

Activity Appraisal Document ODA

€ 1.000.000 or more

I REQUESTED DECISION CONCERNS

Explanation of the policy data can be found in the [ODA Policy Data Guide](#).

For the **highlighted** subjects in table below the de [ODA Policy Data Guide](#) gives further explanation

Red --> Parts which should not be published in the open data.

Application number	4000004292
Short name application	Eau, Clé Du Développement Durable (ECDD)
Long name application	Water, the key for a sustainable development in Burkina Faso
Description application	<p>The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the resilience of the population in the target areas through improved livelihoods and access to water, sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p>The project has four specific objectives or 'outcomes', translated into four components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of water resource management through strengthening of Water Agencies (AE) and Local Water Committees (CLEs) 2. Regeneration of the soil, water quality and water retention capacity in the target areas 3. Improving of equitable and sustainable basic access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for rural and urban households in the targeted territories. 4. Increase and diversification of agricultural stocks and incomes of rural households in target areas.
Budget holder	BAM/OUA
Number business partner	30013111
Implementing organisation(s)	SNV, World Waternet (WWn), Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MEA)
<u>Legal relationship</u>	Grant
<u>Commitment</u> in foreign currency (if applicable)	n.a
Corporate rate	n.a
<u>Commitment</u> in euros	12 450 000 euro
Funds centre	1702U02030019

Activity start date	1 December 2020		
Activity end date	30 November 2024		
Contract start date	1 December 2020		
Contract end date	30 November 2024		
Has an evaluation been planned?	Yes, mandatory (see decision tree in 5.3.6.)		
<u>Aid modality</u>	Other aid		
<u>Donor role</u>	Single donor		
<u>Technical assistance</u>	TA>50 50% or more of the activity budget		
<u>Beneficiary's country/region</u>	Burkina Faso / Water resources management spaces: Gourma, Liptako, Mouhoun, Nakanbe, Cascades		
Countries within the region (if applicable)	n.a		
Allocation country information	Burkina Faso 100%		
Location within the country (be as specific as possible)	Territory	Name location(s)	Water Agencies Spaces: Gourma, Liptako, Mouhoun, Nakanbe, Cascades
<u>CRS Code</u>	14030 Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation		
<u>Policy marker weight is 'principal'</u> (no minimum or maximum amount)	GntWat - Integrated water management		
<u>Policy marker weight is 'significant'</u>. (no minimum or maximum amount)	DrwSan - Safe drinking water and adequate sanitation; InsOntw - Institutional development and capacity building; VdsZek - Food Security, GlkhMV - Promotion of equality between men and women, and women empowerment		
<u>Special pledges made by the Minister or State Secretary / and/ or special marks regarding sensitive information</u>	n.a		

II. ACTIVITY APPRAISAL

2.1 Contribution made by the activity to BZ policy objectives (policy relevance)

2.1.1 Description policy relevance

- *Explain the policy markers which have been assigned to the activity in the cover sheet of the BEMO.*
- *Explain the international policy markers which have been assigned to the activity in the cover sheet of the BEMO.*

Burkina Faso's usable and renewable water resources are estimated at 3.1-3.4 billion m³ of surface water in an average rainy year, compared to less than 2 billion m³ in a drought year. The renewable and usable groundwater has been estimated at 12.5 billion m³/year. These estimates are to be taken with caution as there is limited updated data available on water flows and reserves. Tensions and competition over access to and use of natural resources (such as water, agriculture, grazing, fishing, forestry) has existed for a long time already in Burkina Faso. However, demographic changes of past decades, as well as expansion of agriculture and mining, have increased pressure to a point that resources are no longer accessible to all users, but have become precious natural assets to which access must be negotiated and exclusivity is claimed. Local (or traditional) and state institutions find it difficult to adapt regulations to the new situation of scarcity and find themselves increasingly faced with situations of latent or even open conflict.

The project's vision sets out that a population's resilience can be strengthened by the integration of good water resource governance, soil and water conservation measures, WASH and agricultural production, through horizontal and vertical coordination and collaboration among stakeholders. Together, these measures will strengthen stability, the means of production (water and soil), health and incomes.

It is aligned with the policy of the Dutch government in the Sahel region (Investing in Global Prospects 2018), on strengthening the links between WASH, improved river basin management and the preservation of ecosystems such as rivers and wetlands. The aim of this project is to contribute to the operationalization of IWRM at the intermediate and local levels, in concertation with the Local Committees for Water (CLEs). The policy is reflected in the 2019-2022 multi-annual strategy for the Sahel region of the Burkina Faso.

At the national level, the project will support the policy objectives of the Government of Burkina Faso. It will contribute to the National Plan for Economic and Social Development (PNDES) 2016-2020, to the National Programme for Integrated Water Resource Management (2016 – 2030) and to the National Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes.

The project's logical framework integrates the elements of the Burkina Faso multi-annual strategic plan document 2019-2022 and falls under the principal priority thematic, HGIS 6.

Concerning the HGIS 6 « Sustainable development, food security, water and climate», the project is targeting these thematic result areas :

- Water Resources Management at country level
- Water resources management of transboundary basin
- Efficient water use in agriculture
- Peoples nutrition improved
- Family farming systems productivity
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Ecological sustainability of farm land use strengthened
- Climate/renewable energy

They are in line with the policy marker : GntWat - Geïntegreerd waterbeheer Integrated water management, VdsZek – Voedselzekerheid (Food Security); DrwSan - Veilig drinkwater en adequate sanitatie (Safe drinking water and adequate sanitation); InsOntw - Institutionele ontwikkeling en capaciteitsopbouw (Institutional development and capacity building) and GikhMV - Bevordering gelijkheid tussen mannen en vrouwen en empowerment van vrouwen (Promotion of equality between men and women, and women empowerment).

2.1.2 Appraisal

Appraise the policy relevance of the project, using the appraisal table. If the maximum score is not achieved, explain why. If certain criteria do not apply, please indicate this.

