Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: ECDD-GIRE (24-0000501)

Id	24-0000501
Date	03-05-2024
SAP application number	

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	ECDD-GIRE
Contract party	STICHTING WERELD WATERNET WORLD WATERNET (30040226)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	9098752
Start date	01-05-2024
End date	31-12-2029
Full name	Eau Cle du Developpement Durable-GIRE
Summary	The aim of the ECDD-GIRE project is to improve water management and access to water in order to increase income and strengthen climatic and economic resilience within the grassroots community in Burkina Faso. By enhancing capacity building and digital innovation, the project seeks to empower local actors with the necessary skills and tools for effective water management. Digital platforms like the WaterCoach and UMVA will play a pivotal role in disseminating knowledge and facilitating learning opportunities for water users. The project emphasizes community-led infrastructure development, particularly around dams and water retention basins. By implementing climate-resilient infrastructure and promoting agroforestry practices along riverbanks, the project aims to enhance agricultural productivity while safeguarding water resources.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	30-04-2024
Proposal's reference number	
Budget holder	Ambassade Ouagadougou (8221OUA)
Limit access	No
Related activity	10/01/1201 00:00:00

Accounting data

SAP application number	
Funds center	OUA BF Integ water managem grants (1702U02030025)

Policy data

Aid modality	Project support
Technical assistance	Less than 10 % of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Burkina Faso
Location type	
Specific location	
CRS code	14040 River basins' developme
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Principal
Climate change: mitigation	Principal
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Integrated water management	Principal
Explain your choices	ECDD-GIRE promotes IWRM by implementing a range of strategies including 3R techniques (Recharge, Retention and Reuse), community led-infrastructure development and capacity building. The project facilitates the coordinated water resources management, ensuring their sustainable use and allocation. In response to climate change challenges, ECDD-GIRE integrates climate adaptation and mitigation measures through practices such as agroforestery, soil conservation, and climate smart agriculture, contributing to enhance rural communities' resilience to climate related risks but also to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. The project prioritise women's inclusion and gender equality by providing targeted support and empowerment initiatives. Through training programs, economic opportunities and leadership roles in water management and agriculture, women are empowered to actively participate in decision-making processes and contribute to community developpement.

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

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

The overall policy objectives of the Netherlands for Burkina Faso are : i) to develop comprehensive bilateral relations with Burkina Faso with a view to position the Netherlands, as a member state of the EU, as a relevant and trusted partner; ii) to contribute to stability and security by addressing the root causes of instability and fragility in an integrated and cross-thematic manner through interventions at bilateral and multilateral level. The Netherlands seeks to particularly invest in community resilience, especially in rural areas, with a view to enhance the self-reliance of the population and counter extremism. It will do so by promoting economic inclusion, social cohesion, and voice and participation.
Under the HIGS 6, the Netherland water strategy is designed to address crucial aspects of water access and management, as well as improvements in water, sanitation, and hygiene . The overall objectives are to enhance access to clean and reliable water resources for rural households and communities, most notably improving the management thereof, and to contribute to better water sanitation and hygiene practices and services. Together, these interventions are expected to meaningfully impact the quality of life in rural areas. The ECDD GIRE project aligns closely with NL vision , by addressing crucial aspects of water access, management which are key components of the HIGS framework.
The aim of the ECDD-GIRE project is to improve water management and access to water in order to increase income and strengthen climatic and economic resilience within the grassroots community in Burkina Faso. Through initiatives such as capacity-building in IWRM and water conservation measures, the project contributes to enhancing stability and resilience in rural Burkina Faso. Moreover by promoting economic inclusion, social cohesion, and participatory decision-making processes, the project reinforce the sense of ownership and inclusivity within the communities.

