Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: NAI-Think and Do Tank (24-0000047)

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SAP application number	

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	NAI-Think and Do Tank
Contract party	Millenium Water Alliance Kenya (30101195)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	156000000 KES
Amount EUR	996840
Start date	01-04-2024
End date	31-03-2027
Full name	Think-and-Do-Tank to accelerate resilience building in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALS)
Summary	The Think and Do Tank in accelerating resilience building in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALS) is a 3 year project with a budget of Euro 1 million. The project aim is to strengthen decision-making on climate resilient approaches mainly policies, interventions and investments. This will be achieved through collating ,synthesizing and brokering data, processes and practices targeting arid and semi-arid land (ASALs).This activity will see strengthened capacity of county governments in mainstreaming climate adaptation in development work and increased private sector engagement. Results will include an interactive data platform, investment opportunity profiles for viable climate-smart value chains, information brokering for private sector and county governments to make better investment decisions for resilience building. The project will target 8 ASAL counties: Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu, Narok, Kajiado, Taita Taveta, Turkana and Marsabit.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	18-12-2023
Proposal’s reference number	NA
Budget holder	Ambassade Nairobi (8221NAI)
Limit access	No
Related activity	RANGE, L.Turkana -WFP, FLLoCA, LISTEN

Accounting data

SAP application number	
Funds center	NAI KE Food security contribution (1702U01010013)

Policy data

Aid modality	Project support
Technical assistance	Between 25% (inclusive) and 50% (exclusive) of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Kenya
Location type	Territory
Specific location	Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu, Narok, Kajiado, Taita Taveta, Turkana, Marsabit.
CRS code	31182 Agricultural research
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Significant
Climate change: adaptation	Principal
Climate change: mitigation	Significant
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Food security	Significant
Private sector development	Significant
Research and knowledge	Principal
Explain your choices	The project is focusing on enhancing resilience building through generating evidence and translating it to actions. Data on viable climate smart value chains will be collated, synthesized and investment profiles developed. Private sector and county governments will be able to access this information to make informed investment decisions. Climate change adaptation and research & knowledge are hence marked as principal. Desertification is not targeted. Climate change mitigation, biodiversity, food security ,equality between men and women, and private sector development are marked as significant due to the foreseen nature of prioritized value chains and the target counties.

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- **What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?**

Netherlands:

Kenya has been facing climate change induced emergencies for decades. The Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), which cover about 85% of Kenya, are particularly vulnerable. Given its human and natural resources, such as livestock and wildlife, the ASALs make an important contribution to the Kenyan economy. In this recognition, the Netherlands' Multi Annual Country Strategy (MACS) 2023-2026 has a focus on improving abilities of communities in the ASALs to withstand climate-related shocks as well as reduce inequalities and marginalization.

The Think and Do Tank project is well aligned to MACS specific objectives 2 and 6. The aim is to strengthen decision-making on climate resilient approaches mainly policies, interventions and investments. This will be achieved through collating, synthesizing and brokering data, processes and practices targeting ASALs. The project will see strengthened capacities of county governments in mainstreaming climate adaptation in development work and enhanced private sector engagement. Further, MACS emphasizes on integrated development approaches to ensure no one is left behind. A mix of strategic activities are critical to promote investments in climate smart solutions.

The project is well aligned to various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) like SDG 13-Climate action, SDG 15-lLife on land, SDG 2-Zero hunger, and SDG 1-No poverty. The interlinkages are all geared towards increased resilience and improved livelihoods.

This project will contribute to the Africa Strategy of the Netherlands (2023-2032) agenda on effective and inclusive governance at national and local level. The strategy acknowledges that it is important to support local authorities in fulfilling their growing role in pressing challenges like climate, energy transition and sustainable economic development. The Netherlands 2022 Policy Document for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation recognizes that innovative partnerships and pooling knowledge and skills can help in addressing current challenges around trade. One of the six methods for achieving maximum development cooperation impact is working in the difficult regions in recognition that climate change, among other factors contribute to instability.

