delineation of high/low water productivity irrigated farms, identification and selection of potential irrigable sites, and collection of supportive data/information for agricultural development.

Table 4: Number of participants trained at regional and national level

	Targets		**Achieved results (2007-2008)**	
Trainings	number	Number Participants	Number	Participants
Regional trainings	6	60	7	237
National trainings[1]	27	540	6	168
Total	33	600	13	405

As can be seen from the table, the number of participants trained at regional level was beyond target while the number at national level was below target. The plan of the project before the MTR was to organize training programs at regional, national, and community levels but with the re-prioritization of activities focus shifted to the documentation of best practices and so training on the documented best practices had to be cut short. This is the reason for the observed discrepancies between planed and actual achievements.

Training programs and workshops were usually supported by one or two days field visit to irrigation schemes and/or water harvesting programs in the area so that participants will get the opportunity to discuss with farmers, technicians and have first hand feeling on the various challenges and problems faced by farmers or water users associations.

[1] According to the PIP, it was planned to train at least 60 participants per country in three years or 540 for the whole Nile Basin.

4.3.6 Linkages to NBI initiated with appropriate institutions to explore experiences on agriculture and agricultural water

The expectation was to come up with criteria for the selection of institutions for twining activities, characterize "centers of excellence", and establish an initial list/roster of institutions and then initiate consultation with identified potential institutions on possibilities for joint activities in training, research, and information dissemination.

Criteria for the selection of appropriate institutions from the basin was drafted and established and this was used in the screening and selection of good institutions (centers of excellence) that might be considered by the NBI for future partnership on issues related to agriculture and agricultural water. The selected institutions (two from each of the Nile basin countries) were provided copy of the draft Concept Note on the agriculture sector and were invited to a regional workshop designed to discuss and enrich the concept note and further explore in to the areas of future collaborative works with the NBI or the future River Basin Organization (RBO). The potential linkages with the selected institutions were consolidated by the active participation of representatives of the institutions in the regional workshop held in Nairobi from 23-24 June 2008 and the continued electronic communication with the representatives after the successful completion of the workshop.

The national institutions that were selected and invited to the regional workshop included Makerere University and Rain Water Harvesting Association (RWA) of Uganda; Training Institute of Agronomic Sciences and Livestock (ISAE) of Rwanda; University of Burundi and L'institut Superieur d'Agriculture of Gitega from Burundi; Soil, Water and Environment Research Institute (SWERI) and Water Management Research Institute (WMRI) of Egypt; Ethiopian Rainwater Harvesting Association (ERHA) and Arba Minch University (AMU) of Ethiopia; Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) and the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) of Kenya; Sokoine University of Agriculture and the Traditional Irrigation and Environmental Development Organization known as TIP of Tanzania; and Ministry of Irrigation and Water and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Sudan. Some of these institutions were also tested through jointly organizing and conducting basin wide and national training programs in the areas of on-farm water management, water harvesting, operation and management of small scale irrigation, and watershed management.

An electronic roster of most of the relevant and potential future partner institutions that are involved in teaching, technology development and dissemination in the agriculture and agricultural water sectors in the Nile basin including universities,

research organizations, NGOs, and the private sector had been compiled and produced.

Finally a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) defining in much broader terms the kind of relationship to be established and the desired linkages between the selected and willing institutions and the NBI or future RBO was prepared and forwarded to the NBI-Secretariat for review, endorsement and future use to establish linkages. The Nile-Secretariat has indicated that the MOU developed by EWUAP as well as other SVP projects will be considered for use in the future based on needs and requirements.

4.3.7 Increased consultation initiated and conducted

The expected consultation was to focus on organizing at least one joint activity with the other Shared Vision Program (SVP) projects and with the Subsidiary Action Programs (SAP).

Efforts were made to involve both ENTRO and the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP) in all relevant activities related to the EWUAP project including participation in the annual PSC meetings, development and review of Terms of References (TOR) for various project activities, participation in all workshops and meetings related to identification and profiling of best practices and best practice sites, development of action plans to be considered for investment and/or scaling up, review of documents and participation of representatives in various training programs and study tours. In view of such relationships and linkages, there is great expectation in that the SAPs will pick up some of the project outputs and build on them, be it in the preparation of possible investment projects, information dissemination and the establishment of business centers targeting the guidelines prepared for water harvesting and small scale irrigation.

In addition, EWUAP has supported NELSAP by convening a regional workshop designed to discuss the agriculture program of NELSAP and develop a road map specifying future direction of the sector in the NELSAP countries. As a result, the desired road map was produced and funding to support and agriculture and trade program was secured and a project is already in place.

Similarly, a request to hire the services of an international consultant to identify potential areas for irrigation in the Lake Victoria area of Tanzania was received from NELSAP. After joint evaluation of the TOR developed by NELSAP, EWUAP hired the services of an international consultant and awarded a contract to

undertake the requested scoping study and identify potential irrigable sites using data from RS and applying the principles of energy balance in the estimation of actual and potential crop water requirements and biomass production, a system that was in the inventorying of LSI schemes in the Nile basin. The consultant made a detailed assessment and study supported by a field visit to the proposed potential sites and as a result prepared and produced a comprehensive document identifying and prioritizing the potential sites for immediate irrigation development. We hope NELSAP will use the document to undertake detailed feasibility studies and look for potential investors and also replicate the methodology in identifying potential irrigable sites in the other member countries.

A specific and focused training program cum study tour on the operation, maintenance and management of irrigated farms in countries outside of the Nile basin was organized for 21 key stakeholders of ENTRO (6 participants from each of the three member countries, two from ENTRO, and one from the EWUAP project). The specific study tour cum training program which took place in two states of India was reported successful and productive in terms of an overall exposure of the stakeholders and office bearers to new practices and gaining access to the knowledge base and experiences of best practices in the two states.

Study tour cum training program in India

The PMU had established a good relationship with the ATP project and organized joint training programs in the areas of on farm water management under irrigated agricultural conditions. In addition, discussions were held with the ATP on some of the long-term training needs in the agricultural sector and the components of the EWUAP project in particular, and a specific proposal to train experts on the application and use of GIS and Remote Sensing tools for agricultural development purposes and more specifically on performance of irrigation schemes was shared. As a result, with financial resources from the ATP, a training program on GIS and RS was successfully implemented where three experts nominated and selected by each of the riparian countries along with one participant from each country selected and recommended by ENTRO and NELSAP (total of 34 participants since Rwanda and Uganda each had one less participant) were trained for two weeks (1-12 December 2008) on the use and application of GIS and RS tools and facilities at the WRPM facility in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

On the other hand, initial consultations were made with the Decision Support System of WRPM on the possible transfer and use of data/information generated by the consultancy works awarded by EWUAP and more specifically on the RS and GIS based study on LSI schemes. The consultant will transfer all the data that was collected using RS to the DSS group so that serves as a basis for future build up of information on LSI schemes.

4.4 Key Project Results (contribution to the NBI vision)

According to project design documents lack of forum, inefficient use of irrigation water for agriculture, and availability of water were the main problems identified. During the development and establishment of the NBI log frame (see chart below), however, the outcomes and outputs of the SVP projects including EWUAP were designed in such a way that they would to contribute to the NBI short term outputs of enhanced basin-wide capabilities and capacities based on best practices, and on trans-boundary issues in all themes and sectors. Accordingly, outputs of the EWUAP project if properly followed and continued to be implemented will ultimately contribute to the NBI vision as shown in the LF through the linkages.

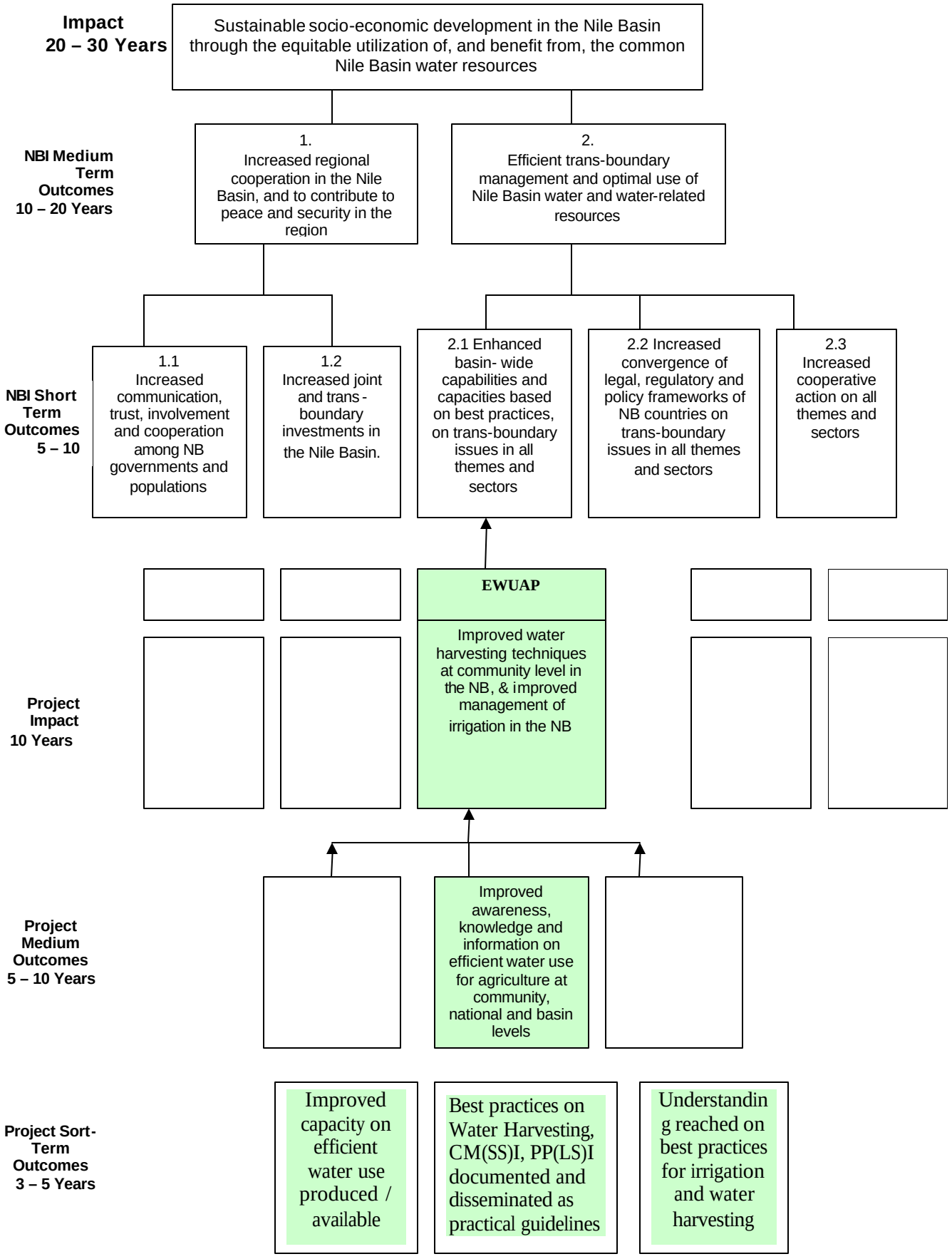
EWUAP project was designed as a first step in bringing together regional and national stakeholders in Nile basin riparian countries to develop a shared vision on common issues related to the increase of water availability and its efficient use for agricultural production. This was to a large extent realized through the various forums that have provided opportunities to discuss and exchange ideas on the main issues of efficient use of water and the saving improved availability of water for all purposes. The continuous dialogue and discussion that had been initiated should some how be sustained and the roster of various stakeholders, partners, consultants and institutions that have been developed and established should be maintained and used for consultation purposes. These are the people who might be consulted on the issues of water harvesting, small and large scale irrigation activities, best practices and other issues related to efficient water use in the basin.

Efforts were also made in the area of training, although not as per the initial PMU plan of linking and streamlining the various regional and national training activities to community level training, because of reprioritization of activities and time constraints. Nevertheless, experts who can serve as some kind of a critical mass (core group) were trained from each of the Nile basin countries. If further efforts could be expended and some kind of mechanism established to bring together the groups or experts trained and use them at national level as resource persons in the dissemination of information on best practices the products of EWUAP could be

easily enhanced and sustained and the agenda of reaching communities and end users will be met. This will contribute to the realization of the overall goal of improving water harvesting and irrigation activities, efficient use of water and improvements of land and water productivities.

The main results achieved in terms of identifying, describing and documenting information on some of the best practices on project components, the guidelines that have been produced for the implementation of potential best practices, the centers of excellence in terms of best practices, the training programs conducted at regional national levels, and the action plans and priority areas for the SAPs will certainly contribute to the NBI vision of sustainable socio-economic development, food security and poverty reduction. The results will lead to improved availability of water for other economic, social and environmental development needs if the outputs and outcomes are properly disseminated along with the necessary support services and inputs so that the best practices can be broadly adopted and used to improve productivity of land and water in the different countries and across the basin (please see the below chart or LF for NBI and the different projects - that of EWUAP is highlighted). The documents on best practices and on the overview on agricultural water could be used at country levels and basin wide.

The documents and reports that have been produced by the project should be put to use in all the Nile basin countries as sources of information on major issues of the agriculture and agricultural water sectors and of best practices. These are helpful in the processes of up-scaling of relevant technologies and practices, and the guidelines could be used to facilitate design of best practices in water harvesting and irrigation provided some kind of business center is established with all the materials identified and this would contribute to attaining the NBI vision. The SAPs as well as the countries have already indicated their interest in doing some follow up works be it verification and confirmation of some of the findings of the studies or identification of best practices for up-scaling purposes.


Impact
20 – 30 Years
Sustainable socio-economic development in the Nile Basin through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources
NBI Medium Term Outcomes 10 – 20 Years
1. Increased regional cooperation in the Nile Basin, and to contribute to peace and security in the region
2. Efficient trans-boundary management and optimal use of Nile Basin water and water-related resources
NBI Short Term Outcomes 5 – 10
1.1 Increased communication, trust, involvement and cooperation among NB governments and populations
1.2 Increased joint and trans-boundary investments in the Nile Basin.
2.1 Enhanced basin- wide capabilities and capacities based on best practices, on trans-boundary issues in all themes and sectors
2.2 Increased convergence of legal, regulatory and policy frameworks of NB countries on trans-boundary issues in all themes and sectors
2.3 Increased cooperative action on all themes and sectors
Project Impact 10 Years
EWUAP
Improved water harvesting techniques at community level in the NB, & improved management of irrigation in the NB
Project Medium Outcomes 5 – 10 Years
Improved awareness, knowledge and information on efficient water use for agriculture at community, national and basin levels
Project Sort-Term Outcomes 3 – 5 Years
Improved capacity on efficient water use produced / available
Best practices on Water Harvesting, CM(SS)I, PP(LS)I documented and disseminated as practical guidelines
Understanding reached on best practices for irrigation and water harvesting

4.5 Unexpected/ Ancillary Results achieved and their significance

In relation to subsidiary results, consideration of two things might appropriate. The use of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information systems as tools for the inventorying of large scale irrigations in the Nile basin and for identifying and describing best practices inspired NELSAP to use the methodology and approach to identify and select potential irrigable areas in the sub-basin and this was successfully done. In addition, EWUAP was persuaded to build capacity at national level on the use and application of RS and GIS tools and, hence, in close collaboration with the ATP build a core capacity on this technology. Finally, the use of this new technology has inspired people and stirred great interest and, hence, the potential for future broader adoption in terms of verification of assessment works and using the technology for other development purposes since the system seems to be cost effective.

Another important result in terms of saving time and fund is the effort made in organizing single workshops, training programs and study tours related to project components Water Harvesting and Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation. Such an arrangement helped save significant amount of money and also time without affecting the end results of both components. Organizing and conducting workshops and study tours ten times for the same group of people would have brought fatigue and ultimately less participation in the process. Hence, reducing the events by one third had helped not only in saving funds and time for all but also in avoiding fatigue and lack of interest.

The EWUAP project was designed to deal with aspects of water harvesting and irrigation although the issue of efficient use and saving of water and accordingly improved availability of water is stressed. Efficient use of water requires improved productivity of land and water and this cannot be effectively addressed without resolving the problems of the agricultural sector, rain-fed and irrigated agriculture. In view of this a Concept Note requesting the NBI and/or the future River Basin Organization to design a holistic and integrated agriculture program and address some of the issues of the sector had been developed and made available for future consideration along with a document reviewing and assessing the work of other relevant River Basin Organizations in the agricultural sector..