Rationale

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

Burkina Faso is an arid country where three-quarter of the lands is a vast plateau, water scarcity poses challenges. In terms of climate, Burkina Faso has experienced a gradual reduction in precipitation, resulting in the disappearance of the area that normally receives more than 1200 millimeters of rain per year. The main observed climate changes include periods of drought resulting from the decrease and uneven distribution of rainfall, floods caused by exceptionally heavy precipitation, heatwaves, and intensive dust storms. These climate transformations have a significant impact on the agricultural sector, which is the main source of income for the vast majority of the Burkinabe population. This sector accounts for 44.7% of total household income, of which 24.3% comes from agriculture (crop production) and 20.4% from livestock (according to the 2008 Green Revolution guide). Furthermore, they exert considerable pressure on soil quality and reinforce the risk of natural resource degradation. The immediate consequences of this degradation of natural resources and climate change are manifested in food shortages, income losses, population displacement, conflicts, and loss of biodiversity.Small dams dotting the landscape play a pivotal role, despite efforts dating back to the 1970s to mitigate recurrent droughts and climate variability through the construction of small dams, many of these structures face challenges such as siltation and inadequate maintenance. Nevertheless, they remain essential for supporting rainfed and irrigated agriculture, including vegetable cultivation during the dry season, thereby contributing to food security and income generation. Women in Burkina Faso face several gender disparities in the agricultural sector, resulting from traditional norms that limit their access to land, credit, and other resources. Female farmers work longer, have fewer opportunities to access formal education, and have lower incomes than their male counterparts. Furthermore, they have limited access to irrigation systems and water storage facilities, increasing the risks of poor harvests and food insecurity. Women are often responsible for collecting and managing water for domestic use and small-scale agriculture. They need reliable, safe, and sufficient water supply for domestic activities, livestock, and vegetable gardens, as well as to meet the irrigation needs of rain-fed and irrigated crops.
Faced with the decreasing water resources and agricultural production, the effects and impacts of which are exacerbated by climate change, Burkina Faso has adopted the Integrated Water Resources Management (GIRE) approach as a mode of resolution for water management issues. This context has been exacerbated by recent security challenges. As of March 2023, Burkina Faso was home to over 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), with regions like Sahel and Centre Nord bearing the heaviest burdens. This intensifies pressures on water resources, land, and forests, exacerbating the challenges already faced, increasing the vulnerability of rural households, especially women and youth.
To tackle these challenges, the dutch embassy in Burkina Faso funded the pilot phase implementation of the "Water, Key to Sustainable Development" (ECDD) Project, that started in december 2020 in the 5 Water Agencies (WA). The development objective of the ECDD project was to trigger systemic change by demonstrating how population resilience can be increased through a series of complementary interventions well rooted in the local associative fabric: Local Water Committees (CLE), territorial collectivities, peasant and grassroots organizations. Following a midterm evaluation of the ECDD project was carried out in April - May 2023 and based on the conclusions of this evaluation, it appeared necessary to proceed with project

reorientations for more performance in implementation and for more impacts on target populations, especially women and youth, in a perspective of scaling up the project.
Building on the ECDD project, this recalibrated activity ECDD-GIRE aims to improve water management and access to water in order to increase income and strengthen climatic and economic resilience within the grassroots community in Burkina Faso. This overall objective is translated into two (02) specific objectives in line with SDG 6.4 and 6.5: i) to consolidate local governance of water resources through digitisation and capacity-building for stakeholders; ii) to improve the qualitative and quantitative management of water resources for the benefit of all uses and users.

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

The activities outlined in both components of the project play a crucial role in addressing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) issues in Burkina Faso in an holistic way.

- Component I focuses on strengthening local capacities in IWRM and governance, utilizing digital tools to enhance operational efficiency. By developing tools like the WaterCoach and adapting platforms for online learning, the project will facilitate knowledge dissemination and skill enhancement among water users. This capacity building activities empowers stakeholders to make informed decisions and actively participate in water management processes, addressing issues such as lack of awareness and limited access to training resources.
- Component II emphasises the implementation of sustainable water management practices and the development of climate resilient infrastructure at the local level. Through initiatives like the 3R principle practices, integrated management plans for micro-watersheds, and climate-resilient infrastructure around water reservoirs, the project addresses issues such as water scarcity, groundwater depletion, soil erosion, and vulnerability to climate change. Aiming to enhance water availability, quality, and distribution while minimizing environmental impacts and improving the resilience of communities to climate related challenges.
- All the components promote ecosystem-based approaches to water management, including the restoration of degraded ecosystems and the promotion of agroforestry practices. By restoring ecosystems and promoting agroforestry along banks, the project mitigates soil erosion, enhances soil fertility, improves water retention, and preserves biodiversity. These activities contribute to addressing IWRM issues related to watershed degradation, loss of biodiversity, and ecosystem resilience.

