



Countries: Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, Swaziland

Project title: Support to the pre- and post-CAADP compact process for improved agricultural water management

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Signed: Signed:

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Date of signature: Date of signature:

Executive Summary

Africa is a rural continent and agriculture is extremely important in it. For the region as a whole, the agricultural sector accounts for about 60 percent of the total labour force, 20 percent of total merchandise exports and 17 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP). Reliance on irregular and unreliable rainfall for agricultural production is a major constraint on crop productivity.

Overcoming these constraints is one the main goals of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The CAADP provides a common framework for stimulating and guiding national, regional and continental initiatives for enhanced agriculture productivity. In particular, CAADP's Pillar 1 aims to extend the area under sustainable land and water management in Africa. In this context, the Partnership for Agricultural Water in Africa (AgWA), with its purpose to "help achieve increased investment in agricultural water management" critically contributes towards meeting CAADP Pillar 1 objectives.

Within the continent, the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) is a champion of implementation of the CAADP process in its 19 member states. Its role is of key importance considering that many countries in the COMESA region face problems related to water resource scarcity, overexploitation of resources, inappropriate water management, limited supply of fertile land, land degradation, pollution, inappropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides and recurrent droughts. Amongst the COMESA countries, further efforts are needed to support Swaziland and Malawi in completing their national agriculture investment plans and to assist the Sudan and Egypt in the initiation of the CAADP process.

Cognizant of this fact, COMESA has requested FAO's technical support to "assist Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, and Swaziland to foster agricultural water management (AWM) through the effective implementation of the CAADP compact and post-compact process, the refinement of national agricultural water development strategies, and the alignment to national strategies for food security strategies and programmes". The project has the following outputs: (1) Evidence-based analysis and identification of AWM priorities at national level is conducted and national capacity is built in the Sudan in the context of the CAADP-compact process to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable AWM; (2) Evidence-based analysis and identification of AWM priorities at national level is conducted and national capacity is built in Egypt in the context of the CAADP-Compact process to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable AWM; (3) A broad National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) is refined for Swaziland to specifically re-emphasize AWM, detailing out specific programs that will achieve sector goals, objectives and targets as stipulated in the CAADP compacts; (4) Investments projects in agricultural water are defined for Malawi and bankable project documents are prepared to foster the investment flow into high-priority areas, based on the NAIP; (5) Partnerships in Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, and Swaziland fostered around common AWM priorities at national level, including in cooperation with Pillar institutions; (6) increased regional integration, coordination, and partnership between AgWa and COMESA.

The project's sustainability will be ensured by the great commitment of the national governments and the support of a strong coalition of stakeholders, but also by the involvement of donors at all stages of the process and their active participation in all the platforms created by the project. The alignment with the donors' strategies and the development of an agreed upon documents will create conducive environment for the mobilization of financial resources.

Acronyms

AgWA	Partnership for Agricultural Water in Africa
AUC	African Union Commission
AWM	Agriculture Water Management
BIPP	Bankable Investment Project Profile
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
COMESA	Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa
CPF	Country Programming Framework
DREA	Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations
GAFFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GDP	Gross domestic product
HQ	Headquarters
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NMTIPs	National Medium-Term Investment Programmes
NPC	National project Coordinator
NPCA	New Partnership for Africa's Development Planning and Coordination Agency
NRL	Land and Water Division
RAF	Regional Office for Africa
RPC	Regional project Coordinator
SLWM	Sustainable land and water management
SWM	Sustainable water management
TCCT	Technical Cooperation among Countries in Transition
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TSS	Technical Support Service by FAO technical staff
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
WAE	When Actually Employed
WFS	World Food Summit

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND

1.1. General Context

Africa is a rural continent and agriculture is extremely important in it. For the region as a whole, the agricultural sector accounts for about 60 percent of the total labour force, 20 percent of total merchandise exports and 17 percent of GDP. Reliance on irregular and unreliable rainfall for agricultural production is a major constraint on crop productivity and rainfed agriculture is also often unable to permit and regulate high-yield varieties of crops to achieve their full production potential. Unpredictable rainfall and drought represent one of the most important natural triggers for malnutrition and famine. Climate variability has a significant impact on a mostly rainfed agricultural production and represents a major source of risk for the poor and can wipe out development gains and accumulated wealth in developing countries (Dilley et al, 2005). In addition to that, African farmers face formidable ecological constraints, including old and weathered soils, and limited irrigation potential due to limited water storage facilities, lack of conveyance systems, insufficient diffusion of irrigation technologies, insufficient water quality, due to the hydrologic characteristics of African river systems (Bloom and Sachs, 1998; Notenbaert et al., 2010).

Similarly, at subregional level, over 60 percent of the population in COMESA region depends on agriculture for their livelihoods and employment (FAOSTAT, 2006). This is further compounded by the susceptibility of agriculture to climatic variability and other hazards as well as the vulnerability of impoverished and malnourished households to HIV/AIDS, market shocks and prolonged violent conflict. The socio-economic condition in most COMESA countries is characterized by persistent high poverty levels and low food security. Changes in temperature, rainfall and climatic extremes will only add to the stress on agricultural resources in a region where land availability and degradation, food price shocks and population growth are already a major concern.

Vulnerability to adverse climate events can be minimized through sustainable agricultural water management. Sustainable water management (SWM) is considered an imperative for sustainable development and plays a key role in harmonizing the complementary yet historically conflicting goals of production and environment. Thus, one of the most important aspects of SWM is the critical merger of agriculture and environment through twin objectives: i) maintaining long-term productivity of the ecosystem functions (land, water, biodiversity) and ii) increasing productivity (quality, quantity and diversity) of goods and services, particularly safe and healthy food to converge to food security.

Most of the countries in the COMESA region will likely continue to focus on irrigated agriculture to pursue national food self-sufficiency, heavily subsidizing irrigation water thus providing disincentives for a more efficient use of the resource. At the same time, technological options and improved water governance will continue to provide mechanisms for managing water scarcities and alleviate increasing tensions between water users. For some countries in the region it will not be sufficient to apply improved management and technologies of increased water use efficiency, but it will be necessary to also change water allocations and/or seek new ways of improving rainfed agriculture. Opportunities that largely are yet to be explored within rainfed agriculture in the region include the more efficient use of green water (soil moisture). A gradual shift from irrigated agriculture to improved rainfed agriculture may also ease the pressure on surface and groundwater, and reduce conflict potentials.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA) has identified agriculture and sustainable water management as central to achieving

poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa. The NPCA's CAADP provides a common framework for stimulating and guiding national, regional and continental initiatives on enhanced agriculture productivity. In particular, CAADP's Pillar 1 aims to extend the area under sustainable land and water management (SLWM) in Africa.

The CAADP is intended as an ongoing process involving regular updating of strategies and plans, paying particular attention to issues of gender, livelihoods sustainability, climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk management and crisis response. The evidence based and Africa- and country-led CAADP process are recognized as the most appropriate strategic framework for sustainable livelihood development in African countries.

The COMESA is a champion of implementation of the CAADP process. Eleven out of its 19 member states¹ are implementing the CAADP process, of which eight have already signed the CAADP Compact agreement.

The Partnership for Agricultural Water in Africa (AgWA) was formed in response to a "Call for Action" by a meeting of 130 stakeholders in Ouagadougou in March 2007 and was endorsed by the Ministerial Conference on Water for Agriculture and Energy in Africa at Sirte, Libya in December 2008. The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) has also endorsed the implementation of AgWA, in the AMCOW 2011-2013 Workplan. It aims to bring together a range of stakeholders to consolidate, articulate and promote the knowledge required to enhance the impact of investments in the sphere of agricultural water and to promote policy frameworks that will catalyze private and public investments in the sector.

AgWA's goal is "to help African countries to reach and maintain a higher path of economic growth through agriculturally led development that reduces mass poverty, food insecurity and hunger". Its purpose is "to help achieve increased investment in agricultural water management that is socially equitable, financially profitable at the farm level, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable" – so contributing to CAADP Pillar 1 objectives (on more sustainable water and sustainable land management) and achievement of MDG1 (on hunger and poverty reduction). AgWA offers strong prospects for enhanced support to improved agricultural water management in Africa through coordinated technical support to NPCA/CAADP in pre- and post-compact situations, with increasingly strong connections to country-led processes.

1.2. Sectoral Context

1.2.1. Development priorities, FAO Strategic Framework and MDGs

This project aims to contribute to FAO Strategic Objective F - *Sustainable management of land, water, genetic resources and improved responses to global environment challenges to food and agriculture*. In particular, the project will help project countries to improve water productivity and address water scarcity in agriculture, in line with FAO Organization Result F2 – "*Countries address water scarcity in agriculture and strengthen their capacities to improve water productivity of agricultural systems at national and river-basin levels, including transboundary water systems*".

The project will also contribute to the achievement of MDG1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) by improving agricultural productivity which will have an impact on countries' food security. The project aims at protecting water resources from the increased pressures resulting from rapid population growth and adaptation to climate change, which is key to reaching the increasing food security and poverty reduction.

¹ The eight COMESA member states that have signed the CAADP Compact agreement are: Burundi; Ethiopia; Kenya; Malawi; Rwanda; Seychelles; Sudan; and Uganda. The three member states that have not signed, but are implementing the CAADP process are: Democratic Republic of the Congo; Swaziland and Zambia. The eight COMESA member states that have not started the CAADP process are: Comoros; Djibouti; Egypt; Eritrea; Libya; Madagascar; Mauritius; and Zimbabwe.

Improved access to food and the eradication of poverty are also two of the main commitments made during the World Food Summit (WFS), held in Rome in 1996. In addition to this, the project will also contribute to another of the WFS commitments: the optimal allocation and use of public and private investments.

At the national level, the project is also contributing towards countries' efforts to improve food security and develop the agriculture sector by managing natural resources in a sustainable way. In order to illustrate this, below there is a brief description of countries' main policy objectives for the agriculture sector.

Egypt: With the purpose of fostering the development of the agricultural sector the Sustainable Agriculture Development Strategy towards 2030 was developed with the following objectives: (1) Sustainable Use of Agricultural Natural Resources; (2) Improving Agricultural Productivity; (3) Increasing Competitiveness of the Agricultural Products in Local and Foreign Markets; (4) Achieving Higher Rates of Food Security in Strategic Goods; (5) Improving Opportunities for Agricultural Investment; (6) Improving Livelihood of Rural Inhabitants.

Malawi: To deal with agricultural sector challenges, the government is implementing the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (2011-2015) formulated as part of the post CAADP compact process. It has three focus areas: (1) Food Security and Risk Management; (2) Commercial Agriculture, Agro-processing and Market Development; and (3) Sustainable Agricultural Land and Water management.

The Sudan: Like Malawi, the Sudan has also signed the CAADP compact, though it was done more recently (July 2013). The objective of the government is to develop sound agricultural policies to address challenges of food security and nutrition while sustainably developing the countries' land and ground water resources.

Swaziland: The country is guided by the National Development Strategy (NDS) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme (PRSAP), both of which complement the development ideals of the MDGs, such as poverty eradication, improvement of education and health, gender equality and environmental sustainability. Both documents also acknowledge the need for investments in the agricultural sector to improve productivity without damaging the environment, that will ultimately result in improved food security and reduced poverty.

