

### ANNEX 4: Implementation Process

Item	Evaluation questions	Status as of Mar. 2010
1. Team work	Do the project team members share their roles and responsibility appropriately?	There was no particular problem in team work of the Project Team.
2. Communication	Communication among the team members or between the Japanese experts and Egyptian Counterparts adequate?	<p>(a) At the beginning of the Project, there were some difficulties to communicate with Undersecretary and General Director of CDIAS because of their availability.</p> <p>(b) A general coordinator, however, was assigned and has played a role to facilitate the communication between the Project and above mentioned personnel.</p> <p>(c) Staff meeting is held every Sunday among JICA experts and CDIAS counterpart personnel.</p> <p>(d) The above mentioned situation has been improved by the efforts of the Project.</p>
3. Decision making	Does decision making process in the project team efficient, transparent and participatory?	<p>(a) Decision makers at the Egyptian side are Undersecretary and General Director of CDIAS. They are not on full-time bases to the Project and are involved in other projects by other donors. As a result, there were some difficulties to request a quick response regarding the Project issues. As mentioned above, a general coordinator was assigned and the situations are improved.</p> <p>(b) JSC and JCWG also function as a decision maker.</p>
4. Progress monitoring	Did the project team monitor progress of the project appropriately?	The progress of the Project activities is reported to JSC.
5. Participation of superior authority	Were level of participation, contribution and commitment of MWRI the project satisfactory?	There was no particular problem with the participation and cooperation of the officers in MWRI.
6. Cooperation with other projects	Was there any cooperation with other related projects in the same area?	There were no other projects at any pilot site.
7. Function of JSC	Was JSC functioned as expected? (frequency of the meetings, participation of the members, decision making and follow-ups)	<p>(a) The JSC meetings were held three times in August 11, 2008, March 12, 2009 and September 9, 2009. The meeting is held once in a half year with participants from CDIAS, GDIAS, and other relevant organizations of Egypt, Embassy of Japan, and JICA.</p> <p>(b) Participation of the above mentioned meetings was satisfactory. Discussions were conducted on plan, progress and monitoring of the Project.</p>
8. Function of JCWG	Was JCWG functioned as expected?	By the end of February, 2010, JCWG was held 17 times, in principle, in the first Sunday of each month, with the participation of CDIAS C/PS, representatives of GDIAS, JICA staff in charge and JICA advisor to the MWRI. Issues such as progress of the Project are discussed at JCWG. It functions as expected.
9. Function of RMC	Was RMC functioned as expected?	<p>(a) In principle, RMC meeting is held once in three months. Currently, however, it is held when an important issue is raised.</p> <p>(b) Members of RMC are JICA experts, representatives from CDIAS and other relevant organizations.</p> <p>(c) So far, four meetings were held at each pilot site.</p> <p>(d) Various issues are coordinated and it functions as expected.</p>
10. Participation of JICA	Were level of supervision and support made by JICA Egypt Office and JICA Headquarters appropriate?	Information sharing between the Project Team and JICA Egypt Office has been kept well.

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ANNEX5: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items		Information as of Mar. 2010	Evaluation results
Main items	Sub-items		
Policy	Is the Project purpose consistent with development policy of Egypt?	Since Egypt faces drastic increase and population as well as water demand, insufficient and inequitable water distribution to farmers has been a serious issue. In order to overcome the situation, Egyptian government introduced the concept of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) which urges farmers to manage the branch canals, and Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT) which shifts the authority to WUOs to manage water and related facilities. The idea of PIM and IMT is clearly stated in the National Water Resources Plan (NWRP). Therefore, the Project purpose is consistent with development policy of Egypt.	The Project Purpose is consistent with the Egyptian development policy, Japanese ODA policy and Country Strategy of JICA. There is a need to enhance capacity of CDIAS which strengthens functions of the existing WUOs or the WUOs to be established, and thus intends to achieve the efficient utilization of agricultural water through the strengthening.
	Is the Project purpose consistent with ODA policy of Japan and Country Strategy of JICA?	The Project purpose is consistent with the ODA policy of Japan and country strategy of JICA. One of the priority areas in JICA's Cooperation Strategy to Egypt is "poverty reduction and improvement of living standard". The Project is explicitly mentioned as necessary to meet the above objectives.	
Needs	Are there strong needs of cooperation?	<p>(1) As raised in the problem analysis by the Project and in discussion with farmers, BCWUAs and CDIAS/GDIAS by the mid-term evaluation Team, water shortage and distribution of limited water have been broadly recognized as a serious problem in Egypt.</p> <p>(2) In addition, environmental issues have drawn strong attention. For instance, cattle wastes and garbage could severely influence the water quality.</p> <p>(3) In order to overcome the above problems, it is essential to strengthen and establish WUOs. CDIAS is an organization which promotes, manages, evaluates and monitors the activities of the existing WUOs, as well as establishes new WUOs. It also aims to raise public awareness in terms of environment.</p> <p>(4) Therefore, there are strong needs of cooperation.</p>	However, as the discussion for institutional reform of MWRI is on progress, the future status of CDIAS in MWRI might be reconsidered.  Therefore, relevance of the Project is high, on condition that the status of CDIAS will not change in MWRI.
	Was the selection of the target area and groups relevant with the needs?	<p>(1) As mentioned above, CDIAS, which is a direct target of the Project is an administrative agency that promotes, manages, evaluates and monitors the activities of the existing WUOs, as well as establishes new WUOs.</p> <p>(2) There are some uncertainties concerning policies of the Egyptian government towards DWBs and BCWUAs, which are indirect targets, and it is necessary to give a legal status to DWBs and BCWUAs.</p> <p>(3) Target areas were selected so as to include i) 4 GDIAS, ii) different levels of WUOs, and iii) different characteristics land use, etc.</p> <p>(4) Therefore the selection of the target groups is relevant with the needs, provided that a legal status to DWBs and BCWUAs is given.</p>	

