

Arab Republic of Egypt

West Noubaria Rural Development Project

Project performance evaluation

Approach paper

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Currency equivalent, weights and measures

Currency equivalent

Currency unit = Egyptian Pound (EGP)

1.00 US\$ = 7.836 EGP (March 2016)

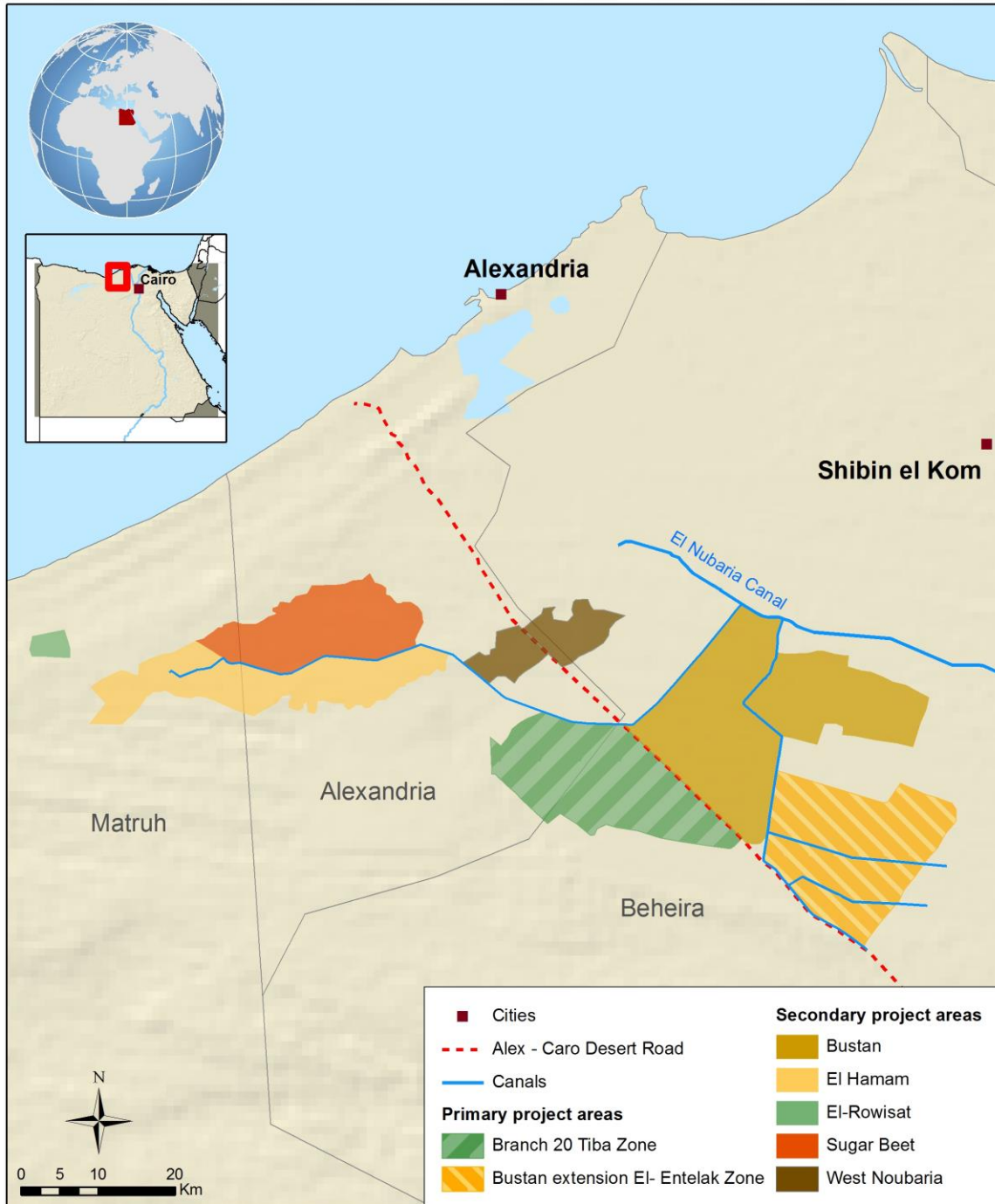
Abbreviations and acronyms

CDA	community development association
COSOP	country strategic opportunities paper/programme
CSPE	country strategy and programme evaluation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IOE	Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD
PBDAC	Principal Bank for Development and Agriculture Credit
PCR	project completion report
PPE	project performance evaluation
WNRDP	West Noubaria Rural Development Project

Map of the project area

Arab Republic of Egypt
West Noubaria Rural Development Project

Completion Evaluation



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.
 IFAD Map compiled by IFAD | 09-02-2016

I. Background and introduction

A. Project performance evaluation

1. In line with the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) Evaluation Policy¹ and as approved by the 116th Session of the IFAD Executive Board, the Independent Office of Evaluation (IOE) will undertake a project performance evaluation (PPE) of the IFAD-financed West Noubaria Rural Development Project (WNRDP) in Egypt. The main purpose of this evaluation is to assess the results and impact of the WNRDP and generate findings and recommendations for the design and implementation of ongoing and future operations in Egypt.
2. This approach paper presents the overall design of the WNRDP project performance evaluation. It contains a summary of background information on the country and the project being evaluated. The paper outlines the evaluation objectives, methodology, process and timeframe. The evaluation framework presented in annex 2 provides a summary of the evaluation criteria and the key questions that will be used in conducting this evaluation.
3. The PPE of the WNRDP will provide an input into the Egypt country strategy and programme evaluation (CSPE), which will commence in June 2016. The CSPE will cover all operations that have been active under the current country strategic opportunities programme (COSOP), and this PPE of the WNRDP will enable a more in depth analysis of one of the main IFAD operations in Egypt.
4. IFAD's programme in Egypt has comprised two main themes and groups of activities namely support for settlement in lands reclaimed from the desert in lower (northern) Egypt, and support for productivity improvement in the old lands in the Nile valley and Upper Egypt.¹ WNRDP has been selected based on IFAD's long history of support to newlands settlements in Egypt. WNRDP was IFAD's eighth project in Egypt and its fourth settlement project² and ran for 11 years (2003-2014), spanned two COSOPs (2002 and 2006), and had a total project cost of US\$52.2 million of which IFAD financed US\$19.642 million through a loan. Furthermore, with the approval of the Sustainable Agriculture Investments and Livelihoods Project in 2014, IFAD responded to a demand from the government for assistance in helping to design a new investment in some of the newly settled lands thus continuing its focus on settlements. WNRDP is considered a flagship programme by the Government and is rated positively in IFAD's internal self-evaluation systems.
5. This PPE will provide a detailed and independent assessment of the project results and lessons learned. It will build on the information included in the project completion report (PCR) but it is important to note that PPEs are expected to primarily fill important information gaps; they are not expected to investigate all activities financed under the project/programme or to undertake in-depth impact assessments.³ The PPE will benefit from a field visit in addition to a desk review, so that additional data can be collected and stakeholders interviewed.