4.6 Financial Performance

4.6.1 Funding and Financial Status

The EWUAP project was funded by the Netherlands Government through the Nile Basin Trust Fund (NBTF). The three year project cost was estimated as US $5.28 million, of which US $4.83 million was financed through the NBTF and the balance US $0.45 Million was made available through government contributions. The flow of funds for project activities was through UNOPS upon authorization of the NBI. Since there was some kind of inbuilt flexibility in terms of fund utilisation within project components, no revisions were made until 11 October 2008 when an amendment to the Grant Agreement was requested. In this request of amendment, project completion and closing dates were changed, i.e. extended and an amount of US $172,397 was cancelled from the NBTF grant amount of US $4,834,575. Accordingly, the revised Grant amount was amended to US $4,662,178 and this was the only revision made to the budget.

Although it is too early at this point to provide exact budget expenditure figures for the period until 30 June 2009, the estimated total amount to be disbursed is US $4,316,786 (tables 4 and 5) with a potential variation of US $345,392 compared to revised budget amounts. The main reason for the observed deviation is basically because of the savings made as a result of the combination of project components 2 and 3 for operational purposes. Time became a major limiting factor in the overall processes of producing and making available the recommended deliverables which was created because of unnecessary delay in the employment of LS and other issues related to institutional arrangements. As a result the PMU combined components 2 and 3 in terms of operational activities such as organizing workshops, training programs, and study tours and used same local and international consultants to identify and describe best practices and best practice sites on Water Harvesting and Community Managed Irrigation but maintain the independence of the components when producing the necessary documents on best practices and guidelines. Such an arrangement and combination of components cut cost of workshops, training programs, study tours and consultancy services by 50% since the PMU was combining workshops, training programs, study tours and services of consultants and thus saving funds from air tickets, per diems, terminals, hotel expenses and other related disbursements. In other words, the expenditures reported for Components 2 and 3 could have easily been doubled if the operational activities were held separately.

The tables below show budgets by funding sources (NBTF is the source for EWUAP) and estimates of in kind country contribution (office facilities and time services provided by various experts). The planned and actual country contributions were US $454,300 and US $760,453 respectively. Variation between planned and actual contributions could be attributed to use of facilities and services for a period of 45 months as opposed to 36 months and approximate nature of the estimation of time and cost of the inputs of government employees and facilities.

Table 5: Budget implementation by funding sources

Source of funding	NBTF	NBTF	Other partners	Country contribution	Country contribution
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Planned	Actual
Total Budgeted	4,662,178		-	454,300	454,300
Total Disbursed	4,662,178	4,316,786	-	760,453	760,453

Table 6: Budget implementation by Category of Grant Agreement

Category	Grant Allocation (USD)	Disbursed (USD)	Remaining (USD)
1. Goods	363,911	363,911	0
2. Consulting services,	1,834,631	1,698,027	136,604
3. Training and Workshops	1,489,060	1,334,265	154,795
4. Operating Costs	974,576	920,583	53,993
Total	**4,662,178**	**4,316,786**	**345,392**

5. Management Performance, Partnerships and Networking

The main weakness of the project was its non-responsiveness to the immediate needs and requirements of the agricultural sector (governments and the public at large). Project was designed to address some aspects of the substantial problems of the sector basically through organization of training programs. The needs and requirements of the countries, as expressed by PSC members and NPCs, were on field demonstration of technologies and best practices through piloting programs, something similar to the micro-grants of the environment project, where as the EWUAP was software designed to build capacity, organize training programs, and help in the establishment frameworks for exchange of knowledge and experiences.. An understanding by the PSC members of the conditions and realities of the project and, hence, their guidance and leadership to proceed with implementation of project activities was critical. As progresses were made in implementing project activities and deliverables and outputs were produced, the important contribution of the project was well recognized. In the end, the PSC members, National Project Coordinators, Working Groups and other stakeholders who were following the developments appreciated the products and results of the project and were keen to express their views that if properly used the results will contribute to improved management of agricultural water and agriculture.

The prescribed management system involved a mixture of project and non-project staff and this had an implication on the timely and effective implementation of interventions and on overall performance especially at all levels. The decision in mid 2007 to reprioritize its activities and focus on five key deliverables that could be easily produced using the services of both national and international consultants helped a lot in addressing the problem although in some aspects getting capable consultants at national level was a problem. In spite of the short life span of the project, the problems in terms of amount of time required to hire a Lead Specialist, and the mixed management arrangements the results achieved are quite satisfactory and in agreement with the requirements of the design document and the MTR. The use of government assigned NPC was a potential opportunity in terms of the sustaining the project beyond the life of the project. However, absence of an incentive for the NPC compared to the other SVP projects was considered discriminatory and as a result did not help in developing the type of commitment required to sustain the system.

On individual basis, partnerships were established with most focal institutions in each country and effort was made to build some capacity at national level during the two year period. Good linkages were also established with the SAPs and with some other institutions in the different countries. The capacity building efforts in terms of training a core group along with the documents on best practices and guidelines produced and made available, the countries and focal institutions and to a certain extent the SAPs could sustain the works of EWUAP by supporting information dissemination and demonstration activities, training, scaling-up of some of the best practices and action plans, and doing some follow on activities since the products are important in helping address some of the issues related to agricultural water and efficient use of water. On the other hand, the NBI could also maintain the established relationship by providing support or cost sharing for continued work on the best practices.

6. Risks and Assumptions

The critical assumptions and risks identified in the design document (PIP) such as adequate regional level implementation and managment capacity, adequate national level institutional capacity to implement and sustain project, and qualified and motivated staff available to effectively implement and sustain project still remain as risks and assumptions. With regard to the assumptions associated with the LF of the project supervision and support from responsible bodies came late and finding qualified consultants in time, especially at the national level, was difficult. Undertaking of Rapid Baseline Assessment in some counties was skipped because of this problem.

7. Lessons learnt

The decisions that were made by the design team and/or the NBI to link the project with diverse ministries as opposed to a single ministry was a big problem and this did not help establish a focal host institution to discuss and address key issues of the agricultural sector, and establish a counter part department that could later on take over some of the responsibilities and continue with follow on activities. The other SVP projects could easily establish counterpart departments or offices and identify key personnel who could assume responsibility and sustain the products

and results. This unfortunately was not possible and despite the efforts made to build capacity, document best practices and make available the indicated documents and various reports, at the very end there might not be a single office or department that will assume the task of continuing and sustaining the products. Such an arrangement to a certain extent is a reflection of the vague nature of the design process, that is, whether this was an agriculture project or efficient use of water (there were two names to the project).

As indicated earlier most of the outputs and outcomes have already been achieved, however, more efforts would be required to accomplish set project outcomes and impacts since these are time bound processes. Knowledge transfer, awareness creation, and eventually the adoption of best practices and technologies are long term processes that could not be realized in a time period of 2-3 years. The LFs were developed with the assumption that implementation of project activities would continue for a number of years so that set impacts and goals could be realized at the end. This responsibility rests on the countries, the SAPs, the Nile-Secretariat, and Civil Society Organizations engaged in rural development activities and dissemination of knowledge and information.

The whole objective of the new management system introduced by the NBI was to partially address the problems associated with reports. The was not fully addressed and was left to the projects who were given no option but to continue reporting at the same rate as before the introduction of the new Results Based System. Despite the time spent in the preparation and distribution of monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, annual and other reports there was no feed back information.

The project management arrangements for EWUAP were quite difficult in view of the different incentive mechanisms put in place for the other SVP projects (project and non-project staff, government employee and university/research institution people). This created a gap or rift with implications on the smooth and timely implementation of activities and ultimately sustaining the results and products.

The SVP and SAP projects were established at different time periods but with lots of expectations in terms of linkages and provision of necessary supports including the development of enabling environment for SAPs to undertake on the ground activities or investments. Linkages with the SAPs were established and efforts were made to extend desired support services to the SAPs but because of the time gap in the establishment of the project compared to that of the establishment of the SAPs, the project was not that clear on what is expected and what kind of support

services. It should have been clearly stated by the design teams and knowing there was a time gap, necessary adjustments should have been made.

Project activities were supposedly to be integrated in to national planning systems so that outputs could contribute to national efforts. In principle this was a good idea but practically there was no system in place to look at integration of project activities with national plans.

Based on experiences gained during the first PSC meeting it appeared that the EWUAP project was not designed in full consultation and collaboration of the different Nile basin countries. Rather it looked like this was something that was imposed on them since needs of the countries as expressed by the representatives during the first meeting were quite different than the interventions described in the project document. At the very end, however, the positive aspects of the capacity building efforts of the EWUAP project were fully realized and there was great satisfaction in the final products and outcomes of the project.

The design of the EWUAP project had lots of similarities and overlaps with that of the Applied Training Project which was mandated to build capacity at all levels and across sectors. Once again, it appeared like no cross checking was made between activities of the different SVP projects or they were simply designed with out due consideration for any overlap of activities. EWUAP was designed to do similar kind of activities to that of the ATP and this was duplication of efforts and unwise use of resources since the biggest share of the budget of EWUAP was earmarked for training activities.

Despite the importance of agriculture in terms of poverty alleviation, contribution to GDP, employment of significant portions of the population of the Nile basin countries, and the fact that agriculture is the main user of water resources the project design did not take all these factors in to consideration when defining the activities and the priorities. Agriculture should have received full attention as the other SVP projects such water resources, environment, and others. After all, agriculture (irrigated and rain-fed) plays a critical role in the lives and livelihoods of the populations of the Nile basin countries and is at the center when it comes to water utilization.

8. Knowledge Resources and Documentation

8.1 Documents produced

The project's main task based on the findings and recommendations of the MTR mission was to focus on the production of documents and reports on best practices, best practices sites, and guidelines for the implementation of best practices. Accordingly, the project has produced a number of reports and documents using the services of national, regional, and international consultants and project staff. These comprise 7 Rapid Baseline Assessment reports, one overview document on agricultural water, 9 documents identifying and describing best practices and best practice sites in each of the Nile basin countries, 4 documents on basin wide best practices and guidelines on Water Harvesting and Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation, one Action plan for SAPs, one document on Agricultural water use and water productivity in the LSI schemes of the Nile basin with four main components and annexes describing status in each country, one report on irrigation potential in the Lake Victoria area of Tanzania, a concept note, and a review report of agriculture in other river basins. Detailed list provided in Annex 9. In addition training materials on water harvesting, irrigation, water management, and RS and GIS, criteria, and posters on some of the best practices and best practices sites in water harvesting and irrigation for each country and the basin were produced

8.2 Distribution/dissemination of documents

The process of distribution and dissemination of project outputs was so far through workshops beginning from inception/planning of activities to the sharing of final findings and recommendations with PSC, NPC, WG, resource persons, ENTRO and NELSAP representatives and other stakeholders interested on policy issues. All project documents and reports were published in sufficient amounts and distributed through the focal point institutions, Subsidiary Action Programs, Key Ministries involved, training institutions, international and local organizations involved in efficient water use for agricultural production. Electronic versions were also prepared and distributed along with the bound hard copies and relevant posters.

However, based on the outcomes of discussions and consultations, it is strongly believed and anticipated that dissemination of information and knowledge will be intensified and sustained through the services and interventions of the Subsidiary Action programs, Focal Point institutions, the Nile Secretariat through the Knowledge and Information System of the ISP, and potentially through similar

follow up projects, like the RATP, that might be established in due course. Efforts and strategies are required to make sure that EWUAP products are customised in local environment and reach the different communities.

8.3 Assets and their deployment

The project procured assets to facilitate and support implementation of project interventions at national and regional levels. The assets were under the control and management of the PMU and the National Project Coordinators. Project assets such as motor vehicles, computers, equipment (laptops, desktops, printers, UPS, LCD projectors), offices furniture, and other consumables at regional and national levels were transferred in accordance to rules and guidelines provided by the Nile-Secretariat. Based on the principles and priorities set out by Nile TAC and instructions from the Nile-Secretariat, the project assets at country level were handed over to the host institutions while assets of the Project Management Unit will be transferred to the National Irrigation Board (NIB) who have hosted the project with provision of office space, water, power and others. Detailed information on transfer of EWUAP project assets is provided in **Annex 11**.

9. Conclusion Outstanding Issues, Recommendations and Way forward

9.1 Conclusion

The completed project outputs focused on documenting best practices, training of experts on issues of water harvesting, community managed irrigation, and public private managed irrigation, identifying some centers of excellence on agricultural water management in the different Nile Basin Countries, and producing some action plans for consideration by the SAPs in up scaling and investment. This has to be followed by a practical dissemination and internalisation of EWUAP products by the basin countries, incorporation in to national plans, demonstration of best practices and creation of awareness at community level, preparation of investment ideas by the SAPs that might up-scale the practices and findings, and most importantly inclusion of the agriculture water management agenda in future river basin organization.

Mainstreaming and Sustainability

The document identifying potential irrigable sites in the Lake Victoria area could easily be picked up by NELSAP and respective government office and do detailed follow up feasibility studies leading to major investment and development of LSI.

The outputs (data base or information) produced by the consultancy work on Large Scale Irrigation schemes contains valuable information on water use and productivity of agricultural water under irrigated conditions. This data base could be transferred and integrated with the Decision Support System (DSS).

Some of the relevant training programs and capacity building efforts could be continued and sustained through the Applied Training Project and/or the successor program within the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) as part of the broader capacity development activities envisaged for the basin.

Issues of NPCs and counterpart institutions

The agenda of focal institutions was not well thought and not properly defined and as a result the EWUAP project was using the services of National Project Coordinators from up to 4 different ministries. The project was not attached with a specific ministry that could be considered as host institution as with the other SVP projects addressing problems and issues of environment, water, power, capacity building and others. The fact that the EWUAP NPCs were from different line ministries did not allow the project to discuss and fully address issues related to the agricultural sector. This kind of arrangement was also of no help when it comes to strategizing mechanisms of sustaining products of the project at national level since there was no counterpart office or department that could be prepared for final take over.

Time was a major constraint in the whole process and this was basically due to problems associated with original design of project and bureaucratic processes that contributed to a significant delay in the implementation of interventions. Despite the time constraint, however, the EWUAP project has met its obligations and produced the required results and deliverables and has distributed quality products with all the necessary details. More could have been done to achieve and deliver the important results (medium and long-term outcomes and impacts) identified in the LF if time was not a constraint.

Overall, efforts have been made to deliver the key deliverables and outputs but did not move far enough to contribute to the broader outcomes and outputs of the NBI and to the ultimate impact of socio-economic development, food security and poverty reduction. The project has developed a road map to be considered on how to sustain the products of the EWUAP project so that they might contribute to the bigger basin picture. The sustainability plan/roadmap indicates that strategies and actions are required to ensure continuity of the processes until the expected impact of adoption and practicing of the technologies is realized.

EWUAP, although simply known as an agriculture project established to deal with efficient use of water in the sector, was limited to addressing issues of water harvesting and irrigation. Efficient use of water is more than harvesting water and practicing irrigation and so holistic approach to addressing productivities of land and water resources should have been considered. Efficiency of water use in the agricultural sector could only be accomplished if the problems that affect productivity are fully addressed in a holistic manner.

The project applied the relatively new tools of RS and GIS to take inventory of LSI schemes in the Nile basin and to identify best practices using a non-conventional method, the "Energy Balance" approach. The inventorying and identification work using RS and GIS simply concentrated and focused on plots with growing crops or plants without looking at whole system. No information was generated and made available to characterize conditions beyond the four corners or boundaries of the plots or agricultural fields that is, in the diversion weirs, dams, main, secondary tertiary, and field/farm canals. The outputs or products of the LSI assessment work appears to be quite informative and promising in terms of future adoption and use but need to be supported by data collection and verification at the ground or field level. The project had trained core groups on use and application of the tools and so might be used nationally to continue doing similar activities but most importantly collect some data and verify some of the findings and recommendations of the consultant. Verification of the findings will enable the Nile basin countries and the future River Basin Organization (RBO) to adopt and apply the system for further work on water management related issues.

9.2 Recommendations

The EWUAP project products and outputs (information/knowledge) will contribute to the overall outcomes and impact of the NBI through their intermediate effects in facilitating improved and efficient use of water harvesting and irrigation practices. However, the outputs (information) as such could not mean much unless

continuous efforts are made to package in the most appropriate way and widely disseminated and shared with practitioners using various venues and mechanisms including the piloting and demonstration of the technologies and best practices at the micro level so that the necessary awareness is created and they are eventually internalized or accepted and practiced by the beneficiaries or users. Additional efforts at country and community levels say in the coming 4-5 years time to instil and customize the EWUAP products in the local environments through support to translation in to user friendly languages and the preparation of manuals and other dissemination materials that facilitate awareness creation, acceptance of the practices and ultimately adoption is essential. The RATP has indicated the desire to work on the concept note and develop a strategy for the agriculture sector, prepare materials for the dissemination and up-scaling of best practices, and provide support in the area of capacity building (training). Nile-SEC will upload the available information on website and also use its knowledge and information system to disseminate the products. ENTRO has promised to initiate follow up works on some of the findings of the study on LSI schemes and upon verification adopt the best practices in their regular works related to irrigation development.