No.	Criteria 2.1 Policy relevance	Indicators (score 0, 1, 2)	Score	EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
2.1.1	The proposed intervention ties in with the operational objectives in the Explanatory Memorandum and the related policy memorandum (policy theory and intervention logic).	<input type="checkbox"/> <p>The proposed intervention ties in with both the main objective and the secondary objectives .</p>	2	The project is targeting the main results of the HGIS 6 for an integrated water resources management and an sustainable access to water and sanitation.
2.1.2	The proposed intervention ties in with the ODA priorities	<input type="checkbox"/> <p>The proposed intervention ties in with one of the result areas of the BH&OS priorities.</p>	1	The project will contribute mainly to HGIS 6 Sustainable development, food security, water and climate. The project's contribution to FNS is obvious, but more indirect than in the water sector. The project contributes to FNS through WASH and through food availability (rice, market garden products, fish). A broader contribution depends on the scale and scope of the activities (access to clean water, sanitation, hygiene; productions, sectors), as well as on the number and categories of people reached. WWn and SNV realize that this would require a level of research which goes beyond the scope of the project.
2.1.3	The proposed intervention ties in with the annual plan and the result chain of	<input type="checkbox"/> <p>The intervention is specifically mentioned in the result chain of the MIB/MASP.</p>	2	Water Resources Management at country level, Efficient water use in agriculture; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

	the MIB/MASP			
2.1.4	The relevance of the proposed intervention to the crosscutting themes of women's rights and gender equality / climate / PSD / coherence and strengthening of civil society organisations	<input type="checkbox"/> <p>The proposed intervention is relevant to more than one of the crosscutting themes.</p>	2	<p>The project will pay specific attention to gender and social inclusion based on 1) the guidelines and recommendations developed under the DWA and AE-Nakambé project; 2) the approaches developed by SNV for the integration of gender and social inclusion in its projects and programmes, namely: "Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI/EGIS)" and "Balancing Benefits and youth."</p> <p>The project contributes to climate change adaptation by promoting techniques and practices adapted to climate change and sustainable water use</p>
Total score (maximum 8 out of 8 points)			7	

2.2 Problem analysis and lessons learned

2.2.1 Description

Describe:

- *what problem the proposed activity addresses;*
- *the extent to which the activity contributes to solving the problem*

and (where applicable) briefly state supporting reasons.

Tensions and competition over access to and use of natural resources (such as water, agriculture, grazing, fishing, forestry) has existed for a long time already in Burkina Faso. However, demographic changes of past decades, as well as expansion of agriculture and mining, have increased pressure to a point that resources are no longer accessible to all users, but have become precious natural assets to which access must be negotiated and exclusivity is claimed. Local (or traditional) and state institutions find it difficult to adapt regulations to the new situation of scarcity and find themselves increasingly faced with situations of latent or even open conflict.

While influencing environmental and climatic conditions not possible, the good governance and institutional performance go a long way in managing, mitigating and adapting societies to those conditions. Therefore good governance and institutional performance are key for addressing many of the challenges encountered by farming households and water users, both men and women. (In)security of access to water and land is one example where good governance can make a difference.

The Theory of Change of this project is based upon the assumption that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The overall ambition is to demonstrate how the population's resilience can be increased through a range of complementary interventions that are well embedded in the fabric of local organisations: CLEs, territorial authorities, farmers' and grassroot organisations. By strengthening local organisations in their roles and the way they work together, it is possible to address some of the root causes of poverty, marginalisation and conflict in the area, such as water and land conflicts, weak legitimacy of local governance, low performance of basic services, limited agricultural production and income, marginalisation of women and girls, and consequent undernutrition.

The project interventions will be based among other initiatives on the capacity development of local institutions; the promotion of environmental sustainability; the development of WASH; the access to markets through the engagement of the private sector.

2.2.2 Appraisal

Appraise the [contextual analysis](#) of the project proposal using the appraisal table. If the maximum score is not achieved, explain why and how this is dealt with. If certain criteria do not apply, please indicate this.

No.	Criteria 2.2 Contextual analysis	Indicators (score 0,1,2)	Score	EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES
2.2.1	The proposal is based on a careful and thorough contextual analysis, from which a logical problem definition and objective are generated.	<input type="checkbox"/> <p>The proposal is based on a careful and thorough analysis and results in a logical problem definition and objective.</p>	2	The project is based on the analysis of the context of Burkina concerning the population growth, the water resources and climate changes constraints, the agriculture, food security and employment context and the access to water and sanitation.
2.2.2	Based on the problem formulated, the proposal explains in a logical manner why the intervention is aimed at the specified geographical location.	<input type="checkbox"/> <p>The proposal gives a realistic explanation of why the intervention is aimed at the specified geographical location and substantiates this with examples.</p>	2	<p>The project will work at the water agencies, mainly within CLE spaces and at three geographical levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional – as defined by the four river basins, represented by the five AEs of the country. The focus will be on strengthening institutional capacity • Intermunicipal in selected sub-basins of the above river basins represented by the CLEs, as well as municipalities, OPFs and Chambers of Agriculture, and ONEA. Here the project will imple-

				<p>ment both institutional strengthening as well as direct interventions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local – by working on direct interventions within specific areas of municipalities, villages and towns.
2.2.3	The proposal justifies the choice of target group .	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposal clearly justifies the choice of target group.	2	<p>The project is targeting all population in the space of the interventions. The selection of target sub-watersheds will be done gradually. The first group will be selected during the inception phase of the project. WWn, SNV and the general management of the Water Agencies (AEs) will select one to four CLEs per AE based on criteria covering sufficient diversity of problems, issues and challenges related to the themes of the project. Initially, a maximum of 10 sub-watersheds (thus 10 CLEs) may be selected across the total. Later, seven sub-watersheds can be added, to come to a maximum total of 17 CLEs. Only established CLEs will be selected.</p> <p>The project will pay specific attention to gender, looking at voice and influence in decision making, capacities of potentially vulnerable groups to express their needs and opinions effectively, making sure that systems and services are accessible for all and proving opportunities for growth in new roles of leadership and entrepreneurship.</p>
2.2.4	The proposal sets out which relevant actors were involved in formulating the proposal and what influence they had on the con-	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposal only sets out the involvement of actors in formulating the proposal OR only sets out the involvement of actors in the proposed intervention (including its management).	1	<p>The project will have a six-month inception phase. During this phase, the selection of intervention areas will be finalized, and a stakeholder analysis will be conducted. Together with stakeholders, the Theory of Change and Results Framework will be validated. In this, lessons</p>