B. Country background

6. Egypt spans North Africa and Asia, bordering the Mediterranean sea to the north, the Gaza strip and Israel to the northeast, the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea to the east, Sudan to the south and Libya to the west. Its total land area is slightly under 1 million km², of which only 3.8 per cent (37,000 km²) is agricultural land.⁴ Water resources are almost wholly represented by the Nile river, which provides 97

¹ IFAD 2012 Country Strategy Opportunities Paper, page 6.

² West Behira Settlement Project (WBSP); Newlands Agricultural Settlement Project (NASP); East Delta Newlands Agriculture settlement Project (EDNASP) preceded the West Noubaria Development Project (WNRDP).

³ http://www.ifad.org/evaluation/process_methodology/doc/manual.pdf, page 57.

⁴ World Bank Development Indicators 2016

per cent of its fresh-water resources⁵, or 55.5 billion m³ per year.⁶ The climate ranges from moderate, along the coast and Nile delta, through arid and semi-arid, to desert extremes in the western and eastern deserts.

7. Egypt is the most populous country in the Middle East, with a population of 89.6 million in 2014. Between 2000 and 2014, the population grew at an average of 1.9 per cent, though the trend has been accelerating since 2009 (at 2.1 per cent), coupled with a higher fertility rate of 3.2 live births per woman.⁷ The rural population makes up 56.9 per cent of the total, though growth in this group is slightly below the national average.⁸ Historically, the population is highly concentrated along the Nile valley and delta, that represents only 3 per cent of the Egyptian land area.
8. The Nile and desert oases provide agro-ecological variety in an otherwise desert country, and limited rainfall is concentrated along the Mediterranean coast.⁹ Due to the availability of Nile water for irrigation and high insolation, a variety of Mediterranean, desert and sub-tropical agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry resources are available. Upper Egypt provides opportunities for date and commercial tree plantations. With more established irrigation, Middle Egypt produces rice, sugar beet, long-staple cotton, and citrus. The Nile delta produces a wide variety of horticulture and fruit tree crops, traditional field crops such as cotton and rice, and clover. The milk producing belt ranges from Middle Egypt up to the Delta, while the Western delta is also known for high quality sheep.¹⁰ Despite the productivity possibilities historically afforded by the Nile, Egypt is the greatest importer of wheat in the world (9.8 million tonnes in 2011). In contrast, it's greatest export is in citrus fruits (over a million tonnes of oranges in 2011), the 4th biggest exporter of this crop globally. The major cash crops grown are cotton and sugar cane.¹¹

C. Economic, agricultural, and rural development processes

9. Since independence, the Egyptian economy and guiding economic policies have evolved from import substitution and nationalisation in the 1950s and 1960s, to trade liberalization in the 1970s and early 1980s.¹² Egypt suffered a sovereign debt crisis in the 1980s, which was partly forgiven in 1991, and followed with economic privatization, liberalization and deregulation.¹³
10. As of 2014, Egypt ranks 7th in the size of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Middle East region,¹⁴ and has been classified a lower middle income country since 1995.¹⁵ **Economic growth** had been strong before the onset of the Arab spring in 2011; average GDP growth between 2005 and 2010 was 5.9 per cent, but precipitated to 1.8 per cent in 2011. Since 2012, GDP has been growing at a reduced average of 2.2 per cent.¹⁶ Growth is mainly driven by the manufacturing and tourism sectors,¹⁷ with agriculture representing a modest 14.5 per cent of GDP in 2014. Nonetheless growth in agriculture is far more stable than in the industry

⁵ Khalifa, E. (n.d.): 'Safe wastewater use in agriculture in Egypt: Case Study'

⁶ GoE (2014): 'Water Scarcity in Egypt: The Urgent Need for Regional Cooperation among the Nile Basin Countries', Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, February 2014

⁷ World Bank Development Indicators 2016

⁸ World Bank Development Indicators 2016

⁹ El-Nahrawy, E. (2011) 'Country Pasture/Forage Resource Profiles: Egypt', FAO

¹⁰ El-Nahrawy, E. (2011) 'Country Pasture/Forage Resource Profiles: Egypt', FAO

¹¹ FAOSTAT database 2016

¹² State Information Service (2016) 'Overview on the modern history of Egyptian economy', <http://www.sis.gov.eg/En/Templates/Articles/tmpArticles.aspx?CatID=1353#.Vs8Up1Ko2M4>

¹³ Korayem, K. (1997) 'Egypt's Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment (ERSAP)', The Egyptian Center for Economic Studies, Working Paper No. 19

¹⁴ World Bank Development Indicators 2016

¹⁵ World Bank Analytical Classifications, in World Bank Development Indicators 2016

¹⁶ World Bank Development Indicators 2016

¹⁷ AfDB 2015) African Economic Outlook 2015 – Egypt; World Bank (2015) Egypt Economic Monitor – Paving the Way to a Sustained Recovery, Spring 2015, Global Practice for Macroeconomics & Fiscal Management (GMFDR)

or services sectors.¹⁸ While natural resources provided the country with over a quarter of GDP in rents, oil and natural gas rents descended to 10 per cent of GDP in 2014.¹⁹ Other sources of revenue come from agriculture, tourism, the Suez canal, and overseas remittances.²⁰

D. Poverty characteristics

11. Despite strong economic growth in the past, this has not translated to poverty reduction; **poverty has increased substantially**, both proportionally and in absolute numbers. Between 1999 and 2013, the number of Egyptians living under the food poverty line increased from 2.9 per cent to 4.4 per cent, and those living under the lower poverty line increased from 16.7 per cent to 26.3 per cent. Between 1999 to 2009, those living under the upper poverty line increased from 42.6 per cent to 48.9 per cent.²¹ Considering the size of the Egyptian population, the absolute increase in the number of people living under the poverty line is also substantial: those living under the food poverty line increased by over 1.8 million people, to over 3.8 million in 2013. For those living under the upper poverty line, the increase has been nearly by 12 million people, meaning that nearly 41 million Egyptians in 2011 were earning less than 2 US\$ per day.²²
12. Similarly, **poverty is substantially higher in rural areas**, with the proportion of poor people living in rural areas at least double those living in urban areas.²³ Significantly, while both urban and rural poverty have increased since 2005, inequality as expressed in urban and rural Gini coefficients decreased, driven by income reductions of the richer members of society. However, geographical inequality between the four largest cities and the rest of the country is markedly greater than general urban/rural inequality.²⁴ Geographically, the poverty headcount in Upper Egypt was over half the population in 2010, and represented over half the poor of the country.²⁵
13. **Unemployment has been rising** since 2008, to 13.2 per cent of the labour force in 2013. However, for women, the rate is over double the national rate (24.2 per cent) and over two fifths of youth are unemployed (41.7 per cent).²⁶ Despite higher educational attainment, the quality of employment has also been declining. Informal jobs in the private sector, with associated lacks of security in contracts and insurance, have been increasing and affect younger generations.²⁷ This is clear when looking at formal employment of men across time: 54 per cent of 29 year olds were formally employed in 1984, while only 40 per cent of men of the same

¹⁸ between 2005 and 2014, growth in industry and services witnessed peaks of 10.5 and 7.7 per cent, and troughs of 2 and 0.2 per cent respectively. World Bank Development Indicators 2016