Addressing the problems and constraints of the agricultural sector in general by improving productivities of land and water will have a tremendous impact on the efficiency of water use and consequently on the overall availability of water for various purposes. The limited interventions that had been initiated by the project as part of the identification and documentation of best practices and preparation of relevant guidelines in the fields of water harvesting, and small and large scale irrigation should not be viewed in isolation but as part of a holistic approach to improving the productivities of land and water which would assure efficient use of water resources for agricultural production and ultimately to the improved and/or increased availability of water for multi purpose use. In view of this, the future River Basin Organization should have an arm or a pillar that focuses and deals with the problems and issues of the agricultural sector (rain-fed and irrigated).

10. Annexes

Annex 1 – Project Log-frame
Annex 2 – Key performance indicators of PAD)
Annex 3 – Results achieved by outcome and output
Annex 4 – Key Project Results (contribution to the NBI vision)
Annex 5 – List of trainings conducted and evaluation results
Annex 6 – budget implementation by Outcome and Output
Annex 7 – budget implementation by component
Annex 8 – Project outputs contributing to the NBI institutions, alignment and sustainability (build upon the table developed earlier with RPMs)
Annex 9 – List of Documents produced (assessment, studies, guidelines, training materials, etc.
Annex 10 – List of project Staff, consultants involved, Steering Committee, NCs, other working groups
Annex 11 – Asset inventory
Annex 12 – Audit report the recent one before closure
Annex 13 – Report on Sustainability

Annex 1: Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production Project (EWUAP) Logical Framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
Goal: To improve efficiency of use and management of water for agricultural production.		
Impact:	Impact Indicators:	Assumptions and Risks:
Improved water harvesting techniques and improved management of irrigation water in targeted NB countries and communities	Level of adoption of water harvesting techniques Level of adoption of appropriate irrigation management techniques	Agricultural products will be marketable Countries continue to cooperate and trade Enabling environment (policy, regulatory, financing, markets)
Medium-Term Outcomes:	Outcome Indicators:	Assumptions and Risks:
1. Improved awareness, knowledge and information on efficient water use for agriculture at community, national or basin levels	1. Level of awareness at community, national and regional levels; 2. Best practices disseminated to relevant institutions at community, national and regional levels	- Availability of resources for application of best practices at field level; - Commitment and availability of stakeholders - Enabling environment (policy, regulatory, financing, markets)
Short-Term Outcomes:	Short-Term Outcome Indicators:	Assumptions and Risks:
1.1 Improved capacity on efficient water use produced /available; 1.2 Best practices on Water Harvesting, Community Managed Irrigation, and Public/Private Managed Irrigation documented and disseminated as practical guidelines 1.3 Understanding reached on best practices for irrigation and water harvesting	- Number of trained individuals / groups applying skills gained; - Number of best practices documented; - Up to date dossier of best practices developed and disseminated; - Number of dissemination activities and number of people/participants reached;	- Commitment and willingness of project stakeholders to receive products; - There will be appropriate channels used to communicate and disseminate best practices to all stakeholders

RESULTS	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS
Outputs:	Output Indicators:	Assumptions and Risks:
1.1.1 Project Management arrangements set up and functioning effectively	-Set up and level of operation of PMU, PSC, NPC, WG and national technical counterparts; - Level of completion of annual work plans prepared, approved and implemented	- Adequate resources and capacity available at project management level Adequate supervision from Nile-SEC and World Bank
1.1.2 Rapid Baseline Assessment conducted	- Number of accepted country and basin wide Baseline Assessment reports produced, disseminated and used;	- Consultants can be quickly identified and approved, and the necessary documents for desk review are available;
1.2.1 Best practice sites identified and profiled and info on relevant technologies assessed and assembled;	- Number of relevant best practices sites and best practices at national and basin wide levels	- Qualified consultants can be quickly identified
1.2.2 Increased capacity on water harvesting, community-managed irrigation, and public and private-managed irrigation	- Number of regional and national trainings conducted Number of participants. involved - Numbers and categories of materials compiled and produced	Availability of other complementary technologies and resources;
1.2.3 Linkages to NBI initiated with appropriate institutions on agriculture and agricultural water	- Roster of relevant institutions, universities, research centers, NGOs, and private organizations in the Nile Basin prepared; - Concept notes on agriculture and agricultural water prepared and shared with relevant institutions	External institutions willing to participate
1.3.1 Increased consultation initiated and conducted	Number of consultations conducted Number of participants in the consultative activities	There will be active participation of the countries

Annex 2: Key performance indicators of PAD

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluations	Critical Assumptions
NBI Regional Goal The vision of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is to achieve sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources.	**Sector Indicators** Increasing levels of regional cooperation and coordination through the Shared Vision Program's seven regional projects.	**Sector / Country Reports** Nile Secretariat's Annual Report	▪ Continued commitment of riparian countries to pursue cooperative development of the Nile. ▪ Political and economic stability of riparian countries.
Program Development Objective The objective of the Agriculture project is to establish a forum to assist stakeholders at regional, national, and community levels to address issues related to efficient use of water for agricultural production in the Nile Basin.	**Outcome/Impact Indicators** ▪ Regional dialogue on water harvesting established, best practices for water harvesting explored and disseminated, and national capacity for water harvesting enhanced. ▪ Regional consultation on community-managed irrigation strengthened, awareness on efficient irrigation water use enhanced, best practices for community-managed irrigation explored and disseminated, and national capacity for community-managed irrigation enhanced. ▪ Regional consultation on public and private-managed irrigation strengthened, awareness on efficient irrigation water use enhanced, best practices for public and private-managed irrigation explored and disseminated, and national capacity for public and private-managed irrigation enhanced. ▪ National level support for agricultural and irrigation policy development provided and national capacity strengthened.	**Project Reports** ▪ Semiannual project implementation progress reports ▪ Annual substantive progress reports ▪ Substantive work plans (attached to annual substantive progress report) ▪ Ad hoc substantive reports ▪ Annual steering committee meetings ▪ Annual supervision mission reports ▪ Evaluation reports (midterm and final) ▪ Quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports ▪ Annual audits.	***(From Objective to Goal)*** ▪ NBI regional cooperation continues, backed by strong commitment at the national level. ▪ Adequate regional level implementation and management capacity to ensure basinwide coordination. ▪ Adequate national-level institutional capacity and cooperation to implement and sustain project. ▪ Qualified and motivated staff available and retained to effectively implement and sustain project. ▪ Riparians willing to share information and collaborate in project activities. ▪ Stakeholders well integrated into the Agriculture Project and other SVP projects and activities.

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluations	Critical Assumptions
Output by Component	**Outcome/Impact Indicators**	**Project Reports**	**(From outputs to objectives)**
Component 1: Project Management			
1.1 Project Management Arrangements	1.1 Project Steering Committee, PMU, Working Groups, and national focal point institutions set-up and functioning effectively.	1.2 Overall Project Work Plan Report	1.1 Qualified and motivated staff available and retained to effectively implement and sustain project.
1.2 Project Work Plan and Rapid Baseline Assessment	1.2 Rapid Baseline Assessment conducted and Overall Project work plan and budget finalized and approved.	1.2 Rapid Baseline Assessment Report	1.2 Riparian countries agree on the overall project work plan.
Output by Component	**Outcome/Impact Indicators**	**Project Reports**	**(From outputs to objectives)**
Component 2: Water Harvesting			
2.1 Regional Consultation and Training	2.1 Regional/National workshops and meetings are held, as specified in the project implementation schedule (section 4), to strengthen regional and national consultation and dialogue on water harvesting issues.	2.1 Reports on regional and national workshops	2.1 Stakeholders at regional, national, and community level from both the public and private sectors are willing to actively participate in and collaborate with the project.
	2.1 Criteria for best water harvesting practices adaptable to the Nile Basin are collaboratively defined by riparian countries.	2.1 Technical note on best water harvesting practices criteria	
	2.1 Common Nile Basin guidelines for design and implementation of water harvesting schemes based on best practices in the region and in similar international environments.	2.1 Report on Water Harvesting Guidelines	2.1 Commitment among riparians to agree on common criteria and guidelines.
	2.1 Regional training and seminars are designed and conducted, as specified in the project implementation schedule (section 4), to enhance regiona capacity and technical skills related to water harvesting .	2.1 Evaluation and Reports on regional training and seminars	2.1 Minimum level of trained staff available for regional training and seminars.
Hierarchy of Objectives	**Key Performance Indicators**	**Monitoring and Evaluations**	**Critical Assumptions**

Output by Component	Outcome/Impact Indicators	Project Reports	(From outputs to objectives)
	2.1 National training and seminars are designed and conducted, upon request by the countries and approved by PMU Regional Manager, to enhance regional capacity and technical skills related to water harvesting.	2.1 Evaluation and Reports on national training and seminars	2.1 Willingness and capability of regionally trained staff to conduct national training and seminars.
2.2 Exchange of experience and best practices, and basin-wide twinning of institutions.	2.2 Roster of universities, research centers, public professional institutions, NGOs, and private organizations in the Nile Basin for potential twinning on joint water harvesting activities is prepared and shared with other relevant PMUs.		
	2.2 Opportunities for twinning on joint water harvesting activities between Nile Basin institutions are identified and encouraged.	2.2 Reports on joint water harvesting activities conducted by twinning institutions	2.2 Willingness and capability of relevant institutions to conduct joint water harvesting activities.
	2.2 Field visits are conducted to profile water harvesting best practices schemes (if available).	2.2 Country reports on national best water harvesting practices (if available)	2.2 Availability of water harvesting best practices and commitment among riparian countries to share experience and information.
	2.2 Two regional Study tours are organized, one in the Nile Equatorial and the other in the Eastern Nile region, to visit and exchange experience on selected water harvesting best practices sites.	2.2 Reports on lessons learned from study tours	
	2.2 Coordination with the SVP Environment project on Microgrant field activities related to water harvesting to decrease erosion to ensure synergy between SVP projects.		
	2.2 Comprehensive summary of water harvesting best practices is compiled and disseminated to all riparian countries.	2.2 Report on compiled water harvesting best practices within the Nile Basin and in other similar regional or international settings.	
	2.2 Develop linkages with existing networks of regional organizations.	2.2 Report on linkages with networks	
	2.2 Action plan for future water harvesting activities to be implemented through SAPs and/or cooperative projects.	2.2 Action Plan Report.	

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluations	Critical Assumptions
Output by Component	**Outcome/Impact Indicators**	**Project Reports**	**(From outputs to objectives)**
Component 3: Community-Managed Irrigation			
3.1 Regional Consultation and Training	3.1 Regional/National workshops and meetings are held, as specified in the project implementation schedule (section 4), to strengthen regional and national consultation and dialogue on community-managed irrigation issues.	3.1 Reports on regional and National workshops	3.1 Stakeholders at regional, national, and community level from both the public and private sectors are willing to actively participate in and collaborate with the project.
	3.1 Criteria for best community-managed irrigation practices adaptable to the Nile Basin are collaboratively defined by riparian countries.	3.1 Technical note on best community-managed irrigation practices criteria	
	3.1 Common Nile Basin guidelines for design and implementation of community-managed irrigation schemes based on best practices in the region and in similar international environments.	3.1 Report on Community-managed irrigation Guidelines	3.1 Commitment among riparians to agree on common criteria and guidelines.
	3.1 Regional training and seminars are designed and conducted, as specified in the project implementation schedule (section 4), to enhance regiona capacity and technical skills related to community-managed irrigation.	3.1 Evaluation and Reports on regional training and seminars	3.1 Minimum level of trained staff available for regional training and seminars.
	3.1 National training and seminars are designed and conducted, upon request by the countries and approved by PMU Regional Manager, to enhance regional capacity and technical skills related to community-managed irrigation.	3.1 Evaluation and Reports on national training and seminars	3.1 Willingness and capability of regionally trained staff to conduct national training and seminars.

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluations	Critical Assumptions
Output by Component	**Outcome/Impact Indicators**	**Project Reports**	**(From outputs to objectives)**
	3.1 Coordination with and assistance of SVP Water Resources project is established for the collection of existing community-managed irrigation water use data for the DSS development, and for the establishment of procedures for community-managed irrigation water use data.		3.1 Riparians are willing to share information and collaborate on the design and implementation of the DSS.
	3.1 Coordination with and assistance of SVP Water Resources project is established for the review of agriculture/irrigation policy to promote community-managed irrigation best practices.		3.1 Relevant institutions are willing to participate in collaborative efforts towards policy changes.
3.2 Exchange of experience and best practices, and basin-wide twinning of institutions	3.2 Roster of universities, research centers, public professional institutions, NGOs, and private organizations in the Nile Basin for potential twinning on joint community-managed irrigation activities is prepared and shared with other relevant PMUs.		
	3.2 Opportunities for twinning on joint community-managed irrigation activities between Nile Basin institutions are identified and encouraged.	3.2 Reports on joint community-managed irrigation activities conducted by twinning institutions.	3.2 Willingness and capability of relevant institutions to conduct joint community-managed irrigation activities..
	3.2 Field visits are conducted to profile community-managed irrigation best practices schemes (if available).	3.2 Country reports, on national best community-managed irrigation practices (if available).	3.2 Availability of community-managed irrigation best practices and commitment among riparian countries to share experience and information.

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluations	Critical Assumptions
	Outcome/Impact Indicators	**Project Reports**	**(From outputs to objectives)**
	3.2 Two regional Study tours are organized, one in the Nile Equatorial and the other in the Eastern Nile region, to visit and exchange experience on selected community-managed irrigation best practices sites.	3.2 Reports on lessons learned from study tours	
	3.2 Coordination with the SVP Environment project on Microgrant field activities related to community-managed irrigation to decrease erosion to ensure synergy between SVP projects.		
	3.2 Comprehensive summary of community-managed irrigation best practices is compiled and disseminated to all riparian countries.	3.2 Report on compiled community-managed irrigation best practices within the Nile Basin and in other similar regional or international settings.	
	3.2 Develop linkages with existing networks of regional organizations.	3.2 Report on linkages with networks.	
	Action plan for future community-managed irrigation activities to be implemented through SAPs and/or other cooperative projects.	Action Plan Report	
Output by Component	**Outcome/Impact Indicators**	**Project Reports**	**(From outputs to objectives)**
Component 4: Public and Private-Managed Irrigation 4.1 Regional Consultation and Training	4.1 Regional/National workshops and meetings are held, as specified in the project implementation schedule (section 4), to strengthen regional and national consultation and dialogue on public and private-managed irrigation issues.	4.1 Reports on regional and National workshops	4.1 Stakeholders at regional, national and community level from both the public and private sectors are willing to actively participate in and collaborate with the project.
	4.1 Criteria for best public and private-managed irrigation practices adaptable to the Nile Basin are collaboratively defined by riparian countries.	4.1 Technical note on best public and private-managed irrigation practices criteria	

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluations	Critical Assumptions
Output by Component	**Outcome/Impact Indicators**	**Project Reports**	**(From outputs to objectives)**
	4.1 Common Nile Basin guidelines for design and implementation of public and private-managed irrigation schemes based on best practices in the region and in similar international environments.	4.1 Report on Public and private-managed irrigation Guidelines	4.1 Commitment among riparians to agree on common criteria and guidelines.
	4.1 Regional training and seminars are designed and conducted, as specified in the project implementation schedule (section 4), to enhance regional capacity and technical skills related to public and private-managed irrigation.	4.1 Evaluation and Reports on regional training and seminars	4.1 Minimum level of trained staff available for regional training and seminars.
	4.1 National training and seminars are designed and conducted, upon request by the countries and approved by PMU Regional Manager, to enhance regional capacity and technical skills related to public and private-managed irrigation.	4.1 Evaluation and Reports on national training and seminars	4.1 Willingness and capability of regionally trained staff to conduct national training and seminars.
	4.1 Coordination with and assistance of SVP Water Resources project is established for the collection of existing public and private-managed irrigation water use data for the DSS development, and for the establishment of procedures for Public and Private-Managed irrigation water use data.		4.1 Riparians are willing to share information and collaborate on the design and implementation of the DSS.
	4.1 Coordinat ion with and assistance of SVP Water Resources project is established for the review of agriculture/irrigation policy to promote public and private-managed irrigation best practices.		4.1 Relevant institutions are willing to participate in collaborative efforts towards policy changes.