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ANNEX5: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items		Information as of Mar. 2010	Evaluation results
Main items	Sub-items		
Priority	Does the Project address priority and urgent issues in irrigation and agriculture sectors?	<p>(1) Egypt faces many challenges in managing water resources because of drastic increase of population and expansion of farmland to increase agricultural production and of job opportunities. Because available water from the river Nile is limited to 55.5 billion ton by an international agreement with Sudan (Nile Water Treaty), it is difficult to obtain new water provision.</p> <p>(2) To face above challenges, the GoE enacted the NWRP aiming to increase water resources, to the efficiency of water utilization, and to conserve environment and public health. NWRP refers to developing necessary water resource through more efficient use of agricultural water which dominates more than 80% of water use through irrigation improvement projects, reuse of the agricultural water, rehabilitation of the irrigation facilities, etc.</p> <p>(3) As the Project aims to contribute to the efficient water resource management by enhancing the functions of WUOs, it addresses the prioritized issues mentioned above.</p>	
<u>Suitability as a means</u>	<p>Does Japan have technological advantages? Can Japan's experience be utilized? Plan/approach of the Project is suitable?</p>	<p>(1) JICA has implemented similar projects for enhancing WUOs in many developing countries and has accumulated those experiences and know how. In particular, "Water Management Improvement Project in the Nile Delta" implemented in Egypt during 2000-2007 supported to establish WUOs in order to effectively utilize newly set-up and repaired irrigation facilities.</p> <p>(2) Before the Project started, donor agencies established WUOs without sufficient consultation with farmers. As a result, WUOs did not function as expected in order to properly supply/distribute water to farmers. It has been pointed out, therefore, that it is necessary to enhance the capacity of CDIAs so that CDJAS can promote WUOs to discuss problems among WUC members, to coordinate with relevant stakeholders and thus to properly distribute water to farmers.</p> <p>(3) Plan of the Project was elaborated and agreed among the stakeholders.</p> <p>(4) In the implementation process, regional process, environment, social and cultural issues are taken into consideration.</p> <p>(5) Therefore it is judged that the Project is planned suitably, taking into consideration the experiences in Japan and of former projects and the necessary points of view.</p>	
<u>Effectiveness</u>	Will the Project Purpose likely to be achieved by the end of the period of cooperation?	Indicators have gradually been fulfilled at the Project Purpose level with the progress of Outputs, although there are some uncertainties regarding the legal status of DWBs and BCWUAs. Therefore, there is a prospect that the Project Purpose will be achieved by the end of the project period, provided that the legal status is given to DWBs and BCWUAs.	<p>The Project Purpose is being achieved almost on schedule as a whole with the progress of the Outputs. WUOs have been strengthened</p>