¹⁹ World Bank Development Indicators 2016

²⁰ State Information Service (2016) 'Overview on the modern history of Egyptian economy', <http://www.sis.gov.eg/En/Templates/Articles/tmpArticles.aspx?CatID=1353#.Vs8Up1Ko2M4>

²¹ poverty rates reflect the percentage of individuals living in households with consumption expenditure lower than the relevant poverty line. Monetary poverty in Egypt is measured using consumption expenditure data. The value of the food poverty line in 2012/13 was LE 2,570, per person per year (or 1 USD/person/day as of 3 January 2013). The value of the lower poverty line in 2012/13 was LE 3,920 per person per year (or 1.7 USD/person/day as of 3 January 2013). The value of the upper poverty line in 2010/11 was LE 4,002 per person per year (or 1.9 USD/person/day as of 2 January 2011). LE to USD exchange rates based on UN operational exchange rates taken using first available exchange rate in the second year. Source: UNICEF (2014) 'Children in Egypt 2014: Statistical Digest'; <https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php>, accessed 29 February 2016)

²² Absolute number of people living under the national poverty lines was calculated using population data from World Bank Development Indicators 2016 and proportion of people living under the poverty lines from UNICEF (2014) 'Children in Egypt 2014: Statistical Digest'

²³ World Bank Development Indicators 2016

²⁴ Verme, P., B. Milanovic, S. Al-Shawarby, S. El Tawila, M. Gadallah, & E. A. El-Majeed (2014) 'Inside Inequality in the Arab Republic of Egypt: Facts and Perceptions across People, Time, and Space' A World Bank Study, World Bank, Washington DC

²⁵ World Bank 'Egypt: Promoting Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity, a Systematic Country Diagnostic', P151429, Middle East and North Africa Region, World Bank Group

²⁶ World Bank Development Indicators 2016

²⁷ World Bank 'Egypt: Promoting Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity, a Systematic Country Diagnostic', P151429, Middle East and North Africa Region, World Bank Group

age in 2009 were formally employed.²⁸ This has affected job security in agriculture in particular. Between 1998 and 2006, 66 per cent of non-wage agricultural workers remained in the same work, though between 2006 and 2012 this number descended to 37 per cent, driven first by transitions to not working, and second into irregular wage work.²⁹ Furthermore, agricultural employment is disproportionately affected by economic growth cycles by creating and shedding jobs faster, with changes in the sector affecting women's employment far more than men's.³⁰

E. Governance and conflict

14. The primary drivers that led to instability and eventually the Egyptian revolt in 2011 may be debated, but demographics has undeniably played a prominent role. Egypt's population has grown over 378 percent from 1950 to the present with 54 per cent of its population making up the under twenty four demographic. On a municipal level, Cairo is the most populous metropolitan area on the African continent, and one of the most densely populated cities in the world. Furthermore, the population is projected to grow by approximately 50 per cent over the next half century³¹.
15. The demonstrations, which lasted for weeks were due to a ripe population; one that was young, unemployed or underemployed, and disaffected which made them easy to mobilize. While overall unemployment rates were not particularly alarming, there was a concentration of unemployment among college-educated youth. Egypt has a median age of 24 and a government that provides free higher education. About 25 per cent of Egypt's population is college education. Close to 87 per cent of the unemployed in Egypt are between the ages of 15-29, with unemployment among Egyptian college graduates being ten times higher than those who did not go to college.
16. The Arab Spring has been followed by a tumultuous period marked by instability, stagnating growth and per capita incomes, declining job security, and increasing poverty. Former President Morsi, who was elected in June 2012 following 18 months of military rule in the aftermath of the ousting of President Mubarak, failed to introduce a more inclusive political process. Following large and escalating protests calling for him to resign, he was removed from office and an interim administration was appointed in July 2013, followed by the adoption of a new constitution through popular referendum and the election of former Field Marshall Sisi to President in May 2014.³²

F. Land reclamation and other policies

17. Land reclamation has been on the political agenda in Egypt for more than 60 years. The principal purpose of land reclamation is to increase agricultural production and "overcome Egypt's overwhelming unfavourable population-to-land ratio"³³. This is both the official discourse of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the line of reasoning found in much of the literature (e.g. Ibrahim and Ibrahim 2003). Historically, land reclamation has been the government's second greatest agricultural investment , behind irrigation, consuming 30-35 per cent of the

²⁸ World Bank (2014) 'Arab Republic of Egypt – More Jobs, Better Jobs: A Priority for Egypt' Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Department, Middle East and North Africa Region

²⁹ Assaad, R. & C.Krafft (2015) 'The Structure and Evolution of Employment in Egypt: 1998-2012', pg. 27-51, in Assaad, R. & C.Krafft (eds) 'The Egyptian Labor Market in an Era of Revolution', The Economic Research Forum, Oxford: Oxford University Press

³⁰ World Bank (2014) 'Arab Republic of Egypt – More Jobs, Better Jobs: A Priority for Egypt' Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Department, Middle East and North Africa Region

³¹ Daniel LaGraffe 2012, "The Youth Bulge in Egypt: An Intersection of Demographics, Security and the Arab Spring, Journal of Strategic Security, Article 9, page 72-73/

³² World Bank Group 2015, Promoting Poverty reduction and Shared Prosperity, A Systematic Country Diagnostic, page, 4.

³³ Springborg 1979, page 54.

agricultural budget³⁴. Land reclamation in the Egyptian context means converting desert areas to agricultural land and rural settlements. This is done primarily by "adding water" i.e. by extending the water canals from existing agricultural land into the desert, but also by working with the soil, ploughing in manure in order to enhance its fertility and finally by providing the infrastructure for making new villages. Since the early 1990s, the Egyptian government has emphasised desert community development more than just the concept of land reclamation. This implies that the concept of land reclamation is broadened to include planning and development of 'integrated rural communities' in the new lands in order to overcome the problems of unemployment, congestion, and shortages of housing in the "old lands"³⁵. About 60 per cent of the reclaimed land is auctioned to investors in parcels from 10-1000 fd. The remaining 40 per cent are provided with villages and services (a 2-room house to every settler, commercial areas, buildings for mosques, schools, clinics and cooperative facilities). Parcels of 2.05-5 fd are distributed to social groups on concessional basis (payment in 30 years with a 3 year grace and no interest charge). Settlers are selected on the basis of criteria that include poverty, landlessness, unemployment etc.³⁶

18. The Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Programme, which was implemented in the late 1990s heavily affected rural Egypt in the late 1990s. In particular the effects of the 'Owners and Tenants law' of 1992 were severe for large parts of the rural population. This law, called Law 96 of 1992, was effective from 1 October, 1997 after a five-year transition period. The law changed tenure regulations so tenants had to rent land at free market prices, which were ten times as high as the previously fixed prices. Many tenants could not afford the new leases and ended up landless. In order to counter some of the negative effects, the Government's reclamation schemes were opened to this group³⁷.

