



**REPORT ON SWIM-SM**

**REGIONAL EXPERTS GROUP MEETING FOR THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM  
(M&E) SYSTEM FOR PARTICIPATORY IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT & IRRIGATION  
MANAGEMENT TRANSFER PROCESS (PIM/IMT)**

**2-4 September 2013  
Athens - Greece**

**(SWIM-SM Work Package 1, Activity 1.2.8.3)**



*.....Water is too precious to Waste*



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## **1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Within the scope of work package 1 (WP1) – "Water Governance and Mainstreaming"; Activity 1.2.8.3, the EU-funded "Sustainable Water Integrated Management – Support Mechanism SWIM-SM" project organized as part of its year 2 work plan, a 3-day experts group meeting (EMG) in Athens between 2 and 4 September 2013, in order to develop a regional monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT) Process that is best suited for the Partner Countries (PCs), taking into consideration international experience in M&E systems used and/or recommended by international organisations.

The meeting was organized by taking stock of a set of preparatory activities that were undertaken by SWIM-SM project during its second year of implementation entailing:

1. A review of the existing M&E systems in the PCs that are used by the countries to monitor and evaluate the PIM/IMT process. This review was based on a questionnaire that was disseminated to the relevant national government departments during March 2013 in order to identify (a) the kind of information that is available and regularly collected by the countries to assess the progress made in the planning and implementation of PIM/IMT programme, (b) existing gaps and good practices in the M&E system, and (c) the availability of relevant statistical data, information and indicators, its reporting frequency, etc. in all the project countries (regardless whether they have an M&E system or not), which would be needed to develop a regional M&E system
2. A review and compilation of international experience in M&E systems including those used for WUA formation and support; focusing on used/recommended practices and suitable indicators.
3. Based on 1 and 2 above, SWIM-SM developed an initial proposal for a regional M&E system to monitor and evaluate the PIM/IMT process; involving good practices and corresponding checklist of indicators covering the activities that should be implemented during the different phases of PIM/IMT process.

The EMG was organized by LDK; the leading company in the SWIM-SM consortium, in order to introduce the findings of the regional and international assessment and present and validate the proposed M&E system. A total of 14 national experts from six SWIM-SM PCs (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine) participated in the meeting. These included representatives from national authorities dealing with or distributing irrigation water to water users or their associations and representatives of water users associations (WUAs). In addition the meeting benefited from the participation of regional and international experts renowned for their contribution in the establishment, management and operation of WUAs in water scarce countries.

### **1.2 Objectives**

The objectives of the meeting were to:

1. Present the findings of the regional review of the existing M&E systems in the project countries that are used by the government authorities to monitor the PIM/IMT process or any part of it;
2. Present the results of the compilation of the international practice in M&E development and implementation as well as M&E systems used to monitor and evaluate WUAs formation and support and the indicators used (as applicable)
3. Discuss and validate the proposed regional M&E system for the PIM/IMT process that entails a checklist of indicators covering the activities and best practices that should be implemented during the different phases of the PIM/IMT process.
4. Promote sharing of experiences and best practices between partner countries in the monitoring and evaluation of the PIM/IMT process.

## **2. Expected Outcome**

Against the background of the regional and international M&E review carried out by SWIM-SM, the proposed regional M&E system catered to SWIM-SM countries needs and specificities is adopted based on



the advice, guidance and input from national partners, and the recommendations of international, national and regional experts.

### **3. Expected Output**

1. A check list of indicators corresponding to a set of proposed outcomes is validated to enable:
  - Monitoring the degree of political commitment towards the process
  - Monitoring the various government interventions to establish and support WUAs
  - Monitoring the status and the institutional, financial and technical performance of the WUAs
  - Periodical assessment of the results/impacts of the PIM/IMT
2. A list of outcomes and outputs corresponding to best practices throughout the PIM/IM process, and representing the main elements to be monitored and evaluated in the proposed M&E system are validated and approved
3. The results of the “regional review of the existing M&E systems in the SWIM-SM PCs” are presented with a view to highlight best practices in the region and gaps.
4. The results of the “International review of selected experience in M&E systems” and the “existing monitoring and evaluation systems recommended in WUA formation and support” are presented as background information for the proposed M&E system..

### **4. MEETING METHODOLOGY**

In order to achieve the meeting objectives, a highly dynamic, interactive, facilitated and participatory approach was adopted, including the following:

- Power point to stimulate discussions and clarify results and best practices;
- Countries’ presentations (an outline was provided for each type of country (with and without an M&E system for PIM/IMT), to guide them in the preparation of their presentations.
- Facilitated workgroups discussions

The meeting took into account the heterogeneity in the PIM experience in the region and provided opportunities to accommodate differences that were identified during the sessions, which were reflected in the proposed M&E system. All the background documents were sent in advance to the registered participants. The main presentations and the proposed M&E system were made available in hard copy in limited number during the meeting, while the corresponding electronic copies were distributed in a flash memory to all the participants.

The detailed agenda and list of participants are respectively available in Sections 9 and 10 of this report.

### **5. OVERVIEW OF THE AGENDA**

The meeting was held over three days (2-4 September, 2013) as per the detailed Agenda in Section 9 of this report and included:

- Presentation of the findings of the SWIM-SM regional review (Day 1);
- Presentation of the results of the compilation of selected international experience in M&E systems with a view to best practices used in the planning and implementation of M&E systems (Day 1);
- Presentation of the results of the compilation of selected international M&E systems used in WUA formation and support (Day 1);
- Presentation of all tasks required from the workgroups (Day 1);
- Facilitated workgroup discussions of the proposed M&E system (Days 1 and 2);
- Plenary discussion of the workgroups results (Day 3)
- Facilitated workgroups discussions of the recommendations for the future implementation of the system (Day 3)
- Brief presentations from the PCs focusing as applicable,
  - On the national experience in M&E systems used for PIM/IMT (Day 1), or
  - On the activities that are undertaken to monitor the performance of the irrigation systems (Day 3).