Hierarchy of Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Monitoring and Evaluations	Critical Assumptions
Output by Component	**Outcome/Impact Indicators**	**Project Reports**	**(From outputs to objectives)**
4.2 Exchange of experience and best practices, and basin-wide twinning of institutions.	4.2 Roster of universities, research centers, public professional institutions, NGOs, and private organizations in the Nile Basin for potential twinning on joint water public and private-managed irrigation activities is prepared and shared with other relevant PMUs.		
	4.2 Opportunities for twinning on joint public and private-managed irrigation activities between Nile Basin institutions are identified and encouraged.	4.2 Reports on joint public and private-managed irrigation activities conducted by twinning institutions.	4.2 Willingness and capability of relevant institutions to conduct joint public and private-managed irrigation activities.
	4.2 Field visits are conducted to profile public and private-managed irrigation best practices schemes (if available).	4.2 Country reports on national best public and private-managed irrigation practices (if available).	4.2 Availability of public and private-managed irrigation best practices and commitment among riparian countries to share experience and in formation.
	4.2 Two regional Study tours are organized, one in the Nile Equatorial and the other in the Eastern Nile region, to visit and exchange experience on selected public and private-managed irrigation best practices sites.	4.2 Reports on lessons learned from study tours.	
	4.2 Comprehensive summary of public and private-managed irrigation best practices is compiled and disseminated to all riparian countries.	4.2 Report on compiled public and private-managed irrigation best practices within the Nile Basin and in other similar regional or international settings.	
	4.3 Develop linkages with existing networks of regional organizations.	4.2 Report on linkages with networks.	
	Action plan for future public and private-managed irrigation activities to be implemented through SAPs and/or other cooperative projects.	Action Plan Report	

Annex 3 - Results achieved by outcome and output

Outputs	Target	Results Achieved	Gaps left and Reasons
Short-term Outcomes: **1.1 Improved capacity on efficient water use produced / available**	600 individuals at regional and national levels.	405 individuals trained at both national and basin wide	Gap of 195 and this was mainly because of shift in priority from training to best practices documentation.
Outputs: 1.1.1 Project Management arrangements set up and functioning effectively	One PMU, one PSC and three WGs at regional level, one NPC per country fully operational Work plans approved and implemented	One PMU, one PSC and two WGs at regional level, one NPC per country fully operational Work plans prepared annually and implemented after approval by PSC	No gap
1.1.2 Rapid Baseline Assessment (RBA) conducted	One basin wide document and one RBA report for each NBI country	One basin wide report produced. Country RBA reports produced except for Uganda and DRC	Missing RBA reports for Uganda and DR Congo
Short-term Outcomes: **1.2 Best practices on WH, SSI, and LSI documented & disseminated**	Number of best practices documented and up to date dossier of best practices	Selected best practices based on criteria documented per country and also basin wide	No gap but best practice is relative and so practices might be up there for further evaluation and documentation
Outputs: 1.2.1 Best practice sites identified and profiled and info on relevant technologies assessed and assembled;	All best practices and best practice sites relevant per country and at regional level	Selected best practices & best practices sites relevant to each country and the basin profiled and documented	Not all existing best practices could be profiled and documented
1.2.2 Increased capacity on water harvesting, community-	60 participants at NBI Regional level; 540 participants at national level.	237 participants were trained. 168 participants at national	Gap in training at national level. More training is still required at

managed irrigation, and public and private-managed irrigation	All relevant materials for each of 3 components per category of targeted trainees at all levels.	level. Training materials for the different training programs compiled	community and farm level.
1.2.3 Linkages to NBI initiated with appropriate institutions on agriculture and agricultural water	One roster for each category of organizations (universities, research centers, NGOS, etc.)	Rosters compiled, Memorandum of Understanding for establishing linkages between selected institutions and NBI or RBO prepared and submitted.	NBI to examine and sign the proposed memorandum.
Short-term Outcome: **1.3 Understanding reached on best practices for irrigation and water harvesting**	Most of stakeholders and partners of the EWUAP project	- Nine national level workshops on best practices with a minimum of 20 participants; - Seven workshops at regional level discussing & creating understanding on the best practices with a minimum of 30 participants in each workshop.	None
Output: 1.3.1 Increased consultation initiated and conducted	At least one joint activity with SVP, one joint activity with all SAPs	Joint activity held with ATP & WRPM and with ENTRO and NELSAP	No gap

Annex 4 - Key Project Results (contribution to the NBI vision)

	Results Achieved	Contribution to NBI cooperation including convergence of frameworks & policies	Contribution to joint investments and other cooperative actions	Contribution to NBI & country capacity
Project Impact	**Improved water harvesting techniques and improved management of irrigation water in targeted NB countries and communities**			
Outcome 1	**Improved capacity on efficient water use produced /available;**			
1.1 Project Management arrangements set up and functioning effectively	One PMU, one PSC and three WGs at regional level, one NPC per country fully operational	Regular consultation on issues related to NBI and EWUAP and hence broadening cooperation and increases linkages at basin level	Inclusion of SAPs officials in project implementation and achievements and hence contributing to investments preparations	Core group that is knowledgeable on WH and Irrigation in each country Regional forum on issues of water harvesting and irrigation set up and functioning
1.1.2 Rapid Baseline Assessment conducted	One basin wide report on agric water produced. Country reports except for Uganda and DRC	Baseline information on agriculture water management in the Nile basin (strengths and weakness) that might be useful for policy	information on future investments in terms of weaknesses and strengths of the sector	
Outcome 2	**Best practices on Water Harvesting, Community Managed Irrigation, and Public / Private Managed Irrigation documented and disseminated as practical guidelines**			
1.2.1 Best practice sites identified and profiled and info on relevant technologies assessed and assembled	Best practices and sites for each country identified and profiled	Best practice sites could be used for visits and contribute to exchange of experiences & future interaction	Identified best practices and action plans might be used in preparation of investment plans as part of up-scaling	Use of national consultants and experts in data collection, analysis, evaluation & report preparation has contributed to core capacity at country
1.2.2 Increased capacity on water harvesting, community-managed irrigation, and public and private-managed	237 experts were trained at basin level. 168 participants at national level.	Capacity left behind might be used in trans boundary water related projects.	Capacity available that could be used in the planning & identification of activities for up-scaling and investment	Knowledgeable core group in each of the Nile basin countries with appropriate skills and experiences on issues of water

irrigation	Training materials compiled			harvesting, irrigation and efficient water use for agriculture
1.2.3 Linkages to NBI initiated with appropriate institutions on agriculture and agricultural water	Rosters compiled and Memorandum of Understanding formulated	Network and partners selected could contribute in transboundary issues related to NBI's vision of sustainable and economic development of the Nile river basin	Network and partners selected could be used in the preparation of investment project if consulted	Can contribute to the building of further capacity and development of best practices applicable at national and basin levels.
Outcome 3	**Understanding reached on best practices for irrigation and water harvesting**			
1.3.1 Increased consultation initiated and conducted	Joint activity was held with ATP, WRPM, and the SAPs			Networks and produced reports and documents are potential assets at all levels

Annex 5 – List of trainings conducted and evaluation results

Area/Topic of Training	Venue	Date	Number of Trainees	Level of satisfaction based on evaluation made
Management of Water in Irrigated Agriculture	RCTWS, Sixth October City, Egypt	5-10 May 2007	32	Good
Water Harvesting and Small Scale Irrigation	Addis Ababa , Ethiopia	June 2007		Good
On-Farm Water Management	RCTWS, Sixth October City, Egypt	30 June–19 July 2007	43	Good
GIS and Remote Sensing applied to irrigation performance	Addis Ababa Ethiopia	December , 2008	36	Good
Best practices for Water harvesting and small scale irrigation	Bujumbura, Burundi	Feb 2009	35	Good
Best practices for Water harvesting and small scale irrigation	Cairo, Egypt	Feb 2009	30	Good
Best practices for Water harvesting and small scale irrigation	Kisumu, Kenya	March 2009	30	Good
Irrigation Efficiency and Water Productivity	Nairobi, Kenya	25-26 May 2009	27	

Sample evaluation from the Egypt training is shown below.

Main criteria	Sub criteria	Scale	occurrences
Travel Arrangements	Were the travel arrangements adequate?	Very adequate	31
		Adequate	31
		Fair	3
		Poor	0
	Was the accommodation and food acceptable?	Very good	5
		Good	51
		Fair	7
		Poor	2
Academics	Was the syllabus comprehensive?	Very comprehensive	40
		Average	25
		Below standards	0
	Were the course materials good and clear	Very good	33
		Good	30
		Fair	2
		Below standards	0
	Was delivery of the lecture clear?	Very good	18
		Good	47
		Fair	0
		Below standards	0
	Did you find the course beneficial to your work?	Very much	54
		Average	11
		No beneficial	0
Field trip	Did you find the field trips useful?	Very useful	41
		Useful	24
		Fair	0
		useless	0
General	How you judge the course duration?	Too short	26
		Too long	2
		adequate	37
	Would recommend this course to others?	Yes	60
		No	5
	Did the course meet your expectations?	Yes	48
		Average	17
		No	0

Annex 6: Budget implementation by Outcome and Output

EWUAP CUMMULATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO JUNE 2009

Component	Total Project Budget		Estimated to cost to completion		Total Va
With Nelsap	25,000				
With Ensap	99,000				
Nelsap Agri w/shop	70,000				
With Nteap (Micro Grant)	0				
PMU -Technical staff costs	142,590				
Subtotal 1.3.1	421,616		419,953		1,663
TOTAL	**4,662,178**		**4,316,786**		**345,392**
Output 1.1.1 Project Management arrangements set up and functioning effectively					
Support PMU	617,061				
Support NPC	439,427				
NPC/PSC meetings	186,044				
Establish WG	71,131				
UNOPS PSA FEES	267,603				
Subtotal 1.1.1	1,581,272		1,554,177		27,095
Output 1.1.2 Rapid Baseline Assessment conducted and project work plan prepared					
National consultants including Oromay	51,950				
Regional consultant	18,801				
Subtotal 1.1.2	70,751		60,952		9,799
Output 1.2.1 Best practice sites identified and profiled and info on relevant technologies assessed and assembled					
Regional consultant on BP and Gudelines WH and CMI	96,000				
Regional cosutant on BP and Gudelines LSI	99,000				
9 Nationals consultants recruited	63,000				
Regional validation w/shop LSI & WH/CMI	177,300				
Policy workshop	75,068				
Inception workshop on WH and CMI (Regional w/shop)	133,370				
Regional workshop on issues and global best practices in LSI(PPMI)	77,435				
PMU -Technical staff costs	142,590				
Subtotal 1.2.1	863,763		859,942		3,821
Output 1.2.2 Increased capacity on WH, CMI, and public and private-managed irrigation					
Regional training	379,960				
Study tour	146,384				
National trainings	702,634				
In country field visit	165,618				
PMU -Technical staff costs	285,180				
Subtotal 1.2.2	1,679,776		1,377,892		301,884
Output 1.2.3 Linkages established with appropriate institutions at all levels to explore experiences and best practices on WH, CMI and PPMI					
Drafting criteria (No Budget implication)					
Consultation Workshop(identify centre of excellence / joint activities/ twinning)	45,000		43,870		
Subtotal 1.2.3	45,000		43,870		1,130
Output 1.3.1 Increased consultation on water harvesting, CMI and PPMI					
National consultation (National workshops)	85,026				
Operationalize linkages with SVPs (No Budget implications)	0				

NOTE 1 The Budget and actual financials for output 1.1.1 includes UNOPS PSA FEES

2 Actual cumulative expenditure to 31st March 2009 is USD 3,738,864. Planned expenditure for 3 months to June 2009 is USD 577,922 resulting into total expenditure to project closure of USD 4,316,786

3 Staff cost for the RPM has been allocated to output 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1 whilst LS is allocated to 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 1.3.1

4 Please note that the project financial system is not configured to generate data by result based output format. The financial data under each output, has been approximated based on our best knowledge and ability

However, the overall Project Budget for USD 4,662,178 together with Actual expenditure of USD 4,316,786 agrees with the financial Data , as generated from UNOPS financial system.(3 Months ALD cost provided)

EWUAP CUMMULATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO JUNE 2009, BY OUTPUT					
Component	Total Project Budget		Estimated		
			cost to completion		Total Variance
	Planned		Actual		USD
Output 1.1.1 Project Management arrangements set up and functioning effectively					
Subtotal 1.1.1	**1,581,272**		**1,554,177**		**27,095**
Output 1.1.2 Rapid Baseline Assessment conducted and project work plan prepared					
Subtotal 1.1.2	**70,751**		**60,952**		**9,799**
Output 1.2.1 Best practice sites identified and profiled and info on relevant technologies assessed and assembled					
Subtotal 1.2.1	**863,763**		**859,942**		**3,821**
Output 1.2.2 Increased capacity on WH, CMI, and public and private-managed irrigation					
Subtotal 1.2.2	**1,679,776**		**1,377,892**		**301,884**
Output 1.2.3 Linkages established with appropriate institutions at all levels to explore experiences and best practices on WH, CMI and PPMI					
Subtotal 1.2.3	**45,000**		**43,870**		**1,130**
Output 1.3.1 Increased consultation on water harvesting, CMI and PPMI					
Subtotal 1.3.1	**421,616**		**419,953**		**1,663**
TOTAL	**4,662,178**		**4,316,786**		**345,392**
NOTE 1 The Budget and actual financials for output 1.1.1 includes UNOPS PSA FEES					
2 Actual cummulative expenditure to 31st March 2009 is USD 3,738,864. Planned expenditure for 3 months					
to June 2009 is USD 577,922 resulting into total expenditure to project closure of USD 4,316,786					
3 Staff cost for the RPM has been allocated to output 1.1.1, 1.2.1 , 1.2.2 , 1.3.1 whilst LS is allocated to					
1.2.1 , 1.2.2 and 1.3.1					
4 Please note that the project's financial system is not configured to generate data by result based/ output					
format. The financial data under each output, has been approximated based on our best knowledge and ability					
However, the overall Project Budget for USD 4,662,178 together with Actual expenditure of USD 4,316,786					
agrees with the financial Data, as generated from UNOPS financial system(3 months ALD cost provided).					

Annex 7: Budget implementation by Component

Project Components	Original Grant with PSA (USD)	Original Grant Net of PSA fee (USD)	Revised Grant Allocation (USD)	Disbursed (USD)	Remaining (USD)
1.Project Co-ordination and facilitation	2,236,622	2,070,946	2,588,853	2,550,952	37,901
2. Water Harvesting	835,119	773,258	634,376	489,692	144,684
3. Community Managed Irrigation	878,696	813,608	667,478	529,933	137,545
4. Public Private Managed Irrigation	884,138	818,646	771,471	746,209	25,262
Total	**4,834,576**	**4,476,460**	**4,662,178**	**4,316,786**	**345,392**

Annex 8: EWUAP Projects Outputs and Mainstreaming/Sustainability Methodology

Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) Project							
Assets/Outputs				**Mainstreaming and Sustainability**			
Type	**List of Outputs**	**Completion timeframe By Project**	**Importance**	**Proposed Methodology**	**Location**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
[2]Networks and Goodwill	Project Steering Committee (PSC) - 9 members (1 from each NBI country)		Members have valuable knowledge of NBI and EWUAP and represent a substantial investment by the project.	Retain involvement of members through the NELSAP RATP project	NELSAP/ RATP project	Countries/ RATP Manager	During RATP period
	National Project Coordinators (NPCs) 9 (1 from each NBI country)			Involve selected members in the ISP Component 2 working groups as necessary	ISP	Head SPM	During the ISP period
	Working Groups (2 groups of 9 people from government and universities)			Call upon key members by ENTRO projects for consultation and technical input	Irrigation & Drainage/ Water Shad Management projects	Project Managers	During the projects period
				Include them in NBI roster (areas of expertise, address)	Nile-SEC	KM Specialist	Complete in May/09 during closure forum
	Partner Institutions (PIs) (About 10 regional institutions)		Institutions working in technology development, policy & capacity development, in the field of land & water resources management, & specifically in agriculture sector have key Knowledge resources & experience that could benefit NBI	NBI to sign collaboration MOU with the relevant institutions for common objectives and benefits	Nile-SEC	ISP component 2 team, analyze SVP identified institutions and select the Key ones.	Signing by end of 2009
	Trainers; over 60 trained		Resource persons in the countries	NBI conducts	Nile-SEC	M&E Specialist	Starting mid

[2] Formats for preparation of the list will be revised based on the needed information and circulated by Tom Waako.