G. IFAD's position in the Egyptian context and WNRDP

19. For IFAD, the involvement in Egypt is significant - Egypt is the largest NEN borrower (15.8 per cent)³⁸ and seventh largest overall in IFAD.
20. WNRDP was aligned with the IFAD COSOP of April 2002, which set out a new IFAD strategy adapting IFAD operation's to the emerging Government policy context and establish synergy between IFAD specificity and the national planning and implementing framework for rural poverty alleviation. The strategy continued but sharpened focus on the newlands, particularly in providing post settlement social and economic support services to help settlers pursue remunerative agricultural and associated economic activities³⁹. The COSOP noted that IFAD had established a strategic niche in the newlands and had pioneered new and innovative methods of technology generation and transfer and in securing beneficiary involvement in sustaining project benefits.⁴⁰
21. The total targeted population in both the primary and secondary areas were 36 180 households or 228 000 individuals. Specifically the project focused on two target groups. The primary target group comprised some 16 780 small-farm households (approx. 106 000 people), spread over 19 villages in 56000 fd (23,520 ha) in Noubaria reclamation zones of Bustan Extension, 27,810 fd (11,680ha), and

³⁴ USAID Egypt – Land Tenure and Property Rights Profile, page 12.

³⁵ Adriansen H. K. /Geoforum 40,2009, page 665.

³⁶ IFAD 2001, Formulation Report, page 9.

³⁷ Ibid, page 666

³⁸ IFAD 2015, Annual Portfolio Performance Review, Near East, North Europe 2014-2015, Vol. II, page 63.

³⁹ IFAD, Country Strategic Opportunities Paper, 2002.

⁴⁰ The CPE 2005 recommended that IFAD shifts its geographical scope towards the Governorates in the Upper Egypt with higher poverty prevalence and develop and exit strategy for Lower Egypt. Accordingly the COSOP of 2006 stated that the geographical disparities between Upper Egypt and other parts of the country called for a narrower focus of IFAD's programme in Egypt and that IFAD would focus on the Southern Upper Egypt which had the lowest Human Development Index and the highest concentration of rural poor. In the 2012 COSOP focus was on Upper and Middle Egypt but the poorest Governorates of Lower Egypt were again part of the targeting strategy.

Branch 20, 28190 fd (11,840 ha) located on either side of the Cairo – Alexandria Desert Road, about 90 km south of Alexandria. It included both tenants in the "oldlands" that were dispossessed of their statutory tenancies and recently compensated with 1-ha holdings of newly reclaimed desert land or "newlands" (59 per cent); traditional farmers (7 per cent) and graduates (34 per cent). At appraisal only an estimated 50 per cent of the families were in full occupation of their house and land. Women constituted 12 per cent of the graduate settlers and 19 per cent of the displaced settlers.

22. A secondary target group comprised some 19 400 households, that were settled before 1996 on 2-ha holdings of land in the reclaimed desert consisting of unemployed youth (82 per cent) and the remainder displaced small farmers. The secondary project area comprises Bangkar El Sokar, El Hamam, Noubaria and El Bustan zones (see appraisal page iii) of the previous Newlands Agriculture Service project (IFAD support concluded in 2000). Each graduate and smallholder households owned 5 fd, while each displaced famer household had 5.5 fd.
23. The secondary area had been in the process of settlement longer and was therefore in a different stage of productivity and social cohesion from the primary project area. Consequently, the support to the secondary area focused on rural finance, marketing/agribusiness assistance and to a limited extent (5000 HH in West Noubaria) irrigation and water management improvement.
24. An important element of the project strategy was the cultivation of a community spirit in the villages. The project responded to community needs and priorities for education and health and other social services as expressed by their community development associations, also referred to as the "Shorouk method".⁴¹A second element of the project strategy was to assist settlers to improve farming profitability in order to improve food security and alleviate poverty. Thirdly, the project promoted more efficient irrigation practices to both reduce production costs and to conserve increasingly scarce water resources.
25. The programme used a semi-autonomous PMU located in Noubaria City. At the national level the project manager reported through the Deputy Minister for Land Reform to the Minister for Agriculture and Land Reclamation.
26. The project goal was to enhance the livelihoods of the target population through increased and sustainable economic activity and greater social self-reliance. Five specific objectives were identified: a) attainment of social cohesion and a sense of community in the villages; b) reliable and equitable access to the support services essential to economic and social well-being; c) diversified and profitable farming based on more efficient water use; d) establishment of self-sustaining arrangements for the provision of accessible and effective credit services; and e) diversified and strengthened local economy contributing to nationwide economic advancement. The project consisted of three operational components as well as a technical operations component and a management component.
27. Component 1 was on community organisation and development; component 2 aimed at ensuring a small team of specialised staff in the project management unit and the zonal level with support to extension workers in the villages; component 3 focused on marketing with the aim of increasing awareness of and access to market information among the target population; component 4 focused on credit and facilitation and enterprise development; and component 5 was on project management.

⁴¹ The term Shorouk means "sunrise". It is a wholly Egyptian initiative, which offers a new approach to rural development and governance through popular participation at the village level.

Table 1
Planned vs actual costs by component

<i>Components</i>	<i>Planned US\$ million</i>	<i>% of Base costs</i>	<i>Actual US\$ million</i>	<i>% of actual total costs</i>
Community organisation and dev	21.38	42	13 555	26
Technical operation	8.54	17	15 665	30
Market operations support	2.06	4	2 436	4.7
Credit facilitation and enterprise development	16.75	33	13 394	25.7
Project management	2.62	5	7 153	13.7
Total	51.35		52.203	

Source: President's Report and Project Completion Report

28. WNRDP became effective in 2003 and was closed in 2014, four years later than originally foreseen. The PCR reports that the project reached 46.833 households that is 22,000 households more than at design.

II. Evaluation objectives and scope

29. **The objectives of the PPE** are to: (i) assess the results and impact of the WNRDP; (ii) generate findings and recommendations for the design and implementation of ongoing and future operations in Egypt; and (iii) provide a deeper understanding of one of the most significant operations of IFAD within the COSOP period (2000-2015) as an input into the upcoming Egypt CSPE.
30. The **scope** of the PPE has been identified based on the following criteria: (i) areas identified through a desk review – the PPE will review additional evidence and propose a complete list of consolidated ratings; (ii) selected issues of strategic importance for IFAD in Egypt – PPE analysis will feed into the upcoming CSPE and the following COSOP preparation; and (iii) limitations set by the available time and budget – the PPE will have to be selective in focussing on key issues where value can be added, given the limited time and budget.
31. The PPE will use the standard IOE criteria plus selected key issues developed for this particular exercise, as stipulated by the IOE Evaluation Manual.⁴² The following paragraphs provide an overview of the key issues and questions that will be addressed by the PPE. The detailed evaluation questions are included in annex 2.
32. **Relevance:** the PCR has covered aspects of relevance by contextualising and providing a historical perspective of the Government's priorities. The PPE will analyse the extent to which the design enabled a pro-poor focus and whether the scientific understanding underpinning the irrigation activities promoted by the project fostered environmental sustainability.
33. **Effectiveness:** outputs have been reported on extensively. The PPE will therefore focus on establishing clearer links between outputs and intermediary outcomes. The PPE will review the existing evidence base to establish the results achieved by WNRDP and conduct further analysis on which parts of the project have been more effective and how and why project activities have achieved the intended results.

⁴² IFAD 2016, Evaluation Manual, chapter 3.