1.2.2. Relations with CPF and UNDAF

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) is a tool used by FAO to define the medium-term response to the assistance needs of member countries in pursuit of national development objectives, within FAO Strategic Framework. On the other hand, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the strategic programme framework for the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). It describes the collective response of the UNCT to the priorities in the national development framework, also in line with the MD/MDG related national priorities. A description of the CPF and UNDAF for project countries is provided:

Egypt: The CPF for Egypt, formulated for the period 2012-2017, focuses in sustaining the use of natural agricultural resources and increasing the productivity per units of both land and water. It proposes increasing water-use efficiency in agriculture via improved field irrigation systems, which is fully in line with these project's objectives. On the other hand, the UNDAF, developed for 2013 – 2017, includes the following priority areas: (1) Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity; (2) Quality Basic Services; (3) Democratic Governance; (4) Food Security and Nutrition; (5) Environment and Natural Resource Management. This project contributes towards priorities 4 and 5, which have a focus on increasing efficiency in agriculture production and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources like land and water.

Malawi: The CPF (2012-2016) identifies sustainable natural resources management as one its focus areas, which is one of the main objectives of this project. As for the UNDAF, also formulated for the period between 2012 and 2016, has the following priority areas: (1) Sustainable And Equitable Economic Growth and Food Security; (2) Basic Social and Protection Services; (3) HIV and AIDS and (4) Good Governance. This project contributes towards priority area 1, which targets at increasing agricultural productivity and building government capacity in irrigation.

The Sudan: The project addresses two of the main priorities identified in the CPF (2012-2016): enhancing productivity, production and competitiveness and the conservation and development of natural resources. The project also complements UNDAF's call for poverty reduction, inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods.

Swaziland: This project goes in line with three of the four main priority areas identified in the country's CPF for 2013-2015, namely: (1) Agricultural support systems and institutional strengthening; (2) Agricultural productivity, market access and competitiveness; and (3) Sustainable management of natural resources. The project will also addresses the problems identified in Swaziland's UNDAF (2011-2015) like the underperformance of subsistence agriculture and the heavy dependency on rain-fed agriculture.

SECTION 2: RATIONALE

2.1. Problems/Issues to be Addressed

Many countries in the COMESA region face problems related to water resource scarcity, overexploitation of resources, inappropriate water management, limited supply of fertile land, land degradation, pollution, inappropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides and recurrent droughts.

Egypt

Agricultural growth in Egypt has been fairly low but relatively stable since 1980, averaging 3.1 percent across the 1980-2009 period. However, the country has yet to meet the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) target of 6 percent annual agricultural GDP growth. The Egyptian government has allocated less than the 10 percent CAADP target to the agricultural sector since 1980. Allocations to the sector reached a peak in 2000 at 6.8 percent, but declined to 3.0 percent in 2006.

The water sector in Egypt is the most important factor for agricultural activities. The use of surface water resources is mostly concentrated around Nile River and underground water resources are used frequently outside this area: shallow and renewable groundwater reservoirs in the Nile valley, deep groundwater in the eastern desert, the western desert and Sinai, which almost non renewable (fossil). Water shortage is the main constraint and a major limiting factor to the implementation of Egypt's economic growth and development plans.

The government's development agenda is presented in its Long-Term Development Vision 2022 within which five-year medium-term plans and annual plans are implemented.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) of Egypt developed a new Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Development towards 2030 (SADS) to respond to recent global and domestic challenges facing Egyptian agriculture. The MALR also pursues Programmes for Agricultural Development that include the national programme for rationalizing and upgrading the efficiency of water use in agriculture.

The Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) has developed a National Water Resources Plan.

In order to meet the wide strategic objective collated in the national strategies, the government developed, among others, the:

- rationalization of water resources use policy;
- protection of agricultural land policy;
- agricultural land maintenance policy;
- agricultural land expansion and settlement policy;
- improving agricultural investment opportunities;
- agricultural financial assistance policy.

The country benefitted from GCP/INT/945/ITA – “Information Products for Decisions on Water Policy and Water Resources Management in the Nile Basin”. The project strengthened the ability of the governments of the Nile Basin states to take informed decisions with regard to water resources policy and management. A number of information products were developed that integrated technical water resources and water use data as well as demographic, socio-economic and environmental data. In line with this project the GCP/INT/969/ITA – “Development of a methodology to monitor water policies” established a water information system on water policies for countries in the Nile basin.

Within the CAADP framework, the country benefitted from TCP/EGY/2905 – “Assistance in the Preparation of a Medium–Term Investment Programme and Formulation of Bankable Projects in Support to the CAADP Implementation” (2004-2005). As a follow-up a National Medium-Term Investment Programme (NMTIP) was formulated and a portfolio of “Bankable Investment Project Profiles” were identified based on the government’s development plans and strategies taken together with the plans of the donor agencies. The four projects developed were: 1) Integrated Water Management for Community Settlement in Farafra Oasis; 2) Saad Armant Irrigation Improvement Project (Beni Suef Governorate); 3) Agricultural Export and Trade Development Project; and 4) Improving Range–Livestock Productivity in North–Western Desert of Egypt.

The country also benefitted in 2008-2009 from the FAO assistance provided through the project TCP/RAF/3116 “Support to policy consultation and actions to boost sustainable use of water and energy resources for agricultural production and livelihood improvement in Africa in the context of climate change” (01 Sep 2008 - 31 Dec 2009). This project led to the preparation of Egypt’s national report, country case study and update on the investment brief on water for agriculture and energy in Africa in the context of climate change. The project raised awareness, promoted networking and partnership building, and enhanced the knowledge on the situation of water and energy resources in Egypt and proposed synergic views of the interlinkages among the climate change-water-energy relations.

Currently, Egypt is one of the countries engaging with the NEPAD Secretariat and expected to formally launch CAADP implementation. The first CAADP roundtable has been held and a focal point has been appointed. The country has not yet signed the CAADP compact. Within this context there is a need to support the national services in the process of evidence-based analysis to tackle in particular, governance, institutional and financial barriers to sustain agricultural water management and formulate a plan to prepare the country’s CAADP compact, involving Ministries, representatives of civil society and private sector.

Malawi

Agriculture in Malawi is the main source of income for most of the population. The sector employs more than 80 percent of the total labour force, contributes over 80 percent to export earnings, and accounts for more than a third of the GDP. Thus, growth in agriculture, particularly in smallholder-based agriculture, is critical to meeting the country’s food security and poverty reduction goals. Malawi’s agricultural sector has experienced moderate growth over the past

30 years with an average annual rate of 4.6 percent. The highest level of growth was seen in the 1990s when the sector grew at an average annual rate of 9.7 percent. However, this growth rate is driven by the two growth spikes in the early 1990s rather than consistently high growth trends. More recently, the agriculture sector has shown promising growth with an average annual rate of 7.9 percent from 2006 to 2009. This rate exceeds the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) target rate of 6 percent. Since 2005, Malawi has met the CAADP target of allocating at least 10 percent of its national budget to agriculture. The country has met and surpassed the target at several points since 1980, most markedly from 1980 to 1984 and from 1986 to 1991.

Food security and poverty alleviation are objectives of the country and are underlined in the vision 2020 and is refined in the National strategy for Sustainable Development. Malawi is yet experiencing remarkable population growth and consequently, needs for more food and goods and, even all the country is endowed with relatively amount of water resources, growing demands and declining trend of water availability per capita are observed. Between 1960-2007, renewable water resources per capita is 1 285 m³/person/year and the projected water resources per capita, after 2015 will be 937 m³/person/year.

The country has a wide legislative and policy framework concerning agriculture and water: the Agricultural and Livestock Development Strategy and Action Plan, the National Irrigation Policy and Development Strategy (2000) developed by the Department of Irrigation (DoI), the Water Policy (1996), the Water Resources Management Policy and Strategy (2000) developed by the Ministry of Water Development (MWD), and the Environmental Management Policy (1996), the Irrigation Act (No. 16 of 2001).

The country benefitted from TCP/MLW/2906 – “Assistance in the Preparation of a Medium–Term Investment Programme and Formulation of Bankable Projects in Support to the CAADP Implementation” (2004-2005). This TCP resulted in the formulation of the following projects: (1) Agricultural Technology Development and Dissemination; (2) Commercialization of High–Value Crops; (3) Integrated Water Management and Rural Agricultural Credit; (4) Livestock and Fishery Development; (5) Agricultural Technology Development and Dissemination. Up to date, these projects have not been implemented.

Malawi launched the CAADP Roundtable process in 2007 as part of its preparations for Malawi's Agricultural Development Plan (ADP). The stocktaking exercises, investment analyses, and stakeholder consultations were carried out during the same year.

As for Egypt, the country also benefitted from the FAO assistance provided through the project TCP/RAF/3116 “Support to policy consultation and actions to boost sustainable use of water and energy resources for agricultural production and livelihood improvement in Africa in the context of climate change” (01 Sep 2008 - 31 Dec 2009). This project lead to the preparation of Malawi’s national report, country case study and update on the investment brief on water for agriculture and energy in Africa in the context of climate change. The project raised awareness, promoted networking and partnership building, and enhanced the knowledge on the situation of water and energy resources in Malawi and proposed synergic views of the interlinkages among the climate change-water-energy relations.

The country signed the CAADP compact on April 19, 2010. The government has detailed an National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) that underwent technical review in September 2010. The investment plan, validated in 2011, identifies a consistent investment gap in sustainable water management (see table).

	Required Resources (mill USD)	Available Local (mill USD)	Available Donor (mill USD)	Financing Gap (mill USD)
2011-12	186.76	6.97	16.92	162.39
2012-13	214.62	12.10	10.31	192.22
2013-14	242.40	11.82	6.17	224.41
2014-15	261.29	10.24	1.17	249.88

The country is currently benefitting from GCP/INT/100/ITA “Support to the Implementation Process of the NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)”. The project aim is to: (1) strengthen the Agriculture Unit of NEPAD and the Department of the Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the AUC in order to provide effective policy and political leadership in advancing the CAADP agenda at national and regional levels; (2) implement CAADP successfully in at least eleven countries (which includes Malawi); and (3) obtain support from development partners for CAADP implementation.

However, despite all the progress made and important initiatives put in place, the policies and legal regulations developed have not achieved the expected results to address the food and poverty issues: development of infrastructures, sustainable and efficient use of water resources and land, empowerment of communities and stakeholders involvement in water management, etc.

Most of the financial gap identified in sustainable water management has not been addressed yet. Many bankable investment projects, including those formulated under previous TCP projects have not been implemented and are now outdated considering changes in the context. To foster the investment flow into high-priority areas outlined in the NAIP, and within the post-compact process which would also include the update of investment plan, there is a need for improved evidence-based analysis for urgent interventions. Bankable projects need to be updated and prioritized to facilitate the scheduling of investments. The national services have insufficient technical capacity to perform these tasks.

The Sudan

Though erratic from year to year throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the Sudan's agricultural growth rates reached higher decade averages during these time periods than they do with the far more consistent growth seen in the 2000s. At an average annual growth rate of 6.2 percent in the 1980s and 4.8 percent in the 1990s, agricultural growth has since fallen to 2.6 percent in the 2000s. Except for brief periods in the 1980s and 1990s, agricultural growth has failed to meet the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) target of 6 percent growth for more than a few years at a time. The 2009 growth rate stood at 4.3 percent.

The available data shows that the country has been increasing its allocation to the sector. Agriculture's share in total expenditures equaled 7.0 percent in 2007, up from 1.7 percent in 2002. This share is not above the CAADP target of 10 percent, but is higher than many of its neighbors' spending shares in the COMESA region.