	Trainees (over 300 people approx 30 per country)* (see last page for details)		Resource persons in the countries	evaluation of capacity building results/impacts by SVP			2009
	Training Institutions (2 regional and 6 national)		Resources to NBI in delivering training as necessary	Include them in NBI roster (areas of expertise, address)	Nile-SEC	KM Specialist	Complete in May/09
	National Consultants (15)		Resources to NBI to provide consultancy services as necessary				
	Project professional Staff (2)		Resource persons for NBI to provide consultancy services as necessary				
Assets/Outputs				**Mainstreaming and Sustainability**			
Type	**List of Outputs**	**Completion timeframe By Project**	**Importance**	**Proposed Methodology**	**Location**	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
[3]Knowledge Products	Rapid Baseline Assessment of the agriculture and agricultural water sectors by country except DRC and Uganda. Work for Rwanda not completed (6 reports)	Editing and peer review remaining May, 2009	It includes data/information on the agriculture and agricultural water sectors in each country and was a base to prepare the Overview of Agriculture water in the Nile Basin report				
	Agricultural Water in the Nile Basin - An Overview	Peer review and minor editing work remaining May, 2009	Includes weaknesses and opportunities, possible high potential best practices and sites, preliminary evaluation of national and regional stakeholders, preliminary overview of future directions and possible investment priorities in agricultural water management. It has also inventory/Profile of Institutions in the Nile Basin				

[3] For knowledge produces, the Nile-IS formats, timeframe and other requirements will be followed for uploading. The KM Specialist, will follow-up with the projects for effective and timely downloading.

	Country reports on Best Practices on water harvesting & small scale irrigation (9 reports)	Editing and peer review remaining May, 2009	They provide data/ information on best practices and best practice sites and identify available guideline and manuals on water harvesting and Small Scale Irrigation. Basin Wide reports prepared based on this and other studies.				
	Best Practices and Guidelines of WH and Small Scale Irrigation Report – Basin Wide Reports including CDs. (These are five separate documents)	Minor editing and peer review remaining May, 2009	It provides best practices/sites, guidelines, Action Plans for Possible Investments by SAPs				
	Inventory of Large Scale Irrigation (LSI) schemes and Best Practices and Guidelines Report; Nile Basin Country Irrigation Report Series for each country; and Data base on LSI in the Nile basin for DSS	Minor revision, editing and peer review remaining May, 2009	Provides inventory of LSI schemes in the basin, best practices & best practice sites, guidelines, country level institutions roles, irrigation in the NB, scenarios, and recommendations.				

Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) Project								
Project	Assets/Outputs				Mainstreaming and Sustainability			
	Type	List of Outputs	Completion timeframe By Project	Importance	Proposed Methodology	Location	Responsibility	Timeframe
EWUAP	Knowledge Products	Training Packages (materials and modules)	To be finalized after the final planned training May, 2009	They focus on WH, Irrigation management, remote sensing and GIS, etc. Important to be utilized by NBI countries and NBI institutions.				
		Concept Note – Agriculture in the future Nile Basin Organization Along with a supportive document titled "Review of Agriculture in other River Basin Organization	Submit to Nile-SEC final version by Mar 2009	It includes ideas and proposals on support to an agriculture program in the future River Basin Organization				
		Review of Agriculture in RBOs		This should not be stand alone document but supportive to Concept Note				
		Irrigation Potential: Lake Victoria - Tanzania (Mara Valley, Bugwema, Isanga, Manonga and Ngono)	Completed and submitted to NELSAP & Tanzania	Identification of potential irrigation sites and prioritized for immediate irrigation development				
	Physical Assets &	Vehicles, equipments, etc	Assets to be disposed of in accordance with the NBI Assets disposal rules and procedures					
		Financial, procurement and administrative documents	It will be followed up by UNOPS and relevant documents transferred to Nile-SEC					

* - i) 20 per country for WH and Irrigation– 180;
ii) 10 per country on best practices– 90 and
iii) 4 per country on RS and GIS - 36

Annex 9: List of documents/reports produced by EWUAP

Deliverables	Assessments / Studies	Guidelines / Training Materials
Best Practices and Guidelines on Water harvesting, community managed irrigation and public private irrigation	Best practices for Water Harvesting and Small Scale Irrigation for all NBI countries Best practice report for Water Harvesting and Small Scale Irrigation in the Nile Basin Agricultural Water Use and Water Productivity in the Large Scale Irrigation (LSI) schemes of the Nile Basin (Contains 4 parts) Nile Basin Country Irrigation Report Series (Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda - Annex to above report) Study tour reports for Egypt, Sudan and India available	Guidelines for Water Harvesting and Small Scale Irrigation
Roster of NB Institutions and Centers of Excellence Engaged in Agricultural Water Management	Roster of NBI institutions and Centers of Excellence in the Nile Basin	
Training Capacity	Training documents/materials for the regional training programs held in Ethiopia and Egypt Training reports for some national trainings	Training Materials for Best practices and Small Scale Irrigation Training Materials for Water Harvesting and Small Scale Irrigation Training materials for GIS and Remote sensing applied to irrigation performance
Action Plans for Potential SAP Investments	Irrigation Potential in the Lake Victoria, Tanzania – Prepared for NELSAP use Concept Note – Agriculture in the future River Nile Basin Organization Review of Agriculture in other river basins	

Detailed list of documents by category

RAPID BASELINE ASSESSMENT

1. Rapid Baseline Assessment report – Egypt by national consultant; 86 pages of Text and 25 pages of Annexes

2. Rapid baseline Assessment report – Ethiopia by national consultant; 41 pages of main text and 27 pages of annexes.

3. Rapid Baseline Assessment report – Kenya by national consultant; 53 pages of main text and 27 pages of annexes.

4. Rapid Baseline Assessment report – Tanzania by national consultant; 45 pages of main text and 12 pages of annexes.

5. Rapid Baseline Assessment report – Sudan by national consultant; 32 pages of main text.

6. Rapid Baseline Assessment report – Burundi

7. Rapid Baseline Assessment report – Rwanda

BASIN WIDE DOCUMENTS

1. Agricultural Water in the Nile Basin – An Overview by Ian Anderson (international consultant);

BEST PRACTICES AND BEST PRACTICE SITES - NATIONAL

1. Identification of Best Practices and Best Practice Sites – Egypt; 87 pages. 7 Excel Annexes. Annexes comprise of images and description

2. Identification of Best Practices and Best Practice Sites – Ethiopia; 75 pages of main text. Annexes including references are attached to the main document and constitute approximately 36 pages and 8 extra excel files.

3. Identification of Best Practices and Best Practice Sites – Kenya; 68 pages of the main text and 57 pages of annexes.

4. Identification of Best Practices and Best Practice Sites – Sudan; 33 pages of main text.

5. Identification of Best Practices and Best Practice Sites – Tanzania; 31 pages of main text and 65 pages of annexes.

6. Identification of Best Practices and Best Practice Sites – Uganda; 41 pages of main text and 11 pages of tables and 8 excel files.

7. Identification of Best Practices and Best Practice Sites – Burundi

8. Identification of Best Practices and Best Practice Sites – Rwanda

9. Identification of Best Practices and Best Practice Sites – DR Congo

10. Country and basin wide posters on best practices and best practice sites of water harvesting and irrigation

11. Criteria for selection of best practices and best practice sites

12. Criteria for selection of institutions for partnership/twining

BEST PRACTICES AND GUIDELINES – WATER HARVESTING

1. Water Harvesting Document: Part I – Best Practices in Water Harvesting by Ian Anderson and Martin Burton;

2. Water Harvesting Document Part II – Guidelines for the Implementation of Best Practices in Water Harvesting by Ian Anderson and Marin Burton;

BEST PRACTICES and GUIDELINES – SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION

1. Community Based (Small Scale) Irrigation Document Part I – Best Practices in Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation by Ian Anderson and Martin Burton; 90 pages

2. Community Based (Small Scale) Irrigation Document Part II – Guidelines for the Implementation of Best Practices in Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation by Ian Anderson and Martin Burton; 330 pages

3. Part III – Action Plans for possible Investments to be Considered by the SAPs by Ian Anderson and Martin Burton; 29 pages

INVENTORY OF LSI SCHEMES & BEST PRACTICES – LSI

1. Irrigation Potential Lake Victoria, Tanzania: Mara valley, Bugwema, Isanga, Manonga, Ngono by Peter Droogers and Wim Bastiaanssen; 168 pages

2. Large Scale Irrigation Practices in the Nile Basin: Inventory of LSI, Best Practices and Guidelines by Wim Bastiaanssen and Chris Perry; over 170 pages;

RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATION

1. Concept Note: Agriculture in the future River Nile basin organization by the EWUAP PMU, 31 pages;

2. Review of Agriculture in other River Basins by Orodi Odhiambo, regional consultant, 72 pages of main text and 58 pages of annexes;

TRAINING MATERIALS & OTHERS

1. Various materials used at regional, sub-basin and national levels;

2. Criteria for the selection of best practices along with formats for collecting and recording data;

3. Criteria for selection of institutions for partnership and collaboration;

4. Brief report on sustainability of project results;

Annex 10 – List of project Staff, consultants, Steering Committee, National Coordinators, and working groups

Name	Title	Addresses
1. Dr. Tadele GEBRESELASSIE 4772 tgebreselassie@nilebasin.org	RPM	P.O. Box 41534-00100; Tel.: 254 020 273
2. Mr. Vincent de Paul KABALISA 1996 vkabalisa@nilebasin.org	LS	P.O. Box 41534-00100; Tel.: 254 020 273
3. Mr. Patrick WARUI 1996 pwarui@nilebasin.org	FPO	P.O. Box 41534-00100; Tel.: 254 020 273
4. Mr. Alfred A. ONGORO 1996 aongoro@nilebasin.org	ITO	P.O. Box 41534-00100; Tel.: 254 020 273
5. Mrs. Caroline ODHIAMBO 1996 codhiambo@nilebasin.org	Admin.	P.O. Box 41534-00100; Tel.: 254 020 273
6. Ms. Sophia Nyambura 1996 snyambura@nilebasin.org	Proc. Assist.	P.O. Box 41534-00100; Tel.: 254 020 273
7. Mr. David C. NGENTUNY 1996 ewuap@nilebasin.org	Driver	P.O. Box 41534-00100; Tel.: 254 020 273
8. Mr. Alloys BARASA 1996 ewuap@nilebasin.org	Messenger	P.O. Box 41534-00100; Tel.: 254 020 273
9. Mrs. Ashylene Ojiambo 1996 ewuap@nilebasin.org	Fin. Assist	P.O. Box 41534-00100; Tel.: 254 020 273
10. Mrs. Mildred Khalumba	Admin Assis.	P.O. Box 41534-00100 Until Nov. 2008

EWUAP National Project Coordinators	
Burundi	Mr. Bukuru Jean Marie
Rwanda	Mr. Cyubahiro Edouard
Uganda	Mr. Ben Torach
Tanzania	Mr. Amandus Lwena
Kenya	Mr. Hosea Wendot
Sudan	Mr. Badr Eld Eldin
Egypt	Dr Fathy El Gamal
Ethiopia	Mr. Getaneh Asefa
DR Congo	Mr. Gilbert Atanda

EWUAP Project Steering Committee Members	
Burundi	Mr. Damien Macumi
Rwanda	Mr. Reverien Harindintwari
Uganda	Ms. Catherine Semakula
Tanzania	Mr. Futakamba Mbogo
Kenya	Ms. Rose Thuo
Sudan	Hussain Abdel Rahim Ahmed
Egypt	Dr Khalifa Hamdy Hussainy
Ethiopia	Mr. Teshome Anafe
DR Congo	Mr. Matata Ngirabose

EWUAP Working Group Members		
	WH and CM(SS)I	**PPM(LS)I**
Burundi	Mr Gerard Niyungeko	Ms. Astere SIMBASHIZWEKO
Rwanda	Mr. HARDINDINTWALI Reverien	Mr. Prime Ngabonziza
Uganda	Mr. Iwadra Michael	Mr. Tony Kisambwe
Tanzania	Eng. Elikana H. Masija	Mr. Simon Murol
Kenya	Mr. Philip Langat	Mr. Peter Kabok
Sudan	Eng. Ahmed Hamad Mohamed	Eng. Siddig Yosouf Idris
Egypt	Dr. Gamal El Kassar	Eng. Essam Barkat
Ethiopia	Mr. Asegid Ayalew	Mr. Tesfaye Abebe;
DR Congo	Mr. MANANGA ma MBENZA Joachim	Mr. Lubwika Ngoie Martin

National, Regional and International Consultants of EWUAP		
Kenya	Dr. Sijali Vincent Dr. David Mburu Mr. Orodi Odhiambo (Regional consultant) Prof. Patts Odira	irrigation@iconnect.co.ke dmmburu@yahoo.co.uk orodiodhiambo@yahoo.com pmodira@uonbi.ac.ke
Egypt	Dr. Mohamed Lotfy Youssef Nasr Dr. Gamal Elkassar	 gelkassar@yahoo.com
Burundi	Mr. Alexis Ntamavukiro Dr. Niyongabo Henri	ntamavukiro@yahoo.fr hniyongabo@yahoo.fr
Rwanda	Dr. Baligira Robert Dr. Francois Naramabuye	rbaligira@yahoo.fr naramabuye@yahoo.fr
Sudan	Dr. Ahmed Salih Mr. Mamoun Dawelbeit	Ahmedas60@hotmail.com mdawelbeit@yahoo.com
Ethiopia	Leul Kahsay	samsonds@ethionet.et
Uganda	Mr. Michael Iwadra	miwadra@agric.mak.ac.ug
Tanzania	Prof. Filbert Rwehumbiza Mr. Sylvester Sisila	Rwehumbizaf2002@yahoo.co.uk skynetzebra@yahoo.com
DR Congo	Mr. Nseya lessime	nseyalessime@yahoo.fr
International Consultants	Mr. Ian Anderson (UK) Dr. Martin Burton (UK) Prof. Wim Bastiaanssen (Netherlands) Dr. Peter Droogers (Netherlands)	IanMcAnderson@aol.com martinburton@btinternet.com W.Bastiaanssen@waterwatch.nl p.droogers@futurewater.nl

Annex 11: Asset inventory

Category	Description	Date of purchase	Purchase Value			Asset location		Tag number	Condition of asset	Suggested method of disposal	Suggested destination		Justification for recommended disposal method and recipient
select from drop down menu	insert	insert dd-mm-yy	Original cost		USD value	Unit: PMU/ NPC/ ..	Country select	insert	assess and insert	select from drop down menu	Unit	Country	
			Cost	Currency									
Equipment	Panasonic Handset without speaker phone and no display	Feb-06	2,000.00	Ksh	27.58	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CR/TEL.H07/02	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Panasonic Handset without speaker phone and no display	Feb. 2006	2,000.00	Ksh	27.58	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CR/TEL.H/07/01	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Panasonic Handset without speaker phone and no display	Feb. 2006	2,000.00	Ksh	27.58	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/TELH./06/008	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	UPS	Feb. 2006	3,000.00	Ksh	41.37	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-EO/PB/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Panasonic Handset with speaker phone but no display	Feb. 2006	3,000.00	Ksh	41.37	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/TEL.H/06/006	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Panasonic Handset with speaker phone but no display	Feb. 2006	3,000.00	Ksh	41.37	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/TEL.H/06/007	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	White Board	March,2008	3,500.00	Ksh	50.61	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/W.Board/08/01	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	UPS	Feb. 2006	4,000.00	Ksh	55.16	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/PB/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Panasonic Handset with display and speaker phone	Feb. 2006	4,000.00	Ksh	55.16	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/TEL.H/06/002	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Panasonic Handset with display and speaker phone	Feb. 2006	4,000.00	Ksh	55.16	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/TEL/H/06/004	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Panasonic Handset with display and speaker phone	Feb. 2006	4,000.00	Ksh	55.16	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-IMS/TEL.H/06/005	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Panasonic Handset with display and speaker phone	Feb. 2006	4,000.00	Ksh	55.16	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RLS/TEL.H/06/003	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Desktop Computer - Thin Client	March,2008	4,000.00	Ksh	57.85	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/COMP/08/09	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Copier Machine	February,2007	4,215.00	USD	4,215.00	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/Copier/06/01	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	4 Drawer Pedestal w/o Castors	March, 2007	4,982.76	Ksh	71.25	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-CR/FURN/07/	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	4 Drawer Pedestal w/o Castors	March, 2007	4,982.76	Ksh	71.25	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-CR/FURN/07/	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution

Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/FURN/05/007B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/FURN/05/008B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-IMS/FURN/05/011B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/FURN/05/009B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/FURN/05/010B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RLS/FURN/05/005B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RLS/FURN/05/006B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-KIT/FURN/05/015B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/FURN/05/016B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/FURN/05/017B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/FURN/05/018B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/FURN/05/019B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/FURN/05/020B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-WR/FURN/05/012B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-WR/FURN/05/013B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium back chairs in light grey fabric on Cantilever base - 241 M/B	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-WR/FURN/05/014B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference chair on cantilever base - OA 6316	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/05/041B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-	Usable	Transfer	National NBI	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities

	chair on cantilever base - OA 6316							GR/FURN/05/042B			Office		by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference chair on cantilever base - OA 6316	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/05/043B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference chair on cantilever base - OA 6316	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/05/044B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference chair on cantilever base - OA 6316	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/05/045B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference chair on cantilever base - OA 6316	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/05/046B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference chair on cantilever base - OA 6316	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/05/047B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference chair on cantilever base - OA 6316	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/05/048B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference chair on cantilever base - OA 6316	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/05/049B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference chair on cantilever base - OA 6316	Dec. 2005	5,600.00	Ksh	75.14	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/05/050B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/038B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/039B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/040B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/021B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/022B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/023B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/024B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/025B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/026B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution

	fabric - OA6313												
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/027B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/029B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/030B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/031B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/032B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/033B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/034B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/035B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/036B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/05/037B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Medium Back Conference Swivel chair in light grey fabric - OA6313	Dec. 2005	6,000.00	Ksh	80.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/06/028B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	UPS	Aug. 2006	6,500.00	Ksh	89.64	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/UPS/06/01	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	UPS-APC	Feb. 2007	7,300.00	Ksh	98.76	EWUAP NPC KENYA	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-KEN/UPS/06/0001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	LG Microwave	May, 2007	7,000.00	Ksh	102.19	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-KIT/MW/07/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	High Back Executive Chair - Grey fabric	March, 2007	7,228.45	Ksh	103.37	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-CR/FURN/07/052B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	High Back Executive Chair - Grey fabric	March, 2007	7,228.45	Ksh	103.37	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-CR/FURN/07/053B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Flip Chart Stand	March,2008	7,380.00	Ksh	106.72	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CON/P.C.STAND/08/01	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Writing Server table - BE 120	Dec. 2005	8,400.00	Ksh	112.71	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-SR/FURN/05/005E	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Hoover	Nov-06	8,400.00	Ksh	116.75	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-KIT/HV/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution

Furniture	Pigeon Hole Shelf Open	March,2008	8,400.00	Ksh	121.48	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/08/07C	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities in either case
Equipment	UPS	Apr-06	9,000.00	Ksh	124.12	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/UPS/06/006	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	UPS	Apr-06	9,000.00	Ksh	124.12	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-IMS/UPS/06/005	Faulty, Not usable	Write-off	N/A		N/A
Equipment	UPS	Apr-06	9,000.00	Ksh	124.12	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/UPS/06/003	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	UPS	Apr-06	9,000.00	Ksh	124.12	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RLS/UPS/O6/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	UPS	Apr-06	9,000.00	Ksh	124.12	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/UPS/06/002	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	UPS	Apr-06	9,000.00	Ksh	124.12	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/UPS/06/004	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Furniture	Medium High open bookshelf MAB 124	Dec. 2005	9,280.00	Ksh	124.51	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/FURN/05/003C	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities in either case
Furniture	Medium High open bookshelf MAB 124	Dec. 2005	9,280.00	Ksh	124.51	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/FURN/05/004C	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities in either case
Furniture	Medium High open bookshelf MAB 124	Dec. 2005	9,280.00	Ksh	124.51	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RLS/FURN/05/002C	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities in either case
Furniture	Elimu Bookshelf - open	March, 2007	8,793.10	Ksh	125.74	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-CR/FURN/07/01	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities in either case
Furniture	Elimu Bookshelf - open	March, 2007	8,793.10	Ksh	125.74	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-CR/FURN/07/02	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities in either case
Equipment	Cordless phone with 2 lines and 2 way intercom paging	Feb. 2006	10,000.00	Ksh	137.91	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/TELH/06/010	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Writing table for guest room BE 150	Dec. 2005	10,640.00	Ksh	142.76	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/FURN/05/002E	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Book Shelve Open	Aug-08	9,582.00	Ksh	143.34	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CR/FURN/08/07C	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Desk Height pedestal on castors size 400x600x750ht - MAB DHP	Dec. 2005	11,200.00	Ksh	150.28	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/FURN/05/003F	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Desk Height pedestal on castors size 400x600x750ht - MAB DHP	Dec. 2005	11,200.00	Ksh	150.28	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/FURN/05/002F	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Desk Height pedestal on castors size 400x600x750ht - MAB DHP	Dec. 2005	11,200.00	Ksh	150.28	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RLS/FURN/05/001F	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	2 pair PVC cables GCE (250 units) Discase-30 pairs	Feb. 2006	11,750.00	Ksh	162.05	PMU	Kenya	N/A	Usable, not disposable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Nokia mobile phone	Feb. 2006	12,000.00	Ksh	165.49	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/MPHONE/06/002	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Nokia mobile phone	Feb. 2006	12,000.00	Ksh	165.49	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/M.PHONE/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Nokia mobile phone	Feb. 2006	12,000.00	Ksh	165.49	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/MPHONE/06/003	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Furniture	4 Drawer imported Filing Cabinet - 4DCM	Dec. 2005	14,400.00	Ksh	193.21	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/05/002D	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	4 Drawer imported Filing Cabinet - 4DCM	Dec. 2005	14,400.00	Ksh	193.21	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/FURN/05/003D	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution

Furniture	4 Drawer imported Filing Cabinet - 4DCM	Dec. 2005	14,400.00	Ksh	193.21	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RLS/FURN/05/001D	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	4 Drawer imported Filing Cabinet - 4DCM	Dec. 2005	14,400.00	Ksh	193.21	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/FURN/004D	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	4 Drawer Filing Cabinet Green	March, 2007	13,620.69	Ksh	194.78	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-CR/FURN/07/05D	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	4 Drawer Filing Cabinet Green	March, 2007	13,620.69	Ksh	194.78	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-CR/FURN/07/06D	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Cupboard full height common - Green	June,2007	12,931.05	Ksh	198.94	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CR/FURN/07/007D	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	High level open bookshelf BE 841	Dec. 2005	14,000.00	Ksh	200.20	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-KIT/FURN/05/001C	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities in either case
Furniture	Computer Work Station (Desk)	Mar-07	22,500.00	Ksh	321.75	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-CR/FURN/07/006A	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Furniture	Computer Work Station (Desk)	Mar-07	22,500.00	Ksh	321.75	PMU	Kenya	NBI - AGRIC-CR/FURN/07/007A	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Furniture	High back chair in light grey fabric swivel with arms - OA6311	Dec. 2005	25,000.00	Ksh	335.44	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-/RLS/FURN/05/001 B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	High back chairs in light grey fabric swivel with arms - OA6311	Dec. 2005	25,000.00	Ksh	335.44	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-/FPO/FURN/05/002B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	High back chairs in light grey fabric swivel with arms - OA6311	Dec. 2005	25,000.00	Ksh	335.44	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-IMS/FURN/05/004B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	High back chairs in light grey fabric swivel with arms - OA6311	Dec. 2005	25,000.00	Ksh	335.44	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/FURN/05/003B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Round Conference Table (1.5 m diameter) - MAB 157	Dec. 2005	25,000.00	Ksh	335.44	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-/RPM/FURN/05/001E	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Norton Antivirus 10.0 Corporate Server edition with 10 licenses	July, 2006	27,500.00	Ksh	374.30	PMU	Kenya	N/A	expired licenses	Write-off	N/A		This something that requires renewal and so recipient must find own means
Equipment	Digital Camera(sony T9 Digital)	January,2007	27,586.00	Ksh	386.52	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-ITO/D.CAMERA/06/01	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Binding Machine (PB 21Combo)	October,2007	25,995.00	Ksh	387.99	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CR/B.Machine/07/01	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	High Back Executive Leather Chair	Dec. 2005	30,400.00	Ksh	407.89	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/FURN/05/051B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	UPS - 1 KVA	Apr-06	33,600.00	Ksh	459.64	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-SR/UPS/06/007	Faulty.	Write-off	N/A		Is not worth repairing such items and so has to be disposed
Equipment	Carpet (fitted) 46 Sq meter Delta DL 193/182	Dec. 2005	34,500.00	Ksh	462.90	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CARP/05/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP 2600N Colour Printer	7/8/2006	34,800.00	Ksh	470.78	EWUAP NPC KENYA	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-KEN/PRINT/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Computer Workstations (desks) BE M3	Dec. 2005	42,640.00	Ksh	572.12	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI / IMS/ FURN/ 05/ 004A	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Desktop Computer - Thin Client	March,2008	40,000.00	Ksh	578.45	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CR/COMP/08/08	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution

Equipment	Fax Machine	14/07/2006	44,000.00	Ksh	598.88	EWUAP NPC KENYA	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-KEN/FAX/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Printer - laserjet Normal B/W	Apr-06	45,000.00	Ksh	615.60	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/PRINTER/06/001	Faulty/servicable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	PABX phone Switch board Panasonic	Feb. 2006	45,000.00	Ksh	620.60	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/PABX/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Panasonic Fax 3 in one	Feb. 2006	50,000.00	Ksh	689.56	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/FAX/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Executive Desk - SB 200522	Dec. 2005	56,000.00	Ksh	751.38	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/FURN/05/005A	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Panasonic Conference recording speaker phone with 120 minutes rec	Feb. 2006	58,000.00	Ksh	799.89	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/CRS SPEAKER/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Interner wireless equipment	April, 2006	2,454.00	usd	2,454.00	PMU	Kenya	N/A	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP 530 Laptop(Replacement lost one)LTOP/06/001	Aug-08	59,000.00	Ksh	882.57	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-ITO/LTOP/08/05	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	HP NX 6110 Laptop with carrying case	Aug-06	67,000.00	Ksh	906.39	EWUAP NPC KENYA	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-KEN/L.TOP/06/001	Stolen/Lost	Write-off	N/A	Kenya	NPC reported that laptop was taken by thugs when he was car-jacked
Equipment	Dell desktop computer & 17" CRT monitor	7/08/006	68,000.00	Ksh	919.91	EWUAP NPC KENYA	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-KEN/COMP/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Scanner	Jul-06	84,042.00	Ksh	1,149.69	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/SCAN/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Desktop Computer	Apr-06	104,100.00	Ksh	1,424.08	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/COMP/06/002	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Desktop Computer	Apr-06	104,100.00	Ksh	1,424.08	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/COMP/06/005	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Desktop Computer	Apr-06	104,100.00	Ksh	1,424.08	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-PA/COMP/06/003	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Desktop Computer	Apr-06	104,100.00	Ksh	1,424.08	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RLS/COMP/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Desktop Computer	Apr-06	104,100.00	Ksh	1,424.08	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/COMP/06/004	Usable CPU faulty Monitor	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Desktop Computer	June,2007	95,586.00	Ksh	1,470.55	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CR/COMP/07/007	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	A3 Deskjet Color Printer	Jun-08	104,500.00	Ksh	1,682.77	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-ITO/PRINTER/08/03	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Executive conference Table - 6xBE 180; 4xBE 10; 4xBE RCT	Dec. 2005	120,000.00	Ksh	1,610.09	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-CONF/FURN/004E	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP Laptop d530 (ITO)	Jul-08	59,000.00	Ksh	929.28	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-RPM/LTOP/08/04	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	LCD Projector	Apr-07	147,250.00	Ksh	2,119.93	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-IMS/LCD/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Printer LaserJet colour	Jul-06	172,000.00	Ksh	2,341.09	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-GR/PRINTER / 06/ 002	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	IT workstation Hp compaq	Jul-06	175,000.00	Ksh	2,381.92	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-IMO/COMP/06/006	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such

Equipment	Laptop	Oct, 2005	3,088.00	USD	3,088.00	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/ LTOP/ 05/002	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	Laptop	Oct, 2005	3,088.00	USD	3,088.00	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-FPO/ LTOP/ 05/003	Faulty/Unservicable	Write-off	N/A	Kenya	Is not worth repairing such items and so has to be disposed
Equipment	Server	Apr-06	416,425.00	Ksh	5,696.65	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-ITO/SERVER/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Vehicle	NISSAN SUNNY	October, 2007	15,151.50	USD	15,151.50	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-KEN/VEHIC/07/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Vehicle	Toyota Saloon	June,2007	23,400.00	USD	23,400.00	EWUAP NPC EGYPT	Egypt	NBI-AGRI-EGY/VEHIC/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Egypt	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Vehicle	Hilux Double Cabin Toyota Pick-Up	June-05	25,490.00	USD	25,490.00	EWUAP NPC BURUNDI	Burundi	NBI-AGRI-BU/VEHIC/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Burundi	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Vehicle	Hilux Double Cabin Toyota Pick-Up	2006	25,490.63	USD	25,490.63	EWUAP NPC DRC	DRC	NBI-AGRI-DRC/VEHIC/05/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	DRC	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Vehicle	Hilux Double Cabin Toyota Pick-Up	2006	25,490.63	USD	25,490.63	EWUAP NPC KENYA	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-KEN/VEHIC/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Vehicle	Hilux Double Cabin Toyota Pick-Up	2006	25,490.63	USD	25,490.63	EWUAP NPC SUDAN	Sudan	NBI-AGRI-SU/VEHIC/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Sudan	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Vehicle	Hilux Double Cabin Toyota Pick-Up	2006	25,490.63	USD	25,490.63	EWUAP NPC TZ	Sudan	NBI-AGRI-TZ/VEHICL/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Tanzania	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Vehicle	Hilux Double Cabin Toyota Pick-Up	2006	25,490.63	USD	25,490.63	EWUAP NPC UG	Sudan	NBI-AGRI-UG/VEHIC/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Uganda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Vehicle	Hilux Double Cabin Toyota Pick-Up	2006	25,490.63	USD	25,490.63	EWUAP NPC ETHIOPIA	Ethiopia	NBI-AGRI-ETH/VEHIC/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Ethiopia	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Vehicle	Hilux Double Cabin Toyota Pick-Up	2006	25,490.63	USD	25,490.63	EWUAP NPC RWANDA	Rwanda	NBI-AGRI-BUR/VEHIC/07/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Rwanda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Vehicle	TOYOTA PRADO WHITE	2006	28,985.00	USD	28,985.00	PMU	Kenya	NBI-AGRI-KEN/VEHC/06/002	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Kenya	Sustain EWUAP activities or coordinate such
Equipment	laptop computers	Sept. 2006	990.00	USD	990.00	EWUAP NPC BURUNDI	Burundi	NBI-AGRI-BU/L.TOP/06/001	usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Burundi	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Computers	Sept. 2006	1,290.00	USD	1,290.00	EWUAP NPC BURUNDI	Burundi	NBI-AGRI-BU/COMP/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Burundi	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	scanner	Sept. 2006	421.00	USD	421.00	EWUAP NPC BURUNDI	Burundi	NBI-AGRI-BU/SCANN/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Burundi	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	printer	Sept. 2006	528.00	USD	528.00	EWUAP	Burundi	NBI-AGRI-	Usable	Transfer	National NBI	Burundi	Sustain EWUAP activities

						NPC BURUNDI		BU/PRINT/06/001			Office		by host institution
Equipment	UPS	Sept. 2006	136.00	USD	136.00	EWUAP NPC BURUNDI	Burundi	NBI-AGRI-BU/UPS/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Burundi	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Telephone Head	Sept. 2006	80.00	USD	80.00	EWUAP NPC BURUNDI	Burundi	NBI-AGRI-BUR/T.HEAD/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Burundi	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	VPD	Sept. 2006	187.00	USD	187.00	EWUAP NPC BURUNDI	Burundi	NBI-AGRI-BU/VPD/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Burundi	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP desktop 2003	Sept. 2006	1,226.00	USD	1,226.00	EWUAP NPC DRC	DRC	NBI-AGRI-DRC/COMP/05/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	DRC	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP Deskjet 1280	Sept. 2006	469.00	USD	469.00	EWUAP NPC DRC	DRC	NBI-AGRI-DRC/PRINT/05/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	DRC	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Computer Table	Sept. 2006	136.00	USD	136.00	EWUAP NPC DRC	DRC	NB-AGRI-DRC/FURN/05001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	DRC	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Filing Cabinet	Sept. 2006	156.00	USD	156.00	EWUAP NPC DRC	DRC	NB-AGRI-DRC/FURN/05002	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	DRC	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	4 Chairs	Sept. 2006	366.00	USD	366.00	EWUAP NPC DRC	DRC	NB-AGRI-DRC/FURN/05003	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	DRC	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Benq Scanner	Sept. 2006	278.00	USD	278.00	EWUAP NPC DRC	DRC	NBI-AGRI-DRC/SCANNER/05/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	DRC	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Copier CanonIR 1510	Sept. 2006	424.00	USD	424.00	EWUAP NPC DRC	DRC	NBI-AGRI-DRC/COPIER/05/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	DRC	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Laptop computer	Sept. 2006	1,190.00	USD	1,190.00	EWUAP NPC DRC	DRC	NBI-AGRI-DRC/LAPTOP/05/001	missing			DRC	Country changed four NPCs but without making sure that project assets were transferred officially
Furniture	Leather office chair	Nov.06	123.00	USD	123.00	EWUAP NPC EGYPT	Egypt	NBI-AGRI-EGY/FUN/07/001A	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Egypt	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	LCD 19" TN	Nov.06	304.00	USD	304.00	EWUAP NPC EGYPT	Egypt	NBI-AGRI-EGY/LCD/O7/001F	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Egypt	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Deskjet 2800	Nov.06	625.00	USD	625.00	EWUAP NPC EGYPT	Egypt	NBI-AGRI-EGY/PRINTER/O7/002G	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Egypt	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Furniture	Office Chair	Nov.06	64.00	USD	64.00	EWUAP NPC EGYPT	Egypt	NBI-AGRI-EGY/FUN/07/001B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Egypt	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution

Equipment	Computer HP DX7300 PANT	Nov.06	1,367.00	USD	1,367.00	EWUAP NPC EGYPT	Egypt	NBI-AGRI-EGY/COMP/O7/001E	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Egypt	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Printer LJ 3055MFP	Nov.06	384.00	USD	384.00	EWUAP NPC EGYPT	Egypt	NBI-AGRI-EGY/PRINTER/O7/001G	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Egypt	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP DX7300 Pant	Nov.06	1,367.00	USD	1,367.00	EWUAPNPC EGYPT	Egypt	NBI-AGRI-EGY/COMP/O7/002E	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Egypt	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Waiting Chair	Nov.06	86.00	USD	86.00	EWUAP NPC EGYPT	Egypt	NBI-AGRI-EGY/FUN/07/002B	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Egypt	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Air Condition 2.25 hrs	Nov.06	327.00	USD	327.00	EWUAP NPC EGYPT	Egypt	NBI-AGRI-EGY/AIRCON/O7/001D	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Egypt	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Toshiba satelite laptop	Nov.06	1,511.00	USD	1,511.00	EWUAP NPC ETHIOPIA	Ethiopia	NBI-AGRI-ETH/LTOP/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Ethiopia	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP Scanjet 3800	Nov.06	225.00	USD	225.00	EWUAP NPC ETHIOPIA	Ethiopia	NBI/AGRI-ETH/SCANNER/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Ethiopia	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	UPS - 600 VA	Nov.06	108.00	USD	108.00	EWUAP NPC ETHIOPIA	Ethiopia	NBI-AGRI-ETH/UPS/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Ethiopia	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Digital Camera	Sept. 2008	393.00	USD	393.00	EWUAP NPC ETHIOPIA	Ethiopia	NBI-AGRI-ETH/DGCM/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Ethiopia	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Deskjet color printer	Nov.06	345.00	USD	345.00	EWUAP NPC ETHIOPIA	Ethiopia	NBI -AGRI-ETH/PRINTER/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Ethiopia	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Desk top computer	Nov.06	1,038.00	USD	1,038.00	EWUAP NPC ETHIOPIA	Ethiopia	NBI-AGRI/ETH/COMP/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Ethiopia	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP Compaq	Dec. 2006	1,137.00	USD	1,137.00	EWUAP NPC SUDAN	Sudan	NBI-AGRI-SU/COMP/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Sudan	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP Pavallion PC	Dec. 2006	1,273.00	USD	1,273.00	EWUAP NPC SUDAN	Sudan	NBI-AGRI-SU/PC/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Sudan	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP PSC All in one	Dec. 2006	271.00	USD	271.00	EWUAP NPC SUDAN	Sudan	NBI-AGR-SU/PSC/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Sudan	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	APC UPS 1000VA	Dec. 2006	413.00	USD	413.00	EWUAP NPC SUDAN	Sudan	NBI-AGRI-SU/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Sudan	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Sony Digital Camerra	Dec. 2006	804.00	USD	804.00	EWUAP	Sudan	NBI-AGRI-	Usable	Transfer	National NBI	Sudan	Sustain EWUAP activities

						NPC SUDAN		SU/D,CAM/06/001			Office		by host institution
Equipment	Panasonic Fax	Dec. 2006	407.00	USD	407.00	EWUAP NPC SUDAN	Sudan	NBI-AGRI-SU/FAX/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Sudan	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Carpet hover	Dec. 2006	38.00	USD	38.00	EWUAP NPC SUDAN	Sudan	NBI-AGRI-SU/HOV/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Sudan	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	ETS-1001 Terminal	Dec. 2006	70.00	USD	70.00	EWUAP NPC SUDAN	Sudan	NBI-AGRI-SU/ETS/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Sudan	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Printer HP Laser 2600	January,2007	1,250.00	USD	1,250.00	EWUAP NPC TZ	Tanzania	NBI-AGRI-TZ/PRINT/07/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Tanzania	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	UPS	January,2007	280.00	USD	280.00	EWUAP NPC TZ	Tanzania	NBI-AGRI-TZ/UPS/07/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Tanzania	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Scanner	January,2007	150.00	USD	150.00	EWUAP NPC TZ	Tanzania	NBI-AGRI-TZ/07/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Tanzania	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	HP Fax MACHINE	January,2007	250.00	USD	250.00	EWUAP NPC TZ	Tanzania	NBI-AGRI-TZ/FAX/07/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Tanzania	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	COMPUTER -DESKTOP	January,2007	1,450.00	USD	1,450.00	EWUAP NPC TZ	Tanzania	NBI-AGRI-TZ/COMP/07/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Tanzania	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Scanner	March,2007	502.00	USD	502.00	EWUAP NPC UG	Uganda	NBI-AGRI-UG/SCAN/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Uganda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	laptop computers	March,2007	947.00	USD	947.00	EWUAP NPC UG	Uganda	NBI -AGRI -UG/L.TOP/06/01	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Uganda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Desk top computer	March,2007	1,152.00	USD	1,152.00	EWUAP NPC UG	Uganda	NBI-AGRI-UG/COMP/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Uganda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Printing machine	March,2007	527.00	USD	527.00	EWUAP NPC UG	Uganda	NBI-AGRI-UG/COPIER/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Uganda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Intergrated Fax	June,2007	418.00	USD	418.00	EWUAP NPC UG	Uganda	NBI-AGRI-UG/FAX/06/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Uganda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	UPSAPC 750 VA	Jan-08	319.00	USD	319.00	EWUAP NPC RWANDA	Rwanda	NBI-AGRI-RW/UPS/08/003	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Rwanda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Digital Camera	May-08	360.00	USD	360.00	EWUAP NPC RWANDA Rwanda	Rwanda	NBI-AGR-RW/DCM/08/04	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Rwanda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	colour printer laser jet 1600	Jan-08	526.00	USD	526.00	EWUAP NPC RWANDA	Rwanda	NBI-AGR-RW/PRINT/08/001	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Rwanda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	EVDO USB Modem	May-08	273.00	USD	273.00	EWUAP NPC RWANDA Rwanda	Rwanda	N/A	Usablee	Transfer	National NBI Office	Rwanda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Laptop	Jan-08	1,290.00	USD	1,290.00	EWUAP NPC RWAND	Rwanda	NBI-AGRI-RW/LAPTOP/08/001	Usablee	Transfer	National NBI Office	Rwanda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution

						A Rwanda							
Equipment	Desktop HP Compaq	Jan-08	1,184.00	USD	1,184.00	EWUAP NPC RWANDA Rwanda	Rwanda	NBI-AGRI-RW/COMP/08/001	Usablee	Transfer	National NBI Office	Rwanda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution
Equipment	Fax Machine	Jan-08	231.50	USD	231.50	EWUAP NPC RWANDA	Rwanda	NBI-AGRI-RW/FAX/08/002	Usable	Transfer	National NBI Office	Rwanda	Sustain EWUAP activities by host institution

Annex 12: Audit Report for 2008

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Financial audit of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI)

Report for the Efficient Water-Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) Project for the year ended 31 December 2007

June 2008

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1 Executive summary

1.1 Background of the project

The Efficient Water-Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) Project has a budget of US$ 5.28 million, US $4.83 million financed through the multi-donor Nile Basin Trust Fund (NBTF) and US$ 0.45 million in-kind contributions from the respective Governments of member countries. The project regional Project Management Unit (PMU) is hosted in Nairobi, Kenya. The main objective of the project is to establish a forum to assist stakeholders at regional, national and community levels to address issues related to efficient use of water for agricultural production in the Nile Basin.

The project objectives are to be achieved through four major project components:

- **Project coordination and facilitation:** Project management arrangements that facilitate regional cooperation and project implementation.
- **Water harvesting:** aims to enhance dialogue and cooperation among national and regional stakeholders to explore best indigenous and modern water harvesting practices, build regional and national capacity, and promote exchange of experiences.
- **Community Managed Irrigation (CMI):** will enhance regional consultation and cultivate an understanding of the needs for the development of sustainable CMI schemes using low-cost water collection, abstraction and irrigation technologies.
- **Public and Private Managed Irrigation (PPMI):** establish a regional forum to enhance knowledge and understanding of the issues of improved water management, water saving, increased productivity and explore appropriate strategy and options for improving PPMI systems.

1.2 Objectives of the financial audit

We conducted a financial audit of the EWUAP project from 15 April 2008 to 30 May 2008. Based on a preliminary survey and in consultation with the UNOPS office in Nairobi, the specific audit objectives for this audit was to review:

- the process of incurring and accounting for expenditure;
- whether the procurement process is in line with UNOPS regulations;
- the controls over the process of receiving and accounting for Advances Recoverable Locally (ARL);
- the adequacy of the process of acquiring and managing fixed assets (non-expendable assets);
- controls over maintenance of the imprest account and accounting for the same at the end of every month; and
- financial and technical reporting on the project progress in accordance with the work plan.

We carried out the financial audit of the year ended 31 December 2007 and reviewed the following areas: Country level programme and project management, human resources administration, procurement, cash management, financial resources and management of non-expendable assets.

1.3 Overall assessment

Based on the work that we have carried out on internal controls, the overall level of internal control process is rated as satisfactory. This rating was based on the following main areas of focus:

Area	Work done	Basis of rating	Rating
Cash Management	This involved review of the cash in hand, the advances issued and the process of accounting for the same within the 3 month period necessary, as well as preparation of the bank reconciliation and confirming that the balances agree with the imprest amounts accounted for at the end of every month.	No exceptions or non-compliance were noted in this area.	Satisfactory
Expenditure & Procurement process	This involved review of the expenses incurred to ensure it is in line with the authority as per the PO issued, the expenses are approved by the project head and his management team, the expenses incurred are supported by valid documentation, and that once expenses are paid for, documents are marked as paid to avoid double settlement of the same expenditure. It also involved confirming that the procurement procedures were followed in selecting suppliers.	The process was found to be effective, except for the: • delays in accounting for funds given to NPC in Rwanda; and • failure to use the reduced DSA schedule provided by UNOPS.	Satisfactory
Assets management	The process involved checking that assets purchased by the program actually exist at the project offices and were correctly tagged and recorded to ensure a complete register of assets also exists.	The asset management process was found to be effective as the register of assets was in existence and included all the project assets that had been purchased. However, there were assets in the EWUAP National Project Coordinator's office in Egypt which had not been tagged. This exception was of low priority.	Satisfactory

The exceptions noted were not of high priority, and thus leading to an overall satisfactory rating. Other matters of reporting on project performance and general accounting and administration matters were found to be effectively controlled.

1.4 Audit highlights

The audit report contains 2 (two) recommendations of medium priority and low priority each. Further analysis of the recommendations disclosed that the underlying causes of the audit findings pertained to compliance and guidance each having one of the findings. There were no key issues identified during the audit.

2 Audit objectives, scope and operational overview

2.1 Audit objectives and scope

The audit of EWUAP project was carried out during the month of April and May 2008, with field audit conducted from 14 April to 30 April 2008 in Kenya and 1 May to 30 May 2008 in the other riparian countries.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing and the UNOPS internal audit practices and its overall objective was to ensure there is:

a) Effective, efficient and economical use of resources;
b) Reliable reporting;
c) Safeguarding of assets; and
d) Compliance with applicable legislation.

The audit focused on the following areas:

- Accuracy of the opening balance and receipts reported in the annual certified financial report;
- Accuracy and authenticity of the reported expenditure and value of outstanding commitments (Service or Purchase Orders or Contracts issued as at the reporting date for which payments are yet to be made);
- Variance between the project budget and expenditure;
- Accuracy of the closing fund balance in reported in the annual certified financial report; and
- Existence and proper recording of the non-expendable equipment purchased.

2.2 Annual certified financial report for the year ended 31 December 2007

	Notes	Amounts US$
Fund balance brought forward from FY 2006	1	(396,056)
Add:		
Cash received		
Funds received from the World Bank	2	2,121,752
Interest earned		13,994
Total cash received		2,135,746
Less:		
Projects expenditure		
Project expenditure (excl. mgmt fees)	3	939,844
Management fees	4	(6,112)
Total Expenditure		933,632
Total fund balance carried forward	5	806,158

During the audit, relevant documents and selected transactions in the year 2007 were reviewed. Discussions were held with UNOPS staff at headquarters, and project personnel at the PMU office in Kenya. We have presented the annual certified financial report and the corresponding notes to the financial report prepared by UNOPS based on the audit work we carried out.

Notes

1. Fund balance brought forward

The balance brought forward agrees to the amount shown per the audited financial report for the year ended 31 December 2006.

2. Funds received

The projects received funding during the period as follows:

Date received	Amount US$
13-Nov-07	1,014,669
13-Feb-07	865,788
10-Oct-07	241,295
Total	**2,121,752**

3. Project Expenditure (excluding management fees)

Expenditure per UNOPS Financial rules equals to current commitments plus effective disbursements. Project expenditure includes Commitments/Unliquidated Obligations (ULOs) of **US$ 172,801**. The project utilised 40% of the annual budget. We compared the budget and expenditure for the FY 2007 and analysed it under appendix A of this report.

4. Management fees

Repayment of UNOPS liability on previous periods following closure of first Management Service Agreement (MSA) and reconciliation of management fees advances (Mobilization costs) received by UNOPS. According to the new MSA, management fees are not charged to NBTF project anymore.

5. Total fund balance carried forward

Fund balance is derived from the subtraction of total expenditure incurred during the year from the total funds available. These funds are held at the various PMU's of the NBI member countries through imprest accounts and the UNOPS bank account. The cash balance at the EWUAP PMU in Kenya as at 31 December 2007 was equivalent of **US$ 95,405** (US$ 60,870 in the US$ account and Kshs 2,087,683 in the Local currency account)

2.3 Operational overview

The Efficient Water-Use for Agricultural Production Project is a US$ 5.28 million project to be financed through the multi-donor Nile Basin Trust Fund (NBTF) for US $4.83 million, and in-kind contributions of US$ 0.45 million from the respective Governments of member countries. The PMU is hosted in Nairobi, Kenya. The main objective of the project is to establish a forum to assist stakeholders at regional, national and community levels to address issues related to efficient use of water for agricultural production in the Nile Basin.

The outcomes therefore include:

- To establish regional dialogue on project components;
- To build and enhance national capacity to deal with project components;
- To create awareness on efficient water use for irrigation;
- To explore and disseminate best practices in water harvesting , community managed irrigation and public private managed irrigation; and
- To provide technical assistance and support for agricultural and irrigation policy development with a view of strengthening national capacity in water harvesting and use.

The project objectives are to be achieved through four major project components:

1. **Project Coordination and Facilitation:** Project management arrangements that facilitate regional cooperation and project implementation.
2. **Water harvesting:** aims to enhance dialogue and cooperation among national and regional stakeholders to explore best indigenous and modern water harvesting practices, build regional and national capacity, and promote exchange of experiences.
3. **Community Managed Irrigation (CMI):** will enhance regional consultation and cultivate an understanding of the needs for the development of sustainable CMI schemes using low-cost water collection, abstraction and irrigation technologies.
4. **Public and Private Managed Irrigation (PPMI):** establish a regional forum to enhance knowledge and understanding of the issues of improved water management, water saving, increased productivity and explore appropriate strategy and options for improving PPMI systems.