34. **Efficiency** will be an area of focus, and this is mainly related to issues of programme management. According to the PCR project management costs rose by 246 per cent and there were delays in the release of funding and high staff turn over all of which affected the efficiency of the programme and will deserve further analysis during the PPE to identify what lessons can be learnt.
35. **Impact** is probably the most difficult area to establish but the project has made efforts to document impact through a RIMS baseline and mid-term survey from 2006 and 2009 respectively. In addition, an extended completion survey was conducted in 2014 which fed into two reports - the PCR and an ex-post impact evaluation, issued by Strategy and Knowledge Department of IFAD. The PPE will review the conclusions drawn and review the plausibility of the narrative of the various reports through the evidence provided and additional evidence from the field. It will examine the external validity of the results and investigate the context for the results achieved and the extent to which they can be rolled out in other areas of Egypt. The PPE will not, however, redo the ex-post evaluation.
36. **Sustainability:** Sustainability is rated satisfactory in the Project Completion Report but is mixed. The PPE will provide a good opportunity to revisit some of the project sites and assess whether institutions (e.g. community development associations (CDAs) and water users associations) have been maintained or replicated. Furthermore, the PPE will assess the environmental sustainability of the irrigation activities promoted by the project.
37. **Gender equality and women's empowerment:** Neither the President's Report nor the loan agreement included specific gender targets, although the President's Report noted the importance of "reaching women with extension, training and other services"⁴³. The project's objectives were not explicitly gender sensitive, although two of them centred on social cohesion of communities and equitable access to support services. As a result the community organisation and development component was based on provision of housing, community services, and food security. The technical operations component included support to: "increased number of men and women extension workers", but few components had a specific outreach strategy with the exception of the rural credit component. The PCR did not include a separate section on gender issues and few supervision missions elaborate on gender. Youth is an important theme in WNRDP and will be treated within this criteria from a gender perspective. It will also be considered as part of the targeting strategy. Gender and youth will constitute one of the areas for further investigation in the PPE.
38. **Environment and climate change.** The PCR reports significant environmental impact. It has helped reduce the population pressure on the oldlands; greened the desert; and converted unproductive desert lands to productive agricultural areas. Savings in water through conversion from moveable to fixed sprinklers and drip systems are highlighted. The PPE will analyse the assumptions behind the stated benefits and the plausibility of this narrative through reviewing the data available and evidence from the field.
39. **Innovation and scaling-up:** The analysis of this criteria will be linked to the analysis of impact which will analyse the factors contributing to achievements and the extent to which achievements would be applicable for scaling up in different areas. The President's Report identified the Italian Debt Swap Facility as an innovation. Additionally, the PCR lists the overall approach including linking smallholders to markets, the way drip irrigation was adapted and adopted, and the provision of artificial insemination services as innovations. The PPE will examine whether these approaches were innovative in the Egyptian context and investigate the extent and nature of the scaling up outside the IFAD portfolio by government, private sector and other development partners.

⁴³ IFAD 2002, President's Report, page 3.

40. **Performance of partners:** Both IFAD and Government performance are rated as satisfactory in the PCR. The PPE will look at selected issues which have affected the performance of IFAD and Government partners. For IFAD, the key question will be whether the rating system has provided a reliable base for tracking WNRDP's progress. For Government, the PPE will identify the key factors that led to the delays and resultant rise in management costs.

H. Key issues for further analysis

41. IOE has conducted a preliminary review of the PCR and the available documentation to identify key WNRDP issues which are also of strategic importance for the rest of the Egypt portfolio. These issues include; (i) community organisation and development; (ii) the NRM and water activities and the sustainability of these; (iii) the targeting approach including that of women and youth; (iv) the rural finance component and the reasons for the difficulties in establishing self-sustaining arrangements for the provision of accessible and effective credit service; (v) the efficiency of the project and the reasons for the various delays, high staff turnover and cost overruns.
42. **Community organisation and development:** this component was the largest in the project design and activities focused on the introduction of participatory planning and development processes and the construction of community infrastructure. Specifically, the project approach was to respond to community needs and priorities for education, health and other social services as expressed by their participatory operations through the levying of user fees. Improving living conditions in the project area was necessary to induce settlers to remain in the area and pursue farming and other livelihood activities.⁴⁴ According to the PCR settlements rose from 25 per cent at project start to nearly 100 per cent by the third year. The PPE will investigate how the community organisation and development approach has strengthened the interaction between communities and local groups on the one side and local government and service providers on the other. The PPE will take a sample of stakeholder groups to gain insights into how communities have taken responsibility of social services assets provided by the project.
43. **NRM and water:** The focus of this analysis will be on the scientific understanding underpinning the project's activities and on the economic and ecological sustainability of the claimed water savings.
44. **Targeting.** WNRDP targeted displaced settlers (9976 hh), traditional farmers (4 549 hh) and graduates (21 660 hh) and worked in a primary zone (the last of the new lands zones in this part of Egypt to be completed and settled) and a secondary zone (comprising the zones of the previous IFAD Newlands Agriculture Service Project). While the target group in the primary zone (majority of displaced settlers) would benefit from all project activities the target group in the secondary zone (majority of graduates) would only benefit from rural finance, marketing/agribusiness and to a limited extent irrigation and water. The Project formulation mission noted that each small farmer and family were allocated an undeveloped desert farm of 2.05 fd (1.05ha) while the graduates and unemployed youth allocated 5 fd of land. However, it was observed in the same document that a farm of 2.5 fd alone was insufficient to support average and above average size families and was unlikely to produce a positive cash flow for the first three or four years of development. For this reason poverty alleviation efforts would focus on economic diversification in which as many family members as possible would have the opportunity to participate. The project appraisal went on to state that the nature of the stakeholders identified priorities and most of the project interventions were such that a group and community approach was required thus the majority of the population would inevitably obtain some benefit from interventions.
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Nevertheless, those activities that could readily be focused , such as: extension and demonstration provision, credit supply; training and support for agricultural and enterprise development; and urgency of social infrastructure and services would be targeted preferentially on the poorer as identified through community development activities. The PPE will investigate the extent to which the targeting approach was pro-poor and to what extent a differentiated targeting approach was applied and how that affected uptake among the different groups.

45. **Rural finance:** The credit component in WNRDP has faced problems. Firstly, commercial banks showed no interest in servicing the project area and therefore the Principal Bank for Development and Agriculture Credit (PBDAC) was appointed as an agent bank and a subsidiary agreement was signed in January 2004. The decision to appoint PBDAC was partly based on the already available network of village banks belonging to PBDAC in the project area. Secondly, WNRDP aimed at developing a viable financial system; but up to 2005 this component had consisted only of credit disbursement, without any attempt at institution building. Thirdly, IFAD had not participated in the national policy dialogue on rural finance in Egypt and has not addressed the policy obstacles to sustainable rural finance.⁴⁵ The PPE will further investigate the reasons for the challenges faced with this component.
46. **Efficiency:** The delays in the release of funding, staff turnover and the increase of management costs will have effected project efficiency and deserves further analysis during the PPE.
47. These five issues describe the thematic focus of the PPE and in the report, they will be treated in some depth under the different evaluation criteria.