The theory of change supporting the programme is as follow:
Sphere of control:
With the contribution of all relevant stakeholders, the project will implement components and activities aimed at strengthening IWRM and governance capacity and improving water source management. In doing so, we will obtain the results of components 1 and 2
Sphere of Influence:
These results will lead to short-term outcomes such as improved access to water for all users, improved water use, improved use of digital tools in water management, and women and young people actively participate in the protection and use of water. This will lead to long-term changes, long-term outcomes.
When all stakeholders become familiar with the use of digital tools, digitalization will be integrated into water management. The training will reach more actors, communities will have more knowledge about water management and become more resilient, and there will be more social cohesion within communities. When all stakeholders become familiar with the use of digital tools, digitalization will be integrated into water management.
The training will reach more actors, the communities will have more knowledge about water management and will become more resilient, and there will be more social cohesion within the communities.
Sphere of interest : In the long term, this will lead to a transformation towards integrated and digital water management. Management will be executed in a sustainable, inclusive and adequate manner, for the benefit of all water users in all sectors (agriculture, households, industries, etc.).

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?
- Who are the other main stakeholders?
- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?
- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?

The target groups of the project are primarily rural communities, households, and grassroots farmers relying on water resources within the eight selected sub-basins (CLEs) in Burkina Faso. These include cooperatives, Water User Committees (CUEs), and individual water users. The project aims to reach 162,791 households, equivalent to 323,215 direct beneficiaries, through CUEs and potentially 20 agricultural cooperatives in the selected eight CLEs. Additionally, the project will indirectly benefit approximately 3,467,414 persons.
Other key stakeholders involved in the project include the five Water Agencies (Cascades, Gourma, Liptako, Mouhoun, Nakanbé), which oversee several CLEs. Each CLE may encompass multiple municipalities within its juridiction. The CLEs play a vital role in coordinating water resource management activities, including the establishment and empowerment of CUEs. These

committees, comprising rural community members and households, operate at the village and municipal levels, directly under the supervision of CLEs, Water Agencies, and Regional Water and Sanitation Directorates (DREAs).
Stakeholder engagement has been integral to formulating the project proposal, with ongoing consultations and involvement of relevant agencies, community representatives, and local organizations. The Implemnting Partener will persue this consultation process during the inception phase to unsure the project focus aligns with strategic priorities, emphasizing community resilience, economic inclusion, and social cohesion.
The ECDD-GIRE project will consolidate the actions already carried out in the sub-basins concerned by the ECDD project, by focusing, after the basic studies, on eight (08) CLEs : Haute Comoé, Noula, Bonsoaga Amont, Gorouol, Mouhoun Tâ, Djenkoa, Massili, Ziga Amont Est. The geographical focus of the intervention is determined by a watershed management approach, concentrating efforts in areas with high populations of vulnerable groups around potential water resources. The initial phase will commence in the Cascade Water Agency zone, selected for its robust agricultural cooperatives and significant female representation within these horticultural cooperatives.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?
- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?

While many donors may focus on large-scale infrastructure projects or centralized management strategies, the Dutch approach emphasizes community resilience and a demand-driven approach to development. The NL approach prioritizes the empowerment of local communities and grassroots organizations in decision-making processes related to water resource management. By engaging communities directly and promoting their active participation, the Dutch government fosters ownership, accountability, and sustainability of interventions at the local level. Instead of imposing standardized solutions from the top down, the embassy encourages bottom-up approaches that respond to local needs, priorities, and contexts. This demand-driven approach ensures that interventions are tailored to the specific challenges and opportunities faced by communities, thereby increasing their relevance and effectiveness.
By implemnting this project , the Netherlands postions itself as an innovator and sytemic change fronliner, by introducING digitalization to the IWRM ecosystem in Burkina Faso to build communities resiliences. And it is a way to inspire and call for other donnors to follow the flow and look for more impact and sustainability at local level.