In spite of existing relative substantial land and water resources, the Sudan is handicapped by succession of floods and droughts. Management of extreme events in the Sudan is currently more structural aspect than conjuncture event. Given that, mobilization of water resources and irrigation infrastructures, water saving, capacity building and empowerment of stakeholders as well as institutions emerge as pillars for the agricultural water sector with high potential for improvement.

The Sudan is focusing its development agenda on five key results areas, outlined in the Government of National Unity's Five-Year Plan. There is a strong water development component in agriculture programmes since in the Sudan agriculture is irrigation-orientated. The development plans for the irrigation sector include the rehabilitation of the existing irrigation schemes, a shift of emphasis towards the development of small scale irrigation schemes, and phased development and vertical expansion.

The country benefitted from TCP/SUD/2909 – “Assistance in the Preparation of a Medium–Term Investment Programme and Formulation of Bankable Projects in Support to the CAADP Implementation” (2004-2005). This TCP resulted in the formulation of the following projects: (1) Smallholder Water–Harvesting & Productivity Enhancement; (2) Integrated Traditional Farming & Pastoralism; (3) Agricultural Marketing and Rural Infrastructure Development; (4) Institutional Capacity Building. Up to date, these projects have not been implemented.

As for Egypt and Malawi, the country benefitted in 2008-2009 from the FAO assistance provided through the project TCP/RAF/3116 “Support to policy consultation and actions to boost sustainable use of water and energy resources for agricultural production and livelihood improvement in Africa in the context of climate change” (01 Sep 2008 - 31 Dec 2009). This led to the preparation of the Sudan's national report, country case study and update on the investment brief on water for agriculture and energy in Africa in the context of climate change. The project raised awareness, promoted networking and partnership building, and enhanced the knowledge on the situation of water and energy resources in the Sudan and proposed synergic views of the interlinkages among the climate change-water-energy relations.

The country initiated the CAADP-compact process in 2008 with the appointment of country focal points that culminated with the signature of the Sudan National CAADP Compact during a high level meeting held on the 30th July 2013, in the capital city Khartoum that gathered 32 African countries.

There is, however, a need to support national capacity in the context of CAADP-compact process for evidence-based analysis to tackle in particular, governance, institutional and financial barriers to sustain agricultural water management and formulate a plan to prepare the country's CAADP compact, involving ministries, representatives of civil society and private sector.

Swaziland

The growth of the agricultural sector in Swaziland has been characterized by high fluctuation and low decade averages. The highest average annual growth was seen in the 1980s at 2.6 percent. Sectoral growth slowed in the 1990s-with an average annual growth rate of 0.47 percent. With a few exceptions, Swaziland has failed to reach the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) target growth rate of 6 percent. In 2007, Swaziland invested 3.7 percent of its total government budget in agriculture, down from 6.0 percent in 2005. Both years' spending shares fell below the CAADP targeted investment share of 10 percent for agriculture. Agriculture is boosted by the economy which is strongly export oriented. The farm sector is responsible of almost third part of the GDP generated by exports (sugar cane, cotton, maize, tobacco, rice, citrus fruits, pineapples and livestock).

Irrigation and water sector are the main factor of production of sugar, cotton, citrus and pineapples, while on the major other part of Swaziland, the agriculture is overwhelmingly geared to rainfed smallholders farming. Public and Private partnership could be reinforced mainly from cash crops and Sugar or cotton companies initiatives. A major constraint for the development of smallholders' income is water resources availability and irrigation. Nevertheless, as Swaziland is a well-watered country traversed by five major rivers and water resources are available, their use on economic sectors and in particular in agriculture, remain low according to the resources that leave the country. Swaziland experienced water shortages despite availability of water resources.

In the framework of the 25 year National Development Strategy, Swaziland approved the Comprehensive Agriculture Sector Policy and drafted the National Irrigation Policy and

Strategy. However, the overall management of water resources still takes place on an ad hoc basis through several uncoordinated pieces of legislation, spread among a number of Ministries as well as other institutions outside the government. As a first response to this, the Water Act of 2003 has pronounced policy nuances that address important allocative, regulatory and institutional issues, all of which have relevance to the irrigation sector.

The country benefitted from TCP/SWA/2910 – “Assistance in the Preparation of a Medium–Term Investment Programme and Formulation of Bankable Projects in Support to the CAADP Implementation” (2004-2005). This TCP resulted in the formulation of the following projects: (1) Multipurpose Earth Dams Construction and Rehabilitation Project; (2) Volume III: Promotion of Value–Adding Activities in Agriculture; (3) Volume IV: Community–Based Natural Resources and Land Management; (4) Promotion of Sustainable Feed and Fodder Production and Utilization; (5) Mfumbaneni Hatchery. Up to date, these projects have not been implemented.

The country also benefitted in 2008-2009 from the FAO assistance provided through the project TCP/RAF/3116 “Support to policy consultation and actions to boost sustainable use of water and energy resources for agricultural production and livelihood improvement in Africa in the context of climate change” (01 Sep 2008 - 31 Dec 2009). This led to the preparation of Swaziland’s national report, country case study and update on the investment brief on water for agriculture and energy in Africa in the context of climate change. The project raised awareness, promoted networking and partnership building, and enhanced the knowledge on the situation of water and energy resources in Swaziland and proposed synergic views of the interlinkages among the climate change-water-energy relations.

On March 3-4, 2010, the country held its Roundtable and signed the CAADP country compact. Currently, the government is in the process of drafting a detailed investment plan. In this context there is a need to technically support the national services to integrate in the Plan a comprehensive AWM chapter that details the different programmes, sets clear priorities, identifies activities, costing and implementation mechanisms.

In summary, in all project countries, and despite the various stage of advance in the CAADP process, the national agriculture services have insufficient technical capacity to perform an accurate analysis of the current status and availability of water resources, a profound policy and institutional assessment, and a detailed investigation of the financial resources needed to implement the sustainable management of agricultural water resources. As a consequence, countries experience back-fall and slowdowns in their CAADP compact and post-compact processes and face difficulties in rapidly formulating and implementing a systematic and comprehensive approach to water resources management for agriculture.

The project will therefore fill these technical capacity gaps and assist thereby the countries to foster agricultural water management through the effective implementation of the CAADP compact and post-compact process, the refinement of national agricultural water development strategies, and their alignment with food security policies and programmes. Moreover, the project will promote regional integration, coordination, and partnerships at national and regional level. This will contribute to the medium and long-term planning of policies and programmes aimed at building longer-term resilience to drought and other disasters in the region.

2.2. Stakeholders and Target Beneficiaries

2.2.1. Stakeholders

Counterpart Regional institution and Governments

- COMESA;
- governments of the four beneficiaries countries Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, and Swaziland.

International Community/Multilateral

The list includes the tentatively proposed following organizations who will be associated with the project either through the provision of expertise or invitation to meetings, joint discussions; stock taking exercises, etc.:

- NEPAD;
- AgWA;
- African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW);
- African Development Bank (AfDB);
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB);
- World Bank (WB);
- European Union (EU);
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ);
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCCD).

Non-Government and Civil Society Organizations

Several actors from civil society organizations will be involved throughout the various phases of the project. They will participate in the consultation workshops and policy dialogues at national level. They will also be included in the national task forces that will be formed for project implementation.

In particular, the actors to be involved will belong to the following categories:

- NGOs involved in the conservation and management of water resources as well as in agricultural issues, both national and international (such as WWF and World Vision);
- NGOs involved in awareness raising (such as NGO Gender Coordination Network (Malawi), Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (Malawi), Drylands Coordination Group (the Sudan), Wadi Environmental Science Center (Egypt), Hanns Seidel Foundation (Egypt));
- NGOs and CSOs involved in water resources management, both national, basin and international (such as AFRICARE, CARE International, COOPI, and OXFAM);
- National associations of farmers.

2.2.2. Direct beneficiaries

- Staff from COMESA who will participate in the development of the workplan, with the purpose of building their capacities to ensure that the CAADP process is smoothly implemented in the region;
- COMESA (Senior management/technicians and member countries representatives) and AgWA experts who will be supported in the development of the joint-workplan and regional investment plan;
- Staff from the ministries mentioned below who will be trained in the implementation of the diagnostic tools developed within the CAADP (Pillar 1) framework for the evidence-based analysis of the technical, institutional and financial aspects of AWM in the country.

Egypt: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the Ministry and Minister for Water Resources and Irrigation.

Malawi: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Ministry for Water Development and Irrigation.

The Sudan: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry for Water Resources and Electricity.

Swaziland: Ministry for Agriculture and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy.

2.2.3. Indirect beneficiaries

In the four project countries, the farming and pastoral communities whose livelihood depends on agriculture and on the management of water for agriculture will be ultimately benefited from the project.

The needs of the most vulnerable groups of the national societies (women, youths, poor households, ethnic minorities, etc), which would undoubtedly be positively affected by increased agricultural production – and lower commodity prices – as an outcome of the project, will be adequately addressed, with a particular attention to local communities and traditional leaders. The project will encourage the participation of these vulnerable groups in all consultations planned at national level in order to foster community decision-making and improve their access to communal ecosystem resources.

Furthermore, mainstreaming gender issues in project implementation reflects a fundamental goal for FAO and CAADP. Both, organization and programme, integrate gender considerations in their daily work and in all phases of project management, from its inception to its implementation and evaluation. In particular, FAO assists governments in integrating gender into development policies and programmes, expands training in gender mainstreaming (using tools pioneered by FAO's Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis programme) and supports gender mainstreaming in agriculture and rural development within the "One UN" initiative. The current project will be no exception and will have the highest consideration for gender issues.

2.3. Past and Related Work

The project will build on the results and lessons learned from previous assistance in support of CAADP process including formulation of National Investment Strategies and/or National Investment Profiles at national, subregional and regional level (see list in Annex 3). In fact the review of past/ongoing agriculture development interventions in the country; and the identification of factors of success/failure, best practices, and lessons learnt are integral part of the in-country process for technical evidence-based analysis that the project will support, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP (Pillar 1). This will enable reviewing the outcome of TCP projects in support to CAADP and in particular drawing lessons from those cases which did not result in follow-up funding to finance the Bankable projects which were formulated.

The project will also consider the outcomes of past TCP assistance in terms of policy support, capacity building, and advocacy/increased awareness on the issues related to water management. Moreover, the project will actively integrate the results in terms of policies produced, knowledge on water resources management, and concrete results in the production of the National Investment Strategies and/or National Investment Profiles.

The project will take into account other recent/ongoing projects or activities that have been implemented.

- United States (Department of State, Office of Environmental Policy - OES) funded project in support to Agricultural Water Management (AWM) in the Horn of Africa. This project aims to support agricultural water management through the effective implementation of the CAADP Compact and post-Compact process the refinement of national agricultural water development strategies, and the alignment to national strategies for food security strategies and programmes in Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda;
- IFAD funded project GCP/RAF/472/IFA "Building a Mature Partnership for Scaling up Agricultural Water Management in Africa". The project has the following objectives: (1) help AgWA establish its pan-African secretariat; (2) assist AgWA implement its first-two year operations at the pan-African level along; (3) establish a new strategic partnership in West and Central Africa (WCA); (4) update specific IFAD Result-Based Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes (RB-COSOP) with recommendations for pro-poor water-related

investments that can be supported by IFAD in four African countries; and (5) establish links and implement policy liaison at Pan-African level. The work in Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan and Swaziland will be carried out in coordination with this project.