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ANNEX5: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation items		Information as of Mar. 2010	Evaluation results
Main items	Sub-items		
<u>Contribution factors</u>	Were there any contributing factors to accelerate the achievement of the Project purpose?	There was no particular factor contributed to the achievement of Project Purpose.	and established at the different levels, Manuals for WUOs' management were prepared, and staff training was implemented. There is a prospect that the Project will attain the Project Purpose by the end of the Project period. Legal status of DWBs and BCWUAs, however, is not yet approved. In general, the effectiveness of the Project is moderate.
	Were there any factors to inhibit the achievement of the Project purpose?	There are some uncertainties concerning the Egyptian government towards DWBs and BCWUAs. Currently, DWBs and BCWUAs do not have a legal status and their roles and functions are still in preparation. These might be the factors to inhibit the achievement of self-operation of WUOs aimed in the Project.	
<u>Logic to attain Project purpose</u>	Will the Project Purpose be attained if all the planned outputs were created?	(1) Capacity of CDIAS is enhanced by i) strengthening and establishing WUOs at the different levels, ii) preparation of WUO management manuals and implementation of staff training and iii) formation of the framework to expand effects of the above i) and ii) nationwide. (2) Therefore all the Outputs are planned to achieve directly the Project Purpose.	
	Are the important assumptions to attain the Project Purpose still appropriate and realistic?	Important assumption at the Output level is "The government allocates necessary budget for implementing the Project activities as shown in Annex IV of R/D in order to continue the activities nationwide". It is still appropriate and is likely to be satisfied.	
<u>Efficiency</u>			

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ANNEX5: Evaluation Grid

Main Items	Evaluation Items Sub-Items	Information as of Mar. 2010	Evaluation results
Level of production of Outputs	Were the Outputs produced as planned?	<p>(1) Output 1: Most of the planned activities were conducted as scheduled. However, activity 1-1 is slightly delayed because it took time to collect the existing guidelines and manuals. Draft Operation Manual was prepared. At the mesqa level, canal operation and maintenance plans were almost agreed among members of WUAs, however, some WUAs did not have any documented plans. Fees for repair works were collected 100 %. At the branch canal level, canal operation plans were not prepared except Sinnoris and canal maintenance plans were prepared except Bahr El Nour. Currently plans are not agreed with MWRI and fees for repair works are collected only on the voluntary basis, due to the lack of legal status of BCWUAs. Group activities were promoted and special committees are held in various fields. The accurate number of complaints was not available, although members of BCWUAs stated that the number decreased. The Project almost achieved all the target of the indicators. Although indicator 1-3 is affected by the current lack of legal status of DWBs and BCWUAs, the Project is considering a way to collect fees from farmers even without a lack of status. Therefore there is a prospect that the Output 1 will be produced by the end of the project period. Provision of legal status to DWBs and BCWUAs would consolidate the generation of Output 1.</p> <p>(2) Output 2: Most of the planned activities were conducted as scheduled. Draft M&amp;E manual was already prepared. PDMs and POs were prepared and some activities started based on them by the support of IAS staff. It is judged that the capacity of IAS staff is being enhanced. Therefore, there is a prospect that the Output 2 will be produced by the end of the project period.</p> <p>(3) Output 3: Review of 1st Group of pilot sites was done and the training plan for the 2<sup>nd</sup> group of pilot sites is in preparation. Plans for the establishment of DIAS and DWB will be prepared, provided that MWRI promotes necessary actions and legal status of DWBs is clarified. Therefore, there is a prospect that the Output 3 will be produced by the end of the project period, provided that MWRI take necessary actions such as institutional reform.</p>	<p>Inputs from Japan and Egypt are made as planned except the provision of vehicles. The Outputs 1 and 2 are achieved almost as scheduled as a whole. Output 3 is slightly delayed because legal status of DWBs and BCWUAs is not yet approved. Therefore the efficiency of the Project is moderate.</p>
	Were there any contributing factors for creation of the planned outputs or implementation of the planned activities?	<p>(1) "Joint Repair Works", in which the Project provides materials, CDIAS gives necessary advices and farmers works as a labour, were carried out in Bahr El Nour and Rash El Gharbi.</p> <p>(2) As necessary discussions were made between WUO members prior to the implementation of Joint Repair Works and the plan for the Works was agreed by stakeholders, the Joint Repair Works contributed to identify the necessary roles/actions of each stakeholder.</p>	