Lessons learned

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

The ECDD-GIRE project builds upon the achievements of the previous ECDD project, particularly focusing on the components related to Integrated Water Resources Management . It aims to amplify these achievements while addressing certain shortcomings identified through the evaluation of the ECDD project.

- The evaluation of the ECDD project recommends scaling up interventions based on their relevance, coherence with national priorities, and demonstrated impact. Notable achievements in IWRM, such as capacity building for CLEs, CUEs, land rehabilitation, provide a strong basis for scaling up efforts. Recommendations include strengthening partnerships, capitalizing on digitalization opportunities, and conducting strategic environmental and social assessments for future projects.
- Lessons from the ECDD project emphasize the importance of community participation, gender mainstreaming, highlight the importance of women's access to training, credit, and resources in improving agricultural productivity, food security, and poverty reduction. Women have demonstrated significant contributions to sustainable water management, particularly through the preservation and use of traditional water management techniques.

Durability

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

To ensure sustainability, an exit strategy will be developed. This strategy will primarily focus on the viability of investments and the capacity-building of rural organizations (CUE, CLE) to manage operations autonomously. The exit strategy will define key actors, their roles, and their needs for technical capacity building. Additionally, it will outline administrative steps for disengagement and essential support activities that should continue to be provided to beneficiary groups to sustain investment and development actions. Strategic choices will be guided by basic principles of the strategy, such as establishing mechanisms for managing and maintaining water infrastructure, and land, securing water resource users' rights to land and water usage for production, selecting proven and locally manageable techniques and technologies; and supporting the structuring and capacity-building of water resource users in managing, maintaining, and renewing infrastructure.
One strategy for disseminating the WaterCoach among cooperatives and CUEs is to create informative and educational content, train WaterCoach ambassadors within cooperatives and CUEs, and establish partnerships with local institutions, NGOs, and associations to enable wide dissemination and adoption of the WaterCoach approach and its content. The G50 will contribute as a community activation unit to strengthen ownership and ensure the sustainability of the approach. Local IWRM will be based on

the principles of 3R (recharge, retention, and reuse) at the watershed scale and on a technological choice exclusively based on Nature Based Solution (CES/DRS), thus ensuring sustainability.
ECDD-GIRE project will work towards the participation and ownership of project results by all organizations involved in IWRM implementation. This institutional integration will be supported by structures at the local (AE, CLE, CUE, DREA, CT) and central levels (DGRE, STGIRE) through capacity-building actions and knowledge management mechanisms. Thus, "new" actors emerging in different organizations will also be equipped, particularly through digitalization, to support institutional integration and sustainability.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?
- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.
- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

Yes the proposal includes a gender analysis. It recognised several disparities between men and women rin water and agricultural sector in Burkina Faso, derived from cultural nomrs that limit women's access to land, credit and other natural ressources. Additionnaly they have limted acccess to irrigation systems and water storage facilities, increasing the risks of crop failure and food insecurity. The proposal acknowledges that both men and women have significant water needs in agriculture, but women, in particular, are often responsible for water collection and management for domestic use and small-scale agriculture. They require reliable, safe, and sufficient water supply for domestic activities, livestock, vegetable gardens, and irrigation needs.
Empowering women can have a significant impact on sustainable water management, achieving sustainable development goals, and overall well-being in communities. Therefore, the ECDD-GIRE emphasises capacity building for women through digital training modules on organizational topics such as SMART water related agricultural practices, conflict sensitivity, human rightsbased approaches, gender, and social inclusion. Additionally, the project sets specific indicators to track gender and age distribution, aiming to measure the project's contributions to gender equity, women's empowerment (targeting 50% women), and inclusion of youth (targeting 30% under 35 years old).