Kenya: policies

Kenya Vision 2030 has been guiding development since 2008. Kenya Medium Term Plan (MTP IV 2023-2027) is aligned to Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda through a value chain approach using 3P (People, Planet and Profit). The project is aligned with key objectives like inclusive growth and eradicating hunger.

The Kenya National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030) and Nationally Determined Contribution(NDC, 2020) aims for a climate resilient society in addition to building capacity of County climate change units on adaptation. The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2010) recommends assessment of evidence and impacts of climate change. Kenya preparedness is envisioned to be enhanced by mainstreaming climate change responses into development planning, decision making and implementation; build resilience and enhance adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) is mandated to report annually on status and progress of climate change adaptation and resilient in the ASALS.

Finally, the project will support the National Policy for Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Plans (ASAL policy,2012). The policy focuses on closing the developmental gap in Northern Kenya, promote institutional arrangements and ensure food and nutrition security.

Linkages with Embassy Portfolio

The Think and Do Tank project will benefit from the ongoing programs like LISTEN, DESIRA and FLLoCA which have strong livelihoods, landscapes and investment elements. Building up on the lessons learned, the project will play a complementary role to RANGE and Lake Turkana fisheries programs especially on climate-smart value chains enhancement. The project investment profiles will also be beneficial from a trade and investment perspective while humanitarian team will get insights on viable durable solutions.

Rationale

- ***What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity***

The twenty nine counties covered by ASALs are home to over 10 million people. The main socio-economic activities include livestock, crop production, trade and tourism. ASALs represents different agro-ecological environments, which supports different economic activities and are subject to distinct challenges. ASALs are particularly vulnerable to climate change which overwhelms adaptive capacities and the situation requires transformational adaptation.

The 2010 Constitution and subsequent devolvement of government functions from the national to county level sought to address the decades of marginalization. Overtime, there are notable improvements in infrastructure and basic service delivery in areas close to county headquarters. There are various economic structures in ASALs, which have contributed to growth and

development, although the region still has the lowest development indicators. This calls for economic diversification options for transformation. The region has untapped economic potential around livestock, tourism, renewable energy, apiculture, irrigated crop farming, and mineral reserves. The region is characterized by drought and flood emergency responses. The UN agencies and other humanitarian actors provide reactive responses and recovery after the shocks that rarely attract private sector players. There is need for resilience building in order to change this pathway.

Stakeholders from government agencies, private sector, civil societies, development partners, academia and community groups are operating in ASALs on empowerment, investments and governance agenda. Notable gains include but not limited to:

- County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) developed.
- Institutional arrangements in place.
- Development projects around agriculture, food security, energy and water resources initiated.
- Private sector players engaged.
- Structured community groups supporting interventions.

Despite the above mentioned gains, there exists a significant knowledge management gap that can support decision making through evidence generation. This calls for a targeted and timely action to build on past and existing efforts, collate data and broker it for purposes of informing processes, practices and investments.

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) program on Ending Drought Emergencies conducted a review that showed there is little central documentation, and where information is available, it is not processed, analysed, or catalogued in consistent manner and formats. Knowledge products do not find their way to the correct end users. The review also showed there is a gap in involving private sector in resilience building activities.

Based on the above, the Think and Do Tank project has been designed to generate practical evidence around climate resilient approaches in selected ASAL counties. The intervention will see improved capacity of government and other stakeholders in policy implementation, evidence-based planning ,execution, and advocacy. This will also harness opportunities for private sector engagement in climate resilient channels.

- ***Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?***
  For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

IF a Think and Do Tank facilitates the strengthening of national and county level institutions, AND promotes identification and implementation of (resilient) economic opportunities in agri-food systems,AND supports effectiveness of government and development partner interventions related to resilience building, THEN (economic) opportunities can be harnessed to accelerate resilience building for all and increase stability for sustainable, social, and economic development in the ASALs.

The overarching principles for implementation include pragmatism, openness, resource optimization, co-creation, inclusivity and sustainability.