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ANNEX5: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items		Information as of Mar. 2010	Evaluation results
Main Items	Sub-Items		
	Were there any disturbing factors for creation of the planned outputs or implementation of the planned activities?	<p>(1) There are some uncertainties concerning institutional reform of MWRI as well as policies of the Egyptian government towards DWBs and BCWUAs.</p> <p>(2) Currently, DWBs and BCWUAs do not have a legal status and their roles and functions are not clarified. Therefore the activities of the Project to establish DWBs and to financially enhance the capacity of BCWUAs are delayed. The Project activities were partly disturbed by these factors.</p>	
<u>Input</u> (Experts and C/Ps)	Are counterpart personnel assigned as planned and contributing to produce the Outputs?	<p>(1) A total of 52 counterpart personnel are assigned.</p> <p>(2) A few C/Ps transferred to other offices and resigned from their job. Many of them were personnel trained for the 2<sup>nd</sup> group and it is not yet to see if there are some problems in conducting activities at the 2<sup>nd</sup> pilot sites.</p> <p>(3) At the time of the mid-term review, no serious problems were observed, however, it is considered that some problems may be caused in the process of implementing activities for the 2<sup>nd</sup> group.</p>	
	Were JICA Experts assigned as planned and contributing to create the outputs?	<p>(1) The Long term JICA experts were assigned for the following areas as planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chief advisor/ institutional development</li> <li>• Water resource management</li> <li>• Water users' organization/coordinator</li> </ul> <p>Experience and expertise of the long term JICA Experts contributed to the effective implementation of the activities.</p> <p>(2) Three short-term JICA Experts were dispatched on the subjects of i) monitoring/evaluation of water management organizations, ii) analysis/evaluation of water supply, and iii) institutional management. Experience and expertise of these JICA Experts contributed to enhance the effective implementation of the activities.</p>	
<u>Input</u> (Equipment and Materials)	Were the equipment provided as planned?	Equipment and materials (including equipment for experts), such as vehicles, computers, have been provided. There were no particular problems for the usage and maintenance of the equipment and materials.	
	Were quality and quantity of the equipment satisfactory?	There were no particular issue for the machineries and equipment provided.	
<u>Input</u> (training in Japan)	Was the counterpart training in Japan conducted as planned?	<p>(1) A total of eight counterpart personnel have been trained in Japan in the fields of participatory water management and water in Africa.</p> <p>(2) C/Ps highly evaluated the training courses in Japan and as a result, they were highly motivated to carry out the project activities.</p>	

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ANNEX5: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation items		Information as of Mar. 2010	Evaluation results
Main items	Sub-items		
Input (Budget and facilities)	Was the Project budget of GoE an appropriate amount?	(1) GoE provided an office space in MMRI in Cairo for JICA Expert team with basic furniture, facilities and cost of utility. (2) LE 4,6,105 has been provided to carry out the project activities. There was no particular issue with regard to the budget of GoE.	
	Was the timing of disbursement of the Project budget of GoE appropriate?	There was no particular issue with regard to the timing of disbursement of the budget of GoE.	
Unexpected inputs and outputs	Were there any unexpected or extra inputs or outputs so far made?	(1) Joint Repair Works carried out by the Project, governmental and WUO personnel is a new framework created in the process of the Project implementation. It has generated large effect with relatively small budget. (2) Some WUOs are building their own headquarters by their own efforts, which is considered an important element for the sustainability of WUOs.	
	Logic to attain Outputs	Yes. There was no particular issue in this regard.	
Impact	Are the important assumptions to create Outputs still appropriate and realistic?	Important Assumption "Equipment supplied from Japan for technical guidance and other activities is cleared at custom" was realistic as an important assumption and it was fulfilled.	There are no concrete figures and evidences according to the indicators at the time of the mid-term review.  Activities, however, by WUOs at each pilot site are getting more
	Looking at the level of achievement of the Project Purpose so far, are there prospects that the overall goal will be attained as an effect of the Project?	There are no concrete figures and evidences according to the indicators at the time of the mid-term review.	