## 6. OUTCOMES OF THE MEETING

### Summary of the Review of international experience in M&E systems (Part A and B) by Suzan Taha and Juan A. Sagardoy

Participants acknowledged the good guidance and practices provided in the review of the M&E systems. Some of the points raised in the discussion concerned:

- The difficulty of identifying outcomes in the PIM processes since often they are not clearly stated at beginning of the process
- The convenience (or lack of convenience) in providing different weights to the indicators in the scoring system
- The need to use combined indicators
- The cost of developing an M&E system with a big number of (quantitative) indicators; requiring intensive and continuous data collection efforts.
- Periodicity of data collections for indicators as a function of the indicators' level (input indicators, output indicators, and outcome indicators)

### Summary of the findings related to the questionnaires on M&E by Suzan Taha and Juan A. Sagardoy

The results of the questionnaires put in evidence the heterogeneity between the countries with regard to the status of implementation of PIM/IMT, and the degree of use of the M&E systems. Even when some countries have implemented an M&E system, there were substantial gaps in the coverage of the main phases of the PIM /IMT programs. All countries acknowledged the need for a common system that can be used under the different conditions of each country.

### Countries' Presentations

#### **a) Jordan (by Qais Owais)**

Jordan is engaged in a continuous process of assessing the management capacities of the WUAs to delegate more functions and responsibilities. For this reason a Monitoring Committee is established in each WUA that is responsible for the collection and analysis of data that are reported to the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA).

The WUAs cover 71% of the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors. About 82% of the farmers are satisfied with the WUA system.

Under the present situation WUA's in Jordan are registered as independent financial and administrative cooperatives (under cooperative law and by-laws). However, the JVA plans to remove the WUAs from the umbrella of the Jordan Cooperative Corporation and bring them under the oversight of JVA (JVA has drafted a set of amendments to this effect).

In the future, the JVA plans to consolidate the WUAs in four regional bodies that will be the main interlocutor of JVA. The JVA will become a bulk provider of water that will be sold to the regional bodies and they will be water retailers to the WUAs that will have extended functions

The discussion following the presentation covered the following points:

- The financial nature of the present Task Transfer Agreements (TTA)
- The large gap between the real cost of water and the cost actually applied.
- The financing of the M&E system.
- The legal framework and the need to reform it.

#### **b) Egypt (by Osama M. El-Zaher and Mohammed Abbas)**

A summary background of the PIM program in Egypt was presented where the main types of WUAs were described, namely: Water Users Unions (WUUs) established in the mesqas (the smallest irrigation canal) of the New lands, Water users associations (WUAs) in the mesqas of the old lands, Branch Canal Water users



Associations (BCWUAs) established over the branch canals and District water Board (under planning) that cover a main canal and several users of water (agriculture, domestic, industrial).

The M&E system was described in detail with all the steps that it covers. The system is complex covering more than 100 indicators and covering a wide range of aspects. Egypt M&E system for WUAs on the branch canals, offers a framework for descriptive and/or qualitative assessment of the performance of the Branch Canal WUAs. While it is both quantitative and qualitative at the WUAs level (at the Mesqas)

Several questions were addressed to clarify the responsibilities of the different types of WUAs and the indicators used in the evaluation system.

**c) Algeria (by Leila Guemache and M. Lakehal)**

Two presentations were made by the Team of Algeria. The first one provided a very complete overview of the water resources and its use by the main sectors. It was interesting to note that Articles 3 and 76 of the law of 2005 foresees the participation of users in the management of irrigation systems and the concession of public water to private individuals or organizations; respectively. Despite that, little progress has been made in the establishment of WUAs in the country.

The second presentation focused on the activities of the “Office National de l’Irrigation et du Drainage” (ONID) as a semi-public institution **responsible for the management of the large irrigation system** in Algeria. Considerable progress has been made since its creation in 2005; increasing the irrigated areas up to 60,000 ha with an increase of 20% over the figures of 2010. The performance of the large irrigations system is monitored with technical and financial indicators that are very similar to those recommended in module C of the proposed regional M&E system (i.e. the module related to the performance of the WUAs). On the other hand, **the small irrigation schemes in the country** which cover about 1.2 million ha involving many traditional irrigation systems and local small associations that are WUAs “de facto” are considered as private schemes. Hence detailed information about these systems is limited.

**d) Lebanon (by Mohamad Younes and Mahmoud Baroud)**

The main features of the governance system for the management and development of large irrigation systems, was described. The number of WUAs under formation is five. Their establishment is severely limited by the absence of a supporting law. A new water law for WUA was prepared in collaboration between Litani River Authority, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and AFFIAL (a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)) in Sep 2012. The law was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Water for review and subsequent approval by the Lebanese Parliament.

The discussion focused largely on the need for an adequate water law to support the establishment of WUAs or to utilize other existing laws (cooperatives and other types of associations). The predominant view was to use existing laws until the new water law can be enacted.

**e) Palestine (by Qasem Abdou)**

In Palestine the WUAs are registered under the cooperative law. There are 9 in the West Bank and 2 in Gaza Strip, in addition to 21 WUAs which are not registered (West bank and Gaza Strip). The institutional and legal frameworks are not well defined resulting in the fact that much of the associations are not active. Water Committees are prevailing for groundwater wells and springs rather than WUAs.

