

***MEDCORE Project***

***Stakeholder consultation  
on  
Guidelines for Sustainable Development of Rosetta Area***

***CEDARE***

***September, 2005***

## **1. Introduction**<sup>1</sup>

Stakeholder consultation is one of participative techniques for involving stakeholders in policy and programme evaluation to ensure that the preferences, interests and perspectives of different stakeholders are given systematic consideration in the evaluation process.



Consultation refers generally to a process of genuine and informed dialogue with stakeholders intended to create a shared understanding and knowledge of the views of the parties on an issue concerning an existing or proposed action. Meanwhile, stakeholders are those people or organizations, who have an interest in the training and education you provide.

## **2. Objectives of the consultation**

The overall objective of the meeting was to evaluate the developed guidelines for sustainable development of Rosetta area. To attain such an objective a number of sub-objectives were identified as follows:

- Identify the special characters of Rosetta area.
- Identify the main issues in the area and the most affected groups.
- Recognize the real requirements and needs of the residents.
- Identify the main stakeholders and their roles.
- Discuss the sustainable development of Rosetta area in terms of objectives and tools.

## **3. Target Stakeholder**

Despite the variety of stakeholders groups which include for example, farmers, fishermen, local authority officials and the residents, the university students of the area residents were identified as a target stakeholder. It is thought that such a group, which represent major part of the residents and are highly educated, would have an interest in the future of the area in addition to high levels of awareness.

Therefore, a number of university students living in Rosetta area were invited to participate in a meeting in order to discuss the sustainable development of Rosetta area and.

The meeting, which was held on 22/09/2005 included a number of university students from the residents of Rosetta city. This means that the participants include well-educated residents of the area.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: CHARTER CONSULTATION A resource for small Tertiary Education Organizations, July 2003, [www.tec.govt.nz](http://www.tec.govt.nz)  
[http://www.tec.govt.nz/downloads/a2z\\_publications/charterconsultationcmallteo.pdf](http://www.tec.govt.nz/downloads/a2z_publications/charterconsultationcmallteo.pdf)

Number of participants 15 of Rosetta inhabitants university students. The parents of those students are working in various economic activities, employees, fishermen, farmers and technicians. This of course, ensures good representation of various groups of Rosetta area in the meeting (consultation).



A number of considerations were taken into account, to ensure the success of the consultation. First of all, the evaluator's role is a mediator or facilitator among different and opposite view points. At the beginning the evaluator assured that there is no right or wrong answer to the questions during the discussion. Also, the logic and adequately justified statements, comment and answers given by participants are highly appreciated.

#### **4. Main Findings**

The main issues, which were raised during the meeting included:

**1. An introductory part to explain what are we have found (socio-economic conditions, issues, problems (about 5 minutes)**

The main comment of the participants on the introductory part is that the majority of aquaculture (60%) in the Nile are owned by influential and/or wealthy individuals.

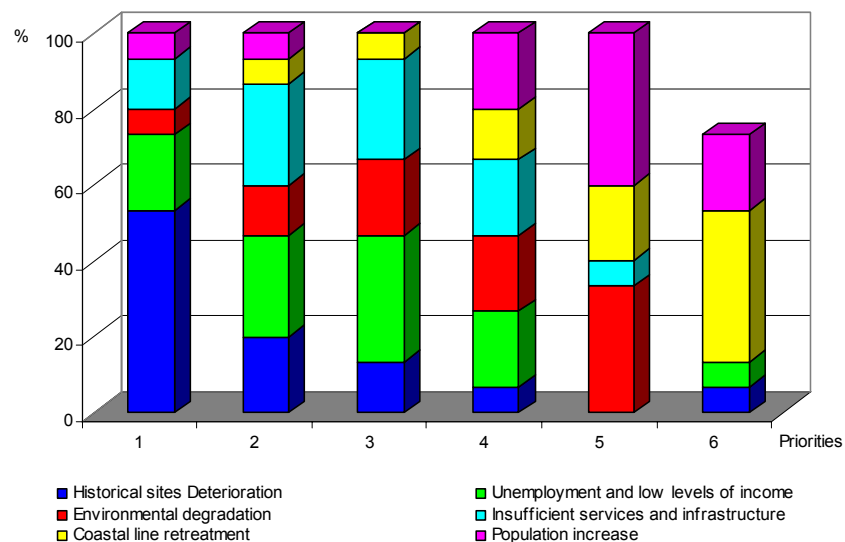
**2. What are causes of such conditions?**