	tent of the proposal.			learned from other projects will be considered and integrated (where relevant), as well as the suggestions to strengthen coherence between objectives, results, activities and components. Furthermore, a baseline will be established during the inception phase
2.2.5	A stakeholder analysis (incl. women and youth) has been carried out and the results incorporated in the proposal.	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposal sets out who has a stake in the programme/project but their relative interests are not set out in detail.	1	A stakeholder analysis will be conducted at the inception phase of the project. The project will ensure that women, youth and other vulnerable groups (IDPs and/or refugees, or transhumant pastoralists and fishermen) do not suffer negative effects (exclusion, marginalization, violence) as a result of the implemented activities
2.2.6	The proposal describes how the results of evaluations and/or studies feed into formulation of the proposal.	<input type="checkbox"/> The proposal refers to results from evaluations and/or studies but does not specify how these contributed to formulation of the proposal.	1	The project is based on the reports of projects interventions, statistics and policies.
Total score (maximum ¹² out of 12 points)			9	

2.3 Objectives (outcomes), results (outputs), activities and resources, based on the SMART principle

2.3.1 Description

The overall objective of the ECDD project is to contribute to the resilience of the population in the target areas through improved livelihoods and access to water, sanitation and hygiene.

Indirect impact: Contribute to the sustainable management of water resources, their domestic and productive use in the fragile zones of Burkina's river basins.

The project has four specific objectives or 'outcomes', translated into four components:

Component 1. Strengthening of structures and practices of water resource management

- Objective: Improvement of water resource management through strengthening of Water Agencies (AE) and Local Water Committees (CLE)

Component 2. Promotion of soil and water conservation

- Objective: Regeneration of the soil, water quality and water retention capacity in the target areas

Component 3. Improving of equitable and sustainable basic access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for rural and urban households in the targeted territories.

- Sub-component 3a: Promotion of sustainable and inclusive access to drinking water supply (urban)
 - o Objective: Improvement of sustainable and inclusive basic access to drinking water supply in provincial and regional capitals of the target areas
- Sub-component 3b: Promotion of sustainable and inclusive access to drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene (rural)
 - o Objective: Improvement of sustainable and inclusive basic access to drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene in target areas

Component 4. Promotion of resilient and sustainable small holder agriculture

- Objective: Increase and diversification of agricultural stocks and incomes of rural households in target areas

These objectives are closely linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular to the SDG6 on water:

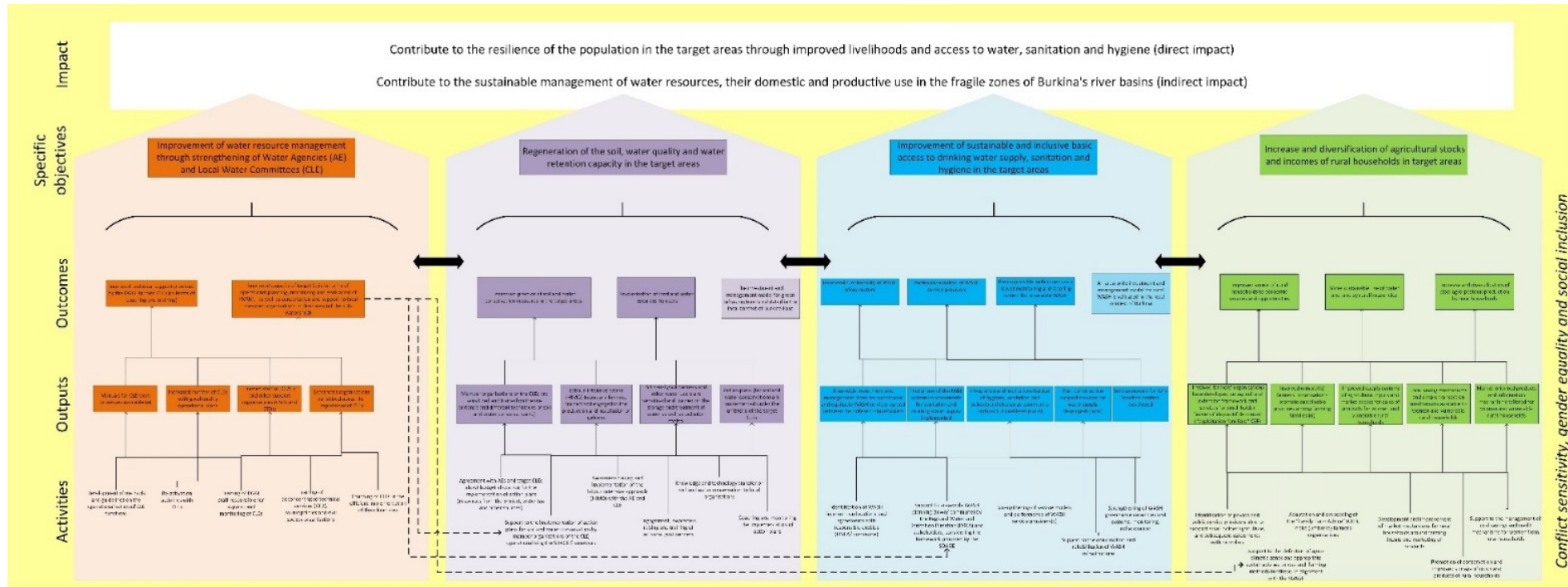
- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the project will be developed during the inception phase, including the design for the baseline study and the definition of mid-term and final targets for the indicators.

The project aims to achieve :

- Good governance, institutional integration and sustainability
- Social Sustainability: Gender equality and social inclusion
- Financial sustainability
- Environmental sustainability

Theory of change



1. Strengthening of structures and practices of water resource management

Key messages:

- Strengthening the capacity of Water Agencies (AE) and Local Water Committees (CLE) to manage water resources effectively.
- Improving the institutional framework for water resource management.
- Enhancing the participation of local communities in water resource management decisions.

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- Strengthening the capacity of Water Agencies (AE) and Local Water Committees (CLE) to manage water resources effectively.
- Improving the institutional framework for water resource management.
- Enhancing the participation of local communities in water resource management decisions.