The interventions will: a) strengthen relevant national and county level institutions in harnessing opportunities in agri-food systems in ASALs, b) harness economic opportunities in agri-food systems, and c) increase effectiveness of government and development partners interventions related to resilience building in ASALs.

The project will support the implementation of climate resilient approaches for food and nutrition security, integrated water management, and enhanced access to renewable energy by generating ideas and inspirations through data, collective analysis and policy outputs (THINK), strengthening spaces for learning, debate and engagements through diverse events (DO), and strengthening the capacity of county governments and the private sector on evidence-based decision making (DO).

Contextual analysis

- ***Who is/are the target group(s) and why?***

The project has three main target groups. The national and county governments who will benefit from capacity development and technical assistance to better make decisions to implement policies and projects. The project will target line ministries in agriculture, water, energy ,environment and climate change. Additional ministries will be added once the scoping phase is finalized. Second group is the private sector who will harness opportunities for investment and innovations. The project will work through business associations for greater outreach. The third group will consist of knowledge institutions in research, planning and innovation who will utilize the information generated for purposes of generating scenarios, models and designing capacity building programmes/curriculum.

- ***Who are the other main stakeholders?***

Development agencies, community groups and civil society organizations who work on processes, advocacy and influencing will be instrumental for the success of the project. The project aims to engage with Resilience Learning Activity (RLA) by USAID, Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth in Kenya (PREG) by USAID, Kenya Resilient Arid Lands Partnership for Integrated Development (RAPID), WASH Alliance, ASAL Humanitarian Network, Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network (KEWASNET), Center for Sustainable Dryland Ecosystems and Societies (CSDES), Department of Land Resource Management and Agricultural Technology (LARMAT) and Centre for Training and Integrated Research in ASAL Development (CETRAD).

- ***To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?***

During the project conceptualization phase, engagement sessions were held with the government through the state department of ASALs and National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). A technical committee was actually appointed who will continue

to engage during the implementation phase. The stakeholders provided input and guidance on top considerations in the ASAL context. The embassy also briefed the development partners on the concept and extended an invitation to co-finance and participate via the ASAL Development Partners Group (DPG). Collegues from the IGG department also provided their feedback at the concept design phase. During the inception phase, further engagement will also take place in the 8 target counties.

- ***Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?***

Yes, the project is aimed at a specific geographical location in the northern part of Kenya. The focus will be in eight ASAL counties which has been specifically chosen to allow for synergy and complementarity with the exisiting and new portfolio of the embassy. These counties are: Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu, Narok, Kajiado, Taita Taveta, Turkana and Marsabit. The scope may be adjusted especially where cross-county initiatives are ongoing. These counties are vulnerable to the weather related events like drought and flooding. The landscapes are also fragile due the low biomass volume that leaves the soil bare with minimal forage. Water scarcity reduces chances of regeneration and availability of usable water. Climate smart investment are slowly picking up which will create a good entry point for the project.

Added value

What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?

The earmarked region has economic potential if harnessed. In addition to strengthening adaptive capacity of the communities, the trade aspect is key. Regional integration initiatives such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) hold great promise for Kenya's ASALs. By fostering intra-regional trade, reducing trade barriers, and creating a larger market, regional integration can unlock numerous trade and investment opportunities. Neighbouring countries like Ethiopia, Uganda and DRC Congo has the potential to benefit. In the Multi Anual Country Strategy (MACS) 2023-2026, the Netherlands aims to deepen economic cooperation with Kenya, paying attention to stability, climate resilience, and inclusivity as key preconditions for Kenya's economic development. Important sectors that the Netherlands will continue to support in the coming years are vulnerable to climate change, these include water and agriculture sector which are key to the economic cooperation and also important in ensuring food security.