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ANNEX5: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items		Information as of Mar. 2010	Evaluation results
Main Items	Sub Items		
	Were there any disturbing factors to attain the overall goal?	<p>(1) There are some uncertainties concerning policies of the Egyptian government towards DWBs and BCWUAs.</p> <p>(2) Currently, DWBs and BCWUAs do not have a legal status and their roles and functions are not clarified. This will be the factor to disturb the attainment of the overall goal, which is "WUOs are financially self-operational."</p> <p>(3) "Institutional reform vision implementation plan" has not yet been officially approved and therefore, setting of DIAS has not been implemented.</p>	<p>active and it is expected that the Project will show the ways to enhance the activities of self-operational WUOs.</p> <p>On the other hand, it is anticipated C/Ps might resign after the Project period.</p>
<u>Impacts occurred as ripple effects</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• policy,</li> <li>• technical aspect,</li> <li>• environment,</li> <li>• socio-economy,</li> <li>• organization, finance</li> </ul>	<p>(1) According to governmental and WUO personnel, in the Bahr El Nour district, unit yield of rice was increased by 10 – 15%, as a result of the Project as well as by other infrastructure project.</p> <p>(2) According to governmental and WUO personnel in the Bahr El Nour district, the number of conflicts was reduced, as a result of the Project as well as by other infrastructure project.</p> <p>(3) Personnel of a similar project in Kenya visited and studied the Project, and also those implementing similar projects in Pakistan and other countries have requested to learn about the Project.</p> <p>(4) The Project has attracted internal and external attentions. Japanese and Egyptian media reported the Project.</p> <p>(5) Above (3) and (4) clearly shows the fact that the Project has drawn more attention from people in Egypt and in other countries with regard to the effective use of agricultural water.</p>	
<u>Logic to attain the Overall Goal</u>	<p>Is the Overall Goal realistic and directly related to the Project Purpose?</p> <p>Is the important assumption to attain the Overall Goal still appropriate and realistic?</p>	<p>It is evident that the Project Purpose was designed to contribute to the achievement of Overall Goal. Overall Goal, therefore, is realistic and directly related to the Project Purpose.</p> <p>(1) The assumption one "The government does not change its policy to designate CDIAS as a catalyst for establishment, strengthening, follow-up, monitoring and evaluation of WUOs" is appropriate.</p> <p>(2) The assumption two "The IAS staff, who have been trained by the project, remains at IAS" is appropriate as an important assumption. A few C/Ps transferred to other offices and resigned from their job. Many of them were personnel trained for the 2<sup>nd</sup> group.</p>	
<u>Sustainability</u>			

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ANNEX5: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation items		Information as of Mar. 2010	Evaluation results
Main items	Sub-items		
<u>Policy and institutional aspect</u>	Does GOE have a policy and institutional support to maintain the effects of the Project?	<p>(1) Overall development policy supports the objective of the Project. As mentioned, concepts of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT) were introduced in Egypt. These concepts are clearly stated in the National Water Resources Plan (NWRP).</p> <p>(2) According to the interviews with farmers, they have a keen interest in systematically identify their problems, which is the first and essential step in order to alleviate the problems.</p> <p>(3) Establishment of DIAS would enhance the sustainability of the Project.</p>	<p>There are several positive features to promote the sustainability of the Project, i) Overall development policy supports the objective of the Project, ii) there is a keen interest of CDIAS, GD/IAS, WUOs and farmers in the measures for carrying out the activities, iii) there is a high applicability of transferred technologies to other areas, and so forth. BCWUAs and DWBs are currently working according to the ministerial decree and MOU but there are potentials for improving the situation concerning policies of the Egyptian government towards DWBs and BCWUAs. Therefore, sustainability of the Project is moderate.</p>
<u>Organization</u>	Do the implementing agency and other related agencies have organizational capacity to maintain the effects of the Project?	<p>(1) It was pointed out by Japanese experts that as for CDIAS and GD/IAS, the limited human resources and replacement of personnel trained by the Project could be an obstacle at the time of dissemination of the effects of the Project.</p> <p>(2) CDIAS and GD/IAS, however, are getting convinced of the benefit of PIM and IMT by the training of GD/IAS/GDIAS staff and it is expected that they continue to carry out the activities in order to deal with their problems.</p> <p>(3) As for WUOs, farmers are getting convinced of the benefit of PIM and IMT through the training by IAS staff and it is expected that they continue to carry out the activities in order to strengthen their WUOs.</p>	
<u>financial aspects</u>	Do the implementing agency and other related agencies have financial capacity to maintain the effects of the Project?	<p>(1) As for CDIAS and GD/IAS, the limited financial resources could be an obstacle at the time of dissemination of the effects of the Project.</p> <p>(2) As for the WUOs, fees are not collected due to the lack of legal status of DWB and BCWUA. It could be an obstacle to continue activities undertaken by the Project.</p> <p>(3) External fund is not currently available.</p> <p>(4) Therefore financial sustainability of the Project is not clear and depends on the undertakings of Egyptian side.</p>	
<u>Technology</u> Are the methods of technology transfer used in the Project being accepted?	Do the implementing agency and other related agencies have technical capacity to maintain the effects of the Project?	<p>(1) Farmers understand the usefulness of the transferred technologies, such as water measurement and canal maintenance, and those to make/revise the canal operation plans, etc.. It is positive that the technical level of those involved in the Project would be sufficient to continue most of the activities.</p> <p>(2) By the implementation of "Water Management Improvement Project in the Nile Delta", relevant personnel/organization can utilize, to some degree, the knowledge, skills and technologies transferred by the project, in spite of the resignation/transfer of some C/Ps of the project.</p>	
	Will the WUO staff and farmers continue their effort to apply the techniques they learned?	As WUO staff and farmers understand/appreciate the usefulness of the transferred technologies, e.g. the identification of their own problems and solutions, it is positive that they continue to apply the techniques they learned.	