2. Promotion of soil and water conservation

Key messages:

- Implementing soil conservation and water retention practices to improve soil fertility and water availability.
- Reducing soil erosion and water runoff.
- Improving the resilience of agricultural systems to climate change.

Key messages:

- Implementing soil conservation and water retention practices to improve soil fertility and water availability.
- Reducing soil erosion and water runoff.
- Improving the resilience of agricultural systems to climate change.

3. Promotion of sustainable and inclusive access to drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene (rural and urban)

Key messages:

- Improving access to safe drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene services.
- Reducing the burden of water-related diseases.
- Enhancing the resilience of water supply systems.

Key messages:

- Improving access to safe drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene services.
- Reducing the burden of water-related diseases.
- Enhancing the resilience of water supply systems.

4. Promotion of resilient and sustainable small holder agriculture

Key messages:

- Improving the resilience and sustainability of small holder agriculture.
- Increasing agricultural productivity and income.
- Reducing the risk of crop failure and food insecurity.

Key messages:

- Improving the resilience and sustainability of small holder agriculture.
- Increasing agricultural productivity and income.
- Reducing the risk of crop failure and food insecurity.

Key messages:

- Strengthening the capacity of small holder farmers to manage risks and improve their livelihoods.
- Improving the institutional framework for small holder agriculture.
- Enhancing the participation of small holder farmers in agricultural decisions.

Key messages:

- Strengthening the capacity of small holder farmers to manage risks and improve their livelihoods.
- Improving the institutional framework for small holder agriculture.
- Enhancing the participation of small holder farmers in agricultural decisions.

2.3.2 Appraisal

Appraise the logical framework using the appraisal table. If the maximum score is not achieved, explain why and how this is dealt with. If certain criteria do not apply, please indicate this.

No.	Criteria 2.3 Outcomes, outputs, activities and resources based on the SMART principle	Explanation of score (1 point per indicator)	Score
2.3.1	The objectives at outcome level are clearly formulated, fall within the proposal's span of influence and are realistic. The outcomes follow logically from the problem formulated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The outcomes are specifically formulated. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The objectives follow logically from the problem formulated. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The objectives fall within the proposal's span of influence and are realistic (taking account of its duration and local circumstances). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The objectives are acceptable to the target group and other stakeholders. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The objectives formulated are realistic bearing in mind the scope of the activities and the capacity of the (local) organisation(s).	5
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>Additional appreciation gender indicator 3:</p> <p>The objectives include an explicit reference to gender equality</p> <p>The global project vision, goal, outcomes and target are clearly stipulated. The project's vision sets out that a population's resilience can be strengthened by the integration of good water resource governance, soil and water conservation measures, WASH and agricultural production, through horizontal and vertical coordination and collaboration among stakeholders. Together, these measures will strengthen stability, the means of production (water and soil), health and incomes.</p> <p>The activities and outputs will contribute directly and indirectly to the targets, and are structured in four components: 1.Improvement of water resource management through strengthening of Water Agencies (AE) and Local Water Committees (CLEs); 2.Regeneration of the soil, water quality and water retention capacity in the target areas; 3.Improving of equitable and sustainable basic access to</p>			

<p>drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for rural and urban households in the targeted territories; 4. Increase and diversification of agricultural stocks and incomes of rural households in target areas</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming and social inclusion in ECDD is based on 1) the guidelines and recommendations developed under the DWA and AE-Nakambé project. 2) the approaches developed by SNV for the integration of gender and social inclusion in its projects and programmes, namely: "Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI/EGIS)" and "Balancing Benefits".</p>			
2.3.2	<p>Progress in achieving the outcomes can be determined objectively on the basis of measurable performance indicators.</p>	<p>Relevant performance indicators have been formulated for each outcome. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>A baseline measurement and a measurable target (quantitative and/or qualitative) have been formulated for each performance indicator. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The verification method (the means by which data is collected and the sources of that data) is realistic and feasible. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	1
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>Additional appreciation gender indicator 1:</p> <p>For each outcome are relevant, gender specific performance indicators formulated. Please explain.</p> <p>A detailed M&E system for ECDD will be created during the program's inception phase.</p> <p>The project will use the "Managing for Results" approach (developed by SNV) (see below 2.3.4 for the verification method).</p> <p>Some indicators therefore need to be better developed and gender-sensitive effects and outcomes and to the youth are to be specified.</p>			
2.3.3	<p>The outputs formulated are concrete and fall within the proposal's span of control. The outputs follow logically from the outcomes formulated.</p>	<p>The project proposal is divided into clear phases, each having concretely formulated outputs. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The outputs are specific. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	5

		<p>There is a clear link between the outputs and the out-comes, i.e.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the outputs can be expected to contribute to achievement of the outcomes.</p> <p>The outputs are</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> acceptable to the target group and other</p> <p>The outputs formulated are</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> realistic bearing in mind the scope of the activities and the capacity of the (local) organisation(s) .</p>		
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>The Theory of Change of this project is based upon the assumption that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The overall ambition is to demonstrate how the population’s resilience can be increased through a range of complementary interventions that are well embedded in the fabric of local organisations: CLEs, territorial authorities, farmers’ and grassroot organisations. By strengthening local organisations in their roles and the way they work together, it is possible to address some of the root causes of poverty, marginalisation and conflict in the area, such as water and land conflicts, weak legitimacy of local governance, low performance of basic services, limited agricultural production and income, marginalisation of women and girls, and consequent undernutrition.</p>				
2.3.4	<p>Progress in achieving the outputs can be determined objectively on the basis of measurable performance indicators.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Relevant performance indicators have been formulated for each output.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A baseline and a measurable target (quantitative and/or qualitative) have been formulated for each performance indicator.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The verification method (the means by which data is collected and the sources of that data) is realistic and feasible.</p>		1
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>Additional appreciation gender indicator 1 and 2:</p>				