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?
- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

Yes, the project takes into acount the climate change dimension in its analysis. The project activities are design to allign with the national and international environmental policies and strategies. Based on the lessons learned from ECDD, the environmental sustainability was pointed out to be crutial for the conservation of natural ressources and the protection of the ecosystems, both locally and globally. Within this project framework, anticipatory management of social impacts and risks will be carried out to unsure the environmental sustainability of the interventions, including the conduct of strategic environmental assessments (SEA) and detailed environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA, EIES, NIES).
The proposal includes interventions to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change through various nature-based solutions. The solutions aim to enhance resilience by protecting hydraulic structures from erosion, desilting and safegarding the banks of reservoirs and watercourses. By integrating such measures, ECDD-GIRE aims to enhance the abaility of communities and ecosystems to withstand and recover from climate change challenges.
The intervention aligns with national and international policies and strategies adopted by the government of Burkina Faso, including the Sectoral Policy "Environment, Water, and Sanitation" for the period 2018-2027, the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (PNA).

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?
- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?
- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?

ECDD GIRE involves cooperation with multiple parties, including Dutch organizations, local organizations, and other stakeholders. For example, Agriterra, a Dutch organization, is involved in selecting cooperatives and developing training materials for smart water management. Additionally, AUXFIN, another partner, provides digital solutions and implements the "G50" approach to ensure women's participation in digital technology. The project collaborates with Water User Committees (CUEs) and agricultural cooperatives, as well as water agencies and technical services, to disseminate knowledge and enhance stakeholder engagement. Based on the project sucess and lessons learnt the Netherland will invite other donnors , especially EU to join and expand.
This intervention will contribute to several policy markers as mentionned in the results sections of the BEMO. Where relevant, ECD-GIRE, in line with the holistic approach will seek synergies with interventions supported by EKN and IGG such as ECDD-WASH, Reversing the Flow, Hortiplus, ASWAIII etc as well as other donors interventions. A strategy will be developped during the inception to create this synergy and integrations.

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?
- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?
- Is data security guaranteed?
- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?
- Is duplication avoided?

The digital approach within the ECDD GIRE project aims to leverage digital technologies to enhance awareness, capacity-building, and stakeholder engagement in Integrated Water Resources Management. At the core of this digital strategy is the utilization of ICT solutions provided by AUXFIN. These solutions facilitate the dissemination of crucial information on IWRM principles, nature-based solutions, and best practices in water management. By empowering local partners with easy access to this information, the project enables them to implement sustainable water management techniques effectively.

The project's digital strategy is implemented through Component 1, which focuses on consolidating local water resources governance through digitization and capacity-building. This component emphasizes awareness-raising and skill development among all stakeholders, with a particular emphasis on community actors.