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ANNEX5: Evaluation Grid

Evaluation Items		Information as of Mar. 2010	Evaluation results
Main Items	Sub-Items		
Will the transferred technology spread to other neighboring areas?		<p>(1) The Project aims to enhance the capacity of CDIAS staff to be able to establish and strengthen WUOs nationwide and Project Purpose is gradually fulfilled with the progress of Outputs. There are some uncertainties, however, regarding the legal status of DWBs/BCWUAs.</p> <p>(2) It is expected that those who are involved in the Project at the pilot sites are assigned as resource persons in disseminating the effects of the Project in the future.</p> <p>(3) Target areas were selected to include i) 4 GDIAS, ii) different levels of WUOs, and iii) different characteristics land use, etc. and therefore, the applicability of the Project effects is quite high.</p> <p>(4) C/Ps for the 1<sup>st</sup> group will conduct training for the C/Ps for 2<sup>nd</sup> group so that the activities in the 2<sup>nd</sup> group sites are initiated by C/Ps. In the same manner, it is expected that the Project activities will be continued after the completion of the Project.</p> <p>(5) Manuals will be authorized by relevant organization in MWRI for the nationwide utilization.</p> <p>(6) Therefore the extension of transferred technology would be expected, provided that MWRI clarifies the roles and responsibilities of relevant organizations in MWRI for the extension of the effects of the Project nationwide.</p>	
	Will the equipment be appropriately maintained & operated?		All the equipment do not require special technologies or investment for operation and maintenance. Damaged equipment can be locally repaired. Therefore, there will be no particular problem for the related parties to conduct proper maintenance and operation.

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Dispatch of Experts

ANNEX6

Name	Field	Duration	Organization
Soji SHINDO	Chief Advisor/ Institutional	June,2008- June,2010	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Yasuo WATANABE	Water Resources Management	June,2008- June,2010	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Koich YAMAMOTO	Water Users' Organization/	June,2008- June,2010	None
Masayoshi SATOH	Monitoring and Evaluation of WUOs	May,2009	University of Tsukuba
Hiroyuki TARUYA	Analysis and Evaluation of the Water Distribution	June-July, 2009	National Institute for Rural Engineering
Katsuyoshi TOKIZAKI	Operation and Management of the Organization	Nov.,2009	Ryoso Land Improvement District

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9/2/2010

Acceptance of C/Ps for Training in Japan

ANNEX 7

Name	Duration	Field	Details of training/accepted org.	Status (at Training)	Status (Present)
-2008					
Nader Samir	4 weeks	Water Management in Africa	General/JICA Tsukuba	Director DIAS	Same
Mohamed Mokhtar	4 weeks	Water Management in Africa	General/JICA Tsukuba	Director DIAS	Same
-2009					
Ahmed Monsif	4 weeks	Participatory Irrigation Management	Lecture and Field visit/JICA Tsukuba	General Director CDIAS	Same
Refaat Saddik	4 weeks	Participatory Irrigation Management	Lecture and Field visit/JICA Tsukuba	General Director GDIAS	Same
Mohamed Bakr	4 weeks	Participatory Irrigation Management	Lecture and Field visit/JICA Tsukuba	Director DIAS	Same
Rafaat Mohamed	4 weeks	Participatory Irrigation Management	Lecture and Field visit/JICA Tsukuba	Deputy General Director, GDIAS Staff	Same
Ebrahim Balah	4 weeks	Participatory Irrigation Management	Lecture and Field visit/JICA Tsukuba	General Director GDIAS	Same
-2009					
Atef Kashef	1 week	Participatory Irrigation Management	Policy Discussion/Field Visit/JICA Tsukuba	Head of CDIAS	Same

15.7.7

Provision of Equipment and Materials

ANNEX 8

Date: 16-Mar-10  
Unit: Egyptian Pound(LE)