**Summary of the outcomes related to the proposed M&E system**

- The added value of the proposed M&E system lies in its comprehensiveness (as it covers the different phases of PIM/IMT implementation process) It includes both qualitative indicators (corresponding to best practices throughout the PIM/IMT process which helps regulate the relationship between the WUAs and the government and within the WUAs) and to lesser degree quantitative indicators, which makes it simple to use and not requiring a lot of data collection efforts.
- The translation of terms and concepts does not always conform to what is used by French speaking technicians. It deserves to be improved in the final system.



- Module C of the M&E system related to assessing the performance of the Water Users Associations can be promoted as a standalone module for the WUAs, since Modules A and B refer to horizontal evaluation of the state policy related to the promotion of PIM/IMT and of the ongoing efforts towards its implementation, while module D involves evaluation of impacts that fall outside the responsibilities of the WUAs and the irrigation agencies.
- The participants considered important that the proposed monitoring system covers a greater guidance regarding the evaluation process to help the local evaluation team in interpreting the results of the indicators and permit comparison of the evaluations' findings among countries and WUAs. The proposal will be reviewed according to this request but considerable additional work is required.
- The period that the indicator is referring to, and the frequency of update for each indicator should be specified, as applicable
- Add clarifications to indicate if and when an increasing or decreasing trend for a given indicator is required
- Some indicators cannot be easily measured due to technical constraints in the PCs or unavailability of data. These have been deleted or were recommended for deletion (See Annex 1, 2 and 3 summarizing the status of each indicator per Module). Other indicators were modified (rephrased to improve the semantics, to account for the varying conditions among the countries, to reduce the number of indicators, and/or make them more specific). In addition, a set of activities and their respective proposed indicators were added, recommended to account for missing aspects, or replaced with more relevant indicators. While in some instances some indicators were found to be relevant for more than one activity.
- Specifications for some indicators are recommended to be left general to accommodate local conditions. In such cases they need to be developed according to local situation.
- Some indicators need to be split into more than one indicator.
- In view of the changes made to the indicators, the respective definitions, scoring values and comments should be revised or added as applicable.
- The indicators related to the equity in irrigation water distribution should be approached according to the type of the system (open canals versus pressurized pumps).
- The indicators in Module C; "Assessing the performance of Water Users Associations" need to consider some additional aspects related to an independent WUA. In particular, it lacks the following points:
  - The percentage of the subsidies granted by the state in case the WUA does not cover its costs,
  - The price in relation to the cost of one cubic meter of water.
- The other two indicators that were proposed to measure the performance of the WUAs were:
  - The percentage of the areas under the different Irrigation techniques.
  - The rate of collection rates among the members of the WUA, etc.

However, it is argued that equipping farmers with on-farm irrigation systems does not fall generally within the responsibility of the WUAs and thus cannot be a measure of their performance, but it is information that is interesting to know. As for bullet 2, it is measured under the fee collection rate in the same module.

- Activities related to module D; "Assessing the impact on agricultural production, and on the Environment" need to consider that the various activities related to assessing agricultural production and environmental impact, often fall outside the direct responsibility of the WUAs and irrigation



services that supervise them. Several ministries or government departments are usually implicated which include the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Environment, etc.

## 7. Main actions needed to implement the regional M&E System:

- All the countries are interested in the system with adequate adaptation to their particular contexts. For the countries that do not have existing M&E systems, the proposed system can be used once the PIM/IMT process is launched. For example in Palestine, it is foreseen that WUAs will be formed to irrigate areas adjacent to newly formed wastewater treatment plants, using treated effluent (one might also think of specific indicators for that matter). Furthermore, with the introduction of the new law in the country, it is also envisaged that the local committees formed around springs will be upgraded to WUAs.
- The M&E systems in the countries which have already an existing M&E systems (Egypt, Jordan, and Tunisia) have been developed to monitor the performance of the WUAs and would benefit from integrating Modules, A, B and D for which the countries do not possess standards for any assessment.
- Jordan will conduct a workshop involving the key players (Ministries of Agriculture and Environment, Jordan Valley Authority, Jordan Cooperative Corporate, WUAs and relevant donors (GIZ, and USAID)) to present the proposed system for adoption and adaptation to suit their local needs including the integration of indicators that they find useful throughout the process.
- In Egypt, there is a possibility to integrate the system in pilot areas involving 2-3 WUAs at the Mesqa level and one Branch Canal WUA.
- Considering the status of development of the PIM/IMT in Lebanon and Algeria, these countries are not concerned at this stage **in pilot implementation**.
- In case Module C (related to the WUA performance) is adopted as a priority module for implementation, it is suggested that pilot areas are selected in countries where: (a) clear policy in matters of promotion of WUAs exist and (b) sufficiently mature WUAs are functional. Adopting Module C as a standalone module, however would sacrifice the comprehensive nature and thereby the added value of the proposed M&E system. Thus the criterion for selecting the countries for pilot implementation should be confined to (a), **which leaves three candidate countries for the implementation of pilot areas (Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia)**.
- In order to ensure geographic balance in the selection of the focus countries, one country should be preferably selected from the Anglophone and one from the Francophone. Unfortunately Tunisia was not represented at the national level in this meeting (only an independent expert from Tunisia attended). Getting the country involved at this stage necessitates approaching the newly appointed focal point to inquire about their interest in this regard, and requires briefing them about the purpose of the system and the outcomes of the meeting. Both Jordan and Egypt expressed interest in participation. However, considering the current situation in the latter country, it is more likely that Jordan will be involved in the pilot implementation from the Anglophone countries. The decision about the second country will be made provided that Tunisia is interested or the situation in Egypt improves.
- The criteria for selecting the pilot areas for exploring the applicability of Module C of the proposed M&E system in the WUAs include:
  - 2 models of irrigation systems; pressure and open flow
  - 2-3 WUAs close together in one pilot per country
  - Functional WUAs



- Regarding the implementation of Modules A, B and D involving monitoring the government interventions throughout the PIM/IMT process, this should be undertaken by the countries themselves with SWIM facilitating the process.
- A third party (consultant) at the local level should be involved to follow up with the involved actors during the pilot implementation under the supervision of SWIM. This is particularly valid for Egypt and Tunisia, since the SWIM key expert is located in Jordan. SWIM-SM will ensure that a local non-key expert is designated for the job in year 2014 work plan.
- It is recommended to enrich the M&E system developed during this phase based on the results of the pilot before communicating it to any country for adoption. SWIM-SM will ensure that sufficient time is allocated in year 2014 work plan for such refinement (subject to the availability of resources).