III. Analytical framework and methodology

48. The methodological approach to providing credible findings through the PPE will focus on establishing plausible causal links between WNRDP interventions and the observed changes. The PPE will use a theory of change for a systematic examination of assumed causal linkages and whether there is sufficient evidence to support these linkages. The PPE will collect and analyse data from different sources, to cross-check, validate and supplement the findings presented in the PCR.
49. The WNRDP's intended **impact pathway** was that the programme would create the assets and institutions at community level which would support job creation and diversification and sustainable livelihoods more generally.
50. The community-level organisations are the key link in the assumed impact pathway. The communities were provided with better extension services, training on financial services, links established between producers and buyers, and increased outreach of rural credit. At household level this would enable increased *incomes* through production changes based on improved use of technology, access to finance, efficient use of water, market linkages, and off farm jobs. The draft theory of change is included in the annex I
51. **Sampling approach:** WNRDP has been implemented in both a primary project area (Branch 20 Tiba Zone, Bustan extension, El-Entelak) and a secondary area (Bustan, El Hamam, El-Rowisat, Sugar Beet, West Noubaria). Ideally, the PPE should cover all the project areas and will at least cover a third of the villages.

A. Data collection methods

52. Careful analysis and triangulation of reported programme achievements will be a key feature of this PPE. Validation of programme results will be done through

⁴⁵ WNRDP MTR 2007; Siebel, HD. 2006: Rural Finance and Credit Technical paper for WNRDP Supervision Mission 2006

bringing in and cross-checking multiple stakeholder perspectives, data sources as well as findings across the evaluation team.

53. Documentation of the WNRDP is extensive. It includes annual project status reports (along with PSR ratings presented in the divisional annual portfolio review), mid-term reviews (MTR), supervision reports, and a project completion report prepared at the end of a project jointly with the government, which also includes a set of ratings (PCR ratings). The Results and Impact Management System (RIMS) includes a menu of indicators used to measure and report on the performance of IFAD projects – at activity, output and impact level. In addition, an ex-post impact evaluation was carried out in December 2014 by the Strategy and Knowledge Department. To the extent possible the evaluation will also make use of Government statistics, external studies and reports where reliable data is available.
54. Additional data will also need to be collected to verify stated causal linkages between activities and outcomes. The following strategies for data collection, including the opportunity to undertake limited fieldwork are proposed:
55. First, an analysis of all relevant IFAD documentation will be the first step in verifying the consistency of findings and availability of data at different levels in the results hierarchy. This will include analysis of the baseline and impact reports for WNRDP that provided the evidence for the PCR, design, and supervision reports, M&E reports, and other studies.
56. Second, secondary data at national, state and local government level, or from businesses or traders, will supplement the above and substantiate indirectly the achievements of the project. Especially at goal and purpose level, national surveys typically provide the means of validation for.
57. Third, key informant interviews will be used to explore a number of issues, including: the existence of additional reports or surveys, exploring the justifications for ratings in PCR or supervisions, and to understand the evidence base for the ratings and judgements given in the various performance reports. Interviews will be conducted with IFAD, Government of Egypt representatives (Governorate, regional level), NGOs and private sector actors involved, beneficiaries and other development partners. As part of the PPE preparation an inventory of such key informants will be prepared. An asset verification form will also be used to collect evidence on the condition of visible assets.
58. The PPE methodology is closely linked with that of the upcoming CSPE. Firstly, it will be possible through the PPE exercise to gain an appreciation of data quality from the various sources identified above, in order to determine the best and most efficient sources for the subsequent CSPE. Where reliable data sources are found, such as national surveys or studies by other development partners, these may be carried across for use in the CSPE. Secondly, a number of PPE questions will also be addressed by the CSPE which allows findings from the PPE to inform the CSPE. In this sense, the PPE will provide a preliminary case study for the CSPE.

IV. Process and timeline

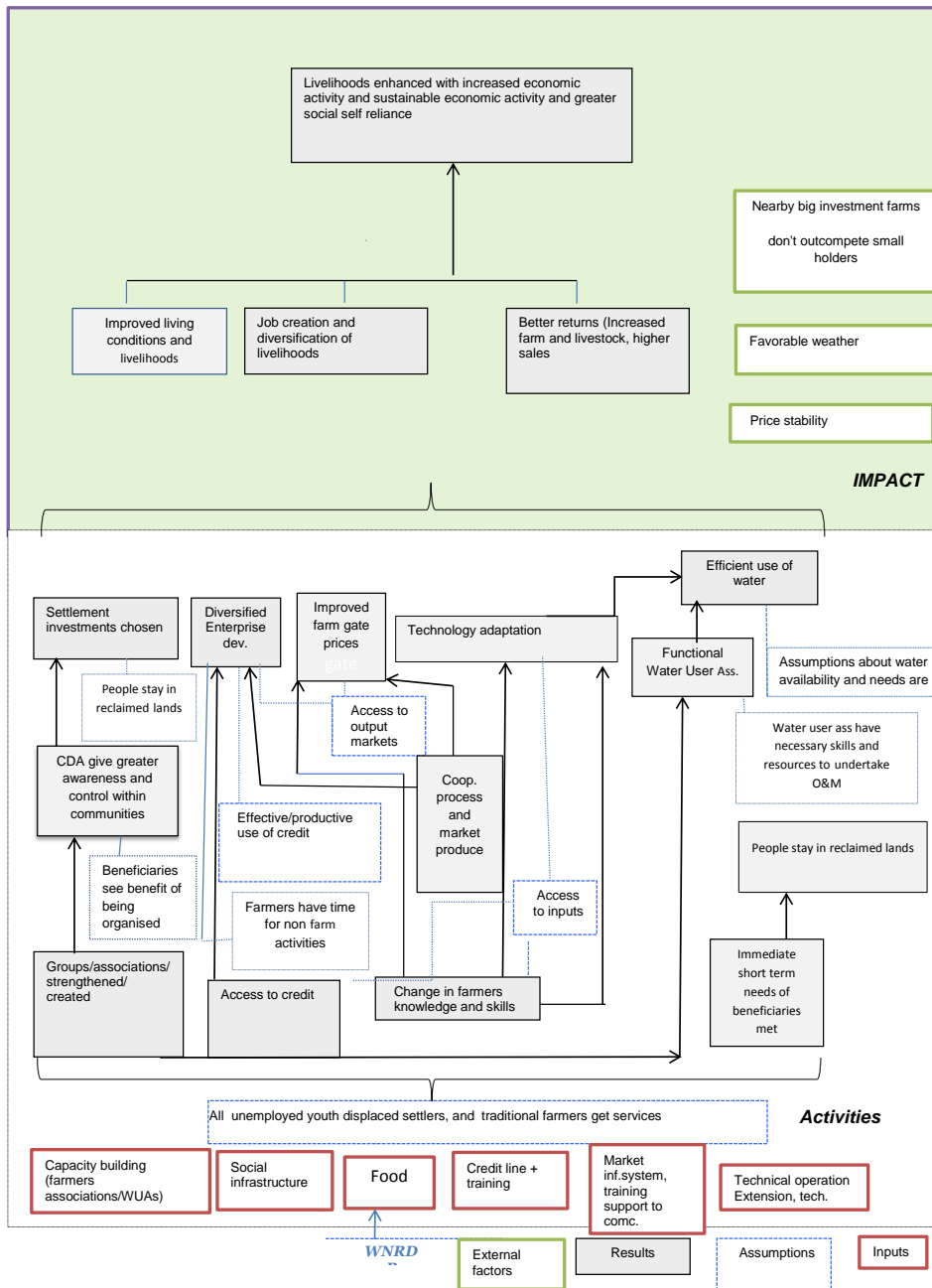
59. Lead Evaluator for this PPE will be Catrina Perch, Evaluation Specialist in IOE. Shaun Ryan is the Evaluation Assistant. IOE has appointed Anne Wessling as consultant. She will cover two of the main areas of focus namely rural finance and efficiency as well as work on several of the evaluation criteria. Prof. Mohamed Nawar, an Egypt-based consultant will focus on the assessment of the community development and targeting approaches including gender and youth. Additionally, William Oliemans will provide some limited technical assistance on irrigation from his home base. The Lead Evaluator will be responsible for, based on the inputs provided by the consultants, the write up of the report. Annex II of the evaluation framework outlines the distribution of tasks among the main team members.