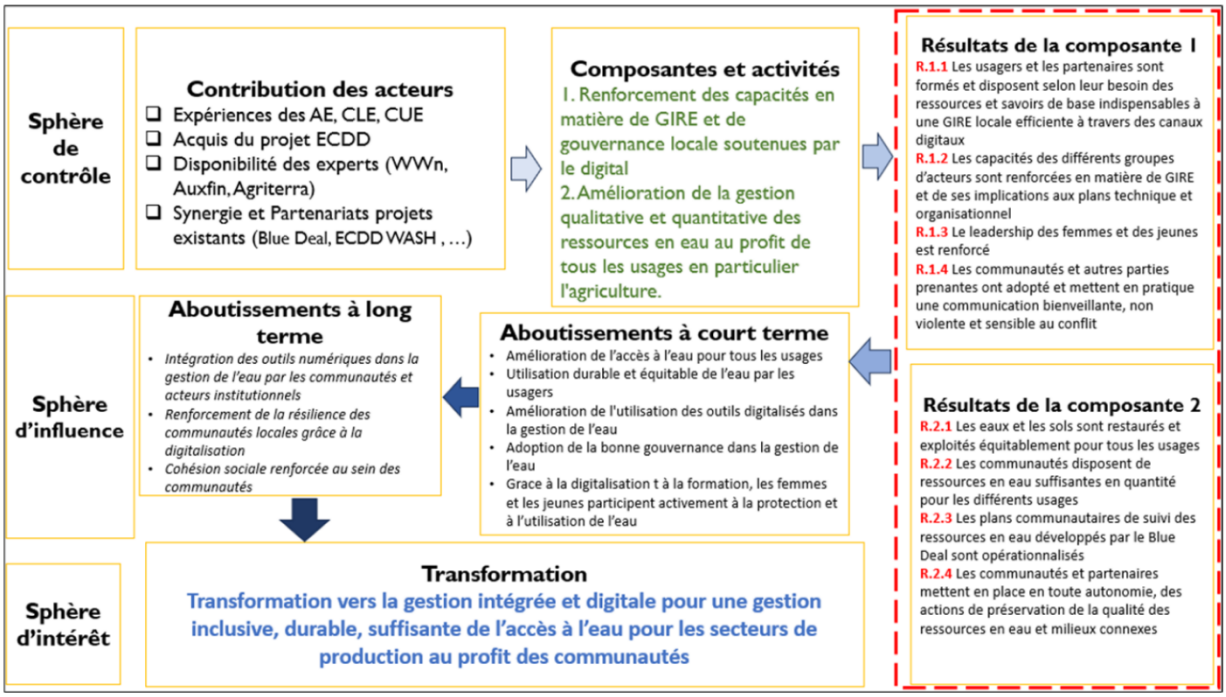
The project utilizes the UMVA digital platform to improve data collection and analysis, enabling more accurate assessments of water resource availability. Additionally, the digitization of processes related to CUE establishment and operation streamlines governance practices and resolves operational challenges. Through tools like WaterCoach , stakeholders will receive training on integrated water mangement, smart water management practices, while online resources provide essential information and skills development opportunities. The establishment of digital platforms for communication and collaboration will contribute to fosters broader citizen participation, particularly among women and youth, in water resources management decision-making processes.

During the inception phase, efforts will be made to establish synergies and adapt the digital approach to the local context. This involves identifying key stakeholders, such as Water User Committees (CUEs) and agricultural cooperatives, and refining intervention strategies based on their specific needs.

Aspect related to data security will be closely monitored by the Embassy and the partners. Data protection management is also integrated in the risk management to ensure the issue is well addressed.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Annexe III: Théorie du changement



Results

Water

1.1. Drinking Water

Indicators
1.1.A. Number of people that gained direct access to an upgraded drinking water source (basic or safely managed), as a result of Dutch support
Measurements: ”Target: 25000”

Water Productivity, River basin and delta management

Indicators
2.A. Number of users that, as a result of Dutch support, gained access to systems and services aiming to protect against water related disasters and/or ensure clean, safe and sufficient water in river basins and deltas.
Measurements: ”Target: 400000”

2.E. Area in water-related ecosystems directly reached by interventions aimed at protection and/or restoration (hectares)
Measurements: ”Target: 3000”

2.B. Number of inhabitants of an area directly reached with water governance interventions aiming to protect against water related disasters and/or ensure clean, safe and sufficient water in river basins and deltas.
Measurements: ”Target: 12000”

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.

An annual narrative, financial and audit report will be submitted. Project monitoring will assess progress against the programme's targeted outputs and outcomes in order to report on the results and impact of the project and take corrective action where necessary. The MEL approach aims to improve the project's ability to identify, test and adapt to emerging trends, facilitate adaptive and evidence-based decision-making, maximise project learning and evaluate cause and effect more effectively.
WWN will also be required to report in IATI.

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).

The baseline, mid-term and final evaluation will be will co-commissioned by the embassy and World Waternet. They will based on our objectives policy, with the aim to measure and learn from the intervention.

A monitoring-evaluation manual will be developed during the inception phase by the consortium and key stakeholders. It consists of three areas: the monitoring-evaluation plan and activities, indicator monitoring and the learning and knowledge management framework. These areas include, among other things, roles/responsibilities, measurement methods, monitoring methods, collection, management, analysis of indicators and use of data for operational monitoring, evaluations, etc. This framework and related tools will be designed taking into account the lessons learned from the ECDD project.