3 Detailed assessment

3.1 Summary of findings and recommendations

No	Findings	Recommendation	Management Response	Responsible Manager	Implementation Date	Priority	Cause	Functional Area
1	**Weaknesses over fixed assets management:** From our review of project assets held at the National Project Co-ordinator's (NPC) office in Egypt, we noted fixed assets that had not been tagged.	All the project assets held at the NPC office – Egypt should be tagged to ensure easy tracking of the same as well as compliance to the PIM requirements.	We have communicated this with the NPC on the need to tag the assets which he has agreed to do.	EWUAP – NPC, Egypt	August 2008	Medium	Compliance	Finance
2	**Weaknesses in accounting for funds paid to EWUAP NPC in Rwanda:** The NPC, Mr Cyubahiro Edouard was paid US$ 20,096 and US$ 5,307 via PO number 573 and 596 respectively. The NPC had not accounted for these funds yet the activity ended on 25 November 2007. The NPC did not use the provided schedule by UNOPS on reduced DSA while paying DSA to participants. Instead the participants were paid US $ 53.70 per person being the difference between the DSA they were supposed to receive and the amount paid to the hotel on their behalf.	The UNOPS Operations Assistant based at the UNDP office should follow up payments to NPC to ensure funds are accounted for within reasonable time. Participants should not be paid DSA according to the UNOPS schedule on reduced DSA's payments.	Ideally, UNDP Rwanda was responsible for ensuring adherence of laid down UNOPS payment procedures as per existing contractual agreement with UNOPS. However, we have since been in touch with the NPC to ensure full accountability of the stated funds.	EWUAP – NPC, Rwanda	June 2008	Low	Guidance	Finance

PricewaterhouseCoopers Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) – UNOPS 7
Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) Project- Financial audit report for the year ended 31 December 2007

3.2 Detailed findings and recommendations

Below we present our detailed audit findings and recommendations:

Finding 1: Weaknesses in fixed assets management

Observation:	According to the Project Implementation Manual (PIM), all project assets should be tagged so as to identify them with the specific project. However, during our physical verification exercise of the EWUAP project assets purchased and held at the EWUAP National Project Co-ordinators (NPC) office in Egypt, we noted that the assets were not tagged or referenced. From our discussion with the EWUAP NPC in Egypt, he was not aware that the assets were supposed to be tagged.
Cause:	Compliance
Impact or risk:	Failure to tag project assets makes it difficult for management to identify and monitor project assets and could lead to misappropriation of such assets without the knowledge of management.
Priority:	Medium
Recommendation:	The asset register should be updated to include all the assets held by the project. Further, regular checks on the existence should be conducted to ensure all assets are well controlled and managed. All the project assets held at the NPC office – Egypt should be tagged to ensure easy tracking of the same as well as compliance to the PIM requirements. **Action unit:** EWUAP PMU, NPC – Egypt office **Functional Area:** Finance
Management comments:	We have communicated this with the NPC on the need to tag the assets which he has agreed to do.
Expected completion date:	August 2008
Responsible Manager:	EWUAP – NPC, Egypt

Finding 2: Weaknesses in accounting for funds paid to EWUAP NPC in Rwanda

Observation:	Funds paid by UNDP office in Rwanda to NPC's to incur project expenses should be accounted for within a reasonable time after the expenses are incurred. However, we noted the following exceptions in relation to the accounting of these funds: • The NPC, Mr Cyubahiro Edouard was paid US$ 20,096 and US$ 5,307 via PO number 573 and 586 respectively. The funds were for paying Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA), transport allowance and contingency payments participants and vendors during national training on water harvesting, small scale and private irrigation which ended on 26 November 2007. The NPC had not accounted for these funds as at 30 April 2008. • The NPC paid hotel expenses on behalf of the above participants via PO number 584 of US$ 18,272. The participants therefore received DSAs of US$ 53.70 per person, for each of the 7 days attended being the difference between the DSA they were supposed to receive and the amount paid to the hotel on their behalf. This is against UNOPS regulations which requires participants to be paid a reduced DSA according to the expenses paid on their behalf.
Cause:	Guidance
Impact or risk:	There is a risk that funds disbursed to NPC may not be fully utilised for intended activities. This can only be identified if the NPC is required to account for the funds paid to him.
Priority:	Low
Recommendation:	• The UNOPS Operations Assistant based at the UNDP office should follow up payments to NPC to ensure funds are accounted for within reasonable time. • Participants should not be paid DSA according to the UNOPS schedule on reduced DSA's payments. **Action unit:** EWUAP, NPC office – Rwanda **Functional area:** Finance
Management comments:	Ideally, UNDP Rwanda was responsible for ensuring adherence of laid down UNOPS payment procedures as per existing contractual agreement with UNOPS. However, we have since been in touch with the NPC to ensure full accountability of the stated funds.
Expected completion date:	June 2008
Responsible Manager:	EWUAP – NPC, Rwanda

3.2.1 Follow up of control issues reported in the FY 2006 audit report

	Issue	Recommendation	Implementation status
1	**Lack of Local Purchase Order (LPO):** No LPO was raised for the following services offered: PO No. / Payee / Amount 51101-5 / Six eighty Hotel / KES 180,000 42727-6 / Kenya School of Monetary Studies / KES 447,050 43077-2 / Sarova Stanley Hotel / US $ 6,576	The project should ensure that LPO/Service contracts are raised and approved for all purchases.	Implemented
2	**Insurance Cover:** All assets purchased for the EWUAP project, apart from motor vehicles, are not insured against any loss or damage that may arise.	The project should ensure that all the assets held are adequately insured against probable insurable risks.	Implemented
3	**Physical asset inventory count:** There was no proof that a physical inventory count had been conducted by the Finance and Procurements Officer (FPO) as at 31 December 2006, as stipulated in the project implementation manual reference 6.2.6	The FPO should ensure that physical asset inventory count is conducted on the specified dates and any discrepancies identified are investigated and promptly resolved.	Implemented

Appendix A: Analysis of expenditure Vs budget

Project code	Activity	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Variance
		Amount US$	Amount US$	Amount US$	%
00044807: Project coordination and facilitation					
	1- Project Management Arrangement	712,519	455,685	256,834	36%
	2- Regional Planning Workshop	56,201	6,823	49,376	88%
	Sub - Total	768,720	462,507	306,213	40%
00044808: Water harvesting					
	1- Regional Consult & Training	260,622	72,627	187,995	72%
	2- Exchange of Exp & Best Practice	88,120	3,617	84,503	96%
	Sub - Total	348,742	76,244	272,498	78%
00044809: Community managed irrigation					
	1- Regional Consult. & Training	265,528	85,600	179,929	68%
	2- Exchange Experience & Best Practice	98,919	39,060	59,859	61%
	Sub - Total	364,447	124,660	239,787	66%
00044810: Public and private - managed irrigation					
	1- Regional Consult. & Training	265,833	64,426	201,407	76%
	2- Exchange Experience & Practice	147,790	32,895	114,895	78%
	Sub - Total	413,623	97,320	316,303	76%
	Total	1,895,532	760,731	1,134,801	60%

The variance on activities under project coordination and facilitation component relates to cost savings made by the PMU on office and administration expenses such as salaries, consultancy fees, and stationery.

Variance on the other three projects components i.e water harvesting, community managed irrigation and public - and private managed irrigation are due to budget revision after the mid-term review. The World Bank carried out a Mid-Term review in July 2007 after which an aide-memoire was prepared on the activities that the project was to do and those which could be rescheduled. The initial budget was based on the 2007 work plan agreed with the Nile secretariat at the beginning of the year.

Appendix B: Definitions of standard audit ratings, priorities, causes and functional areas

The following standard audit ratings have been defined so that management can place in context the opinions given in the audit report.

Definition of Performance

Within the operational audit context, performance refers to the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations under management's control. Operational audits assess the extent to which resources are acquired and utilized with due regard to economy and efficiency and whether management has put in place mechanisms to accurately monitor and assess whether programmes are meeting planned objectives.

Performance also refers to ensure that activities are conducted in accordance with UNOPS values which encompass the notions of prudence and probity as well as the necessity of taking acceptable risks.

Standard Audit Ratings for overall performance of internal control system

The elements of the rating system took into account the audited office's internal control system, risk management practices, and their impact on the achievement of office objectives. The definitions of the ratings are, as follows:

Standard rating	Definition
Satisfactory	Internal controls and risk management practices were adequately established and functioning well. No high risk areas were identified. Overall, the office objectives are likely to be achieved.
Partially Satisfactory	Internal controls and risk management practices were generally established and functioning, but needed improvement. One or more high and medium risk areas were identified that may impact on the achievement of office objectives.
Unsatisfactory	Internal controls and risk management practices were either not established or not functioning well. The majority of issues identified were high risk. Hence, on the overall, office objectives are not likely to be achieved.

Rating for priorities of audit recommendations, possible causes and functional areas

All the audit observations are categorized according to the priority of the audit recommendations and the possible causes of the issues. The categorized audit observation provides a basis by which the UNOPS country office management is to address the issues.

The following categories of priorities are used:

Priority	Definition
High	Action that is considered imperative to ensure that UNOPS is not exposed to high risks (i.e. failure to take action could result in major consequences and issues).
Medium	Action that is considered necessary to avoid exposure to significant risks (i.e. failure to take action could result in significant consequences).
Low	Action that is considered desirable and should result in enhanced control or better value for money.

The following categories of possible causes are used:

Cause	Definition
Compliance	Failure to comply with prescribed UNOPS regulations, rules and procedures.
Guidelines	Absence of written procedures to guide staff in the performance of their functions.
Guidance	Inadequate or lack of supervision by supervisors.
Human error	Mistakes committed by staff entrusted to perform assigned functions.
Resources	Lack of or inadequate resources (funds, skills, staff, etc.) to carry out an activity or function.

The following categories of functional areas are used:

- General policy;
- Project/Programme activities;
- Finance;
- Human resources;
- Information technology;
- Procurement; and
- General administration

Annex 13: Report on Sustainability

Nile Basin Initiative

Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) Project

EWUAP Sustainability and Phase out Plan

February 2009

I. Background

The major objective of the Shared Vision Program (SVP) is to build capacity, confidence, enabling environment, and there by enhance cooperation among NB countries so that the desired socio-economic development could be realized. In line with this, the Efficient Water Use for Agricultural Production (EWUAP) project was actively involved in capacity building activities, the documentation of best practices and guidelines, and preparation of action plans in the areas of Water Harvesting, Small Scale Irrigation, and Public and Private Managed Irrigation.

Accordingly, EWUAP has produced specific and overview documents that have applicability's at the national and basin wide levels. Overall, the documents deal with the agriculture and agricultural water sectors and could be of great use at all levels, within and outside of the NBI.

EWUAP is expected to be phased out and closed by end of June 2009. In view of this, however, phase out strategy has been developed and as a result the issue of what next in terms of continuing most of the outputs and products is to a certain extent defined. Refining and putting in place mechanisms and approaches that might sustain outputs of the project and even building on the achieved products at national and basin wide levels is, therefore, essential.

II. Options and Potentials for Sustaining of Project Outputs:

Unlike the other SVP projects, the EWUAP project was not in any way associated or linked with specific government ministry although National Project Coordinators for the project are from government. Because of this problem and the way things are right now, the most visible option of sustaining the outputs of the project is try to continue extending support through the NBI mechanism, whether under the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) or the future River Basin Organization (RBO). This in a way indicates the need for an establishment of an arm or a pillar that caters to the needs of the agriculture and agricultural water sectors. Outside of this system, however, although quite remote and vulnerable some of the options to be considered for sustaining outputs of project include:

A. External to the NBI:

- The outputs related to best practices, guidelines and action plans of Water Harvesting and Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation can be effectively used by government ministries in each of the Nile basin countries. In order to encourage such an undertaking, however, developing the necessary enabling environment so that government ministries could have access to the documents and the available information is important. Some of the best practices can be scaled up and replicated at the national and local levels. In view of this, distributing adequate numbers of the very relevant documents and/or posting the same in a relatively easily accessible web site will be critical.

- Organize a sensitization workshop for policy makers on the best practices and create an understanding on the importance of further dissemination of the best practices to practitioners.
- Organize regional training program for Trainers and workshops on best practices and guidelines and share necessary documents, training materials, and posters with the Nile countries through SC members, National Project Coordinators, and the National NBI office.

- At the same time, the outputs on best practices, guidelines and action plans for Water Harvesting and Community Managed (Small Scale) Irrigation can also be used by Civil Society Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations in the Nile basin countries in their activities in up-scaling and dissemination of information in support of development efforts in the agricultural sector. In order to encourage such an undertaking, however, developing the necessary enabling environment so that NGOs could have easy access to documents and information is important. In view of this, distributing adequate numbers of the very relevant documents and/or posting the same in web sites that relatively easily accessible to the public becomes critical.

- A well established and properly supported and facilitated National NBI offices could be instrumental in coordinating and facilitating activities and, hence, in linking products and outputs of projects with government activities. In addition, the National Project Coordinators of the EWUAP project together with the core groups associated with the project could also play an important role in sustaining the outputs although they might require some support.

- In relation to the identification of Large Scale Irrigation (LSI) schemes and best practices, updating, reviewing and verification of some of the best practices is important. EWUAP will make sure that the necessary tools and procedures for updating and reviewing are transferred through properly designed training programs and other support services. If the focal persons (EWUAP NPC) for the project in each riparian country are empowered by national governments, data / information collection using Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System to update and revise best practices could be easily sustained.

    - Equip National Project Coordinators, SC and some of the WG members with necessary technologies so that they can download freely available data and use this in support of development purposes and continue to update and refine current findings on best practices.

- As part of the strategy to use the services of an empowered and well capacitated national NBI office in sustaining the outputs of the SVP projects, transferring the SVP project physical and other assets to this office might play an important role.

B. Within the NBI framework:

- A pillar of the proposed interim Institutional Strengthening Project or the future River Basin Organization to conduct a broad based consultation based on the initial Concept Note document and come up with a well defined future support to the agriculture, agricultural water, and resources management within the broad framework of watershed management. This will help create the necessary mechanism for sustaining and building on the outputs of the current EWUAP project.

- The appropriate component of the interim institutional arrangement, ISP, could share some of the information on best practices and action plans with interested parties that could make use of the products.

- Some of the best practices in Water Harvesting and Small Scale Irrigation and information related to 'Action Plans' should be considered for up-scaling by the Subsidiary Action Programs (SAP).

- The documents identifying potential irrigable sites could be easily picked up by NELSAP and the government to do detailed feasibility studies and undertake development works or investments.

- The outputs and data base produced by the consultancy work on Large Scale Irrigation schemes has valuable information on water use for agriculture and water use efficiency in LSI. This could be integrated in to the Water Resources Planning and Management (WRPM) project for use as an input for the Decision Support System (DSS). This way the data could be used by all for all purposes.

- Some of the training and capacity building efforts could be continued and sustained by the Applied Training Project (ATP) and its successor who will broadly deal with capacity development activities for the whole basin.

- The newly established Regional Agricultural Trade and Productivity (RATP) project of NELSAP could build and/or expand on some the outputs of the EWUAP project. The RATP could contribute to the dissemination process of best practices and could also fine tune and improve the documents. On the other hand, RATP could play a crucial role in taking the Concept Note and come up with a strategy document for improving productivity of the agricultural sector with clearly delineated sphere of intervention for the future pillar dealing with watershed management and agriculture.

Finally, use the wrap-up Project Steering Committee meeting to create a common understanding on the way forward with respect to sustaining and/or at least

continuing some of the outputs of the project and use the core group of trained manpower in each of the Nile basin countries.

III. Physical Assets of the EWUAP project:

The project has limited assets (vehicles, desktops, laptops, printers, fax machines, scanners, photocopy machine, furniture, and others) at both the regional and national levels. Transfer of these assets might somehow be considered in relation to supporting some of the proposed mechanisms of sustaining project outputs. In line with this, the following disposal mechanisms might be considered.

- One option is to transfer the available assets to the national NBI offices to continue using these facilities in continuing and sustaining some of the activities of the EWUAP project in collaboration with the National Project Coordinators.

- On the other hand, the available assets with the National Project Coordinators can also be transferred to the focal Ministries where the NPCs are located with the assumption that the National Project Coordinators will be allowed to continue doing some follow up works on the best practices for Water Harvesting, Small Scale Irrigation, and Public and Private Managed Irrigation.

- Another option would be to consider the current Regional Agricultural Trade and Productivity (RATP) project of NELSAP as basin wide project with close linkage to the objectives of EWUAP and as a result transfer all assets at national and regional (basin) levels for use by the RATP. In due process, the RATP can be involved in activities that help sustain some of the products of EWUAP and also help the ISP develop a strategy to address the issues of agriculture and watershed management in the basin to be supported by the future River Basin Organization.

- In view of the above, the Steering Committee members and the National Project Coordinators of the EWUAP project could be considered as resource persons for the RATP project in terms of providing guidance and in the implementation of RATP related activities.