60. The PPE process has been designed in a way to enable cross-over linkages with the ongoing CSPE and to maximise stakeholder participation and learning.
61. **Preparation:** The PPE approach paper, including the evaluation framework and the draft theory of change will be shared with Near East North Africa and Europe Division and Government in March 2016.
62. **Desk review:** The evaluation team will conduct a desk review of the available project documentation as well as relevant studies, surveys or other background information prior to the main country mission in April 2016. Also, the team will prepare the detailed field methodology and start conducting phone interviews with former project staff and other relevant stakeholders during this phase.
63. **Country mission:** The PPE country visit by the Lead Evaluator together with the consultants in April 2016 will include additional field visits for crosschecking and validation. A debriefing will be held with Government authorities and the CPM for Egypt will also attend the discussions.
64. **Comments by NEN and Government:** The draft PPE report will be available for comments by NEN and Government in June 2016.
65. **Communication and dissemination:** The final report will be disseminated among key stakeholders and the evaluation report published by IOE, both online and in print. IFAD Management will prepare a written response on the final evaluation report, which will be included in the published version of the document. The recommendations addressed to IFAD will be followed up in the President's Report on the Implementation Status and Management Actions of Evaluation Recommendations.
66. The IOE team liaises with the government and project authorities to prepare a mission schedule.
67. Table 2

Tentative process and timeline for PPE

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Date</i>
Review of project documentation	March
Main field mission	16-28 April
Debriefing (in country)	28 April
Draft report	7 June
Final Report	1 September

Theory of Change for the West Noubaria Rural Development Project



Annex 2

Evaluation framework

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
Impact	Q1: How robust was the approach to evaluating WNRDP and how consistent are the data measuring impact? How can differences in different data sets be explained?	<u>Project documents:</u> Baseline survey Completion survey Project completion report Project impact assessment Other studies and data, e.g. national statistical reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH Income and Assets; • Human and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Productivity food security • Rural poverty impact
	Q2: How plausible is the narrative on impact in the Project Completion Report and the impact evaluation ? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specifically on HH income and assets; - Agricultural productivity and food security - Human and social capital and 	<u>Project documents:</u> Baseline survey Supervision reports MTR report Completion survey Project completion report Project impact assessment Other studies and data, e.g. national statistical reports Key informant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH Income and Assets; • Human and social capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions and policies (decentralisation , extension) • Community infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Productivity food security

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
	<p>empowerment - Institutions and policies (decentralisation, extension)</p>	<p>interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional government staff; local government staff; selected CDAs; selected groups of beneficiaries).</p> <p>Field Survey: systematic cross checking of selected benefits and results in sample locations.</p>			
Relevance	<p>Q3: How well did WNRDP design align with IFAD and Egypt's Sector Policy and strategies including contextual changes?</p>	<p>This involves assessment of alignment with vision 2017, Poverty Action Plan, the National Water Strategy, the National Environmental Strategy the Strategy of Agricultural Development, and other relevant national documents e.g.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance of design changes (RFS) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment with national and IFAD policies

Annex 2

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
		on finance, land research, extension services; COSOPs and selected IFAD policies (e.g. Rural Finance).			
	Q2: How coherent was the project design strategy (logframe coherence, linkages between the components, financial allocations, management structures)in supporting pro poor and environmental sustainability of the activities?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial allocations to components, M&E, magtm structures 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theory of change component linkages
	Q3:Did the targeting strategy of working in different zones, with three different targeting groups and a flexible range of investments support effective targeting of the poorest communities?	National and regional poverty statistics, national studies, IFAD targeting policy Review of WNRDP documentation; <u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevance of poverty and gender focus and targeting 	

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Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
		Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional staff, selected groups and beneficiaries)			
	Q4: Were the scientific assumptions related to water availability, use and needs correct?	Review of WNRDP documentation; <u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment			Xx

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
		Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional staff)			
Effectiveness					
	Q5: How strong is the evidence for the delivery of benefits claimed in the PCR and other project progress/M&E reports for each of the objectives (social cohesion; access to support services; diversified farming/efficient water use; rural credit/marketing; diversified and strengthened economy) and what contextual factors have affected it?	<p>Estimate from a contribution analysis perspective, drawing on a more theoretical analysis of how and why project activities would achieve intended results.</p> <p><u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Key informant interviews (IFAD;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural credit and Marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of targeting • Effectiveness of access to support services • Effectiveness of CD/social cohesion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming/Water use

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		<p>Governorate and regional staff, selected groups and beneficiaries)</p> <p>Field survey: systematic crosschecking of selected benefits and results in sample locations, PREMIUM project USAID</p>			
	<p>Q6: To what extent can the results be attributed directly to the project?</p>	<p>Analysis would include: Probing the robustness of the available evidence from the project: Testing the likeliness of change happening as a result of IFAD interventions Mapping the available evidence against the Theory of Change and assessing the strengths of the causal linkages</p>			<p>xx</p>

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Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
Efficiency	Q7: What were the consequences of the increased management costs and frequent staff turnover?	Analysis of disbursement data, to establish extent of delays. Case studies, based on interviews with former project staff, inquiring about the consequences increased management costs.	xx		
	Q8: How does the Economic Rate of Return at evaluation compare with that of project design?	Project completion report, statistical information.	xx		
	Q9: What are the loan costs per beneficiary (both at the time of appraisal and at the time of evaluation) and how do they compare to other IFAD-funded operations (or those of other donors) in the same country?	Financial data from other projects, Evaluation reports from other projects in Egypt.	xx		
	Q10: Using project records, what can be	Project accounts, benchmarks from	xx		

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
	said about value for money of the different investments, compared to national or regional benchmarks for unit costs for different resources or for cost versus quantity/quality of outputs?	other projects, government agencies, private sector.			
Sustainability of benefits	Q11: Do project activities benefit from the engagement, participation and ownership of local communities, grass-roots organisations and the rural poor, and are adopted approaches technically viable?	Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional level staff, selected CDAs; other development partners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFS • Enterprises/marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Community institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRM
	Q11: How far have the improvements continued and been replicated by others (such as other donors, private sector, and local governments)?	Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional level staff, selected CDAs; other development partners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFS • Enterprises/marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Community institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRM
	Q12: To what extent are the irrigation	<u>Project documents:</u>			xx