At the same time, the project will work in the framework of existing COMESA and regional activities and priorities. The project will be developed within the framework of the COMESA agricultural strategy to assure food security through sustainable increase in overall agricultural production. Moreover, the project will contribute to some of the objectives of the COMESA Climate Initiative, launched in January 2007 as an integral part of CAADP, Pillar One, to contribute to the establishment of sustainable landscapes and livelihoods, including adaptation and mitigation to climate change. This Initiative will include promotion of sustainable agriculture and land-use practices, biodiversity conservation, maintenance of environmental services, successful adaptation to climate change, and improvements in rural livelihoods.

SECTION 3: PROJECT FRAMEWORK

3.1. Impact

The project ultimately aims to significantly reduce hunger and poverty in the selected project countries in line with MDG1.

3.2. Outcome and Outputs

Outcome: Improved agricultural water management in Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, and Swaziland

Output 1: Investment profile for the identification of AWM priorities at national level is produced and national capacity is built in the Sudan in the context of the CAADP-Compact process to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable agricultural water management.

Activity 1.1: Assist the Sudan to reach an agreement with development partners on their inputs and involvement in view of ensuring coordination and synergy in support to the CAADP Compact process.

Activity 1.2: Under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry for Water Resources and Electricity in the Sudan, establish a Task Force composed of members from the ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations.

Activity 1.3: In close collaboration with the government officials, formulate a detailed work plan and a strategy for the delivery of the assistance in preparing the country's CAADP Compact, in synergy with relevant Pillar institutions' activities.

Activity 1.4: Support the in-country process for technical evidence-based analysis, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP (Pillar 1) framework, that will lead to: the review of past/ongoing agriculture development interventions in the country; and the identification of factors of success/failure, best practices, and lessons learnt.

Activity 1.5: Support the in-country process for policy and institutional evidence-based analysis, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP (Pillar 1) framework, that will lead to: the assessment of the characteristics, effectiveness, and capacity of the agriculture and water sector institutions; the analysis of the legal and policy framework.

Activity 1.6: Support the in-country process for financial evidence-based analysis that will lead to realistic estimates and assessment of available means of finance from governments, donors and the private sector within short, medium and long-term time frames.

Activity 1.7: Preparation of a comprehensive country investment profile based on: (a) the review of the programme areas to be targeted in the CAADP Compact based on the evidence-based analysis; (b) review of ongoing and pipeline agriculture development projects and programmes; (c) analysis of the adequacy of the investment areas identified in the Compact and ongoing and pipeline projects for achieving the CAADP growth target; and (d) identification of supplementary investment programme areas.

Activity 1.8: Conduct a training on the above “evidence-based analysis tools” for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.

Output 2: Investment profile for the identification of AWM priorities at national level is produced and national capacity is built in Egypt in the context of the CAADP-Compact process to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable agricultural water management.

Activity 2.1: Assist Egypt to reach an agreement with development partners on their inputs and involvement in view of ensuring coordination and synergy in support to the CAADP Compact process.

Activity 2.2: Under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation in Egypt, establish a Task Force composed of members from the ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the Private Sector and civil society organizations.

Activity 2.3: In close collaboration with the government officials, formulate a detailed work plan and a strategy for the delivery of the assistance in preparing the country’s CAADP Compact, in synergy with relevant Pillar institutions' activities.

Activity 2.4: Update the technical, financial and policy and institutional evidence-based analysis, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP (Pillar 1) framework

Activity 2.5: Update the National Investment Brief in order to: (a) review of the programme areas to be targeted in the CAADP Compact based on the evidence-based analysis; (b) review of ongoing and pipeline agriculture development projects and programmes; (c) analysis of the adequacy of the investment areas identified in the Compact and ongoing and pipeline projects for achieving the CAADP growth target; and (d) identification of supplementary investment programme areas. The updated national Investment brief will constitute, in its totality or in part, the AWM section of the CAADP Compact.

Activity 2.6: Conduct a training on the above “evidence-based analysis tools” for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.

Output 3: A broad National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) refined for Swaziland to specifically re-emphasize Agricultural Water Management, detailing out specific programmes that will achieve sector goals, objectives and targets as stipulated in the CAADP Compacts.

Activity 3.1: Establish a country team, in liaison with the national CAADP Task Forces, composed of members from the ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations, with the role to coordinate the in-country post-Compact process related to Agricultural Water Management.

Activity 3.2: Organize a national workshop with all cooperating partners and lead by the national government to detail, taking the moves from the signed CAADP Compact,

key investment areas in Agricultural Water Management and translate them into concrete programme packages to contribute to the attainment of sector goals.

Activity 3.3: Conduct an up to date financial and economic analysis, whenever not available, using the financial diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework with the objective to highlight the financing gap to be filled through the NAIP.

Activity 3.4: Conduct an up to date policy and institutional analysis, whenever not available, using the institutional and policy diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework with the objective to highlight how the NAIP would complement and strengthen the current institutional and policy frameworks.

Activity 3.5: Conduct a training on the above “diagnostic tools” for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.

Activity 3.6: Refine the National Agriculture Investment Plan to integrate a comprehensive Agricultural Water Management chapter that details the different programmes (and, eventually, subprogrammes), sets clear priorities between different programs and also within each programme, identifies activities, details costing in the form of a financing plan with clearly defined financing gap, and describes the implementation mechanisms for the investment plan as a whole and for each programme.

Output 4: Defined investments projects in agricultural water for Malawi and prepared bankable project documents to foster the investment flow into high-priority areas, based on the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), so called Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (2011-2015).

Activity 4.1: Establish a country team, in liaison with the national CAADP Task Forces, composed of members from the ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations, with the role to coordinate the in-country post-Compact process related to Agricultural Water Management.

Activity 4.2: Organize a national workshop with all cooperating partners and lead by the national government to detail key Agricultural Water Management projects, based on the priority areas outlines in the National Agriculture Investment Plan.

Activity 4.3: Using the financial diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework, support the identification of financial and economic indicators, by project, to facilitate the scheduling of investments.

Activity 4.4: Conduct a training on the above “financial diagnostic tools” for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.

Activity 4.5: Formulate bankable investment projects that should include all necessary information (context analysis, project justification, target beneficiaries, technical description of the project’s objectives and implementation, budget, risks, monitoring and evaluation plan) for donors to decide on the allocation of financial flows.

Output 5: Partnerships in Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan and Swaziland fostered around common AWM priorities at national level, including in cooperation with Pillar institutions.

Activity 5.1: Convene a national level policy-dialogue in the Sudan and Egypt to discuss and validate the evidence based analyses with all relevant stakeholders.

Activity 5.2: Convene a national level policy-dialogue in Swaziland to validate the refined National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), particularly focusing on the Agricultural Water Management chapter, with all relevant stakeholders.

Activity 5.3: Promote discussion between decision makers (donor community, governments private sector and NGO) taking into consideration previous commitments and organize two donors' roundtables, one in Malawi and one in Swaziland, to promote external investment to pre-finance agricultural water management projects.

Activity 5.4: Encourage traditional and non-traditional donors, and other relevant bodies in the countries concerned, to strengthen the alignment of their resources with CAADP-AWM priorities and plans, contributing to the securing of commitments by development partners to work with national governments and the private sector to meet the requirements of the regional and national CAADP agenda.

Activity 5.5: Widely disseminate the results of the analysis through the design and publishing of posters, brochures and information materials.

Output 6: Increased regional integration, coordination and partnership between AgWA and COMESA.

Activity 6.1 Convene an AgWA-COMESA roundtable to ensure harmonization between AgWA's activities and COMESA's strategic priorities, in particular around issues related to policy, strategy, lines of interventions.

Activity 6.2 Formulate an agreed-upon AgWA-COMESA workplan, in close collaboration with all regional partners, detailing AgWA's role and procedures to ensure the flexible alignment with the COMESA agricultural priorities and outlining a clear plan of action for future regional support.

3.3. Sustainability

All the activities of the project will focus on the adoption of technically feasible work plans, and strategies and on the development of a set of concrete actions which will lead to substantial economic benefits to the populations – greater economic possibilities in terms of food production, food security, improved water management, sustainable management of water resources – while ensuring social and environmental sustainability. In fact, the participatory process adopted during the implementation of the project will allow all the stakeholders, including the most vulnerable groups of the society, to contribute in the shaping of the strategy documents, the evidence based analyses, and, finally, the NAIP. The process will lead to a clear prioritization of the investment needs identified as a main output of the project in the short, medium and long term, and will be readily integrated in national development and investment strategies in the water and agriculture.

The project's sustainability is also ensured not only by the great commitment of the national governments and the support of a strong coalition of stakeholders, but also by the strong involvement of donors at all stages of the process and their active participation in all the platforms created by the project. The alignment with the donors' strategies and the development of an agreed upon documents will create conducive environment for the mobilization of financial resources. Additionally, the capacity building activities undertaken within the project will set the basis for a solid technical implementation of the various projects within a coherent strategic framework.

On the other hand, the AgWA Secretariat will work to avoid overlaps/duplication in partners' initiatives, ensure the sustainability of their actions, nurture the network of pools of AWM experts and identify among them who should best respond to specific demands from African governments for AWM assistance. Moreover, the AgWA Secretariat will coordinate activities under the five AgWA components, assigning the lead to one or more of the AgWA partners, and will coordinate the different sources of funding of the various activities (e.g. partners' own contribution; recently-created funding facilities such as ICA, AICD, InfraCo, AgDevCo, new

potential funding channels such as the Africa Water Facility and bilateral sources; bilateral donor programmes).

Finally the project will support harmonization between AgWA's activities and COMESA's strategic priorities, in particular around issues related to policy, strategy, lines of interventions and support the formulation of AgWA-COMESA workplan, in close collaboration with all regional partners, detailing AgWA's role and procedures to ensure the flexible alignment with the COMESA agricultural priorities and outlining a clear plan of action for future regional support.

Outcome: <i>Improved agricultural water management in Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, and Swaziland</i>	Follow-up action to ensure sustainability of each Output	Institution responsible for this follow-up action and the resources it will provide (human, physical and financial)	Contribution of each Output to the sustainability of project Outcome
Output 1: <i>Investment profile for the identification of AWM priorities at national level is produced and national capacity is built in the Sudan in the context of the CAADP-compact process</i>	Mobilize resources for funding of priorities	COMESA; Government; AgWA with support from partners and donors	Increased investments in well identified AWM priorities through funding of bankable projects based on a deep analysis of knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable agricultural water management will directly contribute to improved AWM.
Output 2: <i>Investment profile for the identification of AWM priorities at national level is produced and national capacity is built in Egypt in the context of the CAADP-compact process</i>	Mobilize resources for funding of priorities	COMESA; Government; AgWA with support from partners and donors	Same as above.
Output 3: <i>A broad National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) refined for Swaziland to specifically re-emphasize Agricultural Water Management, detailing out specific programs</i>	Mobilize resources for funding of the NAIP	COMESA; Government; AgWA with support from partners and donors	Same as above.
Output 4: <i>Defined investments projects in agricultural water for Malawi and prepared bankable project documents</i>	Mobilize resources for funding of projects	COMESA; Government; AgWA with support from partners and donors	Same as above.
Output 5: <i>Increased regional integration, coordination, and partnership between AgWa and COMESA.</i>	Mobilize resources for funding the joint action plan	COMESA; Governments; AgWA with support from partners and donors	

3.4. Risks and Assumptions

Figure 1: Risk Matrix

Risk	Impact	Probability	Mitigation
1. Insufficient commitment of the national institutions	Inefficient decision-making	Low	Actively involve all the governments in the process and products and strengthen the communication link with FAO, and strongly engage and empower the local farmers' organizations. Commitment will also be enhanced through the strong involvement of donors in the process and products.
2. Insufficient commitment of the private and civil society organizations	Lack of a participatory approach and scarce social impact of the outputs of the project	Low	Promote the dialogue, in the preparation phase, among civil society organizations of different countries and among them and the respective governments
3. Proposed consultation and papers not completed in the estimated time frame	Loss of momentum in key drivers of the process	Low	Encourage multi-stakeholders approach drawing on national authorities as well as private sector, research institution expertise
4. Stable social conditions in the countries deteriorate	Participatory process is compromised	Medium	Assume that governments facing instabilities or social difficulties continue positive direction

SECTION 4: IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Institutional Framework and Coordination

COMESA will be the counterpart institution. COMESA will designate an officer to act as regional project coordinator who will work closely with the FAO team as well as other partners in the overall coordination and the smooth implementation of the planned activities.