<p>For each output are relevant, gender specific performance indicators formulated;</p> <p>Baseline, targets and verification methods are put on to collect gender specific information. Please explain.</p> <p>The Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the project will be developed during the inception phase, including a baseline study and the definition of mid-term and final targets for SMART indicators.</p> <p>The project will use the "Managing for Results" approach (developed by SNV). This approach is based on a series of steps for planning and progress monitoring, providing better understanding of the project effectiveness and enabling continuous learning throughout the project cycle. This tool ensures regular access to all information (e.g. impact, results, activities and indicators) for staff, partners and donor. The project's monitoring and evaluation plan will focus on the measurement of deliverables (outputs). SNV and its partners will collect information every semester as part of the reporting on all expected deliverables, in order to monitor progress in project implementation and to make the necessary adjustments. The specific data collection will be carried out using mobile applications, as well as a platform to generate a real-time dashboard.</p>			
2.3.5	There is a logical link between the proposed activities and the outputs formulated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal sets out the nature of the activities and explains how the activities formulated will contribute to achieving the outputs.	1
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>The intervention strategy is clearly defined through the theory of change. A full logical framework in the Monitoring & Evaluation plan will be elaborated during the inception phase of the project.</p>			
2.3.6	There is a logical link between the activities and the project budget (efficiency).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The budget is supported by figures on price and quantity (p x q). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The budget is broken down by output and/or outcome.	2
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>The budget is specified by categories and by year.</p>			
2.3.7	When the activity ends, its envisaged outputs will have a lasting effect for the ultimate target group.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal contains a clear vision (with objectives) as to how the activities will be continued when the intervention comes to an end.	4

		<p>To achieve these objectives, specific measures will be taken during implementation of the activities to ensure that the target group will help continue the activities.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal contains suitable criteria against which progress in continuing the activities can be</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal includes a transition plan or exit strategy, identifying the various actors.</p>		
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>The ECDD project is time-bound, and makes a contribution to longer term change processes. For example the strengthening of the Agences de l'Eau has a longer timeline and World WaterNet has an agreement with SP-GIRE for 12 years through the Blue Deal partnership. As part of the exit strategy, some processes initiated under ECDD project may continue to be supported from other projects or development partners, whereas other processes would no longer need support in order to ensure sustainability. This will depend on the outcomes achieved over the course of the project but could also be influenced by external factors such as stability, funding streams, leadership etc.</p> <p>Therefore the exit strategy has to be embedded in the Monitoring, evaluation and learning activities of the project, and will be adjusted over the course of the project.</p>				
2.3.8	At the end of the activity, the envisaged outputs will have a lasting effect on the local partners.	<p>The proposal contains a clear vision (with objectives) as to how the quality of the activities and/or financial independence of the local partner will be</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	4	

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> To achieve these objectives, specific measures will be taken during implementation of the activity. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal devotes attention to the capacity of the local partner to generate income from various sources. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposal sets out suitable criteria against which progress in regard to institutional sustainability can be measured.			
<p>EXPLANATION/ REFERENCES</p> <p>The ECDD exit strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the achievements of the project are sustainable. • Ensure the exit does not have a detrimental effect on the population and partners with whom we work. • As far as possible, ensure that expertise and momentum for change continues <p>The exit strategy of the ECDD is closely related to its strategy for the sustainability of outcomes, which relies on alignment and integration of activities within Burkina’s institutional framework for IWRM, WASH and Agriculture, collaboration and capacity development of the main stakeholders, measurement of progress in terms of capacities, pro-active documentation and sharing.</p> <p>Financial sustainability encourages the search for sound financial conditions for public services and economic activities promoted by the project. The financial sustainability of economic activities will be ensured by private sector organisations, among others umbrella farmers' organisations (OPFs) and their members, as well as by public organisations (e.g. co-funding, subsidies for public asset management).</p>					
Total score (maximum score 27 points)				2	

2.4 Cooperation, harmonisation and added value

The project will be implemented by the consortium SNV Netherlands Development Organisation and World Waternet (WWn).

The Burkinabe (sub-)national partners are the five Water Agencies (Agences de l'Eau: AEC, AEG, AEL, AEM, AEN), the Permanent Secretary for Integrated Water Resource Management (Secrétariat Permanent de la GIRE: SP-GIRE) and the National Office for Water and Sanitation (Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement: ONEA). At the intermediate and local level, the consortium will work with the Local Water Committees (Comités Locaux de l'Eau: CLEs), the Territorial Collectives (Collectivités Territoriales, firstly, the municipalities), the Umbrella Farmers' Organizations and the Deconcentrated Technical Services (Services Techniques Déconcentrées: STDs) which are among the main stakeholders.

The Ministry for Water and Sanitation (MEA) oversees the project. Its General Directorates for Drinking Water and Sanitation respectively, as well as directorates and agencies of the Ministries of Agriculture and Hydro-agricultural Development (MAAH), Animal and Fishery Resources (MRAH), Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change (MEEC) and Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Social Cohesion (MATDC) will be involved in the orientation and monitoring (e.g. monitoring meetings). SNV and WWn are also collaborating with the Institute for Research in Applied Sciences and Technologies (IRSAT) and the Regional Chambers of Agriculture.

To ensure political alignment at national and local levels, a partnership agreement could be established between the Ministry for Water and Sanitation (MEA) and SNV as a consortium leader and WWn as a project partner. The legal modalities of these agreements at regional and national levels will be determined during the inception phase.

For project implementation, a financing agreement (grant contract) will be signed between the Embassy of the Netherlands in Burkina Faso and SNV, leader of the consortium. As the lead partner, SNV has signed a partnership agreement with WWn that specifies the terms of collaboration as well as the roles and responsibilities of each partner.

SNV and WWn will have representatives on a Coordinating Committee that has decision-making authority over the project and has the final responsibility for contract delivery to EKN and MEA. There will also be a Technical Monitoring Committee (Comité Technique de Suivi - CTS) at the central level of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation which 1) oversees monitoring, capitalisation and guidance; 2) provides a framework for consultation between the project stakeholders: the MEA, the other ministries (MATDC, MAAH, MRAH, MEEC) and the federations of users' associations and farmers' organizations; and 3) guides decision-making by means of the annual technical review of the project. The CTS is chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry or his representative. The CTS shall hold an ordinary annual session convened by its president and may hold an extraordinary session if deemed necessary. The CTS may visit the project's interventions in the field before the sessions are held in support of its recommendations. During the inception phase, the structure and participation of the CTS will be confirmed with EKN and the Ministry.