Finance

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.
- Is the budget arithmetically correct?
- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?
- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.
- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged?
- 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)

An overview of the budget is included, which is arithmetically correct. The rates in the budget are acceptable. WWN has used the budget model of MFA which provides details on cost codes as well as result areas. Budget notes have been provided for each cost category to explain the cost in further detail. The overhead cost is 5,34% which is very reasonable. A breakdown of the overhead cost has been provided. Payment of overheads will be done based on actual cost instead of a fixed percentage. WWN has also included contingencies of 4% in the budget (which can only be used after approval of MFA). The budget lines of the two consortium partners (Agriterra and Auxfin) have not been substantiated yet, this will be done during the inception fase and will be included in the annual plan 2025.

Earmarking

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

Yes, the Dutch contribution is specifically earmarked to obtain the results as described in the project proposal. Since the Netherlands is financing the entire budget no specific earmarking is applicable within the approved budget.

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.
- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?
- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

Payments need to be registered as prepayments as payments will only be settled after approval of various reports. Based on the approval of the final reports (including the audit report) the prepayments can be closed. A maximum of up to 95% of the contribution will be transferred as prepayment. The remaining 5% will be paid after approval of the final reports.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution		
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)		
Dutch contribution		9.098.752
Total available resources		9.098.752
Budget needed		9.098.752
Still to be financed		0
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)		
Uncovered balance		0

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

No non-financial contributions and no uncovered balance.

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)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.
- Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

No repayment obligation and no revolving funds.

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)?

An audit opinion is required since the amount is > EUR 5 mln. A report of factual findings should be included as well. The audit protocol for a consortium will be applicable. The consortium consists of three organisations: WWN (lead partner), Agriterra and Auxfin (consortium partners). Apart from an audit opinion + report of factual findings, WWN will also submit a consolidated report of factual findings for the entire consortium (as indicated in the audit protocol).

Project : Water Operator partner Burkina Faso (World Waternet)								
Project Title: Bur ECDD-GIRE Criss Cross		Project 09.0895	**Starting date**	1-May-2024				
Contact person: Monique Zwiers, Project manager		Uren 09.0010/320	**Expected duration**	60 months				
Date of submission 26-04-2024			**Responsible officer EKN-OUA**	Benedicte Nikiema				
Version (latest date) 26-04-2024				Jerry Wijnveen				
Budget overview	**Cost category**							
	I Direct staff + II Program and other project costs		**2024 (May)**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029 (Apr)**	**Total Budget**
Comp 1	WWn		208.610	726.391	741.913	668.991	553.470	392.230	**3.291.604**
	Auxfin		123.175	311.976	185.584	152.246	103.298	47.800	**924.079**
Total Comp 1 Renforcement des capacités en matière de GIRE et de gouvernance locale soutenues par le digital			**331.785**	**1.038.367**	**927.497**	**821.237**	**656.767**	**440.030**	**4.215.683**
Comp 2	WWn		133.075	742.517	935.034	696.160	331.722	308.941	**3.147.450**
	Agriterra		97.750	210.993	222.292	161.757	119.395	73.979	**886.165**
Total Comp 2 Amélioration de la gestion qualitative et quantitative des ressources en eau au profit de tous les usages			**230.825**	**953.510**	**1.157.326**	**857.917**	**451.117**	**382.920**	**4.033.615**
Total Comp 1+ 2	**III. Subtotal of I + II**		**562.610**	**1.991.877**	**2.084.823**	**1.679.154**	**1.107.884**	**822.950**	**8.249.298**
	IV. Overhead / indirect costs		**124.580**	**76.836**	**77.018**	**78.469**	**79.992**	**48.610**	**485.504**
									0%
	V. Subtotal of III and IV		**687.190**	**2.068.713**	**2.161.841**	**1.757.623**	**1.187.876**	**871.559**	**8.734.802**
	VI. Contingencies (max. 4% of V)		**28.633**	**86.196**	**90.077**	**73.234**	**49.495**	**36.315**	**363.950**
	VI.A Optional percentage reserved for contingencies (Max. 4% of V)		4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	VII. Grand total (V + VI)		**715.823**	**2.154.909**	**2.251.918**	**1.830.857**	**1.237.371**	**907.874**	**9.098.752**