A steering committee will be established, chaired by the COMESA regional project coordinator, that will include, at least, one representative of each of the four national governments, the AgWA representative, and the project Lead Technical Officer from NRL. The steering committee will have the overall responsibility for discussing the substantive and technical content and structure of the documents to be produced. The Committee will also supervise the national workshops, training activities, and donors' roundtables, supervise the preparation of the materials presented. The Committee will also ensure the coordination among the activities carried out in the four countries and the other ongoing projects targeting agricultural water management in Africa. The Committee will be responsible to provide the necessary support to

the Governments, under the substantive and technical aspects. All technical products will have to be cleared by the LTO/LTU as per standard procedures.

Each country through the corresponding ministry will be the national counterpart and will appoint a national project coordinator. Throughout the project, a strong participation and commitment of the various ministries involved in water resources and agriculture will be ensured through the establishment of national task forces and country teams and their close cooperation with the Steering Committee and project tasks force.

The Lead Technical Unit of the project will be NRL. The Lead Technical Officer (LTO) of the project will be the water management expert from NRL. RAF and RNE technical officers will participate in the project and provide technical support through field missions and desk work. The NRL Division will be responsible for operating the project. A project task force will be created, lead by the LTO and with participation of FAO officers, consultants and other project staff as per established regulations.

A reporting format and guidelines will be provided to enable countries from all regions to effectively use the diagnostic tools developed within the CAADP framework and prepare, when necessary, standard reports as the basis for acquiring substantive knowledge on agricultural water management, investment needs and priorities, and the legal and institutional frameworks. The draft technical documents, the draft AWM section of the Swaziland National Agriculture Investment Plan, the Malawi Bankable Investment Projects, the Sudan and Egypt Investment Profiles would also be circulated in different discussion fora prior to their presentation at the national workshops and donors roundtables.

4.2. Strategy/Methodology

Taking into account the current status of the CAADP process, the regional and subsectoral perspectives, the current capacity and gaps, the project integrates ongoing CAADP efforts to support African countries' political commitment and donors' involvement towards the achievement of MDG1. It will also serve as a platform for dialogue among all development partners to discuss the solutions that could facilitate the adoption of sustainable AWM.

With its combined analytical, facilitation of dialogue, and institutional strengthening activities, the project will also contribute to AgWA's objectives through the alignment of AWM strategies to national strategies and programmes for food security, agriculture and water; as well as the alignment of development assistance and investments with the priorities of project-countries, ensuring a greater aid effectiveness and harmonization amongst various partners. It is also implicit the need to advocate and harmonize efforts amongst donors, according to country-led process, to mobilize resources in order to overcome barriers of efficient investment on Agricultural Water Management, where AgWA can play a key role in there.

The capacity built in the project-countries will contribute to water and food security through: improved evidence-based analysis for urgent interventions; preparedness by national institutions for medium and long-term planning of policies and programmes aimed at building longer-term resilience to drought and other disasters in the region; as well as the development of a regional knowledge base of AWM best-practices.

The project strategy/methodology includes the support to the country's context, institutional and policy, and financial situation analysis, the training on newly developed diagnostic instruments, the support to the identification of AWM priorities and to their inclusion in the CAADP National Agriculture Investment Plan, the building of capacity for the preparation of bankable investment projects, and the facilitation of investment flows to countries.

Each of the four countries identified will follow a specific and unique approach – despite the diagnostic tools used and the overall vision and methodology are the same – in order to adapt the assistance to the current status reached in the CAADP process as well as the past and ongoing projects supporting the implementation of CAADP in some countries, subject to the level of development of CAADP process at country level.

The project will foster, in all its phases and in all countries, a strong participatory process involving agriculture and water sector stakeholders at national and regional levels.

A series of workshops and roundtables will be organized to ensure the wide involvement and the exhaustive selection of AWM priorities, facilitate a broad information and knowledge sharing among all the stakeholders, and ensure the validation of the project outputs.

- Consultation workshops

Activities 3.2 (Swaziland) and 4.1 (Malawi), will include the preparation of two national consultation workshops (one per country). They will be led by the established country teams, and will count with the participation of other relevant stakeholders to detail key investment areas/projects in Agricultural Water Management and translate them into concrete programme packages to contribute to the attainment of sector goals.

Stakeholder mapping will be conducted to define relevant stakeholders which will include representatives from international organizations and from the civil society, with more emphasis on NGOs and the private sector and, particularly, on those associations which promote the socio-economic advancement of vulnerable groups of the society (women, poor farmers, children) to ensure a broad ownership of the project and an incisive impact at all levels. The participants will be identified on the basis of their involvement in the agricultural and water sectors and will be asked to actively contribute to the workshops through the presentation of sectoral studies (agriculture and water) and through discussions and consultations which will enable a successful dissemination of information and eventually feed into regional/continental synthesis of results to be realized at a later stage of project development.

- In-country Training workshops

Through activities 1.8 (the Sudan), 2.6 (Egypt), 3.5. (Swaziland) and 4.4 (Malawi), the project will organize four training workshops (one per country) on the use of the “evidence-based analysis tools” described above for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the project.

The workshops will be led by the Policy and Economist consultants hired by the project to conduct the trainings, under the technical supervision of the Lead Technical Officer of FAO in collaboration with the Water Development and Management Officers from the Regional Offices of FAO (RAF and RNE) with the support of personnel appointed by the Government.

- National level policy dialogues

Activities 5.1 (Egypt and the Sudan) and 5.2 (Swaziland) will be devoted to the organization of a national level policy dialogue to officially endorse project results such as the refined National Agriculture Investment Plan in Swaziland and the evidence based analyses for Egypt and the Sudan. The workshop will be led by the established country teams, and Policy and Economist consultants, and will count with the participation of other relevant stakeholders.

- Donor’s roundtables

With activity 5.3. (Swaziland and Malawi), two donor’s roundtables will be organized by the country teams and Policy Experts to promote discussion between donor community, governments, the private sector and the NGOs.

- COMESA-AgWA roundtable

Through activity 6.1, the project will organize a roundtable to ensure harmonization between AgWA's activities and COMESA's strategic priorities, in particular around issues related to policy, strategy, lines of interventions.

Throughout the project, a strong participation and commitment of the various ministries involved in water resources and agriculture will be required in order to lead to a successful implementation. This will be ensured by the establishment of national task forces and country teams and their close cooperation with the Steering Committee and project Task Force.

A country-level harmonized results-based monitoring and evaluation framework will be important to achieve, and document progress on the objectives of the project:

Focus	Indicators	Methodology/ Instruments	Responsibility
To assess the quality of the evidence based analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of the analysis in the Egypt and the Sudan Compact process • Incorporation of the analysis in the Swaziland NAIP refinement process • Investments undertaken by donors based on the financial analysis in Malawi • Influence of the analyses in facilitating in depth technical design of specific programmes and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document reviews • Interviews with stakeholders (government) (4 months after project termination) 	Country Task Force
To assess the uptake by donors of the CAADP-AWM priorities and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants from the donor community to policy dialogues, national workshops, and roundtables • Uptake of projects/programmes in AWM by donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with key donors (6 months after project termination) • Document reviews 	Project LTU
To assess the quality of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainees selected according to selection criteria • Perceived trainer effectiveness, breadth and experience of trainers • Duration, frequency of practicum sessions, logistics and organization of workshop, use of adult teaching methodologies, appropriateness of materials • Adequacy of venue (e.g., sufficient space for practice) • Training activities completed according to implementation plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document reviews • Participant reaction forms (after training completion) 	Training team (with Country Task Force and project LTO)
To assess efficacy of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of other professional staff at Ministries trained in the use of the tools by trainees • Application of tools to studies/projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with trainees (6 months after training) • Number of studies/project applying tools 	Training team and project LTU
To assess gender inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of women in training activities • Gendered analysis of water management in the three countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women in training • Document reviews 	Country Task Force

4.3. Government Inputs

COMESA

COMESA Secretariat will appoint a staff as regional project coordinator (RPC) for the entire duration of the project and at no cost to the project. COMESA will also ensure the participation of suitable staff to round tables and other projects activities, as needed.

Countries

Each government will put in place task forces/country groups which will be composed by members from the corresponding ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations.

The counterpart ministry will provide the following resources and support for implementation of the technical assistance for the respective workshop:

- assign a professional staff to be the national project coordinator (NPC) to coordinate national level activities and ensure liaison between FAO and the government for TCP implementation, in order to coordinate and assure efficient implementation and completion of required activities, for the entire duration of the project and at no cost to the project;
- regular support in the implementation and review of the project activities and outputs;
- suitable counterparts for each one of the national consultants to be recruited under the project;
- office space, furniture and facilities including desktop computers, printers, photocopy for all expert consultants;
- administrative support for domestic travel arrangements, clearances for visas and work permits for international consultants (if needed), arrangements for meetings, interviews, data collection, studies, seminars and workshops.

The other concerned Ministries, among others Agriculture, Water Resources, and Environment, will appoint a staff to participate in the national task force.

4.4. FAO Contribution

Personnel services

TCDC/TCCT (Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries/Technical Cooperation among Countries in Transition) Consultants (BL 5544):

- one expert in water management for 60 days in total (TORs in Annex 5);
- one communication consultant for 63 days in total (TORs in Annex 5).

National Consultants (BL 5543):

- Up to eight consultants (two per country, one policy expert and one economist). Details as per Terms of References (Annex 5).

FAO Technical Support Services (TSS) (BL 6120):

A provision is made for a total of 119 days of Technical Support Services (TSS) as follows:

- 73 days (8 days standard tasks + 40 days of specific tasks + 25 days field missions) by the NRL technical officer (Water resource management) as Lead Technical Officer (LTO) for the project;
- 23 days (3 days standard tasks + 8 days of specific tasks + 12 days field mission) by RAF Water Development and Management Officer
- 23 days (3 days standard tasks + 8 days of specific tasks + 12 days field mission) by RNE Water Development and Management Officer (TORs are in Annex 6).

Travel

This budget will cover the international and in-country travels as follows:

- 1 mission of 3 days of the TCDC/TCCT water management expert (BL 5686);
- 4 missions of 25 days in total for the NRL/HQ Technical Officer/LTO (BL 5692);
- 1 mission of 12 days for the RAF Water Development and Management Officer (BL 5692);

- 1 mission of 12 days for the RNE Water Development and Management Officer (BL 5692);
- Internal travels within their respective country of National Consultants (BL 5685);
- International travels of 10 participants (2 participants for each of the four countries and 2 participants from AgWa) to the regional AgWA-COMESA roundtable (BL 5694).