S.No.	Maker	Product Name	Category of Good	Nos.	Total Price	Date of Procurement	User	Installed Place	From Local/ Japan	Purpose of Use	Current Condition /Usage	Date of Transfer to MWRI
1	Dell	Desktop Computer	Desktop Computer	1	from JICA	1-Sep-08	CDIAS	CDIAS	Local	Project use	good/used	
2	Dell	Desktop Computer	Desktop Computer	1	from JICA	1-Sep-08	CDIAS	CDIAS	Local	Project use	good/used	
3	HP	Laserjet6MP	Printer	1	from JICA	1-Sep-08	CDIAS	CDIAS	Local	Expert Use	good/used	
4	CANON	PhotocopyIR2021式	Photocopy Machine	1	13,500	22-Dec-08	CDIAS	CDIAS	Local	Project use	good/used	
5	CANON	PixmaIX4000	Printer	1	2,200	22-Dec-08	CDIAS	CDIAS	Local	Project use	good/used	
6	TOYOT	Prado4WD	Vehicle	1	197,764	17-Nov-08	CDIAS	CDIAS	Local	Expert Use	good/used	
7-10	CANON	PhotocopyIR2021式	Photocopy Machine	4	40,070	22-Jan-09	Pilot sites	Pilot sites	Local	Project use	good/used	
11-13	NISSAN	Nissan Pickup	Vehicle	3	480,000	31-Mar-09	Pilot sites	Pilot sites	Local	Project use	good/used	
14-17	TOSHIBA	Projector SP1	Projector	4	14,400	7-May-09	CDIAS and/or Pilot	CDIAS and/or Pilot	Local	Project use	good/used	
18-19	SONY	Handy Cam DCR-SR65	Video Camera	2	7,498	14-May-09	CDIAS and/or Pilot	CDIAS and/or Pilot	Local	Project use	good/used	
20-23	SONY	Cybershot DSC-W130	Digital Camera	4	6,996	14-May-09	CDIAS and/or Pilot	CDIAS and/or Pilot	Local	Project use	good/used	
24-25	HP	2133 Mini-NotePC 2/120VHB	Mini-Note Computer	2	7,700	7-May-09	CDIAS	CDIAS	Local	Project use	good/used	
26-29	Dell	Vostro 1510T8300	Laptop Computer	2	12,000	7-May-09	Pilot sites	Pilot sites	Local	Project use	good/used	
30	Lenovo	ThinkCentreT	Desktop Computer	1	3,245	19-Aug-09	CDIAS	CDIAS	Local	Expert Use	good/used	
31	YSI	Ecosense PH100	PH Meter	3	9,075	11-Nov-09	Pilot sites	Pilot sites	Local	Project use	good/used	
32	NISSAN	Nissan Pickup	Vehicle	1	165,000	19-Nov-09	Pilot sites	Pilot sites	Local	Project use	good/used	
33	GIGA System	PH100 YSI set	Current meter	1	81,939	11-Dec-09	Pilot sites	Pilot sites	Local	Project use	good/used	
					1,041,387	J. Yen, Equ.						¥18,744,968

Required to maintain for good priced over 1,000LE and durable for more than 1 years.

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[Signature]



**Local Cost by the Japanese Side**

(JICA umbrella only, to be updated by every 3 months)  
 year: Japanese fiscal year starting from April to March

**ANNEX 9**

Updated by the end of Dec. 2009  
 Budget:3rd Revised as of Oct. 2009

Category No. of Exp.	TOTAL		2008(from Jun.)		2009		2010		2011	
	BUDGET	EXP.	Budget	Exp.	Budget	Exp.	Budget	Exp.	Budget	Exp.
1 Vehicle & Equipment:										
LE	976,377	1,041,387	730,887	733,534	245,490	307,853	0	0	0	0
J.Yen	16,868,400	17,866,728	12,660,000	12,705,858	4,208,400	5,160,869	0	0	0	0
2 Activity										
LE	2,011,645	404,249	217,062	162,539	627,467	241,710	562,963	604,152		
J.Yen	34,524,096	7,072,449	3,759,832	2,815,402	10,756,578	4,257,047	9,650,798	10,356,888		
3 Off-shore Training										
LE	934,425	558,036	99,703	99,703	437,500	458,333	397,222	0		
J.Yen	15,727,000	9,227,000	1,727,000	1,727,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	6,500,000	0		
<b>TOTAL</b>										
LE	3,922,446	2,003,672	1,047,652	995,776	1,310,457	1,007,896	960,185	604,152	0	0
J.Yen	67,119,496	34,166,176	18,146,832	17,248,260	22,464,978	16,917,916	16,150,798	10,356,888	0	0

Remark: Actual cost of off-shore training in Japan was updated and budget for 2010 is also updated.