The main reasons underlying the prevailing socioeconomic conditions in Rosetta area are: government negligence of the area irresponsible behaviours of the residents. Where, 40% of the participants thought that the insufficient governmental negligence is the main cause of such conditions. Meanwhile, 60% of the participants thought the prevailing socioeconomic conditions in the area are attributed to both the government negligence and irresponsible bahviours of the residents.

**3. Did these conditions became better or worse during the last period?**

- 60% thought that the conditions became better e.g.:
  - i. Development of the city entrance.
  - ii. Partial provision of sewerage system particularly in the southern parts of the city.
  - iii. The increase of paved roads.
  - iv. Historical sites restoration.
- 33.3% thought that the conditions became worse e.g.:
  - i. Aquacultures
  - ii. Filling up of some parts of Nile watercourse
  - iii. Solid waste problems
  - iv. Poverty levels and low income levels.
- 6.7% thought that the conditions remained the same, did not change.

- 4. Do such prevailing conditions affect the residents? What are the most affected groups?**
- 93.3% thought that the prevailing conditions affected adversely all groups of the residents.
  - The youth graduates group was the most affected groups.
- 5. What are the problems prevailing in the area? listed according to their priority.**
- Coastal line retreatment.
  - Unemployment and low levels of income.
  - Insufficient services and infrastructure.
  - Population increase.
  - Environmental degradation.
  - Deterioration of historical sites and weakness of planning for tourism activities.
  - Displacement of crop cultivation with fruits cultivation, which may threaten the food production. Also, fruits harvests are subjected to market fluctuation.



(Figure 1): Priority list of the problems prevailing in the area

It should be noted that 53.3% of the participants thought that the deterioration of historical sites and is the most severe problem in the area and has first priority. This is followed by high rate of unemployment and low levels of income, which represents the problem of first priority for about one fifth of the participants.

Also, it is noted that population increase and retreating coastline represent the least problems for the participants (Figure 1).

- 6. Is there any effort to deal with the existing problems in the area? What is the agency that are responsible for such dealing?**
- Infrastructure provision (sewerage system)
  - Historical sites restoration activities
  - Coastal line protection

But these efforts were either:

- i. Insufficient in the case of infrastructure provision;
- ii. Haphazard in the case of historical site restoration; or .
- iii. Ineffective in the case of coastal line protection.

d. All the participants expressed that all of these efforts were carried out by the government.

**7. Who are the main players (stakeholders) and what are their roles now?**

- a. Framers
- b. Fishermen
- c. Local authorities
- d. Ministry of tourism
- e. Ministry of water resources and irrigation.
- f. Coast guard authority
- g. Ministry of agriculture
- h. The residents

**8. What are the main objectives of sustainable development of the area? And what do you think about the suggested guidelines for sustainable development?**

- a. The participants thought that there are some items that should be added to the developed guidelines such as:
  - i. The comprehensive plan should aim at improving the awareness levels of the residents.
  - ii. The low levels of public participation and weakness of NGOs in the area can be attributed to fear, poverty, and frustration. So that, in order to promote public participation and activate the role of NGOs, there is a need for providing an institutional framework ensuring better public participation and more active role of NGOs.
  - iii. Administratively, Rosetta city should have an independent locality, such as Luxuor city, which may be more effective administrative setup and consequently may contribute to sustainable development of the area.
  - iv. Protection of historical assets.
  - v. Promotion of tourism activities in the city.
  - vi. Stimulate some industrial activities which have least effects on the environment such as traditional industries (e.g. handcrafts).
  - vii. Utilization of some industrial firms existing in the city and did not work.
  - viii. Subsidize farmers to maintain crop cultivation and palm trees land to limit the conversion of crop land to fruit tress land.