Contracts or letters of agreements (BL 5650)

One contract will be allocated to carry out the preparation and the organization of the AgWA-COMESA roundtable. This will include all the necessary logistical arrangements, organizational and general costs, and the production of workshops' reports (the provision of travel for participants will be budgeted under travel training) (Annex 7).

Equipment (BL 6000) USD8 000

This budget will cover the costs of purchase of:

- 4 laptops to support the on the job training/in-country work of national working groups and consultants as well as specific training events.

Training (BL 5920)

National training (USD88,000):

- 2 Consultation workshops (Malawi and Swaziland);
- 4 training workshops (Egypt, Malawi, Swaziland and the Sudan);
- 3 National level policy dialogues workshops (Egypt, the Sudan and Swaziland);
- 2 donor's roundtables (Malawi and Swaziland) (see details in Annex 8).

General operating expenses (GOE) (BL 6300)

To cover miscellaneous expenses related to the implementation of the project at field level.

Project support costs (PSC) (BL 6118)

To cover administrative-related expenses related to the implementation of the project at FAO headquarters, in line with standard provisions.

SECTION 5: OVERSIGHT, MONITORING, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND REPORTING

5.1. Monitoring and Knowledge Sharing

Monitoring of project process and implementation will be the primary responsibility of the RPC and the LTO of NRL who will supervise all activities related to the project in liaison with the FAO regional/subregional/national offices and concerned Governments and stakeholders.

Furthermore, the concerned institutions in each country will play a critical role in the monitoring of the project, particularly regarding indicators such as the degree of participation of national actors in consultations, the number of communication and meetings held, the timeliness in workplan implementation.

5.2. Reporting Schedule

All experts (consultants and FAO staff) will prepare mission reports whenever they undertake travel related to project activities. In addition, the RPC will submit quarterly progress report highlighting major outputs achieved; constraints faced and planned activities for the next quarter.

Towards the end of project implementation, the RPC will prepare a draft project terminal statement highlighting project achievements and recommendations for follow-up actions, to be finalized by the FAO LTU technical officer from NRL in accordance with FAO procedures.

PROJECT BUDGET

(FAO Contribution in USD)

Countries: Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, Swaziland

Project title: Support to the pre- and post-CAADP compact process for improved agricultural water management

Comp.	Component Description	Sub Comps.	Main Comp.
5013	Consultants		194 505
5543	Consultants - National	165 600	
5544	Consultants - TCDC/TCCT	28 905	
5014	Contracts		8 000
5650	Contracts Budget	8 000	
5021	Travel		69 250
5685	Consultants - National	16 000	
5686	Consultants - TCDC/TCCT	3 250	
5694	Travel - Training	20 000	
5692	Travel TSS	30 000	
5023	Training		88 000
5920	Training Budget	88 000	
5025	Non Expendable Equipment		8 000
6100	Non Expendable Equipment Budget	8 000	
5027	Technical Support Services		68 921
6111	Report Costs	2 400	
6120	Honorarium TSS	66 521	
5028	General Operating Expenses		19 399
6300	General Operating Expenses Budget	19 399	
5029	Support Cost		31 925
6118	Direct Operating Costs	31 925	
	Grand Total		488 000

ANNEX 2: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

	Design Summary	Indicators/Targets	Data sources	Assumptions
OUTCOME	<i>Improved agricultural water management in Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, and Swaziland</i>			
OUTPUT 1	<i>Investment profile for the identification of AWM priorities at national level is produced and national capacity is built in the Sudan in the context of the CAADP-compact process to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable agricultural water management.</i>	<i>Investment profile for Sudan produced Training workshop implemented</i>	<i>The investment profile available Training records available</i>	<i>Availability of data Trained officers able to carry out functions</i>
ACTIVITY 1.1.	Assist the Sudan to reach an agreement with development partners on their inputs and involvement in view of ensuring coordination and synergy in support to the CAADP Compact process.	Signed agreements between the Sudan and development partners	The signed agreements available	Willingness of donors A shared view is reached Agreements are actually implemented
ACTIVITY 1.2.	Under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry for Water Resources and Electricity in the Sudan, establish a Task Force composed of members from the ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations.	National Task Force established	Task Force agreement	Commitment of task force members
ACTIVITY 1.3.	In close collaboration with the government officials, formulate a detailed work plan and a strategy for the delivery of the assistance in preparing the country's CAADP compact, in synergy with relevant Pillar institutions' activities.	Work plan and strategy for the preparation of the CAADP compact produced	Work plan and strategy available	Commitment of government officials
ACTIVITY 1.4.	Support the in-country process for technical evidence-based analysis, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP (Pillar 1) framework, that will lead to: the review of past/ongoing agriculture development interventions in the country; and the identification of factors of success/failure, best practices, and lessons learnt.	Diagnostic tool applied for technical analysis	Diagnostic tool application report available	Availability of data

ACTIVITY 1.5.	Support the in-country process for policy and institutional evidence-based analysis, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP (Pillar 1) framework, that will lead to: the assessment of the characteristics, effectiveness, and capacity of the agriculture and water sector institutions; the analysis of the legal and policy framework.	Diagnostic tool applied for policy and institutional analysis	Diagnostic tool application report available	Availability of data
ACTIVITY 1.6.	Support the in-country process for financial evidence-based analysis, that will lead to realistic estimates and assessment of available means of finance from governments, donors and the private sector within short, medium and long-term time frames.	Financial analysis conducted	Financial analysis report available	Availability of data
ACTIVITY 1.7.	Preparation of a comprehensive country investment profile	Investment profile produced	Investment profile available	Availability of data Document is easily accessible
ACTIVITY 1.8.	Conduct a training on the above “evidence-based analysis tools” for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.	Training conducted	Training records available	Commitment of trainees Trained officers able to carry out functions
OUTPUT 2	<i>Investment profile for the identification of AWM priorities at national level is produced and national capacity is built in Egypt in the context of the CAADP-Compact process to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable agricultural water management.</i>	<i>Investment profile for Egypt produced Training workshop implemented</i>	<i>The investment profile available Training records available</i>	<i>Availability of data Trained officers able to carry out functions Document is easily accessible</i>
ACTIVITY 2.1.	Assist Egypt to reach an agreement with development partners on their inputs and involvement in view of ensuring coordination and synergy in support to the CAADP Compact process.	Signed agreements between Egypt and development partners	The signed agreements available	Willingness of donors A shared view is reached Agreements are actually implemented
ACTIVITY 2.2.	Under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation in Egypt, establish a Task Force composed of members from the ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations.	National Task Force established	Task Force agreement	Commitment of task force members

ACTIVITY 2.3.	In close collaboration with the government officials, formulate a detailed work plan and a strategy for the delivery of the assistance in preparing the country's CAADP compact, in synergy with relevant Pillar institutions' activities.	Work plan and strategy for the preparation of the CAADP Compact produced	Work plan and strategy available	Commitment of government officials
ACTIVITY 2.4.	Update the technical, financial and policy and institutional evidence-based analysis, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP (Pillar 1) framework	Diagnostic tool applied for technical, financial and policy and institutional analysis	Diagnostic tool application report available	Availability of data
ACTIVITY 2.5.	Update the National Investment Brief	Investment profile updated	Updated investment profile available	Availability of data Document is easily accessible
ACTIVITY 2.6.	Conduct a training on the above "evidence-based analysis tools" for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.	Training conducted	Training records available	Commitment of trainees Trained officers able to carry out functions
OUTPUT 3	<i>A broad National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) refined for Swaziland to specifically re-emphasize Agricultural Water Management, detailing out specific programs that will achieve sector goals, objectives and targets as stipulated in the CAADP Compacts.</i>	<i>The National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) is refined</i>	<i>Refined NAIP available</i>	<i>Availability of data Document is easily accessible</i>
ACTIVITY 3.1.	Establish a country team, in liaison with the national CAADP Task Forces, composed of members from the ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations, with the role to coordinate the in-country post-Compact process related to Agricultural Water Management.	Country team established	Country team agreement	Commitment of country team members
ACTIVITY 3.2.	Organize a national workshop with all cooperating partners and lead by the national government to detail, taking the moves from the signed CAADP Compact, key investment areas in AWM and translate them into concrete programme packages.	National Workshop conducted	National Workshop records available	Commitment of partners
ACTIVITY 3.3.	Conduct an up to date financial and economic analysis, whenever not available, using the financial diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework with the objective to highlight the financing gap to be filled through the NAIP.	Diagnostic tool applied for financial and economic	Diagnostic tool application report available	Availability of data

		analysis		
ACTIVITY 3.4.	Conduct an up to date policy and institutional analysis, whenever not available, using the institutional and policy diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework with the objective to highlight how the NAIP would complement and strengthen the current institutional and policy frameworks.	Diagnostic tool applied for policy and institutional analysis	Diagnostic tool application report available	Availability of data
ACTIVITY 3.5.	Conduct a training on the above “diagnostic tools” for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.	Training conducted	Training records available	Commitment of trainees Trained officers able to carry out functions
ACTIVITY 3.6.	Refine the National Agriculture Investment Plan to integrate a comprehensive Agricultural Water Management.	National Agriculture Investment Plan refined	Refined National Agriculture Investment Plan available	Availability of data Document is easily accessible
OUTPUT 4	<i>Defined investment projects in agricultural water for Malawi and prepared bankable project documents to foster the investment flow into high-priority areas, based on the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), so called Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (2011-2015)</i>	<i>Bankable project documents prepared</i>	<i>Bankable project documents available</i>	<i>Investment projects are implemented</i>
ACTIVITY 4.1.	Establish a country team, in liaison with the national CAADP Task Forces, composed of members from the ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations, with the role to coordinate the in-country post-Compact process related to Agricultural Water Management.	Country team established	Country team agreement	Commitment of country team members
ACTIVITY 4.2.	Organize a national workshop with all cooperating partners and lead by the national government to detail key Agricultural Water Management projects, based on the priority areas outlines in the National Agriculture Investment Plan.	National workshop conducted	National Workshop records available	Commitment of partners
ACTIVITY 4.3.	Using the financial diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework, support the identification of financial and economic indicators, by project, to facilitate the scheduling of investments.	Diagnostic tool applied for financial analysis	Diagnostic tool application report available	Availability of data
ACTIVITY 4.4.	Conduct a training on the above “financial diagnostic tools” for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.	Training conducted	Training records available	Commitment of trainees Trained officers able to carry out functions

ACTIVITY 4.5.	Formulate bankable investment projects that should include all necessary information for donors to decide on the allocation of financial flows.	Bankable project documents prepared	Bankable project documents available	Investment projects are implemented
OUTPUT 5	<i>Partnerships in Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, and Swaziland fostered around common AWM priorities at national level, including in cooperation with Pillar institutions.</i>	<i>Partnership agreements signed</i>	<i>Signed partnership agreements available</i>	<i>Commitment of partners</i>
ACTIVITY 5.1.	Convene a national level policy-dialogue in the Sudan and Egypt to discuss and validate the evidence based analyses with all relevant stakeholders.	National level policy-dialogue conducted in the Sudan and Egypt	Policy-dialogue records available	Commitment of stakeholders
ACTIVITY 5.2.	Convene a national level policy-dialogue in Swaziland to validate the refined National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), particularly focusing on the AWM chapter, with all relevant stakeholders.	National level policy-dialogue conducted in Swaziland	Policy-dialogue records available	Commitment of stakeholders
ACTIVITY 5.3.	Promote discussion between decision makers (donor community, governments private sector and NGO) taking into consideration previous commitments and organize two donors' roundtables, one in Malawi and one in Swaziland, to promote external investment to pre-finance agricultural water management projects.	Meetings are held with decision makers	Meeting Minutes	Commitment and participation of decision makers
ACTIVITY 5.4.	Encourage traditional and non-traditional donors, and other relevant bodies in the countries concerned, to strengthen the alignment of their resources with CAADP-AWM priorities and plans, contributing to the securing of commitments by development partners to work with national governments and the private sector to meet the requirements of the regional and national CAADP agenda.	Meetings are held with donors	Meeting Minutes	Commitment of donors
ACTIVITY 5.5.	Widely disseminate the results of the analysis through the design and publishing of posters, brochures and information materials.	Information materials produced	Information materials published	Information materials reach the targeted groups