Therefore by participating in this program the Netherlands will have the following added value:

- Will leverage the gains by other complementary Dutch funded programs that are contributing to the climate action agenda at the local level such as LISTEN, CRAFT, DeSIRA and FLLoCA.
- The Netherlands will be better informed on climate action interventions in relation to the ASAL dialogues. The Netherlands has been convening platforms to influence the enabling environment at the political level.
- The Netherlands will be able to better identify opportunities for leveraging Dutch expertise and technology particularly on water management, energy and food security, given that this is a knowledge management project.
- The Netherlands will build on its strong niche of water and food security in Kenya and the region. The Netherlands niche is also linked to long history of working in Kenya with agribusiness and private sector development. Not many actors have this historical added value to apply in ASALs.

Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?

The implementing consortium will not be making additional cash contribution for project delivery. However, the consortium has an ambition to integrate the Think and Do Tank model in their own operations. The recipients will bring on board wealth of experience and knowledge from their work in the ASALs context and beyond.

The mobilized private sector players are anticipated to co-finance viable value chains. The county governments can also leverage on the public funds or source for investment partners once they build a strong business case on resilience.

Lessons learned

- ***What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?***

Lessons learnt from previous programs include the added value of taking a reflective approach to development and investment interventions with an aim of guiding future project designs. This approach will not only show the project context but also its unique value within an ecosystem. Another lesson relates to the dynamic nature of landscape where projects are being implemented this could be related to institutions, context or broader policy arena. To this end, it is important to ensure flexibility in the outcomes and outputs without necessarily losing the project goal. Indigenous knowledge on climate and sustainable economic matters plays a critical role on sustainability

after project exit. This of course need to be coupled with technological know-how. Knowledge development is taking place in the ASALS, translating this information to actionable activities can realize an improvement in delivery.

Durability

- ***How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?***

The Think and Do Tank project interventions will adopt an inclusive and consultative approach from the inception phase. This will ensure buy-in from stakeholders who will be the end users of the various deliverables.
Institutional sustainability depends on longevity of institutions involved and 'user friendliness' of the project outputs and demand-driven nature of results. The project has inked up with the Government of Kenya State Department for ASALs and National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) who are mandated to coordinate activities related to climate resilient on ASALs. MWA Kenya envisages as an alliance to integrate the Think and Do Tank functions and roles as a long term engagement strategy in the ASALS, this will futher enhance institutional sustainability. On technical sustainability, AKVO who are responsible for the data platform and visualization have a track record of maintaining interactive platforms that are user friendly. This will keep encouraging users to mine data for continuous planning. The project team upon building the capacity and skills of NDMA on climate resilient approaches, shall encourage the responsible officers to continuous collate data from other projects in the longer term. At an early stage, the consortium will be advised to work towards securing alternative hosting mechanisms with a clear budget as applicable.
Financial sustainability will be achieved through strategic partnerships with the private sector as a result of mobilization by the County Chamber of Commerce. It is also expected that after capacity building, the county governments will have increased knowledge that can trigger budgetary allocation for climate smart value chains. By involving a range of stakeholders including community members during value chain prioritization, the project will promote social sustainability as ownership of the project outcomes will be there. The project also envisages engaging different gender groups to ensure inclusivity.
Ecology sustainability is the end aim of climate smart value chains suitable for the ASALs. When documenting the investment opportunities in the different value chains, proper consideration of environmental impacts will be done to ensure promoted value chains enhance positive impact as well as mitigate any negative impacts.

Gender

- ***Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?***

Yes, a preliminary gender analyis is included in the proposal. Gender mainstreaming and analysis will form a critical element of the project from the inception phase to brokering stage. The importance of inclusion to ensure voices of all groups are well entrench in policies and practices. The proposal has included inclusivity as one of the principles for implementation. The planned interventions shall be guided by gender transformative approaches and Leave no One Behind principle. Part of the activities to promote the same include collecting and synthesizing gender disaggregated data, targeting inclusion of women and youth during consultative meetings and capacity building sessions. In assessing potential value chains the role of, and potential for women will be taken into consideration from the perspective of making a transformational impact. In the area of capacity building female government officials will be specifically targetted to contribute to more inclusive service delivery. MWA will also seek partnerships with county government departments (including for gender) for co-implementation.

