

**Activity cycle memorandum (Activity Appraisal Document (BEMO))  
(for ODA activities)**

**1.1 General information**

Please refer to the [ODA Policy Data Guide](#) to help you provide the following information.

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 Parts that should not be published in the open data.**

[Click here for more information.](#)

<b>Application number</b>	4000004732
<b>Date of receipt of application</b>	30 October 2020
<b>Short name of application</b>	IDAN
<b>Full name of application</b>	Projet d'Innovations Digitales pour les Agro-Pasteurs du Niger, IDAN
<b>Description of application</b>	<p>Agro-pastoralists in Niger, and in particular in the Liptako Gourma Region have limited access to advisory services, limited access to advanced information that can help them to adapt to climate change, and limited access to financial services. Under stable conditions they are already a difficult group to serve, due to the mobile nature of their activities. Growing pressure on natural resources due to population growth and a withdrawal of advisory agencies as a result of growing tensions in the region aggravate the consequences of this lack of access to information and services.</p> <p>The Digital Innovations Project for Niger's Agro-Pastoralists (IDAN) is oriented towards a market-centric approach and supports the expansion of an integrated digital platform, already in place in Mali and Burkina Faso. The general objective is to initiate trajectories of change which will have a positive synergistic effect for: "Increasing the resilience and food security of agricultural and pastoral households through the generation of economic (productivity gains, income) and social benefits (including avoided costs) linked to the use of a range of digital solutions integrated into an innovative service".</p> <p>The theories of change, which are strongly interrelated, relate to (i) improving the management of agricultural and pastoral operations by increasing access to and use of information and geo-satellite data as well as, appropriate advice that enhances their productivity, (ii) increasing business opportunities, transactions and economic value within value chains and (iii) promoting a shared vision by stakeholders for scaling up innovative digital services.</p> <p>Built on a long-term programmatic vision, and on the basis of years of learning and iteration in Mali and Burkina Faso, the IDAN project, in the period from 2021 to 2023, will facilitate access to the offered digital solutions for 35,000 farmers and pastoralists (including 15% of women and young people) in the Tahoua, Tillabéri and Dosso regions of Niger, and thanks to interoperability, of 5,000 pastoral farmers in the cross-border space of Liptako Gourma. Using this integrated offer will increase their income by 10% and increase their food security and resilience. Drawing on an ecosystem of diverse service providers, the scaling up and operation of the service will be</p>

	<p>supported by a business model, and development towards its sustainability will be facilitated by a public-private partnership.</p> <p>IDAN is the result of extensive consultation with stakeholders in the agriculture and livestock sectors and the digital ecosystem in Niger. In its approach, it is resolutely committed to promoting complementarities, synergies and the sharing of knowledge for the scaling up of innovative digital services.</p> <p>The implementation of IDAN will be ensured by a consortium of partners: SNV (lead partner), the Association for the Revitalization of Livestock in Niger (AREN), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Hoefsloot Spatial Solutions and a mobile phone operator. The latter is to be selected through an open and transparent process. In addition to these partners whose mandate is to contribute to the development and delivery of the service, the opening of the partnership to other organizations and private partners, such as suppliers of inputs and financial services, will be considered during Implementation.</p> <p>Accessible from simple telephones, the platform will offer a grouping of non-financial (information, advice, networking) and financial services, which are adapted to the needs of agro-pastoral households and other actors in value chains (B2C, B2B).</p> <p>The use of the non-financial services of the platform will allow agro-pastoral households to plan with better forecasting and precision the movement of their herds, to improve their (agro-) pastoral practices, as well as the sale of agricultural products. It is also envisaged to include financial services to facilitate access to inputs and facilitate online business relationships (e-commerce).</p>
<b>Budget holder</b>	NIA
<b>Business partner</b>	SNV
<b>Business partner's number</b>	30013111 SNV Nederland
<b>Legal relationship</b>	Grant
<b>Commitment in foreign currency</b>	n.a.
<b>Corporate rate</b>	n.a.
<b>Commitment in EUR</b>	EUR 4.838.604
<b>Funds centre</b>	1702U01010024
<b>Activity start date</b>	01/04/2021
<b>Activity end date</b>	31/03/2024
<b>Contract start date</b>	01/04/2021
<b>Contract end date</b>	31/03/2024
<b>Is this a follow-up to a previous activity?</b> (If so, provide the number of the previous activity)	No

<p><b>Specific undertakings</b> (State here if the activity to be financed is the result of an undertaking by a minister, an amendment by the House of Representatives or another reason. You should also state here if the activity is a fully confidential activity and should therefore be excluded from open data).</p>	<p>Not applicable. However, this activity contributes to the implementation of the parliamentary motion of member Diks c.s. (No. 22, 2017/2018) related to climate change and reclamation in the Sahel.</p>
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### **1.2 Information for OESO-DAC**

**(Please refer to the [ODA Policy Data Guide](#) to help you provide the following information.)**

<b>Aid modality</b>	Other aid	
<b>Donor role</b>	Lead or active donor	
<b>Technical assistance</b>	TA>50      50% or more of the activity budget	
<p><b>Beneficiary's country/region</b> The <b>beneficiary country</b> is the (OECD/DAC) country where the target group lives and/or comes from. It is the country that ultimately benefits from the activity. This is not necessarily the country where the activity is implemented.</p>	Country (state the country concerned) Niger	
<p><b>Specified countries</b> + division of budget over those countries (in so far as this is known) When Region or Worldwide is selected for beneficiary's country/region, please state here the relevant beneficiary countries. Give an estimation of the part (in %) of the total budget during the full duration of the activity that can be attributed to each country. When this is (partially) unknown, you can register (part of) your activity as unspecified. This can be adjusted during the monitoring phase of the activity.</p>	<b>Niger</b>	EUR 4,838,604
	<b>Total</b>	EUR 4,838,604 <b>100%</b>
<p><b>Location within the country/ countries (be as specific as possible)</b> When (one) country is selected for beneficiary's country/region, please state specific location here</p>	Tahoua, Tillabéri and Dosso regions	
<b>CRS code (1 CRS code per activity)</b>	31163 Livestock	

<b>Policy markers weighted 'principal'</b>	<b>International RIO markers</b>	
	Climate adaptation	Principal
<b>Policy markers weighted 'significant'</b>	<b>International RIO markers</b>	
	NwTech, VdsZkh, PrivSect	Significant

## **2. APPRAISAL OF THE ACTIVITY**

**(For terms and concepts referred to in sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, see the [list of widely used terms](#))**

### **2.1 Policy relevance (including digitalisation) and monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)**

*Here, provide a snapshot of the PDF file from the results application, even if the proposed intervention does NOT contribute to the thematic results frameworks, and assess the activity's policy relevance. This will help make the activity appraisal document (BEMO) a standalone, cohesive document in its own right. This is important not only for internal processes but also for the open data published with the public BEMO. This applies to ODA activities of EUR 250.000 and more.*

A snapshot of the Results Application is provided as an annex to this BEMO.