OUTPUT 6	<i>Increased regional integration, coordination and partnership between AgWa and COMESA.</i>	AgWA's activities within COMESA increase	Signed collaboration agreements between AgWA and COMESA	Commitment and interest of COMESA in working together with AgWA
ACTIVITY 6.1.	Convene an AgWA-COMESA roundtable to ensure harmonization between AgWA's activities and COMESA's strategic priorities, in particular around issues related to policy, strategy, lines of interventions.	AgWA-COMESA Roundtable conducted	AgWA-COMESA Roundtable records available	Commitment of participants
ACTIVITY 6.2.	Formulate an agreed-upon AgWA-COMESA work plan, in close collaboration with all regional partners, detailing AgWA's role and procedures to ensure the flexible alignment with the COMESA agricultural priorities and outlining a clear plan of action for future regional support.	AgWA-COMESA work plan formulated	AgWA-COMESA work plan available	AgWA-COMESA work plan is actually implemented

ANNEX 3: WORK PLAN

1 October 2013

	Year 1												Year 2							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Output 1:	Evidence-based analysis and identification of AWM priorities at national level is conducted and national capacity is built in the Sudan in the context of the CAADP-compact process to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable agricultural water management.																			
Activity 1.1:			■	■	■															
Activity 1.2:	■	■																		
Activity 1.3:			■	■	■															
Activity 1.4:						■	■	■												
Activity 1.5:						■	■	■												
Activity 1.6:						■	■	■												
Activity 1.7:									■	■	■									
Activity 1.8:												■	■							
Output 2:	Evidence-based analysis and identification of AWM priorities at national level is conducted and national capacity is built in Egypt in the context of the CAADP-compact process to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable agricultural water management.																			
Activity 2.1:			■	■	■															
Activity 2.2:	■	■																		
Activity 2.3:			■	■	■															
Activity 2.4:						■	■	■												
Activity 2.5:						■	■	■												
Activity 2.6:									■	■	■									

Output 3:	A broad National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) refined for Swaziland to specifically re-emphasize Agricultural Water Management, detailing out specific programs that will achieve sector goals, objectives and targets as stipulated in the CAADP Compacts.																		
Activity 3.1:	■	■	■																
Activity 3.2:				■	■														
Activity 3.3:						■	■	■											
Activity 3.4:						■	■	■											
Activity 3.5:									■										
Activity 3.6:									■	■	■								
Output 4:	Defined investments projects in agricultural water for Malawi and prepared bankable project documents to foster the investment flow into high-priority areas, based on the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).																		
Activity 4.1:	■	■	■																
Activity 4.2:				■	■	■													
Activity 4.3:							■	■	■										
Activity 4.4:										■									
Activity 4.5:										■	■	■	■	■					
Output 5:	Partnerships in Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan and Swaziland fostered around common AWM priorities at national level, including in cooperation with Pillar institutions.																		
Activity 5.1:																■	■	■	
Activity 5.2:																■	■	■	
Activity 5.3:																		■	■
Activity 5.4:																		■	■
Activity 5.5:																■	■	■	■
Output 6:	Increased regional integration, coordination and partnership between AgWa and COMESA.																		
Activity 6.1:	■	■	■																
Activity 6.2:				■	■	■													

ANNEX 4

Concluded and Ongoing Related TCP Projects

EGYPT

- TCP/EGY/8924+2802 - Water Control Component of the SPFS
- TCP/EGY/2905 - Assistance in the Preparation of a Medium–Term Investment Programme and Formulation of Bankable Projects in Support to the CAADP Implementation
- TCP/EGY/3201 - Support to the updating of the agricultural strategy and the preparation of a plan of action for agricultural development
- TCP/EGY/3302 - Establishing of Monitoring, Evaluation and Risk Management Units in the ARDC for the Monitoring of the Implementation of the Sustainable Agriculture Strategy 2030 and its business plan
- TCP/EGY/3402 - Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) for Sustainable Intensification of the Smallholder Horticulture Sector in Egypt (Egypt)

MALAWI

- TCP/MLW/8921+2802 - Water Control Component of the Special Programme for Food Security
- TCP/MLW/2906 - Assistance in the Preparation of a Medium–Term Investment Programme and Formulation of Bankable Projects in Support to the CAADP Implementation

SUDAN

- TCP/SUD/0170 - Water Control Component of the Special Programme for Food Security
- TCP/SUD/2909 - Assistance in the Preparation of a Medium–Term Investment Programme and Formulation of Bankable Projects in Support to the CAADP Implementation
- TCP/SUD/3301 - Strengthening the Capacity of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry in Policy, Planning and Budgeting
- TCP/SUD/2906 - Strengthening the Institutional Capacity for the Planning, Economic and Policy Analysis (PEPA) for the Agriculture Sector
- TCP/SUD/3302 - Demonstration of Improved Water management and Control Practices for Increasing Agricultural Productivity in the Rainfed Areas.

SWAZILAND

- TCP/SWA/2803 - Water Control Component of the Special Programme for Food Security
- TCP/SWA/2908 - Formulation of National Irrigation Policy and Strategy
- TCP/SWA/2910 - Assistance in the Preparation of a Medium–term Investment Programme and Formulation of Bankable Projects in Support to the CAADP Implementation

INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL/SUBREGIONAL

- TCP/INT/3301 - Support to policy consultation and actions to boost sustainable use of water and energy resources for agricultural production and livelihood improvement in the Near East and North Africa Region in the context of climate change
- TCP/RAF/3305 - Support to Formulation of the SADC regional agricultural policy.
- TCP/RAF/3116 - Support to policy consultation and actions to boost sustainable use of water and energy resources for agricultural production and livelihood improvement in Africa in the context of climate change.
- GCP/RAB/013/ITA - Forest Restoration in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia Using Treated Waste Water to Sustain Smallholders` and Farmers` Livelihoods.

ANNEX 5

TERMS OF REFERENCE

TCDC/TCCT Consultant, Water Management Expert

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, the direct technical guidance of the lead technical officer NRL, in collaboration with the members of the project task force, and the RPC, the consultant will have the following duties:

- prepare a 30-40 pages draft work plan to guide the work of the COMESA and AgWA;
- prepare a 30 min PPT presentation, illustrating the content of the draft work plan, to be presented in occasion of the AgWA-COMESA round table;
- facilitate and prepare for the AgWA-COMESA round table;
- integrate the comments/inputs derived from the stakeholders meeting in the draft work plan in order to prepare a comprehensive and agreed upon AgWA-COMESA work plan;
- prepare mission report.

Qualifications:	Higher education degree in water resources management/agricultural economics/environmental sciences. At least ten years' experience in his/her particular professional area. Proven experience in developing countries, especially in South East Africa
Duty station:	Consultant will work in his home base/office (57 days) and will facilitate the AgWA-COMESA round table (3 days).
Duration:	60 days honorarium WAE.

TCDC/TCCT Consultant, Communication Expert

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, the direct technical guidance of the lead technical officer NRL, in consultation with the TCDC expert in xx and in collaboration with the members of the project task force, and the RPC, the consultant will have the following duties:

- prepare a poster and a brochure presenting the project results for each of the target countries individually and for the four countries together;
- provide input in AgWA and COMESA's webpage regarding the project results for each of the target countries.

Qualifications:	Higher education degree in communication. At least ten years' experience in his/her particular professional area. Proven experience in developing countries, especially in South East Africa
Duty station:	Consultant will work in his home base/office.
Duration:	63 days honorarium WAE.

Sudan National Consultant #1 Policy Expert - CAADP and AWM

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, the direct technical guidance of the lead technical officer NRL, in collaboration with the members of the project task force, and the RPC, the consultant will have the following duties:

- prepare a draft agreement between the Sudan and its development partners on their inputs and involvement in view of ensuring coordination and synergy in support to the CAADP compact process;
- assist the establishment of a Task Force composed of members from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations;
- formulate a detailed work plan and a strategy for the delivery of the assistance in preparing the country's CAADP compact, in synergy with relevant Pillar institutions' activities;
- analyse policy and institutional environment in the Sudan, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework;
- assist the country task force in the organization of a national level policy-dialogue to discuss and validate the evidence based analyses with all relevant stakeholders;
- **Participate in the national level policy-dialogue as resource person.**

Qualifications: Higher education degree in water resources management and governance/agricultural management and governance / environmental management and governance. At least ten years' experience in his/her particular professional area. Proven experience in African countries, especially in the Sudan.

Duty station: Home based with internal travels.

Duration: 150 days honorarium WAE.

Sudan National Consultant #2 Economist - CAADP and AWM

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, the direct technical guidance of the lead technical officer NRL, in collaboration with the members of the project task force, and the RPC, the consultant will have the following duties:

- conduct an analysis of past/ongoing agriculture development interventions in the country using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework, that will lead to the identification of factors of success/failure, best practices, and lessons learnt;
- conduct a financial analysis that will lead to realistic estimates and assessment of available means of finance from governments, donors and the private sector within short, medium and long-term time frames;
- preparation of a comprehensive country investment profile based on: (a) the review of the programme areas to be targeted in the CAADP Compact based on the evidence-based analysis; (b) review of ongoing and pipeline agriculture development projects and programmes; (c) analysis of the adequacy of the investment areas identified in the Compact and ongoing and pipeline

projects for achieving the CAADP growth target; and (d) identification of supplementary investment programme areas

- conduct a training on the diagnostic tools developed within the CAADP framework for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.

Qualifications: Higher education degree in water resources management/water resources economics / agricultural economics / agricultural engineering. At least ten years' experience in his/her particular professional area. Proven experience in African countries, especially in the Sudan.

Duty station: Home based with internal travels.

Duration: 150 days honorarium WAE.

Egypt National Consultant #1 Policy Expert - CAADP and AWM

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, the direct technical guidance of the lead technical officer NRL, in collaboration with the members of the project task force, and the RPC, the consultant will have the following duties:

- Prepare a draft agreement between Egypt and its development partners on their inputs and involvement in view of ensuring coordination and synergy in support to the CAADP Compact process.
- Assist the establishment of a Task Force composed of members from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations.
- Formulate a detailed work plan and a strategy for the delivery of the assistance in preparing the country's CAADP Compact, in synergy with relevant Pillar institutions' activities.
- Assist the Country Task Force in the organization of a national level policy-dialogue to discuss and validate the evidence based analyses with all relevant stakeholders.
- Participate in the national level policy-dialogue a resource person.

Qualifications: Higher education degree in water resources management and governance/agricultural management and governance/environmental management and governance. At least ten years' experience in his/her particular professional area. Proven experience in African countries, especially in Egypt

Duty station: Home based with internal travels.

Duration: 110 days honorarium WAE.