- ***Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.***

Yes, the project intends to recognize and address the different needs, priorities and experiences of different gender groups. The consortium will continuously reflect and ensure that the activities do not reinforce or support harmful gender-related norms and inequalities. The project will explore how gender roles, relations and identities affect the project design and implementation.

- ***Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.***

Yes, the project recognizes that women and young people are affected differently by climate related hazards and hence their livelihoods are interfered with. On the other hand, these two gender groups has a great role to play in designing and advocating for viable climate smart value chains in the ASALs. To this end, consultation during data collation, brokering and capacity building sessions will include women and youth groups.

Climate change

- ***Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?***

The geographical focus of this project is a region that is prone to climate risks which threaten livelihoods and landscapes. To this end, the project aims to build evidence on climate resilient approaches that will in turn influence timely and strategic decision making. The proposal has included climate induced events like low crop productivity, prolonged drought, poor livestock production and, resource-based conflicts.

- ***Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?***

Although the project will not be undertaking any direct implementation of interventions, it aims to broker knowledge to county governments and private sector who will in turn invest in climate smart value chains to abate the climate events and increase adaptability.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- ***Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?***

Two of the consortium members are Dutch organizations, Akvo and Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG) International. Akvo will bring in 15 years of experience in data and digital technology and will be responsible for designing the knowledge management platform. VNG international has a focus on decentralization, local governance and capacity-building. The consortium will work closely with existing Dutch supported projects like Financing Locally Led Climate Adaptation (FLLOCA), Laikipia, Isiolo, Samburu Transforming the Environment through Nexus (LISTEN) and Developing Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture (DESIRA). The ongoing Embassy projects will benefit the Think and Do Tank initiative since a foundation has been created through networks and institutions. For instance, the work on fodder, restoration and alternative livelihoods in the various counties will inform the data collation aspects. Dissemination sessions shall leverage on the already created relationship with the Council of Governors and the State Department of ASALs. The new programs i.e RANGE and Lake Turkana fisheries will inturn benefit from the knowledge platform especially on lessons learned, comparative analysis, value chain viability and private sector engagement. The project will work closely with respective county governments during value chain prioritization and this will be inline with the County Integrated Development plans. Private sector and community organization will be integral part of this project for sustainability purposes.

- ***How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?***

The project will play an auxiliary role not only to ongoing Embassy programmes but also to other initiatives implemented by European Union, World Bank and other development partners. The Embassy will further promote harmonization through timely sharing of key results through the ASALs Development Partners Group (DPG) and other coordinated platforms. Further linkages with other multi-donor projects shall be explored including holding joint county learning events where applicable. The knowledge platform will provide a good background to humanitarian groups working towards durables solutions.

- ***What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?***

The project is well aligned with Netherlands and Kenya policies on resilience building. Effective and inclusive governance at national and local level agenda is notable in the Dutch Africa Strategy. The financial support towards building a comprehensive knowledge platform for brokering resilience building investment opportunities aligns with Kenya plans and priorities on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?

The digital technologies have been chosen primarily based on expected project outcomes. The technologies have been used for similar assignments like for UNEP on marine data. MWA Kenya and Akvo partnered in 2014 to collect baseline data under the Kenya Arid Lands Disaster Risk Reduction (KALDRR) project, which was funded by USAID in the five counties (Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir). Akvo will create one digital platform that includes: data and information repository, connecting investors to the right areas of investments (brokerage) and enable learning (knowledge dissemination). The process of arriving at the right choices to establish the digital platform will include user and stakeholder consultations to ensure relevance and userfriendlyness.

- ***Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?***

Local digital ecosystem is not included since the consortium recommended a technology that fits the purpose based on the call for proposals. With Akvo taking lead, the consortium will design a use-friendly, accessible, and adaptable digital data management system that will cater for the needs of diverse users; government entities, development partners, research institutions, finance institutions, civil society, and more importantly the business community/private sector. More than a repository, which tends to be static in nature, the idea is to develop an interactive and real time digital platform.