	<b>Assessment</b>
<p><b><u>Task</u></b></p> <p>In addition, assess the extent to which this intervention is relevant to policy.</p> <p>State how this intervention scores on the cross-cutting themes of gender, climate adaptation and climate mitigation. Ensure that this is in accordance with the policy markers selected in section 1.2.</p>	<p><u>Alignment with Niger's policies and strategies</u></p> <p>In Niger the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES, 2017-2021) is the reference framework for the design, implementation and monitoring of the various development policies, both at the national and sector level. The PDES is the operationalization framework for the Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI), Niger 2035, adopted by the Government in 2017.</p> <p>The IDAN proposal is consistent with this plan with a significant contribution to the achievement of its objectives, in particular at the level of two of its strategic axes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- acceleration of economic growth, especially the program dedicated to food security and sustainable agricultural development;</li> <li>- sustainable management of the environment, particularly through programs devoted to the sustainable management of land, water and biodiversity, and improvement of the living environment of populations and the fight against climate change.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the project will be a catalyst for achieving the results of the government's "3N Initiative" (Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens), notably through the first three strategic axis dedicated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- increase and diversification of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery productions,</li> <li>- regular supply of rural and urban markets with agricultural and agrifood products,</li> <li>- improving the resilience of populations in the face of climate change.</li> </ul> <p>At the sectoral level, IDAN is in line with the Sustainable Development Strategy for Livestock in Niger (SDDEL, 2013-2035) whose objectives aim to preserve and increase pastoral production to better contribute to food security, to reducing poverty and improving the trade balance and the living conditions of the populations. The IDAN project will contribute, among other things, to reducing the incidence of poverty in pastoral areas, and to changing production and consumption patterns through the delivery of integrated services.</p> <p>In the area of the digital economy, the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and the Digital Economy (MPTEN) with the National Agency for the Information Society (ANSI), have the "Niger 2.0 Strategy" and the Sector Policy for Telecommunications</p>

and ICT (2013-2020). The overall objective of these two reference documents is to make the promotion of the digital economy a lever for the structural transformation of the Nigerien economy and society, contributing to strong, resilient, inclusive and job-creating growth. The IDAN project is consistent with this Sector Policy and will contribute to achieving the following specific objectives:

- the establishment of efficient and effective governance, through the governance structure of the integrated service,
- make ICT a sustainable lever for the transformation of growth sectors, through the offer and use of information services and digital financial services,
- the development of national digital expertise, through the partnership approach and the strengthening of the skills of stakeholders in the digital ecosystem.
- the development of a fair and inclusive digital economy, through promotion and targeting approaches, which take into account the objectives and specific needs of men, women and young people.

#### Multiannual Strategy 2019-2022

The multi-year strategy for the Sahel Region 2019-2022 (BZ internal document), which includes a country strategy for Niger, focusses on the priority sectors security and rule of law, education and employment, sustainable trade and investments, , reproductive health, and sustainable development. The strategy emphasizes innovation, digitization and the strengthening of knowledge, which are necessary to find, new integrated solutions to the complex challenges of the Sahel.

More specifically, IDAN contributes under the policy priority "Sustainable development, foods security, water and climate" (HGIS 6) to the following result areas (R) and policy objectives (O):

- (R) Farming systems productivity: (O) Increase performance of family farming systems, and (O) Secure access to natural resources and pastures.
- R) Water resources management at country level: (O) Water is used sustainably and equitably, ensuring the needs of all sectors of the environment;

The IDAN project contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 6 (fight against poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger in 2030), and SDG 13 (Measures relating to the fight against climate change).

Against the backdrop of the policy document 'Investing in Goba Prospects'(BZ public document, May 2018), the note "Dutch efforts in the Sahel – diplomatic presence, expanding partnerships and policy priorities" (BZ public document, March 2020) given "digitization" a prominent place in overcoming geographic distances and contributing to the provision of public services in the isolated and fragile border areas of the Sahel. The IDAN project is consistent with this ambition with its objective of covering a large cross-border area with mobile telephony to communicate using interactive applications and create promising possibilities for services in the agro-pastoralism and financial services sectors. Indeed, the IDAN project responds to the challenges of increasing the resilience and food security of agro-pastoral households through the generation of economic and social benefits, linked to the use of a suite of digital solutions integrated into an innovative service.

#### Adaptation to & Mitigation of climate change

The activity is relevant to a number of policies of the MFA. The key policy marker is 'adaptation to climate change'. The activity seeks to support herders that are more and more affected by climate variability. The services proposed in the activity will help to find pastures. There is no effect on climate change mitigation (Niger is in fact one of the lowest contributors to climate change, but on the other hand scores highest as being affected by climate change).

#### Gender

Gender aspects are mentioned in the proposal but need to be elaborated in further depth to ensure that a.o. women are effectively benefitting. In particular the unequal access to mobile phones and to financial services are part of the issues that are to be addressed in the project. The sister project MODHEM in Burkina Faso has just

	produced a gender study as was required in the financing decision for that project. The current proposal for IDAN is not providing a sufficient analysis of the mechanisms and actions that need to ensure a gender-balanced approach during program implementation. The execution of gender study during the inception phase is a condition for a positive financing decision for this project, IDAN.
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## **2.2 Problem analysis and lessons learned**

### **2.2.1 Description**

Briefly describe the following points and give reasons why they apply (insofar as relevant):

- the problem the proposed activity addresses;
- the extent to which unequal gender relations and climate change are part of the problem;
- the extent to which the activity helps to solve the problem.

The program proposal defines the problem as follows:

*Les activités agricoles et pastorales se déroulent dans un contexte caractérisé par la variabilité climatique (section 1.1.3) et la fluctuation des prix de marché, qui influencent sur la productivité et les revenus. Par ailleurs, compte tenu du faible niveau de couvert du réseau d'encadrement et de vulgarisation de l'État, la possibilité d'avoir accès à des conseils à l'exploitation demeure un défi pour accroître la productivité.*

The proposal states in the main text, the theory of change, and the results framework:

*Agriculture and livestock production in the border area of Niger with Mali and Burkina Faso is characterised by low resilience, low productivity, and limited revenues.*

This effectively describes the problem. The program proposal outlines the underlying factors that contribute to this situation c.q. problem. At an aggregated level, the most important factors relate to limited or no access to respectively:

- information about agricultural and livestock production techniques;
- meteorological and satellite data, and thus to water and pasture resources;
- investment funds and/or inputs
- sales markets for agricultural and livestock produce.

Climate change is a key driver in the problem. The increasing variability in rainfall creates more uncertainty, and increases the need for better information. The project addresses climate change adaptation for agro-pastoralists, but also the consequences of other pressures on this group livelihood, such as the reducing availability of pastures due to population growth and the increasing pressures due to regional insecurity. The project also addresses the lack of access to financial services cum banking.

Unequal gender relations are an inherent part of the problem as women, for instance, have less access to mobile phones and finance in the group of agro-pastoralists. This implies that gender relations also influence the perspectives for improving one's resilience, productivity and revenues.

The Digital Innovations Project for Niger's Agro-Pastoralists (IDAN) is oriented towards a market-centric approach and supports the expansion of an integrated digital platform, already in place in Mali and Burkina Faso. The general objective is to initiate trajectories of change which will have a positive synergistic effect to:

*"Increase the resilience and food security of agricultural and pastoral households through the generation of economic benefits (productivity gains, income) and social benefits (including avoided costs) linked to the use of a range of digital solutions integrated into an innovative service".*

The project will develop mobile-phone based information-services and financial services for agro-pastoralists in the Niger part of the Liptako Gourma. It is based on a collaboration between a national telephone operator, national government, an organisation focussing on agro-pastoralists and eventually local technical capacity for processing information. Additional services can be

developed, together with the end users, to create a package that is attractive and that has the biggest effect on the income of the target group.

The trajectories of change, which are strongly interrelated, relate to (i) improving the management of agricultural and pastoral operations by increasing access to information and use of information and geo-satellite data as well as, appropriate advice that enhances the productivity of these agro-pastoralist operations, (ii) increasing business opportunities, transactions and economic value within value chains and (iii) promoting a shared vision by stakeholders for scaling up innovative digital services.

Built on a long-term programmatic vision, the IDAN project will in the period from 2021 to 2024 facilitate access to digital solutions:

- for 35,000 farmers and pastoralists (including 15% women and young people) in the Tahoua, Tillabéri and Dosso regions of Niger, and thanks to interoperability,
- for 5,000 pastoral farmers in the cross-border space of Liptako Gourma.

Using this integrated offer these 40 000 farmers and pastoralists will increase their income by 10% and increase their food security and resilience. Drawing on an ecosystem of diverse service providers, the scaling up and the operation of the service will be supported by a business model that should ensure the sustainability of the service through a public-private partnership.

IDAN is the result of extensive consultation with stakeholders in the agriculture and livestock sectors and the digital ecosystem in Niger. In its approach, it is resolutely committed to promoting complementarities, synergies and the sharing of knowledge for the scaling up of innovative digital services.

The implementation of IDAN will be ensured by a consortium of partners, which will include, in addition to SNV as lead partner, Hoefsloot Spatial Solution (HSS), the Association for the Revitalization of Livestock in Niger (AREN), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and a mobile phone operator. The latter is to be selected through an open and transparent process. In addition to these partners whose mandate is to contribute to the development and delivery of the service, the opening of the partnership to other organizations and private partners, such as suppliers of inputs and financial services, will be considered during Implementation.

Accessible from simple telephones, the platform will offer a grouping of non-financial (information, advice, networking) and financial services, which are adapted to the needs of agro-pastoral households and other actors in value chains (Business to Consumer, B2C, Business to Business, B2B).

The use of the non-financial services of the platform will allow agro-pastoral households to plan with better forecasting and precision the movement of their herds, to improve their (agro-) pastoral practices, as well as the sale of animal and agricultural products. It is also envisaged to include financial services to facilitate access to inputs and facilitate online business relationships (e-commerce).

#### *Theory of change*

The proposed Theory of Change (ToC) represents the general framework that guides the implementation of the IDAN project towards the long-term intended impact. The ToC specifies the objectives, causal links, correlations between the interventions envisaged in the project at the output (output) and outcome (outcome) levels in order for the project to actually contribute to the impact.

The overall goal was formulated as follows:

*"Increasing the resilience and food security of agricultural and pastoral households by generating economic (productivity gains, income) and social (including avoided costs) benefits from the use of a digital solution offering integrated into an innovative service."*

It is assumed that digital innovation can help change the way farmers and pastoralists feed their communities while simultaneously help building the resilience they need to cope with climate shocks and emergencies. Public and private partners are in the best position to provide them with tools tailored to their needs and for which technology is an essential accelerator.

The ToC in the proposal looks as follows:



SNV developed the IDAN project based on 5 years of learning and iteration with the so-called GARBAL services in initially the STAMP+ project in Mali and subsequently the MODHEM project in Burkina Faso. The GARBAL services consist of a suite of information services to agro-pastoralists. They can call in to a dedicated call centre, where they can receive advice on the location of pastures as well as a growing set of other information, including information about markets and prices of agricultural products. The suite also includes financial services, which is one of the attractive elements for the mobile phone operators. The IDAN project will, during the three years of implementing phase 1, facilitate the start to access to integrated digital solutions for 35,000 farmers and pastoralists in Niger alone. These farmers and pastoralists, 15% of whom are women and young people, will increase their income during implementation phase 1 of the project period by 10%. This new intervention will also increase the reach (outreach) of the GARBAL services in Burkina Faso and Mali for a total of 5,000 additional farmers and pastoralists in a coherent cross-border space through interoperability. Agro-pastoralists from Niger will be able to use GARBAL services in Mali or Burkina Faso and vice versa.

The local capacity for producing the necessary geospatial information that is fed into the system is to be developed over the course of the first 2 years, resulting in a national or regional operator that can take over the role of HSS.

Strictly speaking, the ToC does not mention ‘the problem’. It is clear though from the ToC which problems the project will address: low resilience, productivity, and revenues. For the coherence and readability of this overview the following text based on the text in part 1.1.1 should be included as a start:

Le problème: Les activités agricoles et pastorales se déroulent dans un contexte caractérisé par la variabilité climatique (section 1.1.3) et la fluctuation des prix de marché, qui influencent sur la productivité et les revenus. Par ailleurs, compte tenu du faible niveau de couvert du réseau d’encadrement et de vulgarisation de l’État, la possibilité d’avoir accès à des conseils à l’exploitation demeure un défi pour accroître la productivité.

However, the ToC also does not describe the assumptions (hypotheses) that form the basis of the pathways for change. Consequently, the ToC is not properly founded and it would become impossible to assess if the pathways (intervention approaches) need to be adapted in light of an changing context. In other words, without previously defined assumptions it will be impossible to monitor the changing context and guarantee that the project will indeed be able deliver on its objectives. With the monitoring of both its own activities and the ongoing validity of .of the assumptions, the project can adapt if the world outside the project is not developing as expected.

The Theory of change is currently sufficiently elaborated to start the activity.

The assumptions have not been included here, but the proposal makes clear that the consortium is well aware of these assumptions. The lessons learned from Mali and Burkina Faso are integrated in this text. A more elaborated ToC, including the Nigerien reality is expected as one of the results of the inception phase.

### **2.2.2 Appraisal**

Assess the project's contextual analysis in the table below. If certain criteria do not apply, explain why.

<b>Task</b> Assess the quality of the contextual analysis.	<b>Appraisal (Yes/No, plus reasons):</b>
The proposal and the contextual risks (see section 4) have been agreed with the mission(s) concerned.	Yes. The contextual and programme risks as estimated during the intake have been communicated. The intake PV, including the risk-estimation, was shared with the implementing organization as part of the invitation to submit a proposal. The risks were discussed with the formulation mission.
The proposal is based on a careful and thorough contextual analysis (including a gender analysis) that results in a logical problem definition and objective.	Yes, but elements are missing. An initial data-collection analysis was done as part of the proposal-preparation. The proposal includes an inception period that will work out the details that are necessary for finalizing the analysis. One part that is missing is a full understanding of the position of women and the way this activity can contribute to improving their position.  The context analysis includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the position of agro-pastoralism in the Niger economy</li> <li>- the milk-sector</li> <li>- agricultural inputs and zoo technique</li> <li>- food security</li> <li>- decision support under climate change conditions</li> <li>- women and young people in agriculture and pastoralism</li> <li>- the Covid-19 pandemic (including: breaking the transmission of zoonosis)</li> <li>- the financial and digital ecosystems</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- political coherence (both with Niger and NL)</li> <li>- analysis of the intervention area</li> <li>- analysis of promoting and braking factors of development</li> </ul> <p>The inception report must complete this with a more detailed data-collection and analysis, including a complete gender analysis and proposed activities resulting from this analysis.</p>
<p>Based on the problem formulated, the proposal explains in a logical manner why the intervention is aimed at the specified geographical location.</p>	<p>Yes,</p> <p>The project intervenes in the Tahoua, Tillabéri and Dosso regions.</p> <p>It analyses the underlying meteorological situation, the main commercial fluxes between Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Benin and Niger. It also analyses the markets in the Liptako Gourma area. The analysis further includes the insecurity and population growth. The proposal addresses the security issues in the border region as a problematic situation for providing a future service in that specific area.</p>
<p>The proposal justifies the choice of target group and the target group's gender-specific interests and needs.</p>	<p>Yes. There is a clear explanation why the GARBAL service is proposed also for Niger, being a country with an important number of migratory herders and the potential economic impact of the introduction of the service. There is also a recognition of the low percentage of women having access to funds and as a result to mobile phones. The proposal announces that the project intends "<i>not to worsen the situation</i>". A more detailed gender analysis is part of the inception report. The resulting approach should be more ambitious than the existing statement.</p> <p>The actual financial independence in the short run remains to be seen, but the PPP construction, including a platform that involves all actors allows for a sustained governance. One possible model for future operation is a subsidized service, based on the logic that the leverage of the service is high, providing security of income to a group that is otherwise very difficult to support.</p>
<p>The proposal sets out which relevant actors were involved in formulating the proposal and what influence they had on its content.</p>	<p>Yes. During the proposal development phase the implementing agency discussed the draft proposal with actors from the government, pastoralists' organizations, NGOS' and in particular with private sector stakeholders including mobile network operators, financial and digital service providers to align the approach towards a contextualized market-driven facilitation. End users of the service were represented by ROPEN, AREN, RECA, FNUN Daddo and GAJEL. Their feedback has been integrated into the proposal, reports SNV, and includes, among others, a widespread recognition of the relevance of bundled service combining informational and financial offer, based on a public private partnership. Interest and willingness to contribute and invest into the initiative has been expressed by MNO, financial services providers, supporting NGO's and end users. (Para)public agencies indicated the potential for increasing the outreach of existing market information systems and agricultural extension. During the inception phase, the project will be presented to stakeholders and specific discussions will take place to foster synergies and collaborations wherever possible with exiting initiatives and procurement process will be roll-out to select future partners. During the project implementation, there will be regular interaction with key stakeholders to ensure further alignment with national and supra-national (notably with</p>

	Mali & BF) policies and strategies and, to develop alliances for the emergence a more mature digital ecosystem at scale.
A stakeholder analysis (incl. women and young people) has been carried out and the results incorporated into the proposal.	Yes. A range of actors was included in the preparation of the project. These include government agencies, research institutions, representative organisations, NGOs, banks, mobile phone operators, financial and technical partners and projects. This resulted in the current proposal, where it is recognized that a deeper analysis is needed, among which the analysis of the position of women and the effect of the project on them. An additional analysis will follow in the inception report.
<p>Insights and lessons learned from the following sources have been used in formulating the proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• previous or comparable activities</li> <li>• published evaluations</li> <li>• relevant publications (academic, online, etc.).</li> </ul>	<p>Yes.</p> <p><u>Previous/comparable activities:</u></p> <p>The proposal for IDAN includes experiences generated in Mali (STAMP and STAMP+) and in Burkina Faso (MODHEM), including the evaluations of these projects.</p> <p>The lessons cited in the proposal, learned from STAMP and MODHEM are:</p> <p>A governance structure outside of the project, as is the case in the MODHEM project is a successful way of including partners in the activity, and mobilizing their commitment. It was also observed that the projects also support the responsible ministries in Mali and Burkina Faso in exercising their legal tasks regarding facilitating access to publicly available information to private operators. The experience from STAMP also shows that it takes 3 to 4 years to establish a stable service.</p> <p>Another experience is the possibility of being complementary to existing services and structures in a meaningful way (relevant for IDAN when working in collaboration of the activities already on-going).</p> <p>Inter-operability of the platform is another experience: making it possible for herders to use the platform across borders.</p> <p>Involving users in developing the service is an experience that will be helpful as well. The initial weak uptake and subsequent response (and increased use) are important experiences for the implementing team.</p> <p>The proposal also includes a potential future development together with these two other activities, as a regional platform. This is to be determined at the beginning of 2023, on the basis of an independent external study.</p> <p><u>Relevant publications:</u></p> <p>The proposal also seeks to apply “good practices for digital development”, as developed by an international platform on digital development, digitalprinciples.org. The principles mentioned in the proposal are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- develop with the users</li> <li>- understand the ecosystem</li> <li>- develop for scaling up</li> <li>- build for sustainability</li> <li>- being based on data</li> <li>- use open data, open standards, open sources</li> <li>- reuse and improve</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- address the questions of privacy and security</li> <li>- be collaborative</li> </ul> <p>There is a whole list of publications that was used to work out the context of the activity. This includes relevant reports by OXFAM, World bank, FAO, as well as scientific publications describing the agro-pastoral system in Niger and in the region. The proposal also refers to government documents, both from Niger and from the Netherlands.</p>
<p>In the case of technological solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the added value and risks associated with the solution(s) have been considered carefully</li> <li>• the most efficient technology has been chosen</li> <li>• the technology has been developed with the users to reach a diverse user group</li> <li>• an analysis of the local digital ecosystem (strengthening existing system, no duplication and not standalone).</li> </ul>	<p><u>The added value and risks associated with the solution(s)</u> were evaluated, and considered important, as this provides a market based solution, securing a solution that is more likely to be sustainable. The introduction of the technology has shown to increase the income of the users in Mali and Burkina Faso. Comparing the delivery channel (mobile phones) with other ways of informing means a much bigger flexibility and therefore bigger impact.</p> <p><u>The most efficient technology has been chosen:</u></p> <p>The efficiency of the technology has been tested in both Mali and Burkina Faso, and was found to be efficient in its delivery of service compared to costs.</p> <p><u>The technology has been developed with the users to reach a diverse user group</u></p> <p>The technology was developed earlier in both Mali and Burkina Faso, involving feedback from users. A similar approach will be followed in Niger in developing the service (it was explicitly mentioned as a 'lessons learned' aspect).</p> <p><u>An analysis of the local digital ecosystem (strengthening existing system, no duplication and not standalone).</u></p> <p>The information that is at the heart of the platform is to be generated by a local service provider. During the formulation it was found that there were not yet local parties that are able to provide this service. But there is a potential that could be developed. For this purpose the proposal contains a selection and training part, where two years into the project a local or regional service provider should be operational, as part of the results.</p>

### **2.3 Cooperation, harmonisation and added value**

<b>Task</b>	Description
<p>Briefly describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whether the proposed activity involves cooperation with, for example, Dutch organisations, other donors, local organisations or other parties;</li> <li>• how this cooperation contributes to harmonisation, complementarity, joint financing,</li> </ul>	<p>The added value of this project is its market based approach that involves the private sector and especially a mobile phone network operator. While this will take time, the private sector partners will be enabled to set up a bundled digital service that offer not only information but also business to business (f.i digital finance) solutions, based on the monitoring of a sustainable business model.</p> <p>The activity was originally developed with the Netherlands Space Office. There is still a connexion between SNV and NSO, where the</p>

<p>delegated cooperation (silent partnership) and multi-donor financing;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the added value of the activity in relation to other activities by donors, NGOs and local authorities.</li> </ul>	<p>experience of the series of projects around GARBAL is already used as an example in webinars and global activities.</p> <p>One of the reasons this activity complements the existing activities by the existing projects and programs, is that it provides a different channel of information (mobile phones), which opens a different level of service to the migratory herders. It also creates a channel for new services, such as mobile banking and the possibility to provide very specific information to this group, which is not yet possible in the current projects/services.</p> <p>There is a potential for complementing various existing programs and projects. In Niger there are some initiatives, in particular financed by World Bank and the Belgian cooperation.</p> <p>With the World bank there are several programs that could be connected to GARBAL/IDAN: (i) the Villages intelligents, promoted by ANSI, (ii) PRAPS2, that seeks, together with UNCDF, to support digital solutions for financial inclusion, (iii) the Program "Resilient Food Systems and agricultural risks", aimed at producing quality information (support to CEDEAO, CILSS and CORAF), and (iv) the Support Programme for Climate-Sensitive Agriculture, which supports the RECA.</p> <p>Another existing collaboration is with the Système d'Informations pour les Transhumants (SIT), which could be extended. This program includes a network of field-agents that call in their observations. The information is subsequently made available via bulletins and via local radio. It has funding from the Belgian cooperation.</p> <p>There is also a possible collaboration mentioned with AGHRYMET, a research institution based in Niamey, part of CILSS. This would include shared preparation of materials and publications, as well as doing research together.</p>
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#### **2.4 Channel and aid modality (including alignment)**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Description</b>
<p>Briefly describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>whether the aid modality selected is appropriate and why;</li> <li>whether the degree of (financial and policy) alignment is substantiated; see the MACS risk analysis;</li> <li>whether the aid modality/channel has been chosen on the basis of a consideration of the available options;</li> <li>whether there is any contribution or co-participation from the recipients, and explain the level of co-participation.</li> </ul>	<p>Modality appropriate/available options?</p> <p>The chosen <u>aid modality</u> is a project, funded via a grant. The choice for a project with an implementing organisation (SNV).that is not a stakeholder cum beneficiary fits the requirements. As the experience in Mali has shown, putting in place a public/private platform presents specific institutional challenges. There are at the moment of writing no alternatives that provide a similar type of service. Moreover, the need for an independent, neutral implementing partner is likely to continue in the future when the three country platforms are to provide regional services available in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.</p> <p>The <u>policy alignment</u> is substantiated (see also 2.1, policy): the activity is in line with policies regarding food security and digitalisation in Niger. The activity also fits the objectives of the Multi-annual Country Strategy 2018-2022.</p>

The *financial alignment*: the objective of the project is a viable, self-financing service. The final recipients of the service will pay via their usage of the package offered via the mobile phone operator (MPO). The MPO will contribute in various ways over the course of the project. The project financing is mostly related to TA to be provided by the implementing organisation; hence there was no specific need for an aligned financing mechanism.

## **2.5 Monitoring (for details, see the MEL guidelines)**

<b><u>Task</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<p>Briefly describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whether there is sufficient time and capacity available for monitoring and learning;</li> <li>• whether the relevant BZ Theories of Change and results frameworks have been communicated to the implementing organisation and whether these align with BZ standard indicators;</li> <li>• whether the Theory of Change/intervention logic/logframe for the activity has been set out in sufficient detail in terms of inputs, outputs, outcomes, assumptions and context variables;</li> <li>• how the implementing organisation will organise the monitoring and whether the implementing organisation will deliver a separate <b>MEL plan</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>The project has monitoring and learning extensively included, having both an inception phase with attention to the monitoring as well as a midterm evaluation where the two sister projects will also be included. Whether this is 'sufficient' can be established on the basis of the inception report and detailed plans.</p> <p>The midterm study, at the end of year 2, will evaluate the possibility of combining in a next phase the sister activities in Mali and Burkina Faso in one platform with IDAN.</p> <p>In preparation of this activity the various theories of change and result frameworks have been shared with SNV. The ToCs as available online, the result frameworks are not available online, and were sent by mail, indicating that these were not to be shared with others.</p> <p>The applicant has worked out a theory of change that includes outputs, outcomes and impacts. Missing in the ToC are "the problem" and "assumptions". Both need to be included during the inception phase. The assumptions also need to be part of the MEL plan: these are the aspects of the domain outside the control of the project that are determining for the result of the activity. Based on monitoring the assumptions the vulnerability of the activity can be established and possible mitigating actions can be proposed.</p> <p>In the course of the inception phase a final set of indicators as well as their baseline values will be established (see this BEMO, 5.3.4, reporting obligations).</p> <p>A separate MEL plan will be provided as part of the inception-report, that will also include the evaluation of the 3 activities in Mali (STAMP), Burkina Faso (MODHEM) and Niger (IDAN), looking at the possibility of a collective continuation of the activities under one umbrella</p>

## **2.6 Evaluation (click here for the quick reference guide) (for details, see the MEL guidelines)**

<b><u>Task</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<p>Describe briefly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- worth EUR 5 million or more'; or</li> <li>- of strategic importance; or</li> <li>- involving political risks/interests; or</li> <li>- for which evaluation has been agreed with parliament</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>An external evaluation will take place in late 2022/early 2023 to assess whether the project is indeed on track with creating a commercial market for digital services in the pastoralist service. The evaluation will assess the progress made towards market-based commercial information service delivery by the private sector as well as make recommendations for the subsequent (regional) programme.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whether the implementing organisation has been informed about the MANDATORY FINAL EVALUATION and the procedure BZ follows in this regard;</li> <li>• whether it has been agreed to include specific questions in the final evaluation. State the questions here.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For all other activities, briefly describe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whether an evaluation or mid-term review will take place and, if so, when.</li> <li>• whether sufficient budget has been set aside and whether there is a timetable to ensure the evaluation procedure starts on time;</li> <li>• who is going to organise the evaluation - this can be BZ or the implementing organisation that hires an evaluator;</li> <li>• whether it has been agreed to include specific evaluation questions in the final evaluation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The ToR of the evaluation will include, but is not necessarily limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local leadership on information gathering and dissemination</li> <li>- Assessment of the steps/progress towards commercial viability of information gathering and dissemination</li> <li>- Outreach among target group</li> <li>- Impact effects of target group being better informed</li> </ul> <p>The evaluation will be financed through the project (budget was reserved for this) and will be organised by the Implementing Organisation, in consultation with EKN in Niamey.</p> <p>The timetable for the midterm evaluation is included in the financing decision.</p>
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## **5. Implementation and agreements**

### **5.1 Budget**

Involve your colleagues from the Control Unit or FSO in drawing up this section.

#### **5.1.1 Breakdown of costs**

This is a difficult section for some people. Be sure to involve your Control Unit, work together and look at the submitted budget carefully. State what the total costs are of the activity and overheads. Indicate the various cost centres (activities and outputs) in the rows and cost types (e.g. staff, equipment, etc.) in the columns. If this information has been provided in enough detail as part of the project proposal, this section does not need to be completed. [Click here for the quick reference guide.](#)

The budget is still general, as the inception-phase will provide the details. It was based on the experiences in Mali and Burkina Faso (STAMP and MODHEM), and knowledge of the situation in Niger via the country office that was in Niamey for a long time.

The overhead costs are in line with the agreement between DGIS and SNV.

The percentages for the various budget lines, including the division between SNV and the partner organizations can only be appreciated in detail once the inception report and detailed work-plan are available. In general terms it is clear that the project has no physical investments, and as a result the main expenses are related to people.

Budget per change trajectory :

Ligne Budgétaire	Description	Accroissement de la productivité animale et agricole	Résilience économique et augmentation des actifs des ménages et des entreprises	Durabilité renforcée de services numériques innovants dédiés à l'échelle	Total (EUR)	% Par categorie
I	COUTS DIRECTS - PERSONNEL	743,025	557,269	557,269	1,857,564	38%
I.1	Personnel National	328,769	246,577	246,577	821,924	17%
I.2	Personnel International	374,056	280,542	280,542	935,140	19%
I.3	Consultants	40,200	30,150	30,150	100,500	2%
II	COUTS DIRECTS - DEPENSES PROJET	971,785	728,839	728,839	2,429,463	50%
II.1	COUTS GENERAUX ACTIVITES	210,400	157,800	157,800	526,000	11%
II.2	COUTS LIES AUX VOYAGES	77,648	58,236	58,236	194,121	4%
II.3	EQUIPEMENT & FOURNITURES	43,970	32,978	32,978	109,926	2%
II.4	COUTS BUREAU	56,532	42,399	42,399	141,331	3%
II.5	COUTS VEHICULE	41,294	30,971	30,971	103,236	2%
II.6	PARTENAIRES	541,940	406,455	406,455	1,354,850	28%
	SOUS-TOTAL	1,714,811	1,286,108	1,286,108	4,287,027	89%
III	COUTS MISE EN ŒUVRE PAYS	111,463	83,597	83,597	278,657	6%
IV	COUTS INDIRECTS GENERAUX	109,168	81,876	81,876	272,921	6%
	GRAND TOTAL	1,935,442	1,451,581	1,451,581	4,838,604	100%

Budget per year

Ligne Budgétaire	Description	Année 1	Année 2	Année 3	Total (EUR)	% Par categorie
I	COUTS DIRECTS - PERSONNEL	610,942	623,786	622,835	1,857,564	38%
I.1	Personnel National	262,729	280,073	279,122	821,924	17%
I.2	Personnel International	311,713	311,713	311,713	935,140	19%
I.3	Consultants	36,500	32,000	32,000	100,500	2%
II	COUTS DIRECTS - DEPENSES PROJET	897,755	794,604	737,104	2,429,463	50%
II.1	COUTS GENERAUX ACTIVITES	221,500	143,500	161,000	526,000	11%
II.2	COUTS LIES AUX VOYAGES	64,707	64,707	64,707	194,121	4%
II.3	EQUIPEMENT & FOURNITURES	109,926	-	-	109,926	2%
II.4	COUTS BUREAU	47,110	47,110	47,110	141,331	3%
II.5	COUTS VEHICULE	34,412	34,412	34,412	103,236	2%
II.6	PARTENAIRES	420,100	504,875	429,875	1,354,850	28%
	<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,508,697</b>	<b>1,418,390</b>	<b>1,359,940</b>	<b>4,287,027</b>	<b>89%</b>
III	COUTS MISE EN CEUVRE PAYS	98,065	92,195	88,396	278,657	6%
IV	COUTS INDIRECTS GENERAUX	100,866	85,485	86,569	272,921	6%
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,707,628</b>	<b>1,596,071</b>	<b>1,534,905</b>	<b>4,838,604</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 5.1.2 Financing

The aim of this section is to provide better insight into the activity's financing. Indicate the total costs and envisaged inputs of the activity. Use the overview below. If there are multiple donors, state each donor's contribution.

<b>Total budget</b>		<b>4.838.604</b>
Implementing organisation's and partners' own contribution	0	
Firm commitments by other donors (itemise by donor)	0	
Dutch contribution	4.838.604	
<b>Still to be financed</b>		<b>0</b>
Soft commitments by other donors		0
<b>Uncovered balance</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Evaluation costs</b>		<b>90.000</b>
If you are planning to carry out an evaluation on the activity, provide an estimate for these costs.		

The amount request amounts to 4,838,604 which is the total amount required to implement the indicated activities.

### 5.1.3 Other contributions

Task	Description
State what other – non-financial – contributions are relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.	<p>The project is a PPP activity that involves a service that should be commercially viable. But in creating the service as a whole several contributions should be highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The creation of a regulatory- and institutional framework by the government (Ministry of Agriculture and Animal husbandry)</li> <li>- Strengthening of producers organizations (Ministry of Agriculture and Animal husbandry)</li> <li>- Data-collection, development of the service and providing a network of users for the service (producers organizations)</li> <li>- Hoefsloot Spatial Solutions has agreed to make its tools available for others free of charge.</li> <li>- The mobile phone operator is expected to bring in its specific experience in marketing new services, managing data-bases in connection to mobile</li> </ul>

	<p>phone services and its experience in rolling out financial services linked to mobile phone-networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SNV brings in its long-term experience of working with agro-pastoralists in the region</li> </ul> <p>The private sector partners will invest time and facilities to start up the digitalization services. As these funds do not flow through the project, they are not included in the budget of the project. The project will only finance activities which are NOT part of ordinary commercial expenditure. In fact the private sector partners are expected to make significant extraordinary expenditure to start-up new business services. To be commercial viable, providers need to set up a package of services which include but not limited to digital information services for pastoralists (and farmers). This process takes significant time, especially in relatively poor economic environment as in Niger.</p>
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#### **5.1.4 Budgetary risks**

<b><u>Task</u></b>	<b>Description</b>
If there is an uncovered balance, state how this will affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs or omission of regions) and how this will affect the decision whether to fund this activity.	There is no uncovered balance

#### **5.1.5 Statement on the budget presented**

The budget presented does/does not satisfy the following requirements:

Budget is arithmetically correct	YES
Overheads are proportional to the outputs to be delivered. Please note: What is included? What is recharged? Are costs entered twice (e.g. as indirect costs and in the administrative cost allowance)?	YES
Are the other amounts/rates in the budget acceptable in relation to the activity?	YES
Is the budget suitable as a management tool (linking of outputs - budget)	YES
Implementation is conditional on budget being amended*	NEE

**\* Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended.**

<b><u>Task</u></b>	<b>Description</b>
Briefly describe any anomalies that were identified when assessing the budget and any changes made to the budget as a result.	There were no anomalies identified

## **5.2 Prepayments**

### **5.2.1 Earmarking multi-donor activities**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Description</b>
<p>Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.</p> <p>Are other donors' contributions earmarked? If so, explain how this will affect reporting.</p>	<p>There are no (earmarked) contributions by other donors.</p>

### **5.2.2 Prepayment/no prepayment**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Description</b>
<p>Using the <a href="#">prepayment decision tree</a>, assess whether the payments need to be entered as prepayments and give reasons for this. Give the outcome of this assessment along with a brief explanation in this section.</p> <p><i>In the case of lump sum funding, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.</i></p>	<p>Prepayment</p> <p>The payments will be prepayments for 12 month(see annex below).</p>

### **5.2.3 Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Description</b>
<p>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)?</p> <p>Are there revolving funds? What will happen to any residual funds?</p> <p>If so, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.</p>	<p>The full amount is in grants. There are no loans, repayments or other obligations attached to this grant facility.</p>

### **5.2.4 Accounting for prepayments**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Description</b>
<p>Set out the reporting obligations on the basis of which the prepayment can be closed, such as an audit report (if applicable) or a financial statement issued by the organisation itself.</p>	<p>This will be done on the basis of approved reports by external auditors. A reporting schedule is provided below. Flow charts for the reporting are added in the annex.</p>

### **5.2.5 Payment schedule**

Use the [payment schedule decision tree \(click here for the quick reference guide\)](#) to determine the required payment frequency for this activity. Give the outcome of this assessment along with a brief explanation in this section.

<b>Milestone payment date</b>	<b>Milestone payment currency and amount</b>
Size of first payment	€ 1.700.000
March 2022:	€ 1.600.000
March 2023	€ 1.296.674
On approval of final reports	€ 241.930
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€4.838.604</b>

Size of first payment has been based on the first year budget.

### **5.3 Monitoring**

#### **5.3.1 Substantive and financial reports**

<b><u>Task</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<p>Use the <a href="#">activity analysis decision tree (click here for the quick reference guide)</a> to determine the required reporting information for this activity. Give the outcome and a brief explanation in this section.</p> <p><b><u>Task</u></b></p> <p>Set out any issues requiring special attention in terms of monitoring.</p>	<p>The activity as implemented by SNV, requires annual reporting (IATI and Financial) as well as an annual audit at activity level (see also 5.3.2). Being recognized as an observer will allow us to take part in these events without being accused of being absent nor of intervening. It allows us to inform in case there are questions about policies.</p> <p>The embassy will, as observer and based on these three reports, take part in the annual steering committee meeting and visits if opportune. If opportune an external party may be contracted by the embassy to monitor the implementation (POF funds).</p> <p>When monitoring the attention should be focussed on the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selection of- and collaboration with a mobile phone operator</li> <li>- Selection of- and developing of a local provider of data (replacing Hoefsloot)</li> <li>- The developing of the core elements (including the demand for the service)</li> <li>- The situation of the key parts of the project in relation to security</li> <li>- SNV's own expert capacity</li> <li>- Preparation of the mid-term review (in coordination with OUA and BAM).</li> </ul>

*\* Recipients of grants up to EUR 125,000 that fall under the Uniform Grant Framework (USK) must submit activity completion statements (P statements) rather than narrative reports.*

*In the event of additional criteria: specify what conditions must be set (e.g. greater payment frequency, substantive criteria, etc.). Indicate whether there is another way of gaining insight into the activity's implementation (e.g. participating in the board or the donor committee).*

#### **5.3.2 Audit opinions**

**Task**

Use the [type of audit opinion decision tree \(click here for the quick reference guide\)](#) to determine whether an audit opinion is required for the activity. Briefly give the reasons in this section, along with the outcome of the decision tree. Will the auditor provide additional reports? Check the risks you set out in the risk section above. It may be desirable to have the audit opinion accompanied by an additional auditor's report on the risks set out above. You should ask your Control Unit for advice.

If the organisation itself also makes prepayments you should ask the organisation's auditor to report on effective monitoring that the organisation carries out on prepayments.

**Description**

Based on the size compared to the beneficiaries financial resources, the beneficiaries implementing capacity and the duration the audit should be done at activity level each year (standard text from decision tree).

In the audit reports specific attention is asked for the monitoring of subcontracts by the implementing organization.

**5.3.3 Annual plans and other reports**

**Task**

State whether any other reports (annual plans, management assertions) are required in addition to the above narrative and financial reports.

**Description**

There will be an **annual plan** submitted at the end of the preceding year.

There is an **inception report** after the first 6 months, that will provide:

- an in depth analysis of the gender situation and the appropriate responses in the program.
- the final set of indicators as well as a baseline for these indicators.
- A completed Theory of Change, that also includes the problem that is being addressed, and the assumptions about activities and results that are not part of this proposal, but important/essential for the result of this proposal.
- a detailed plan on monitoring and evaluation (MEL plan), also including the assumptions from the ToC.
- An action plan to mitigate the high risk of corruption, as mentioned in the context-risk analysis
- A conflict sensitivity analysis of the proposed activity plus mitigating actions.
- A clear budget based on this inception report (also specifying the mid-term evaluation

At the end of 2022 there will be a **midterm evaluation** of this project. The purpose of the evaluation is:

- Establish the viability of the activity under the conditions in Niger and the way these are developing
- Evaluate the possibility of creating a joint platform that also serves the sister projects in Mali (STAMP) and Burkina Faso (MODHEM).

**5.3.4 Reporting obligations**

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

Type	Any specific requirements*	Period	Submission
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<b>Annual plan</b>		04/2021-12/2021 01/2022-12/2022 01/2023-03/2024	<b>Proposal</b> <b>01/11/2021</b> <b>01/11/2022</b>
<b>Narrative report*</b>	<i>An annual analytical narrative progress overview, drawn up in accordance with the IATI standards as described in the Guidelines, published in IATI under 'related documents' link.</i>	04/2021-12/2021 01/2022-12/2022 01/2023-03/2024	<b>31/03/2022</b> <b>31/03/2023</b> <b>31/06/2024</b>
<b>IATI narrative report*</b>	<i>Update on progress in according with the IATI standards, described in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' IATI publication guidelines.</i>	<i>Periodically, in accordance with the IATI standards.</i>	<b>To be published in IATI no later than three months after the end of the quarter</b>
<b>Financial report</b>		04/2021-12/2021 01/2022-12/2022 01/2023-03/2024	<b>31/03/2022</b> <b>31/03/2023</b> <b>31/06/2024</b>
<b>Final narrative report**</b>	<i>An final analytical narrative progress overview, drawn up in accordance with the IATI standards as described in the Guidelines, published in IATI under 'related documents' link.</i>	03/2021-02/2024	<b>31/06/2024</b>
<b>Final financial</b>		04/2021-03/2024	<b>31/06/2024</b>
<b>Audit</b>		04/2021-12/2021 01/2022-12/2022 01/2023-03/2024	<b>31/03/2022</b> <b>31/03/2023</b> <b>31/06/2024</b>
<b>Evaluation report ***</b>	<b><i>Evaluation (mid term)</i></b> <b><i>This study analyses the progress of this activity, and it analyses the potential and necessity of a future activity after February 2024 and of joining this activity with the sister activities in Burkina (MODHEM) and in Mali (STAMP) in a possible future combined activity.</i></b>	04/2021-09/2022	<b>31/12/2022</b>
<b>Others to be included</b>	<b><i>There is an inception report after 6 months, that will provide:</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><i>an in depth analysis of the gender situation and the appropriate responses in the program.</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>the final set of indicators and a baseline for these indicators.</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>a detailed monitoring and evaluation plan (MEL plan), also with regard to the</i></b></li> </ul>		<b>30/09/2021</b>

	<p><b>monitoring of the assumptions from the ToC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>an adapted ToC (including an elaboration of the assumptions”)</b></li> <li>- <b>A plan for mitigating the high risk of corruption in connection to setting up the service including the various licensing steps connected to this, as well as when running the service.</b></li> <li>- <b>A conflict sensitivity analysis and mitigating actions</b></li> <li>- <b>An updated budget</b></li> </ul>		
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\* *Narrative report: 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 row.*

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

\*\*\* *Only include evaluation report as a reporting obligation if responsibility for carrying out the evaluation falls to the business partner. In that case, BZ must approve the ToR in advance. Evaluations costs should be part of the activity budget.*

<b><u>Task</u></b>	<b>Description</b>
<p>For activities worth EUR 250,000 or more, state why an IATI narrative report is not a reporting obligation (if this is indeed the case). Also describe what has been agreed with the organisation in terms of implementation and what needs to be included in the contribution agreement or grant decision in this regard.</p>	<p>An IATI report is included as an obligation in the grant decision.</p> <p>Other elements that are part of the grant decision are the reports as listed in the reporting table.</p> <p>There are two documents that need to be followed up in particular in discussions with the implementing team, since they include strategic decisions in the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the inception report (after 6 months)</li> <li>- the midterm evaluation (after one year and nine months).</li> </ul> <p>The steering committee of the project should be instrumental in providing a platform for these discussions.</p>