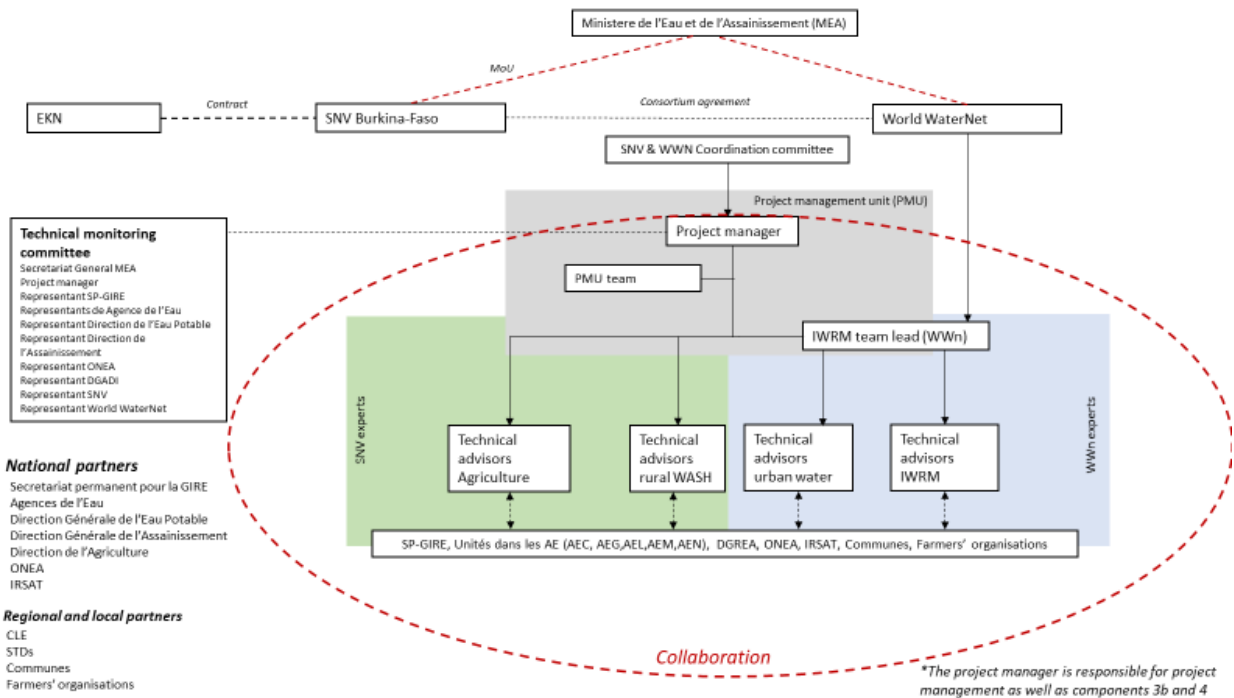
The Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for coordinating the operational implementation, planning, monitoring and evaluation of the project. Furthermore, it is responsible for providing support in the implementation of the cross-cutting issues of conflict-sensitive management, gender equality, social inclusion and youth. It is headed by the Project Manager (SNV staff based in Ouagadougou) and includes the IWRM team leader (WWn). The PMU receives regular technical backstopping support and technical oversight from SNV and WWn senior experts.

The Operational Team is made up experts from SNV and WWn, as well as implementation partners. For each partner, an appropriate coordination and collaboration model will be defined. Collaboration with the Water Agencies will be operational through the implementation unit (Unité d'Execution, UE) in each agency. The UE

has three (03) members, permanent officers of the DGAE, one of whom will be designated as focal point in charge of liaising with the operational team.

The operational management structure reflects the scales of political and organisational governance at which the project operates: regional, national and local.

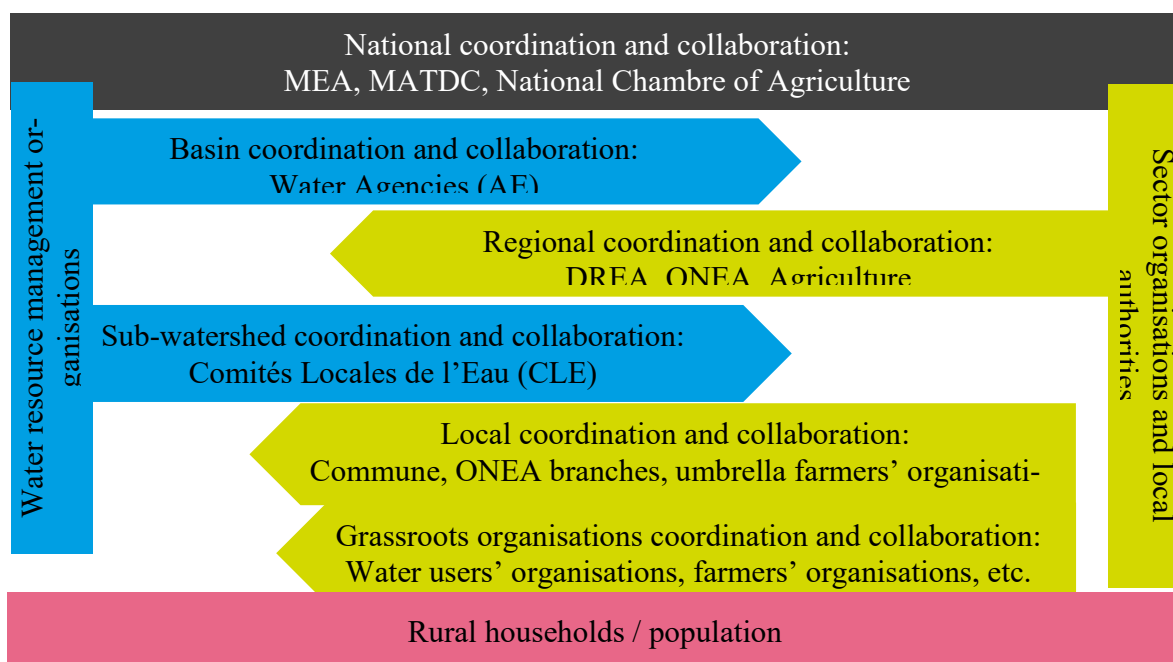
World Waternet is responsible for the execution of Components 1, 2, 3a and SNV is responsible for the execution of components 3b and 4.



Project Organizational Chart

The vision and added value of this project is to contribute to the operationalization of IWRM at the intermediate and local levels, both for the concertation function of CLEs as well as for their sectoral investment facilitation function. At the end of the project there will be tangible examples of how such investments (in soil and water conservation, WASH and agriculture) with area-wide perspective can be done in a sustainable manner.

The project will work at different levels, aiming to facilitate learning and the exchange of specific experiences among these levels, in particular between the IWRM organisations, which have a multi-sectoral role with regards to water, and the sectoral organisations and government administration at decentralised (municipality) and deconcentrated (STDs) level.



2.5 Channel and aid modality (including alignment)

The funding is a BZ contract with an international non-governmental organization, therefore civil society. However, this is a program that will be implemented in close collaboration with decentralized government and non-government actors.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Budget

The budget covers period of the project over a period of 4 years. The Summary Budget Table, summarizes the budget by cost categories and by year. The amount of the provisional budget for the project is 12 450 000 Euros.

	Cost categories	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	total	%
	SNV staff	567,688	585,979	585,979	585,979	2,325,626	18.7%
	Consortium partner staff	302,687	302,687	302,687	302,687	1,210,749	9.7%
I	Total direct costs staff	870,375	888,667	888,667	888,667	3,536,375	28.4%
	Activities cost SNV	440,952	995,094	670,219	347,009	2,453,274	19.7%
	Activites cost consortium partner	500,516	694,758	656,766	464,466	2,316,506	18.6%
	Travel	478,389	478,389	374,677	374,677	1,706,131	13.7%
	Office cost	91,155	91,155	91,155	91,155	364,622	2.9%
	Equipment	121,600	-	-	-	121,600	1.0%

	Indirect cost consortium partner	173,495	193,633	173,795	146,873	687,796	5.5%
II	Total other direct costs	1,806,108	2,453,029	1,966,612	1,424,180	7,649,928	61.4%
III	Programme delivery costs	173,971	217,210	185,593	150,335	727,110	5.8%
IV	Indirect costs	122,205	168,485	138,183	107,714	536,587	4.3%
	Total in EURO	2,972,659	3,727,391	3,179,055	2,570,895	12,450,000	100.0%

5.1.1 Breakdown of costs

State the overall cost of the activity and overheads. Indicate the various cost centres (activities and outputs) in the rows and cost types (e.g. personnel, equipment, etc.) in the columns.

	Cost categories	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3a	Component 3b	Component 4	Total
	SNV staff	237,046	237,046	237,046	823,362	791,126	2,325,626
	Consortium partner staff	345,971	687,698	177,079	-	-	1,210,749
I	Total direct costs staff	583,018	924,744	414,126	823,362	791,126	3,536,375
	Activities cost SNV	101,520	101,520	101,520	1,292,405	856,309	2,453,274
	Activities cost consortium partner	63,619	1,878,794	374,093	-	-	2,316,506
	Travel	268,327	733,828	215,015	368,000	120,960	1,706,131
	Office cost	23,600	70,800	23,600	147,973	98,649	364,622
	Equipment	10,080	30,240	10,080	42,720	28,480	121,600
	Indirect cost consortium partner	99,624	476,190	111,981	-	-	687,796
II	Total other direct costs	566,770	3,291,373	836,290	1,851,098	1,104,398	7,649,928
III	Programme delivery costs	74,736	274,048	81,277	173,840	123,209	727,110
IV	Indirect costs	35,131	52,072	35,687	242,106	171,592	536,587
	Total	1,259,654	4,542,236	1,367,379	3,090,406	2,190,325	12,450,000
	% per component	10%	36%	11%	25%	18%	100%

5.3 Monitoring

On the basis of the annual reports (I, F and A), our participation, in the steering committee (annually), and field visits. At the appropriate time, an office follow-up may be contracted if necessary.

At the inception phase of the project (First six month period of the project), a baseline study report will be provided including:

- A finalized and approved theory of change including the results framework and SMART indicators
- The overall situation of reference establishing baseline or zero baseline data, which is providing relevant information on the situation at the time the project is started, as this information is essential to measure change. This work will confirm and complete the set of indicators based on the project's immediate, intermediate and ultimate outcome results.
- The SMART indicators of the project results which should be consistent with the indicators and targets of the Embassy's programme results of the Netherlands for Burkina Faso (MLS). All data will be disaggregated by sex, socio-economic status, age and sex and age (depending on the needs of the analysis). In addition to quantitative indicators, indicators will be identified to better capture systemic changes.
- A gender analysis
- A stakeholder analysis which clearly defines the organisation of the project and the signed agreement setting the tasks and responsibilities of the partners and their relationship
- A clear monitoring and evaluation framework
- A detailed exit strategy for the sustainability of the project

A conflict sensitivity study report should also be provided with a detailed risk and security plan which could be reviewed during the project; the project realization and investments should be clearly defined in order to increase job and secured economy for women and young people in order to prevent against violent extremism.

The project will maintain collaborative relationships with the public institutions, Water Agencies, Local Collectivities, and the Ministry for Water and Sanitation to establish a coordination mechanism. The governance of the project will align with the existing mechanisms of the Ministerial bodies, in this case for monitoring and guidance, which in addition to the SP-GIRE, involves the General Directorate for Drinking Water and the General Directorate for Sanitation, as well as the directorates of the MATDC, the MAAH (e.g. the DGAHDI), the MRAH and the MEEC, the National Chamber of Agriculture (CNA) and the federations of water users' associations and farmers' organisations. In its annual planning, the project coordination will integrate the recommendations made jointly with the directorates of the other regional initiatives. At ECDD operational management level, annual planning will be reviewed and updated each semester, to ensure an adaptive management of the project. Based on an iterative and participatory approach, this allows the project to adapt to any changes brought about by the project context, and with the help of the monitoring and evaluation system make the necessary adjustments.

In this sense, the project's implementation will be guided by the Technical Monitoring Committee (Comité Technique de Suivi - CTS) at the central level of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation which 1) oversees monitoring, capitalisation and guidance; 2) provides a framework for consultation between the project stakeholders: the MEA, the other ministries (MATDC, MAAH, MRAH, MEEC) and the federations of users' associations and farmers' organizations; and 3) guides decision-making by means of the annual technical review of the project. The CTS is chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry or his representative. The CTS shall hold an ordinary annual session convened by its president and may hold an extraordinary session if deemed necessary. The CTS may visit the project's interventions in the field before the sessions are held in support of its recommendations. During the inception phase, the structure and participation of the CTS will be confirmed with EKN and the Ministry.

EKN will be invited to attend the CTS meetings as well as thematics workshops or field missions organized by the project.

The members of the CTS are required to have a close involvement in the monitoring and the implementation of the activities of the project.

5.3.1 Narrative and financial reports

Use [*the performance assessment decision tree*](#). Give a short explanation with the result of the decision tree.

Annual narrative IATI reporting and annual financial reporting.

The narrative and financial reports will be in accordance with the continuous process of resource management, observation and capitalization of field monitoring (data collected by appropriate means) on the progress made towards the achievement of predetermined objectives and the use of the related resources under the responsibility of SNV before EKN.

Progress on action planning will also be reviewed once a year on the basis of the annual technical and financial reports produced by SNV. Narrative financial reports (as well as annual plans and budgets) will be developed using SMART results frameworks (based on the agreed out-come framework indicators in the Baseline study).

5.3.2 Audit opinion

Use the [audit certificate decision tree](#) to determine which type of audit opinion is required for the activity. Give a short explanation with the result of the decision tree.

Beneficiary's implementing capacity is positive, however we request an audit opinion at activity level, annually since the amount is > EUR 5.000.000.

A financial yearly audit on activity level commissioned by SNV (sanctioned by a management letter indicating an opinion, as well as any recommendations for improvement) will be carried out, based on the embassy's audit protocol, each year. The costs of external financial audits will be included in the budget of the project.

5.3.3 IATI - International Aid transparency Initiative

The organization will report on results in accordance with the IATI standard, as set out in the BZ publication guidelines

5.3.4 Annual plans and other reports

5.3.5 Monitoring calendar

Set out the reporting requirements in the table below, to ensure they are accurately incorporated in the decision/agreement.

Report type	Any specific requirements*	Period	Submission by
Baseline study and a conflict sensitivity report	<i>Including gender analysis, values, indicators and measurement methodology)</i>	12/2020 –05/2021	31/05/2021
Annual plan	Baseline study and second half of project year Updated plan of activities and budget; The first plan will include the inception phase and the year 1 activities	12/2020 – 05/2021 06/2021 – 11/2021 06/2021 – 11/2021 12/2021 – 11/2022 12/2022 – 11/2023 12/2023 – 11/2024	Proposal 1/05/2021 1/11/2021. 1/11/2022 1/11/2023
Narrative* Rapport d'avancement comportant :			

<p>1. Updates on progress in accordance with the IATI standard described in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' IATI Publication Guidelines</p> <p>2. An annual analytical narrative progress overview, drawn up in accordance with the IATI standards described in the Guidelines, to be published in IATI under 'related documents/document link'</p> <p>3. A final analytical narrative progress overview, drawn up in accordance with the IATI standards described in the Guidelines, to be published in IATI under 'related documents/document link'</p>	<p>The organization will report in accordance with the BZ publication guidelines on the IATI standard.</p>	<p>Periodically in accordance with the IATI standard</p> <p>12/2020 – 11/2021 12/2021 – 11/2022 12/2022 – 11/2023 12/2023 – 11/2024</p> <p>12/2020 – 11/2024 (Entire project duration)</p>	<p>To be published in IATI no later than three months after the end of the quarter</p> <p>01/03/2022 01/03/2023 01/03/2024 01/03/2025</p> <p>01/03/2025</p>
Financial		12/2020 – 11/2021 12/2021 – 11/2022 12/2022 – 11/2023 12/2023 – 11/2024	01/03/2022 01/03/2023 01/03/2024 01/03/2025
Final financial		12/2020 – 11/2024	01/04/2025
Audit		12/2020 – 11/2021 12/2021 – 11/2022 12/2022 – 11/2023 12/2023 – 11/2024	01/04/2022 01/04/2023 01/04/2024 01/04/2025
Mid term Evaluation		12/2020 – 11/2022	01/03/2023
Final Evaluation		12/2020 – 11/2024	01/04/2025

* Narrative / narrative IATI: reports on the contributions by third parties (inputs), outputs, outcome, sustainability and the spending of the Dutch contribution in accordance with the latest approved budget. If a financial report (other than the A statement) is submitted separately, please insert a line.

In the case of IATI-compliant reporting, also refer to the additional reporting requirements specified under 5.3.3.

In this case, include the following text in the BEMO:

The organisation will report in accordance with the BZ publication guidelines on the IATI standard.

For more information about the narrative reports, please see 5.3.3.

** See also the results given in section 5.3.1; if any additional criteria are desirable, insert them here.

5.3.6 Evaluations

Use the [decision tree evaluations](#) to determine whether an evaluation is required for the activity. Explain in this paragraph.

Mid-terms and final evaluation are required. They are included in the cost of the project. SNV will commission a final evaluation of the program and mid-terms evaluations to resolve any problems and adjust the implementation schedule. These evaluations will be carried out by independent consultants ; the embassy, will give a no-objection opinion on their selection and on the formulation of the terms of reference.

The mid-term reviews verifies the progress of the project on the agreed indicators, including those measured through regular monitoring and outcome studies. It draws preliminary conclusions regarding relevance, effectiveness, sustainability and impact of the project, and formulate lessons for the following phase of the project. The findings are expected to serve as lessons learnt for the remaining period of the project.

A final evaluation stating the efficiency, effectiveness and the impact is required 3 months after the end of the projects. Final evaluation should be prepared in consultation with the policy theme department. To be carried out in consultation with IOB Helpdesk (ToR, engaging of evaluation expertise).

The evaluation reports will be communicated to EKN and key stakeholders, such as the Technical Committee. EKN will analyze the findings and recommendations of the evaluations and decide on follow-up actions and any necessary adjustments, including, if necessary, reorientation of the program.