- ***Is data security guaranteed?***

While developing the platform, Akvo will employ data privacy security standards following General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) and Kenya data protection guidelines i.e Data Protection Act 2019.

- ***Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?***

Yes, the solution that will be used to package the resilience building information exists in Kenya and has been used in other Dutch funded projects like 2SCALE and Smart Water for Agriculture (SWA). Akvo also understands the landscape in Kenya .Akvo has local champions who have used the tools in Kenya and further engagement will strengthen local skills transfer on digital technology. Long term sustainability will be achieved by involving potential users and 'anchor' institutions for the envisaged digital platform (e.g. NDMA). Furthermore the platform will to a large extent bring together and link exisiting data and information that is currently not yet easily available as it is contained in a siloed way by sector ministries (e.g. NAWASIP at Ministry of Water and the Agriculture Sector Transformation Strategy at the ministry of Agriculture).

- ***Is duplication avoided?***

Yes, duplication will be avoided by working closely with government entities responsible for data management on Disaster management which is NDMA. Other learning hubs in the region will also be consulted to ensure harmony other than duplication for example the Resilience Learning Activity (RLA) by USAID.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

Food and Nutrition Security

Climate

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

- Specify what reporting information is required for this activity, based on the activity analysis decision tree (see Help).

Include the following elements:

- Planning versus realisation: tracking progress against predetermined objectives as laid out in the project proposal.
- Performance and quality: checking relevance and appropriateness of the implementing organisation's performance based on key assumptions in the proposal and the outcomes of the risk analysis.

Pay attention to the method and frequency of monitoring and describe the roles and responsibilities. For further information, see Help.

The reporting information required for this activity will include an annual activity plan and budget for the three years. An updated schedule of work to be submitted after stakeholder engagement sessions are completed (month 3 after commencement).

Annual narrative and financial progress report are also required for the respective years of implementation that reflects the progress made on activities and achievement of project objectives against the planned results, lessons learned, budget expenditure against planned budget. The narrative to also include progress toward the DGIS results indicators.

Annual financial audit reports will be commissioned by the Embassy.

The end term evaluation will also be commissioned by the Embassy. MWA Kenya is required to provide maximum cooperation to the team during annual audits and end-term evaluation.

Report type	Period covered	Submission date	Remarks
Activity workplan and budget	01 April 2024 - 31 March 2025 01 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 01 April 2026 - 31 March 2027	To include in the proposal 01 February 2025 01 February 2026	An updated schedule of work to be submitted after stakeholder engagement sessions are completed (month 3 commencement)

Annual narrative and financial report	01 April 2024 -31 March 2025 01 April 2025 - 31 March 2026 01 April 2026 - 31 March 2027	01 July 2025 01 July 2026 01 July 2027	The narrative report to include the milestones achieved, deliverables and the key lessons learnt and progress towards DGIS indicators
Statutory annual audit report	01 January 2024 – 31 December 2024 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2025 01 January 2026 – 31 December 2026 01 January 2027 - 31 March 2027	01 July 2025 01 July 2026 01 July 2027 01 July 2028	These are organization (MWA Kenya) level annual audit reports which include all projects at MWA Kenya. These are mandatory audits as per Kenya Laws.
FINAL Narrative and Financial reports	01 April 2024 - 31 March 2027	01 August 2027	

Midterm Review	01 April 2024 - 30 October 2025	01 December 2025	

Evaluation

Describe whether a final evaluation and/or a mid-term review has been planned. If yes, state:

- who will commission the final evaluation and/or mid-term review (for options, see Help); whether the procedure and practical arrangements have been agreed on with the implementing organisation (for details, see Help).
- **A final activity evaluation has been planned. The evaluation will be comissioned by the embassy .**