Exchange Rate Used for Calculation

Exchange Rate used for update	by Sep. 2008	Dec.2008	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2009	Jun. 2009	Sep. 2009	Dec. 2009	Mar. 2010
US\$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LE	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.45	
J.Yen	105	95	96	97	96	90	91	
Exchange Rate used for update	by Jun. 2010	Sep. 2010	Dec. 2010	Mar. 2011				
US\$	1	1	1	1				
LE								
J.Yen								

1.574

## Assignment of Counterpart Personnel

ANNEX 10  
Mar. 2010

	Name	Position	Location
Irrigation Department			
1	Hussein El Atfy	Head of Irrigation Department	MWRI, Cairo
GDIAS			
2	Atef El Kashef,	Head of GDIAS	Cairo
3	Ahmed Abd El Monsif,	General Director of M&E unit of GDIAS	
	<del>Mahmoud El Sayed El Ghazouly</del>		Moved
4	Ayman Lasheen		
	<del>Tarek Salah El Den Barakat</del>		Moved
5	Mohamed Medhat Mohamed		
6	Hashem Mahmoud Mohamed		
7	Medhat Abd El Fatah Rageb		
8	Tesser Mohamed Eassa,	Technical Office	
9	Maha El Sayed Abd El Naby,	accountant, GDIAS	
GDIAS, Middle and South Valley			
10	Refaat Saddik Abd Alla,	General Director, GDIAS	Minia
11	Yasser Ahmed Abdel Gani		
12	Kamel Rabia Abdel Hafiz		
13	Nader Samir Rezk Shahta	Director, IAS for El-Minia	Minia
14	Sameh Moner Yacoub		
	<del>Khaléfa Thabet Youssef</del>		Moved
15	Christina Samy		
	<del>Tarek Mohamed Ebraheim</del>		Moved
16	Michael Michael Youssef	Director, IAS for Esna	Esna
17	Ahmed Hussein Mostafa		
18	William Megalaa Abd El Sayed		
GDIAS, Fayoum			
19	Naguwa Ahmed Iman El Khashab	General Director, GDIAS	Fayoum
20	Rafaat Mohamed Ramadan Abdel Alem		
21	Ahmed Mohamed Ramadan El Said		
22	Mohamed Mokhtar Aly	Director, IAS for El-Fayoum	Fayoum
23	Ayman Mohamed AAbdel Rahman		
24	Mohamed Mostafa Mahmoud		
GDIAS, Middle and East Delta			
25	Ezzat El Shafie,	General Director GDIAS	Tanta
	<del>Dina El Agha</del>		Moved
26	Niehal Taha Tawfik		
27	Ramy Saber		
28	Mohamed Abd El Lattif Bakr Hymeida	Director, IAS for Kafr El-Sheikh	Kafr El Sheikh
29	Mohamed Ali Ahmed El Khat		
30	Ibrahim Mohamed Bakr Hymaida		
31	Salem Shouhan	Director, IAS for El-Sharqia	Zagazig
32	Abd allah abd El Sadek		
33	Walaa Emam		
GDIAS, West Delta			
34	Ebrahim Fathy El Said Balah	General Director GDIAS	Damanhour
35	Reda Mohamed El Nahrawy		
	<del>Iman Saad Abd El Hreem</del>		Moved
36	Shrinaa Fathy Ebrahim		
	<del>Abd El Salem Gaber Abd El Salem</del>		Moved
37	Wage Ghaly	Director, IAS for Damanhour	Damanhour
38	Hesham Khalab Khalab El Roomy		
	<del>Sara Abd El Salem El Deep</del>		
39	Ayman Gaber Ramadan		
40	Magdy Ibrahim El Halaby	Director, IAS for El-Nubariya	Nubariya
41	Zaied Hafez Mabrouk		
	<del>Abd El Mohamed El Morsy El Abasawy</del>		Moved
42	Mahamoud Salah		

Local Cost by the Egyptian Side

ANNEX 11

1/7/2008 To 31/12/2009 Local Cost by the

Category	From 1/7/2008 To 31/12/2008	1/1/2009 - 31/3/2009	1/4/2009 - 30/6/2009	1/7/2009 - 30/9/2009	1/10/2009 - 31/12/2009	Total
Office furniture & Electric devices	40000	2500	2500	2500	2500	50000
Fuel & Oil	4000	2000	2000	2000	2000	12000
Allowance	72000	48000	42700	36000	36000	234700
Training	22630	12875	18985	22415	52500	129405
						426105

1577  