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
	activities promoted by the project economically and environmentally sustainable?	Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional staff, selected groups and beneficiaries)			
	Q 13:What external factors have affected sustainability (e.g. security, political interference)?	Key informant interviews (IFAD, Governorate and regional government staff, local government staff; selected CDAs; other development partners).			xx
Gender equality and women's empowerment	Q14: Only 11 percent of the beneficiaries were women. What are the reasons for	<u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report		xx	

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
and youth	the low reach? What could the project have done differently to improve outreach to women?	<p>Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Working paper for the Corporate level evaluation on gender</p> <p>Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional level staff, former project staff selected CDAs and other groups)</p> <p>Focus group discussions (selected groups of beneficiaries)</p>			
	Q15: What were the project's achievements in terms of promoting gender equality and	<u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report Appraisal Report		xx	

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
	<p>women's empowerment and which mechanisms and interventions were most effective in supporting women and youth? This include assessing whether there are changes : to women's and youth access to resources, assets and services; to women's and youth influence in decision making; in workload distribution among household members in women's health, skills, income and nutritional levels; in gender relations within HH, groups and communities in the project area.</p>	<p>Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Working paper for the Corporate level evaluation on gender</p> <p>Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional level staff, former project staff selected CDAs and other groups)</p> <p>Focus group discussions (selected groups of beneficiaries)</p>			
	<p>Q16: Which mechanisms and interventions were the most effective in youth?</p>	<p><u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review</p>		<p>XX</p>	

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Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
		<p>Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Working paper for the Corporate level evaluation on gender</p> <p>Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional level staff, former project staff selected CDAs and other groups)</p> <p>Focus group discussions (selected groups of beneficiaries)</p>			
	<p>Q17: What percentage of total project costs were invested in gender equality and women's empowerment?</p>	<p>Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional level staff, selected CDAs; other development</p>			<p>xx</p>

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
		partners)			
	Q18: To what extent did the project define and monitor sex-disaggregated results to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment objectives were being met? Was the project implementation structure adequate to support effective implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment goals?	<p><u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Working paper for the Corporate level evaluation on gender Result and Impact Measurement Data</p> <p>Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional level staff, former project staff selected CDAs and other groups)</p> <p>Focus group</p>			xx

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
		discussions (selected groups of beneficiaries)			
Innovation & Scaling up	Q19: What evidence is there that WNDRP was innovative and has been scaled up?	<p>- _____ Project documents: Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Result and Impact Measurement Data</p> <p>Key informant interviews (IFAD; Governorate and regional level staff, former project staff selected CDAs and other groups)</p> <p>Focus group discussions (selected groups</p>	xx		

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
		of beneficiaries)			
	Q20: What are the characteristics of innovations promoted are they consistent with IFAD definition?	IFAD Innovation policy IFAD's operation framework for scaling up	xx		
	Q21: Have grants been used to promote innovations?	Data from IFAD's Grants and Investment Project system	xx		
NRM and CC	Q22: How did the status and access of local communities change (land and water)?	Project documents: Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Result and Impact Measurement Data group discussions with selected beneficiaries in sampled WNRDP locations, discussion with			xx

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Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
		staff at RISE, project staff, governorate and regional staff.			
	Q23: Has the degree of environmental vulnerability changed?	<u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Result and Impact Measurement Data group discussions with selected beneficiaries in sampled WNRDP locations, discussion with staff at RISE, project staff, governorate and regional staff.			xx
	Q24: Are the results environmentally	<u>Project documents:</u>			xx

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	sustainable?	Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Result and Impact Measurement Data group discussions with selected beneficiaries in sampled WNRDP locations, discussion with staff at RISE, project staff, governorate and regional staff.			
	Q25: Has the project respected sound environmental norms?	<u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports			xx

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
		Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Result and Impact Measurement Data group discussions with selected beneficiaries in sampled WNRDP locations, discussion with staff at RISE, project staff, governorate and regional staff.			
	Q26: There are important claims about how the savings of water have led to other benefits (reduced use of pesticides, reduced use of electricity etc.), can these be substantiated?	<u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Result and Impact			xx

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		Measurement Data group discussions with selected beneficiaries in sampled WNRDP locations, discussion with staff at RISE, project staff, governorate and regional staff.			
	Q27: What specific adaptation activities did the initiative (i.e. COSOP or project) contain, if any and what were their effects on the rural poor?	COSOP's group discussions with selected beneficiaries in sampled WNRDP locations, discussion with staff at RISE, project staff, governorate and regional staff.			xx
	Q28: What were the most important factors that have helped the rural poor to restore the natural resources and environment base that (may) have been affected by climate	<u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project			xx

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	change?	Completion Report Project Impact Assessment Result and Impact Measurement Data group discussions with selected beneficiaries in sampled WNRDP locations, discussion with staff at RISE, project staff, governorate and regional staff.			
	Q29: What were the amounts and nature of funds allocated to adaptation to climate change related risks?	Formulation Report Appraisal Report AWPB			xx
Performance of Government	Q30: Did the Gov. ensure that a baseline survey was done in a timely manner and that M&E systems were properly established and functioning?	Baseline survey RIMS surveys and other M&E data Discussions with IFAD staff and former PMU/M&E staff	xx		
	Q31: Were counterpart resources	<u>Project documents:</u>	xx		

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	(funds and staffing) provided in line with the agreement at design?	Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report			
	Q32: Were audit reports done and submitted as needed? Were the flow of funds and procurement procedures suitable for ensuring timely implementation?	<u>Project documents:</u> Formulation Report Appraisal Report Mid-term Review Supervision reports Project Completion Report Discussions with IFAD staff and former PMU/M&E staff	xx		
	Q33: Did Government have the required capacity at all levels to implement the project as per schedule?	Analysis of staffing levels and positions in PMU.	xx		
Performance	Q34: How well were	Review of minutes			xx

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Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
of IFAD	the comments and recommendations of quality enhancement included in design?	of quality enhancement meetings and project design documents.			
	Q35: Did IFAD have a well-functioning self-assessment system? In particular was adequate supervision and implementation support provided?	Review of composition of supervision teams and regularity and quality of supervision reports and recommendations.			xx
	Q36: Did IFAD exercise its developmental and fiduciary responsibilities adequately?	Supervision guidelines Supervision reports Mid-term Review Project Completion Report Discussions with IFAD staff and former PMU/ and government staff	xx		
	Q37: What support did the IFAD country office provide?	Discussions with IFAD staff and former PMU/ and government staff			xx
	Q38: Did IFAD pay attention to further cooperation and	Discussions with IFAD staff and former PMU/ and			xx

Annex 2

Core evaluation criteria	Evaluation question	Data source/data collection method	Ann Wessling (Rural finance)	Mohammed Nawar (CDD, institutions, targeting)	Catrina Perch Lead Evaluator)
	dialogue with UN Rome based agencies?	government staff			