Finance

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		
Line Items	**Total KES**	**Total KES**	**Total KES**	**GRAND TOTAL**	**KES**
Personnel Costs	9.630.000	12.267.300	12.996.046	34.893.346	
Fringe Benefits	2.660.306	3.161.393	3.374.336	9.196.035	
Travel	1.180.000	1.690.000	1.672.000	4.542.000	
Equipment	665.000	37.350	37.350	739.700	
Other Direct costs	3.468.700	2.814.521	2.898.717	9.181.938	
Contractual	20.369.851	19.295.069	10.165.094	49.830.013	
Other Direct Implementation costs	539.000	-	-	539.000	
Outcome 1	22.865.469	1.000.200	999.600	24.865.269	
Outcome 2	3.910.000	4.002.000	3.895.000	11.807.000	
Outcome 3	-	-	2.549.999	2.549.999	
Cross Cutting costs	280.000	490.000	140.000	910.000	
Total Direct Costs	53.278.020	29.329.140	22.357.759	104.964.919	
Total Direct Costs (excluding Overhead)	65.568.326	44.757.833	38.728.142	149.054.300	
Indirect Costs	3.163.893	1.782.393	1.999.413	6.945.700	
Total Estimated Costs	**68.732.219**	**46.540.226**	**40.727.555**	**156.000.000**	

- Is the budget arithmetically correct? **Yes , its arthimetically correct**
- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable? **Yes, they reflect a reasonable market value**
- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.

The consortium has presented the budget on half-year basis and the grand total per budget item for the 3 years. The 3 outcomes are also presented. Cost of equipment, travel and personnel is provided. Total direct cost are shown and a percentage indirect costs.

- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged?

The budget has the total direct costs and overheads as indirect costs. MWA Kenya indirect cost is 7% while VNG International indirect cost percentage is 16.6% based on the current agreement with the Dutch government. The overheads are proportional to the outputs and include equipment, travel, and personnel costs.

- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended)

Though it is not conditional for the budget to be amended, during the inception phase, the consortium is required to re-visit the budget after scoping, better fine tuning of the geoghraphical scope and timelines. After contract signing, the consortium will provide a revised budget during month 3.

Earmarking

- Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.

The contribution is not earmarked for specific components of the activity. The contribution is for full implementation of the presented proposal

Prepayments

- Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.

Based on the public service contract, the implementing partner will receive a prepayment on half-year basis. Next disbursement shall be triggered by accomplishment of pre-agreed deliverables.

- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?

The maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment is 95%. After the final narrative, financial and audit reports, the balance shall be paid out based on actuals.

- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed? **Prepayments can be closed based on deliverables made and approved narrative,financial and audit reports**

Think and Do Tank

Indicative prepayments	**Period covered**	**Amount (KES)**	**Deliverables**
Tranche 1	April 2024 - September 2024	26.151.756	1. A report from the design and stakeholders' workshop compiled. 2. Joint research Agenda developed. 3. A revised work schedule
Tranche 2	October 2024 - March 2025	39.980.463	1. A report prioritizing value chains and opportunities compiled. 2. Prototype/draft data repository and interaction platform developed.
Tranche 3	April 2025 - September 2025	22.711.691	1. At least one county or regional investment forum supported.
Tranche 4	October 2025 - March 2026	21.228.535	1. Community dialogue on data and its usage initiated across target wards.
Tranche 5	April 2026 - September 2026	23.084.710	1. A cross-learning platform among Dutch-funded Agri-food systems active programs in the ASALs established

Tranche 6	October 2026 - Mar 2027	15.042.844	1. Capacity build relevant county and national government staff on T& DT dashboard and repository concluded.
Final tranche 5% of contract value	August 2027	7.800.000	To be disbursed after receipt and assessment of final reports and audit
Total		**156.000.000**	

Upon contract signing, the contractor will receive the first tranche to undertake activities and achieve pre-agreed deliverables. An expenditure report and a short narrative on deliverables will be provided before the next tranche is disbursed.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	**KES**
Implementing organisation's own contribution		0
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)		0
Dutch contribution		156.000.000
Total available resources		156.000.000
Budget needed		NIL
Still to be financed		
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)		
Uncovered balance		NIL

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?

None

- If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?

None

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

- Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? **N.A.** If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.
- Are there revolving funds? **NO** If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.
- Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?

No