## 8. MEETING EVALUATION. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

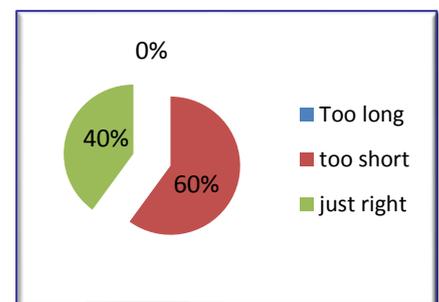
At the end of the meeting the participants filled an evaluation form to express their opinion and feelings about the efficiency, effectiveness and soundness of both the organization and delivery of the meeting. The forms were thereafter analyzed to extract lessons and recommendations for future events. Below is a summary of the evaluation findings and main feedback from the participants. The form has been divided in 2 parts (A and B) and the questions made are summarized in the table below:

**Table 1. Questions asked in the evaluation form**

A1	Good handling of invitations, visas and event information
A2	Smooth flow of the programme
A3	Efficient logistics
A4	Planning of the event
A5	Efficient and effective follow up of preparation and progress towards the event
A6	Clarity, coverage and sufficiency of concepts
A7	Procedural issues. Design of methodology Programme Agenda and work rules
A8	Presentations correspond to planned objectives
B1	Efficient and effective performance and interaction by participants
B2	Efficient and effective facilitation
B3	Efficient and effective Cooperation and team spirit
B4	Acceptable level of achievement of planned objectives
B5	Length of the event
B6	Positive general impression

Figure 1 below illustrates the average points obtained for each of the questions. A scoring scale from 1 to 5, with 1= "Strongly disagree" or the lowest, most negative impression and 5="strongly agree", or the highest, most positive impression. As can be noticed the average is generally always over 4 points indicating an overall positive evaluation for all the subject criteria. The score for the general impression about the meeting (B6) is 4.4.

Overall, the impression of participants was positive to very positive. When the scores 4 and 5 are grouped together, the rate of satisfaction is always 80% and above (see also figure 4). However about 60% of the participants thought the duration was too short considering the tasks required.



### 8.1 Executing the workshop

The same scoring scale was used to assess another set of criteria related to the execution of the workshop per se and the results are reflected in Figure 3. The participants' feedback was very encouraging; with a



large majority giving the highest scores to issues such as efficient and effective cooperation and team spirit (73%), followed by efficient and effective facilitation (67%). The performance on B1 (Efficient & Effective Performance & Interaction by Participants), was undermined by the weakened contribution of the WUAs representatives due to language barriers, which was addressed through sequential translation. About 80% of the participants “agreed to strongly agreed” that the meeting has achieved its objectives (Figure 3). However, the performance of the Anglophone group was challenged by the group size and the utilization of two languages especially in the modules requiring the opinion of the WUAs (who were all from the Anglophone countries). Due to the delicacy of the subject, involving diversities of experience from the participating countries, and the tight schedule, the agenda had to be adjusted at the end of each day.

Figure 4 shows the level of satisfaction expressed in percentage for each evaluation criterion and grouping together the scores of 4 and 5 points. These two categories reached 100 % for A1 (Good handling of invitations, visas and event information), A6 (Clarity, coverage and sufficiency of concepts), B2 (Efficient and effective facilitation) and B3 (Efficient and effective Cooperation and team spirit). For the rest of the criteria, the satisfaction ranged between 80 and 93%. The results express a highly predominant satisfaction with all aspects of the meeting

Figure 1. Average number of points obtained per evaluation criteria

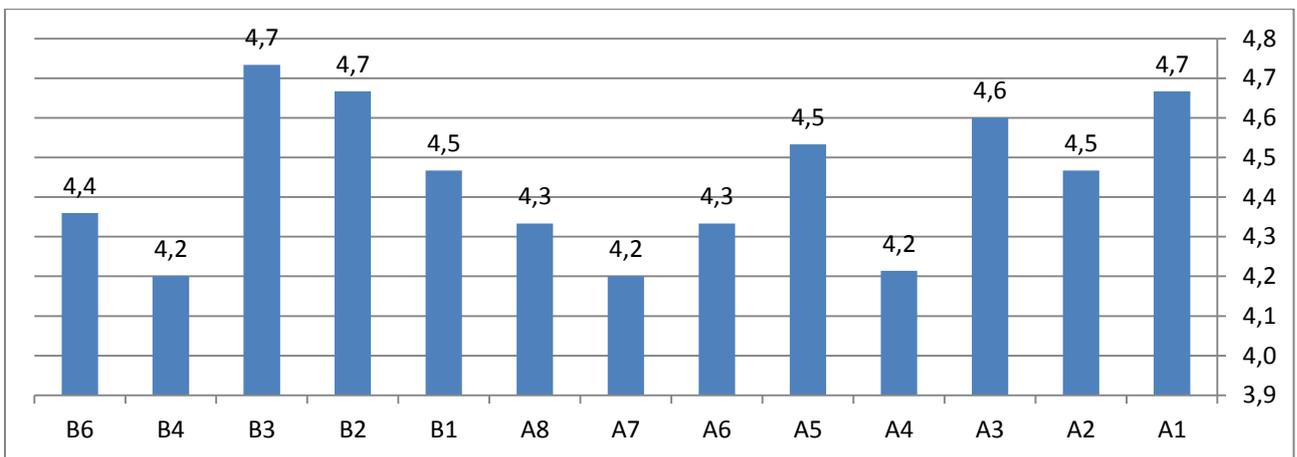


Figure 2. Results of the evaluation of the organizational and administrative issues

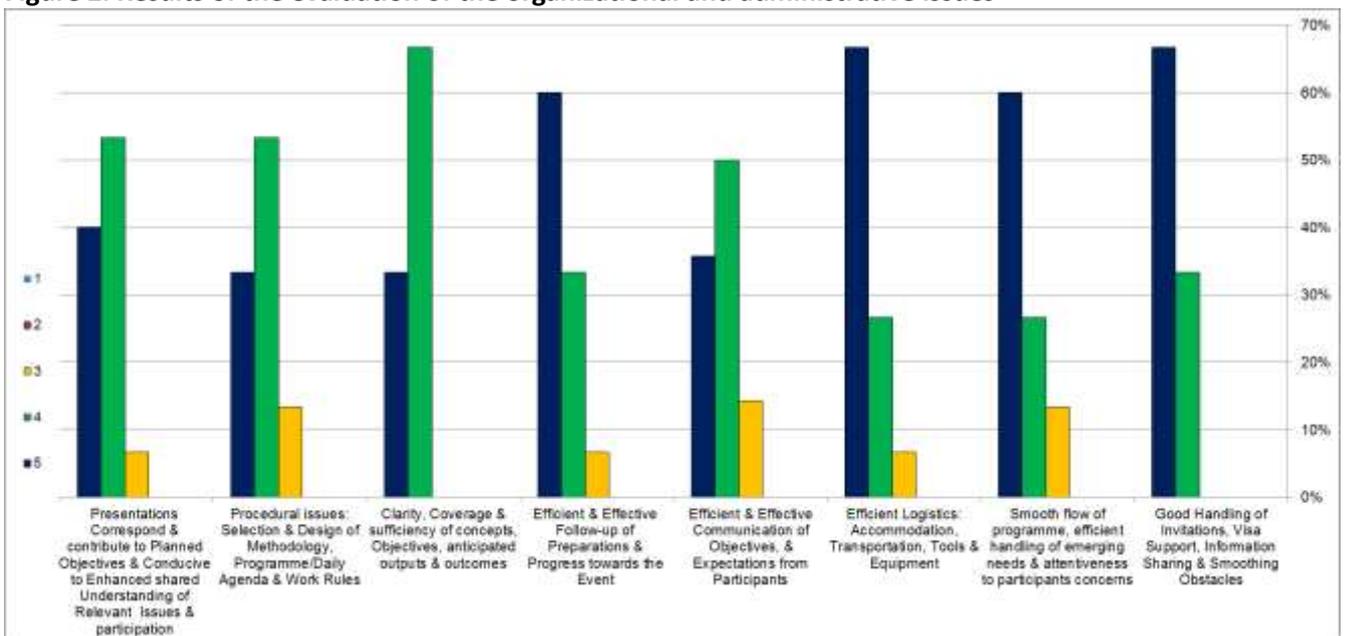




Figure 3. Results of the evaluation of the execution of the workshop

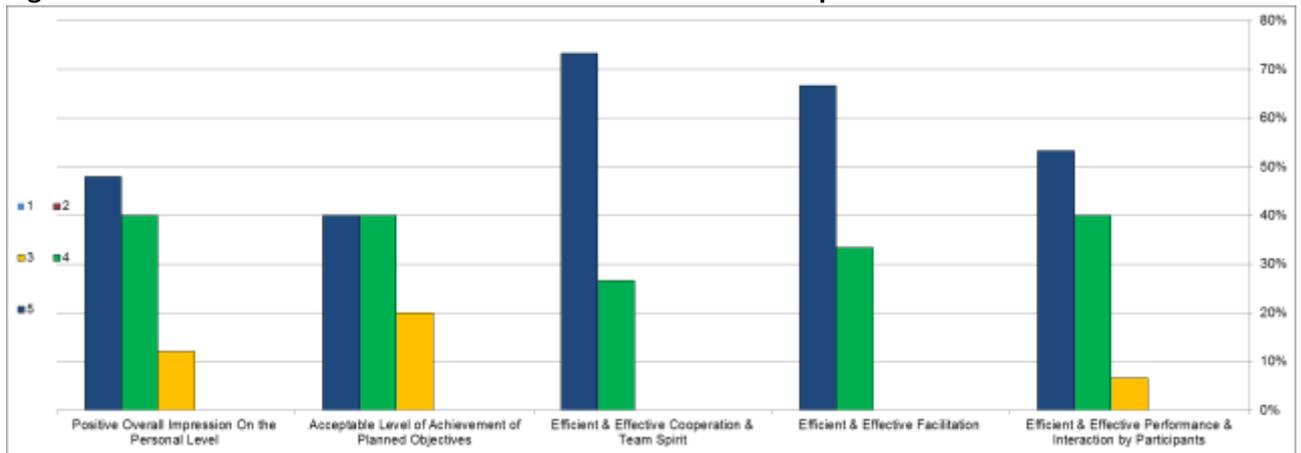
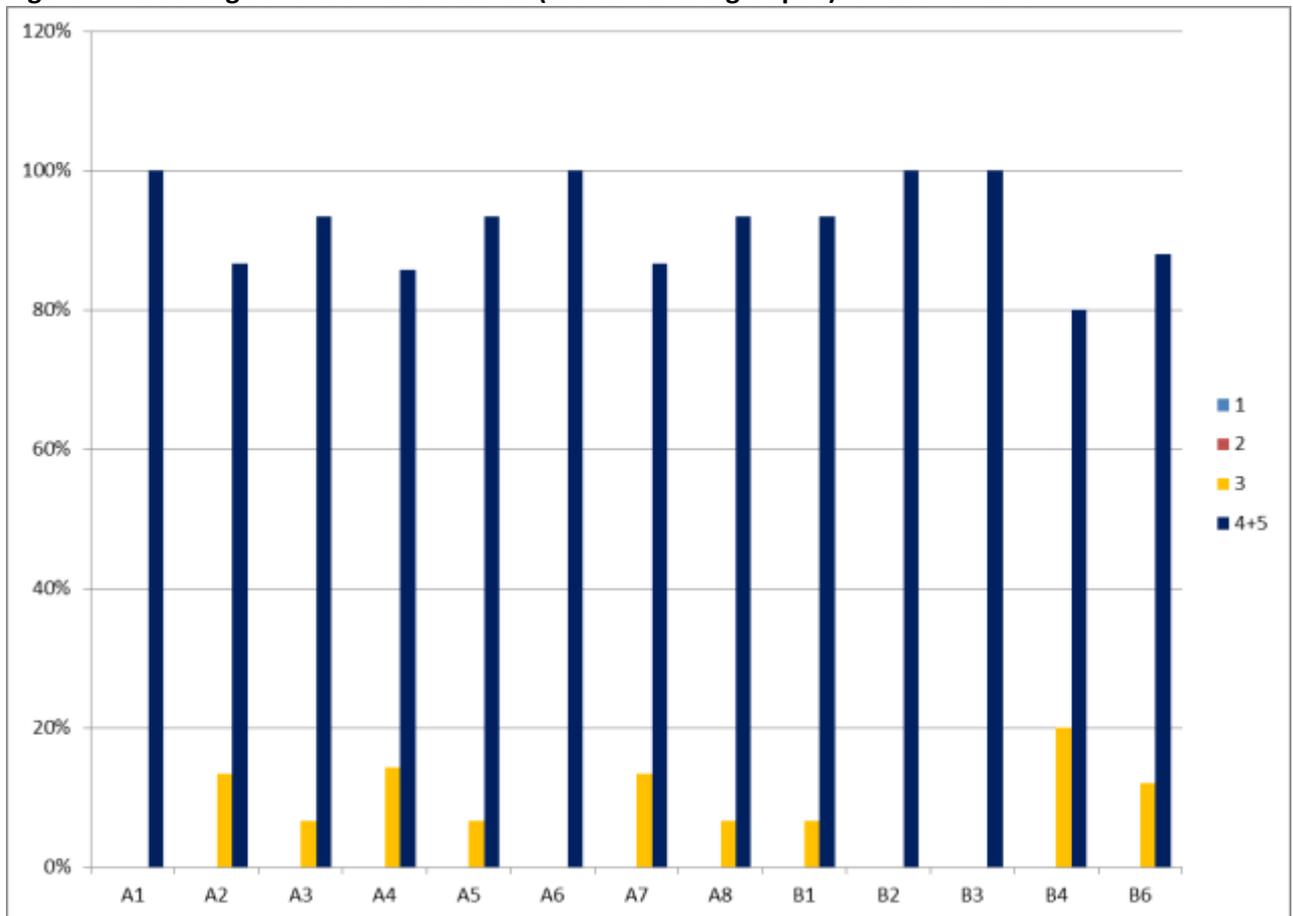


Figure 4. Percentage of the different scores (scores 4 and 5 grouped) for each criteria



## 8.2 Personal impressions and recommendations

Participants were invited to express themselves on the aspects that they have liked the most and their recommendations for improvement in the future. Below are the most relevant findings:

Most liked things	Suggestions for improvement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The meeting and workgroup spirits</li> <li>➤ The team and the coordinators</li> <li>➤ The accommodation and place of venue</li> <li>➤ The workshop content</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Duration is too short</li> <li>➤ Due to language obstacles, feedback from WUA was weak</li> <li>➤ Translation to Arabic is needed whenever</li> </ul>



Most liked things	Suggestions for improvement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The good workshop concept</li> <li>➤ Flexible adjustment of the agenda</li> <li>➤ Good opportunity to exchange experience among the different countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>representatives from WUAs are invited.</li> <li>➤ Transportation should be arranged to pick up the participants from the airport</li> <li>➤ Time for site seeing</li> </ul>

As indicated above, several participants expressed that the duration of the workshop was short (requiring regular adjustment of the agenda), and that there were language proficiency problems among the WUAs' representatives. Although the latter was addressed through the use of both Arabic and English among the Anglophone countries, the impression remained that sequential translation has weakened their full participation. There were also eligible suggestions to include simultaneous interpretation into Arabic, whenever a meeting involves WUAs members.

## 9. Agenda

Day 1	
Time	Description
8:30 - 9:00	Registration
9:00 -09:30	Welcome of the participants and overview of SWIM-SM (by Suzan Taha)
09:30 – 10:15	Summary of the Review of international experience in M&E systems by Suzan Taha
10:15-11:00	Summary of the review of the application of M&E methodologies to WUAs implementation by Juan A. Sagardoy
11:00 -11:30	Coffee Break
11:00 - 12:00	Regional Review of M&E systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Summary of the findings related to the questionnaire/checklist on the availability of data for M&amp;E of PIM/IMT in the SWIM project countries by S. Taha and J.A. Sagardoy</li> <li>- Discussion of the regional results including Comments on countries replies</li> </ul>
12:00-13:00	Presentations by Countries that have PIM/IMT M&E systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country presentation - Egypt</li> <li>- Country presentation - Jordan</li> </ul>
13:00 -14:00	Lunch Break
14.00-14:30	Presentation of all tasks required from the workgroups
14:30-18:00	Working groups - <b>Task 1:</b> Identification of indicators for the monitoring the various government interventions to establish and support WUAs (including the political support) <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Each group assisted by one external expert/facilitator</i></p>
16:30	Coffee served during the workgroup session
Day 2	
8:30–10:10	Working groups - <b>Task 1</b> (Continued)
10.10-10.30	Coffee Break
10:30 - 13:00	Working groups - <b>Task 2:</b> Identification of indicators for monitoring the status and the institutional, financial and technical performance of the WUAs <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Each group assisted by one external expert/facilitator</i></p>
13:00 -14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 - 17:00	Working groups - <b>Task 2</b> (Continued)
16:00-16:30	Coffee served during the workgroup session
17:00- 18:00	Working groups - <b>Task 3:</b> Periodical Assessment of the results and impacts of



	government interventions in the implementation of WUAs <i>Each group assisted by one external facilitator</i>
<b>Day 3</b>	
<b>8:30 – 10:30</b>	<b>Plenary presentation of Workgroups findings (Tasks 1-3)</b>
<b>10:30-11:00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>11:00–13:00</b>	<b>Presentations by Countries that do not have PIM/IMT M&amp;E systems</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Country presentation - Algeria</li><li>- Country Presentation - Lebanon</li><li>- Country Presentation - Palestine</li></ul>
<b>13:00 -14:00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>13:00 - 14:00</b>	<b>Working groups -Task 4:</b> Identification of the main actions needed to implement the proposed Regional M&E system <i>Each group assisted by one external expert/facilitator</i>
<b>14:00- 15:00</b>	<b>Plenary presentation of Workgroups findings (Task 4)</b>
<b>15:00- 15:30</b>	<b>Wrap up and closure</b>



## 10. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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<b>SWIM EVENT Coordinators</b>							
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**Annex 1: Summary of Results: Module A - Assess the degree of political commitment towards the PIM/IMT process and the adequacy of the existing institutional arrangements in support of the establishment of the WUAs**

Activity.	Description	Indicator	Status	Group No	Comments
Activity 1	Provide political support to the PIM/IMT programme (Government activity)	A.1.1	Modified	Group 1	
		A.1.2	Modified	Group 1	
		A.1.3	Modified	Group 1	
		A.1.4	Not pertinent	Group 2	
Activity 2	Institutionalize PIM/IMT in the planning process	A.2.1	Modified	Group 1	
		A.2.2	Modified	Group 1	Consultant to resolve the issue
			Difficult to measure in practical terms	Group 2	
		A.2.3	Not pertinent	Group 2	
		A.2.4	Modified	Group 1	
A.2.5	Modified	Group 1			
Activity 3	Allocate Governmental financial and human resources towards the PIM/IMT process	A.3.1	Modified	Group 1	Increasing trend should be significant during the establishment phase.
		A.3.2	Deleted	Group 1	
		A.3.3	Not pertinent	Group 2	
		A.3.4	Float: This indicator will remain simple, as it is dependent on the country's situation. Countries may provide additional indicators for the different categories of staff.	Group 1	
		A.3.5	Modified	Group 1	
Activity 4	Reform the existing legislations to account for the establishment of WUAs	A.4.1	Modified	Group 1	Specifications for these indicators to be developed according to local situation.
		A.4.2.a	Modified	Group 1	
		A.4.2.b	Modified	Group 1	
		A.4.2.c	Modified	Group 1	
		A.4.2.d	Modified	Group 1	
		A.4.3.a	Modified	Group 1	
A.4.3.b	Modified	Group 1			



Activity.	Description	Indicator	Status	Group No	Comments
Activity 5	Reform the functions of the irrigation agency (or concerned ministry)	A.5.1	Modified	Group 1	
		A.5.2	Modified	Group 1	
		A.5.3	Modified	Group 1	
		A.5.4	Modified	Group 1	Decreasing Trend is favoured
		A.5.5	Deleted	Group 1	Consultant to resolve the issue
		Reformulate	Group 2		

**Annex 2: Summary of Results: Module B - Assess the performance of irrigation agencies in the implementation of the PIM/IMT program**

Activity	Description	Indicator.	Status	Group No	Comments
<b>Activity 1</b>	Form and establish WUAS	B.1.1	Deleted	Group 1	
		B.1.2.a	Deleted	Group 1	
		B.1.2.b	Modified	Group 1	
		B.1.3	Deleted	Group 1	
		B.1.4	Modified	Group 1	
		B.1.5	Deleted	Group 1	
<b>Activity 2</b>	Undertake communication and awareness campaigns	B.2.2	Deleted	Group 2	
		B.2.3	Modified	Group 1	
		B.2.4	Modified	Group 1	
<b>Activity 3</b>	Institutionalize governmental support to WUAs	B.3.1	Deleted	Group 1	
		B.3.2	Modified	Group 1	
		B.3.2.a	Deleted	Group 1	Consultant to resolve the issue.
			Reformulate to include the implicated specialisations (sociologists, media specialists, operation engineers)	Group 2	
		B.3.2.b	Deleted	Group 1	
	Not pertinent for a global evaluation	Group 2			
B.3.3	Modified	Group 1			
<b>Activity 4</b>	Implement training and capacity building programs	B.4.1	Not pertinent, as all trainings are preceded with a needs assessment	Group 2	These are relevant indicators to Group 1. Consultant to resolve the issue.



Activity	Description	Indicator.	Status	Group No	Comments
	for WUAS and farmers	B.4.5	Not pertinent, as all trainings are followed by training evaluation	Group 2	
<b>Activity 5</b>	Develop financial management capacity of WUAs	B.5.1 -B.5.1.4	Modified	Group 1	
<b>Activity 6</b>	Support WUAs in the procurement of machinery and office equipment	B.6.1	Modified	Group 1	Consultant to resolve the issue.
		B.6.2.a	Deleted	Group 1	
			Modified	Group 2	
		B.6.2.b	Deleted	Group 1 & 2	
		B.6.3	Deleted	Group 1 & 2	
<b>Activity 7</b>	Form and establish federation(s) of WUAs	B.6.4	Deleted	Group 1 & 2	
		B.7.2	Modified	Group 1	
		B.7.3	Modified	Group 1	
		B.7.4	Deleted	Group 1	
<b>Activity 8</b>	Formation and establishment of a National Association of WUAs	B.8.1-B.8.3	Deleted	Group 1	
<b>Activity 9</b>	Hand over related tasks to the WUAs	B.9.1	Deleted	Group 1	
		B.9.1.a-B.9.1.c	Modified	Group 1	
		B.9.1.d-B.9.1.l	Deleted	Group 1	
		B.9.2	Added	Group 2	
<b>Activity 10</b>	Establish M&E system	B.10.1	Modified	Group 1	
		B.10.2	Modified	Group 1	
		B.10.3	Replaced with another indicator	Group 1	
		B.10.4-B10.5	Deleted	Group 1	
<b>Activity 11</b>	Rehabilitate/improve the	B.11.1-B.11.3	Added	Group 1	



Activity	Description	Indicator.	Status	Group No	Comments
	irrigation system				

**Annex 3: Summary of Results: Module C - Assessing the performance of Water Users Associations**

Activity	Description	Indicator.	Status	Group No	Comments
<b>Activity 1</b>	Officially transfer responsibilities to WUAs	C.1.1	Modified	Group 1	
		C.1.2	Deleted	Group 1	
<b>Activity 2</b>	Monitor administrative functions of WUAs	C.2.1	Deleted	Group 1	
		C.2.2-C.2.4	Modified	Group 1	
		C.2.6-C.2.7	Modified	Group 1	
		C.2.8	Replaced with another indicator	Group 1	
		C.2.9	Deleted	Group 1	
		C.2.10-C.2.11	Added	Group 1	
<b>Activity 3</b>	Provide a reliable and efficient delivery within the allocation	C.3.1	Deleted	Group 1	Group 2 confirms the difficulty in judging the adequacy of training in operation. In addition it was mentioned in module B
			Reformulate	Group 2	
		C.3.2	Modified	Group 1	
	C.3.3-C.3.4			Group 1	Specify reporting Period
<b>Activity 4</b>	Provide timely water supply	C.4.1		Group 1	Difficult to measure, especially by the personnel of small WUAs, who are not specialised and do not have the adequate means. However Jordan is interested in this indicator as it can measure the equity of distribution
		C.4.2	Replaced with more measurable indicator	Group 1	
				Group 2	The original indicator is difficult to measure, especially by the personnel of



Activity	Description	Indicator.	Status	Group No	Comments
					small WUAs, who are not specialised and do not have the adequate means.
<b>Activity 5</b>	Provide equitable water delivery	C.5.2	Replaced with another indicator	Group 1	The issue of equity should be approached depending on the type of system.
				Group 2	The original indicator is difficult to measure, especially by the personnel of small WUAs, who are not specialised and do not have the adequate means
<b>Activity 6</b>	Provide efficient water supply	C.6.2	Deleted	Group 1	
				Group 2	The indicator is difficult to measure, especially by the personnel of small WUAs, who are not specialised and do not have the adequate means
		C.6.3	Modified	Group 1	
				Group 2	The original indicator is difficult to measure, especially by the personnel of small WUAs, who are not specialised and do not have the adequate means
<b>Activity 7</b>	Improve procedures for operation & maintenance of irrigation system	C.7.2	Modified	Group 1	
		C.7.3	Modified	Group 1	
		C.7.4	Modified	Group 1	
		C.7.5-C.7.7	Added	Group 1	
		C.10.5	Added	Group 1	Indicator also relevant for this activity
<b>Activity 8</b>	Purchase and use equipment for operation and maintenance	C.8.1-C.8.5	Deleted	Group 1	
<b>Activity 9</b>	Establish or update procedures for the technical management and administration	C.9.1-C.9.2	Deleted	Group 1	
<b>Activity</b>	Establish and use an	C.9.1	Added	Group 1	Indicator relevant for this activity



Activity	Description	Indicator.	Status	Group No	Comments
<b>10</b>	administrative management system	C.10.2-C.10.4	Modified	Group 1	
		C.10.5-C.10.6	Deleted	Group 1	
		C.10.8	Replaced with more relevant indicator	Group 1	
		C.10.9	Modified		
<b>Activity 12</b>	Assess the quality of the management of the WUA	C.12.4	Modified	Group 1	
		C.12.5	Replaced with more relevant indicator	Group 1	
<b>Activity 13</b>	Establish and implement an M&E system in the WUA	C.13.2	Replaced with more relevant indicator	Group 1	
<b>Activity 14</b>	Reduce illegal abstractions	C.14.1-C.14.3	Added	Group 1	
		C.4.2	Added	Group 1	Indicator also relevant for this activity
		C.5.2	Added	Group 1	Indicator also relevant for this activity
		C.6.3	Added	Group 1	Indicator also relevant for this activity