Egypt National Consultant #2 Economist - CAADP and AWM

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, the direct technical guidance of the lead technical officer NRL, in collaboration with the members of the project task force, and the RPC, the consultant will have the following duties:

- Update the technical, financial and policy and institutional evidence-based analysis, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework.
- Update the National Investment Brief in order to: (a) review of the programme areas to be targeted in the CAADP Compact based on the evidence-based analysis; (b) review of ongoing and pipeline agriculture development projects and programmes; (c) analysis of the adequacy of the investment areas identified in the Compact and ongoing and pipeline projects for achieving the CAADP growth target; and (d) identification of supplementary investment programme areas. The updated national Investment brief will constitute, in its totality or in part, the AWM section of the CAADP compact.
- Facilitate a training on the diagnostic tools developed within the CAADP framework for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.

Qualifications: Higher education degree in water resources economics/agricultural economics/agricultural engineering. At least ten years' experience in his/her particular professional area. Proven experience in African countries, especially in Egypt.

Duty station: Home based with internal travels.

Duration: 110 days honorarium WAE.

Swaziland National Consultant #1 Policy Expert - CAADP and AWM

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, the direct technical guidance of the lead technical officer NRL, in collaboration with the members of the project task force, and the RPC, the consultant will have the following duties:

- Assist the establishment of a country team, in liaison with the national CAADP Task Forces, composed of members from the ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations, with the role to coordinate the in-country post-Compact process related to Agricultural Water Management.
- Assist the country team in the organization of a national consultation workshop with all cooperating partners to detail, taking the moves from the signed CAADP Compact, key investment areas in Agricultural Water Management and translate them into concrete programme packages to contribute to the attainment of sector goals.
- Conduct an up to date financial analysis, whenever not available, using the financial diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework with the objective to highlight the financing gap to be filled through the NAIP.
- Refine the National Agriculture Investment Plan to integrate a comprehensive Agricultural Water Management chapter that details the different programs (and, eventually, subprogrammes), sets clear priorities between different programs and also within each programme, identifies activities,

details costing in the form of a financing plan with clearly defined financing gap, and describes the implementation mechanisms for the investment plan as a whole and for each programme

- Conduct a training on the diagnostic tools developed within the CAADP framework for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.
- Assist the country team in the organization of a national level policy-dialogue in Swaziland to validate the refined National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), particularly focusing on the Agricultural Water Management chapter, with all relevant stakeholders.

Qualifications: Higher education degree in water resources economics/agricultural economics/agricultural engineering. At least ten years' experience in his/her particular professional area. Proven experience in African countries, especially in Swaziland.

Duty station: Home based with internal travels.

Duration: 220 days honorarium WAE.

Swaziland National Consultant #2 Economist - CAADP and AWM

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, the direct technical guidance of the lead technical officer NRL, in collaboration with the members of the project task force, and the RPC, the consultant will have the following duties:

- Conduct an up to date policy and institutional analysis, whenever not available, using the institutional and policy diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework with the objective to highlight how the NAIP would complement and strengthen the current institutional and policy frameworks.
- Assist the country team in the organization of a donors' roundtable, to promote external investment to pre-finance agricultural water management projects.
- participate in the donors' roundtable to xxx.
-

Qualifications: Higher education degree in water resources management and governance agricultural management and governance. At least ten years' experience in his/her particular professional area. Proven experience in African countries, especially in Swaziland.

Duty station: Home based with internal travels.

Duration: 40days honorarium WAE.

**Malawi National Consultant #1
Policy Expert - CAADP and AWM**

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, the direct technical guidance of the lead technical officer NRL, in collaboration with the members of the project task force, and the RPC, the consultant will have the following duties:

- Assist the establishment of a country team, in liaison with the national CAADP Task Forces, composed of members from the ministries, FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations, with the role to coordinate the in-country post-Compact process related to Agricultural Water Management.
- Assist the country team in the organization of a national consultation workshop with all cooperating partners to detail key Agricultural Water Management projects, based on the priority areas outlines in the National Agriculture Investment Plan.
- Formulate bankable investment projects that should include all necessary information (context analysis, project justification, target beneficiaries, technical description of the project's objectives and implementation, budget, risks, monitoring and evaluation plan) for donors to decide on the allocation of financial flows.
- Assist the country team in the organization of a donors' roundtable, to promote external investment to pre-finance agricultural water management projects.

Qualifications: Higher education degree in water resources economics/agricultural economics/agricultural engineering. At least ten years' experience in his/her particular professional area. Proven experience in African countries, especially in Malawi.

Duty station: Home based with internal travels.

Duration: 100 days honorarium WAE.

**Malawi National Consultant #2
Economist - CAADP and AWM**

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, the direct technical guidance of the lead technical officer NRL, in collaboration with the members of the project task force, and the RPC, the consultant will have the following duties:

- Using the financial diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework, support the identification of financial and economic indicators, by project, to facilitate the scheduling of investments.
- Facilitate a training on the diagnostic tools developed within the CAADP framework for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.

Qualifications: Higher education degree in water resources management and governance agricultural management and governance. At least ten years' experience in his/her particular professional area. Proven experience in African countries, especially in Malawi.

Duty station: Home based with internal travels.

Duration: 40 days honorarium WAE.

ANNEX 6

FAO TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES (TSS)

Land and Water Division (NRL) - Lead Technical Officer – 73 Days (8 days standard TSS and 40 days specific desk work and 25 days in 4 missions)

Under the general and technical supervision of NRL, in collaboration with the RNE and RAF Officers, members of the project task force, and the RPC, the Officer will have the following duties:

- Ensure overall technical supervision of all activities related to the project and lead the project Task Force.
- work closely with the various FAO regional/subregional offices in the Region and concerned governments for the coordination and the preparation of the regional/national events;
- review, revise and clear the technical, institutional and financial diagnosis reports and other papers;
- prepare the final project terminal statement highlighting project achievements and recommendations for follow-up actions;

For the smooth coordination and active implementation of activities, the Officer will undertake the following indicative travels (25 days in 4 missions):

- mission to attend donor's roundtable in Swaziland and Malawi to promote external investment to pre-finance agricultural water management projects.
- mission to attend national policy dialogues in Egypt and the Sudan to discuss and validate the evidence based analyses with all relevant stakeholders.
- mission to attend national policy dialogue in Swaziland to validate the refined National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), particularly focusing on the Agricultural Water Management chapter, with all relevant stakeholders.
- mission to participate in AgWA-COMESA roundtable to ensure harmonization between AgWA's activities and COMESA's strategic priorities, in particular around issues related to policy, strategy, lines of interventions.

Water Development and Management Officer (RAF) – 23 Days – (3 days standard TSS and 8 days specific desk work and 12 days in 1 mission)

Under the general supervision of NRL and ADG/RAF, the technical supervision of NRL and in collaboration with the NRL Officer, members of the project task force, and the RPC, the RAF Officer will have the following duties:

- contribute to the technical revision of the technical, institutional and financial diagnosis reports and other papers Swaziland and Malawi in particular;
- be a member of the Virtual Task Force.
- undertake 1 mission to Swaziland and Malawi.

Water Development and Management Officer (RNE) – (3 days standard TSS and 8 days specific desk work and 12 days in 1 mission)

Under the general supervision of NRL and ADG/RNE, the technical supervision of NRL, in collaboration with the NRL Officer, members of the project task force, and the RPC, the RNE Officer will have the following duties:

- contribute to the technical revision of the technical, institutional and financial diagnosis reports and other papers for Soudan and Egypt in particular;
- be a member of the Virtual Task Force.
- undertake one mission to the Sudan.

ANNEX 7

DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES

A series of expert consultation meetings and training workshops will be organized. The details for each event are briefly outlined below:

9 National level training:

- **2 Consultation workshops (one in Swaziland and one in Malawi)**
 - i. Objectives: detail key investment areas/projects in Agricultural Water Management and translate them into concrete programme packages.
 - ii. Participants: approximately 40 participants representing the designed country teams, international organizations and civil society, with more emphasis on NGOs and the private sector and, particularly, on those associations which promote the socio-economic advancement of vulnerable groups of the society (women, poor farmers, children).
 - iii. Duration: 2 days.
- **4 In country training workshops (one in the Sudan, one in Egypt, one in Swaziland and one in Malawi)**
 - i. Objectives: to train participants on the use of diagnostic tools developed by the CAADP Programme
 - ii. Participants: approximately 10 participants representing staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the project.
 - iii. Duration: 1 day.
- **3 National level policy dialogues (one in the Sudan, one in Egypt and one in Swaziland)**
 - i. Objectives: to officially endorse project results (i.e. evidence based analyses for Egypt and the Sudan; and the refined National Agriculture Investment Plan).
 - ii. Participants: approximately 20 participants representing country teams, staff members of the relevant ministries other stakeholders.
 - iii. Duration: 1 day

Activities:	Type of activities:	No.	Unit cost (US\$)	Sub-totals (US\$)
Consultation workshops Consultant, workshop materials and venue, Participant Expenses, reports	Workshops	2	8 000	16 000
Country training workshops Trainer, training materials and venue, participant expenses, reports	Trainings	4	6 000	24 000
National level policy dialogues Consultant, policy dialogue material and venue, stakeholder expenses, reports	Policy dialogues	3	8 000	24 000
National level donor round table (Malawi and Swaziland)		2	8 000	16 000
TOTAL				88 000

ANNEX 8

Responsibilities of Country Task Forces and Country Groups

Each Government will put in place task forces (in the case of Egypt and the Sudan) and country groups (in the case of Swaziland and Malawi) which will be composed by members from the corresponding ministries², FAO national representation and representatives from the private sector and civil society organizations.

The **country task forces** will undertake the following activities:

- To lead the organization of national level policy dialogues: one in Egypt and one in the Sudan.
- The counterpart ministry within the task force will provide the following support:
 - ✓ assign a professional staff to be the National project Coordinator (NPC) to coordinate national level activities and ensure liaison between FAO and the Government for TCP implementation.
 - ✓ regular support in the implementation and review of the project activities and outputs;
 - ✓ suitable counterparts for each one of the national consultants to be recruited under the project;
 - ✓ office space, furniture and facilities including desktop computers, printers, photocopy for all expert consultants;
 - ✓ administrative support for domestic travel arrangements, clearances for visas and work permits for international consultants (if needed), arrangements for meetings, interviews, data collection, studies, seminars and workshops.

The tasks of the **country groups** will include:

- Coordinate the in-country post-Compact process related to Agricultural Water Management.
- To lead the organization of two national consultation workshops: one in Malawi, one in Swaziland.
- To lead the organization of a National level policy dialogue in Swaziland.
- To organize two donor's roundtables: one in Malawi, one in Swaziland.
- The counterpart ministry within the country group will provide the following support:
 - ✓ assign a professional staff to be the National project Coordinator (NPC) to coordinate national level activities and ensure liaison between FAO and the Government for TCP implementation.
 - ✓ regular support in the implementation and review of the project activities and outputs;
 - ✓ suitable counterparts for each one of the national consultants to be recruited under the project;
 - ✓ office space, furniture and facilities including desktop computers, printers, photocopy for all expert consultants;
 - ✓ administrative support for domestic travel arrangements, clearances for visas and work permits for international consultants (if needed), arrangements for meetings, interviews, data collection, studies, seminars and workshops.

² Egypt: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the Ministry and Minister for Water Resources and Irrigation.
Malawi: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Ministry for Water Development and Irrigation.
Sudan: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry for Water Resources and Electricity.
Swaziland: Ministry for Agriculture and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy.