Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: SAA Strengthening water info systems (23-0001817)

Id	23-0001817
Date	19-05-2025
SAP application number	4000007002

Contents

Key data **3**

Activity basics 3

Activity details 3

Accounting data 3

Policy data **4**

Policy Appraisal **5**

Results **12**

Water 12

Monitoring and evaluation **13**

Monitoring 13

Evaluation 13

Finance **14**

Budget breakdown 14

Earmarking 14

Prepayments 15

Available resources 15

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee 15

Audit opinions 15

Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	SAA Strengthening water info systems
Contract party	The World Bank (30011226)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	4300000 USD
Amount EUR	4085000
Start date	01-09-2023
End date	31-12-2027
Full name	IMPACT no. : 23-0001817 : Strengthening water info systems
Summary	IMPACT no. : 23-0001817 : Strengthening Yemen’s water resources information systems for resilient decision making

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	27-07-2023
Proposal’s reference number	AVT/BZ-220221-001A
Budget holder	Ambassade Sana'a (8251SAA)
Limit access	Yes
Related activity	not applicable

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000007002
Funds center	SAA YE Integ water managem contribution (1702U02030011)

Policy data

Aid modality	Other program-based aid
Technical assistance	Between 10% (inclusive.) and 25% (exclusive) of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Yemen
Location type	
Specific location	
CRS code	14015 Water resources conservation (including data collection)
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Significant
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Climate change: mitigation	Significant
Equality between men & women	Significant
Drinking water and sanitation	Principal
Integrated water management	Principal
Explain your choices	IWRM is the main water focus in our Multi Annual Strategic plan & Annual Plan 2023. Adequate and reliable water data are essential in order to understand the interactions between local human interventions and water system functioning with the goal of reaching sustainable development. The NWRIS will also significantly contribute to the sustainability of investments in (humanitarian) drinking water and sanitation programs. The data will contribute to biodiversity and combat desertification, as the NWRIS will be key to support Yemen in its response to climate change. EPA will ensure updates of the environmental and climatic data base. The information from NWRIS will provide recommendations on adaptation measures (e.g., in agriculture) to mitigate the impacts and promote resilience and sustainable use of available water resources. Gender equality will be addressed by taking into account the different needs and interests of women and men expressed in aggregated gender data.

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

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

The proposed project will support Yemen in the reactivation and upgrading of the National Water Resources Information System (NWRIS) to enhance water resources sustainable management and development. It is therefore a very important enabler for sutainable investments and policies with the ultimate goal of sustainable use of water resources in Yemen and combating the aggravating water crisis. The national approach proposed in this project is a unique feature in the current period of conflict.
The project is in line with the BHOS strategy " Doen waar Nederland goed in is" and the Multi-Annual Country Strategy of EKN in Yemen as well as the annual plan 2023. Furthermore, the project is in alignment with Government of Yemen National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Program (NWSSIP). The project will be implemented mainly by FAO with WB as a contract partner for the multi-donor trust fund.

1. In the last BHOS policy paper 'Investing in global prospects' extra attention was given to the impact of water scarcity. In this context, BHOS prioritized improved water basin management and the preservation of ecosystems, with focused attention to the water-food-climate nexus, taking into account water security and linkages to private sector development. The current BHOS-policy document *Do what we do best* (Policy Document for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation: Do what we do best | Policy note | Government.nl) concentrates on what the Netherlands is good at, for example water, agriculture and sexual and reproductive health and rights. It includes additional efforts for food security, taking into account environment and biodiversity and especially targeting sustainable local food production. The optimization of the sustainable water use in agriculture with innovative use of data, which is part of the new strategy, is very much linked to the reactivation of the NWRIS.
2. Focus of the Netherlands on WaPOR programme: Demissionary Minister Schreinemacher (From data to drops: Optimizing water use is key for agrifood systems (fao.org)) supports the Netherlands to focus on information which (linked with innovation) is the cornerstone to achieve sustainable water and food security. NL finances FAO to further explore and develop WaPOR as the first open-source database to monitor water use in agriculture and the ecosystem as a whole. This benefits both policymakers and the private sector. This program will have a link to WaPOR, in line with Netherlands policy.
3. The project is fully in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goal SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions). The project contributes to SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation as well as contributing to the implementation of IWRM. Data and the use of it form the enabling environment and the condition for sustainable water management. The NWRIS will also support sustainable agriculture, thus contributing to enhanced agricultural yields and reducing hunger. The project also contributes to SDG 16: Improvement in water management through efficient and responsible use of data and strengthening the capacity of institutions, will contribute to reduce and prevent water-related conflicts and promote cooperative water governance. The projects contribute to decreasing violence and strengthening institutions.
4. Alignment to FAO's Strategic Framework and FAO Country Plan of Action. The project is in line with FAO Strategic Framework (Strategic Framework 2022-2031) and

contributes to two of the following cross-cutting/cross-sectional "accelerators": technology, innovation and data.

5. The project aligns with EKN's Multi-Annual Country Strategy 2023 t/m 2026. The specific alignment is with the policy area of water security, with the following objective: Water-relevant institutions are strengthened, including through (Dutch) innovation (e.g. digital water data/ remote sensing).
6. The annual plan 2023 specifies the development of a national data information system (linked to WaPOR) for measuring water use efficiency in the agriculture and support government and partners to use these data for the improvement of water efficiency in agriculture and sustainability of water interventions.
7. Triple nexus: the future partnership of Germany in the Trust Fund (phase 2) follows the aim of the joint German/ Dutch nexus efforts to advance the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) agenda in Yemen. The Water sector (linked to food security) is one of the priority areas for implementing a HDPN approach in Yemen. EKN has been one of the drivers of the Water Coordination Group. The nexus strategy includes the following milestones: better information sharing, joint analysis & assessments, collective lessons learning, joint strategies and peer reviews, more partnerships and a regular exchange forum.
8. Last but least, EKN's participation in the Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund of the WB (the Yemen Fund) gives us an opportunity to join the meetings of the Partnership Council, which plays an overarching strategic and oversight role. As the Trustfund is expected to be scaled up in the (near) future, it will give the EKN a strategic position in the reconstruction efforts where the WB (trustfund) will have a central role. We know from other countries such as Afghanistan that the potential for such a trustfund can be very considerable.

Rationale

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

Yemen is extremely vulnerable to climate change and natural hazards, drought, and floods. Due to limited precipitation, there is little surface water, and groundwater has become the main source of water for agriculture which consumes 90 percent of water use. There is a large water deficit, which is widening due to population growth. Overextraction of groundwater resources is also accompanied by water quality deterioration due to the pollution of water sources by human intervention, agricultural, and industrial waste. The water crisis in Yemen is accentuated by the prolonged armed conflict which resulted in displacement of vulnerable groups, shifting demand centers, limited regulation of water resources and diminished operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.

The National Water Resources Authority (NWRA) was established in 1996 and is the sole authority for water resources management and law enforcement for the whole country. It includes a water resources information unit, which is responsible for monitoring surface and groundwater resources. Regular monitoring was performed until the conflict broke out (much of the needed equipment has been stolen or destroyed during the conflict), through manual data collection and digitized systems. There are significant opportunities to introduce modern technologies to provide high quality data services that can improve decision making, ensure sustainability and facilitate a just and resilient transition and reconstruction.

In 2008, and in alignment with the National Water Resources Strategy and Investment Plan (2008-2015), efforts were made for the establishment of a National Water Resources Management Information System (NWRMIS) to collect and provide water resources related information to balance water use and renewable resources with a view to avoid depletion and pollution. This was to be an integrated water information system, designed to manage Yemen's

water resources more efficiently based on up-to-date water data linked to all relevant ministries, authorities, institutions and agencies to a main server located at the NWRA, under the purview of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). NWRA was expected to have the role of managing the system, to coordinate collection of water information from other relevant stakeholders as well as to do data collection to fill groundwater information parameters. NWRA also was to have the role of processing, analyzing and developing information products to aid decision making. The implementation of the project was aimed at building a database at the national level and to link institutions, bodies and ministries related to water sources to this main database through optic-fiber network.
A cooperation agreement was signed between four ministries (Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Oil). A German company (BEAK) was contracted to design and implement the NWRMIS system, the first version of which was released on 1/2/2011. Field teams were equipped and trained to conduct field survey, collect and enter field data, verify the correctness of the entered data and analyze the entered data. The system was networked and started entering data from the respective stakeholders / institutions. In the second stage of existing system, it was planned to link the Meteorological Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture and the rest of the relevant bodies and ministries, complete the installation of servers for the Ministry of Agriculture and complete the surveys. However, the second phase did not take place due to the political situation in Yemen and conflict. The existing (phase 1) data system largely collapsed during the conflict and most of the field equipment was destroyed or stolen.
After more than eight years of conflict, humanitarian resources are becoming increasingly constrained. There is increasing recognition among donors and institutional partners in the water sector that it is equally important to complement short-term approaches of securing WASH services with the longer-term support to ensure the sustainable, integrated management of water resources. This is essential to address water security, food security and increase the adaptive capacity to respond to the challenges of climate change. This is also a crucial part of the HDP nexus as mentioned above.
Theory of change: Strengthening the enabling environment for integrated water resources management (IWRM) is a prerequisite for securing sustainable water services and future investments at scale. The water resources system involves multiple parts and hydrological elements, and the relationship between the elements is complex, where different administrative regions, units and individuals have complex goals and interests in development and use. Sound information (data) and related processes will be required to support decision making at various stakeholder levels to take timely and precise decision based on real time-based data. Provisioning and use of adequate information are central to effectively making investments in water management plans on basin and sub-basin level, infrastructure, confirming environmental regulatory compliance, managing risks and uncertainties, guiding operations, evaluating and encouraging innovation, and making rapid and effective decisions during droughts, floods, or crisis events. This project is therefore very strategic and aims at a national approach for the whole of Yemen.

Contextual analysis

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

Target group(s)**:** Water resources management includes many data producers on many topics and at different levels (national, regional and local). The development of the grant activities will require the coordination of many data collectors and producers under different institutions at different ministries. At the Ministry level, activities will fall under the umbrella of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), with close coordination with the Ministry of Agricultural and Irrigation (MAI), Ministry of Oil and Minerals (MOM) and Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Technology (MTIT).
At the operational level, government actors include:

· National Water Resource Authority and branches (NWRA): responsible for managing the system and data collection of the water resources hydrology and its management.
· Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) will be responsible for data collection of surface water (including dams, wadis, springs, etc). It will have access to climatic data and groundwater data.
· Civil Aviation and Meteorological Service Authority (CAMA) under Ministry of Transpor (MoT): will be responsible for climate station data collection.
· Remote Sensing Centre (RSC) under Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Technology (MoT&IT). They will provide available remote sensing data and do training in Geographical Information System (GIS) and remote sensing.
· Geological Survey and Mineral Resource Authority (GSMRA) under Ministry of Oil and Minerals: will provide its available geological data.
· Environment Protection Agency (EPA) under MWE: will be responsible for collection of Solid Waste Management data and of wastewater treatment to be re-use for agricultural purpose only.
· Research institutions including universities and research centres to conduct assessment as per the requirements based on the water resource data received from MWE.
· Other main stakeholders include water user associations, agriculture cooperatives, research institutions, international development organizations.

It should be noted that the project will not finance incentives for civil servants. Only per diems and travel allowances may be paid for specific contributions related to project activities based on agreed ToR.

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

The proposal has been developed in close collaboration with FAO and NWRA (Sana'a and Aden) for over a year.

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

The intervention will be implemented in Yemen. Specifically activities will be implemented at NWRA in Sana'a and Aden as well as decentralized NWRA branches. The NWRMIS is expected to provide water resources information and tools for the whole country.

Added value

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

Considering The Netherlands' historical collaboration and credibility with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in the water sector in Yemen for the last 40 years and the proposed partnership with the World Bank and FAO through a multi-donor trust fund, the Dutch engagement has the unique potential to drive strategic and technical alignment among Yemeni partners and donors in the crucial area of data and information systems for enhanced water resources management. One of the fora is the Water Donor Coordination Group and the Technical Working Group (with Yemeni Government). The grant may catalyse co-financing or parallel financing for phase 2 by Germany, an important player in the sector, and anchor smaller initiatives (such as a Swiss capacity building activity implemented in collaboration with UNICEF).

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

The World Bank is exploring co-financing options for the water sector including through a proposed IDA operation that is in the pipeline for presentation to the World Bank Board in 2025 (between July 1, 2024-June 30, 2025). The IDA operation would build and follow on the work conducted under the Dutch grant, contributing to the sustainability of the results achieved under the first phase funded by the grant. The World Bank's activities in this sector are likely to be at a large scale.

Lessons learned

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

The NWRMIS was developed and implemented between 2010 and 2011 during the second phase of the IWRM Project in MWE and NWRA. The system was controlled by NWRA HQ in Sana'a and used by NWRA branches and ministries like MWE, MAI, MOM etc. The NWRMIS is the extended fusion of NWRA former databases (FIDMaS and NWRIS), two separate groundwater databases, which were focusing on well inventory and well monitoring. The NWRMIS combines the benefits of both systems in an advanced, sustainable solution. The graphical user interface largely has been taken over from the predecessor databases NWRIS (monitoring) and FIDMaS (water points inventory).

The overall operating environment became very difficult with the political unrest starting in 2011 accompanied by a deteriorated economic situation. Hence, the budget of public institutions became very limited. NWRA also has faced challenges that negatively impacted the operation of the NWRMIS, with adverse working conditions such as limited internet connectivity and unreliable electricity supply within NWRA amongst others. These conditions impacted data exchange between NWRA HQ and other entities and resulting in the failure of NWRMIS.

Brain drain has been one of the key challenges facing NWRA administration before the conflict, as most of the qualified staff of NWRA were not civil servant staff and they used to get their monthly salary from donor agencies (Netherlands) on a contractual basis. Through the project FAO will only support key staff required for operating and upgrading the NWRMIS at HQ and branches through paying necessary per diem and travel allowance. This mechanism could continue under the second phase of the project considered by the WB, and options to sustain donor funding among the Water Sector Donor Group will be explored. Moreover, the interventions will be designed with sustainability in mind, considering financial and human capacity, the type of technology, the density of network investments etc. Additional strategies that could be considered by the World Bank and FAO during the inception phase include working with the relevant authorities to establish a mechanism to integrate key staff in the civil service and assisting NWRA in developing a business plan that could contribute to its financial sustainability.

The grant will build on these previous experiences and address the challenges faced under earlier phases of development. It will also be complemented through the mobilization of World Bank and FAO technical expertise.

Durability

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

The Netherlands contribution is for phase I of the project. Germany and WB will (probably) contribute to phase II. The capacity building elements of NWRA and other institutions (related to data collection) will contribute to the sustainability of the project. If the stakeholders from the different NWRA branches and other institutions will not adhere to open data principle and not work together, and if the project ends prematurely, then we expressed in the Administration Arrangement (Yemen Multi-donor Trustfund) that the Netherlands preference for this contribution is the financing of activities related to the water sector (soft earmarking) . It is understood that the Bank cannot ensure that the contribution will be used for such preference and that the WB will not have any obligation to the donor if such preference cannot be achieved.

Gender Analysis:

- **Does the proposal include a gender analysis?**

To inform gender sensitive engagement, a gender analysis will be developed during the inception / preparation phase. Gaps in women's participation and representation in data collection, analysis and decision making will be addressed including specific training opportunities for female staff, adequate gender representation during consultative processes, etc. The NWRMIS could include disaggregation of data by gender as relevant for certain indicators.

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

The development of specific decision support tools can be tailored to respond to the specific requirements of different user groups, including women and youth. These will be assessed during the inception phase in order to ensure data related products are targeted toward the specific needs and interests of these user groups. This could include targeted, gender informed forecasts and early warning systems, among others.

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

Gender and youth considerations under the proposed components will be further defined during project preparation.

Climate change

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

Climate change will not have direct impact on the development of the NWRIS, instead (the other way round), the development of the NWRIS will be key to support Yemen in its response to

climate change. Coordination with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) will be key to ensure the updating of the environmental and climatic data base. EPA is affiliated to the MWE and aims to maintain the natural resources of Yemen by reduction of pollution and environmental damage, preserving the natural resources by preserving the balance control and biodiversity of the wildlife of Yemen's ecosystem.
The information to be collected and analysed through the NWRIS will contribute to assessments related to the impacts of climate change on water and will provide recommendations on adaption measures to mitigate the impacts and promote resilience. Activities will include knowledge sharing, awareness raising, training, and capacity building to enhance resilience to projected climate change impacts in the water sector.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- **Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?**
- **How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?**
- **What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?**

The activity will contribute to strengthen collaboration and ensure harmonisation between different partners interested in building Yemen's water resources management capabilities. The grant will be channelled through the Yemen Fund (see below) , a WB administered multi donor trust fund.
Water data is a priority and high on the agenda withing the donor coordination as well as of the Yemeni authorities. No Dutch organizations are as yet participating in this activity, but during the inception phase there is a possibility of including Dutch consultants. A large number of local institutions as mentioned above will be linked to this activity (e.g., NWRA, EPA, MAI, Civil Aviation and Meteorological Service Authority, Remote Sensing Centre etc.).
The grant will be channelled through a World Bank-administered multi donor trust fund, which has been established to support harmonized investments in Yemen's resilience and early recovery, and critical enablers for impactful programming. The Yemen Fund allows for "preferencing" (soft earmarking to pillars or sectors of the trust fund). It ensures strong visibility for contributing partners and joint strategic decision making. Germany, another key donor in the water sector in Yemen, is considering to join the MDTF. Coordination and collaboration with other donors and UN partners, especially the Swiss Cooperation, UNICEF and regional donors, will be sought to ensure alignment of relevant initiatives.
The local institutions listed above are engaged in the preparation of the project and will be closely associated to implementation. They have demonstrated a high level of ownership of the project objectives and design.

Digitalisation

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

The NWRMIS is in itself a digital product. It will include an internal interface for decision makers as well as external general public users. The project will look at and facilitate different levels of open data, for example data sharing protocols between the different stakeholders, publication of data on open platforms (to be agreed during inception phase).

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

Yes, this will be part of the diagnostic to be developed.

- **Is data security guaranteed?**

Yes, ensuring data security will be a key module of the upgrading of the NWRIMS

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

Yes, the grant will support capacity strengthening and training to ensure the NWRIMS can be managed locally, utilizing existing institutional structures
The sustainability and relevance of digital solutions depend on careful consideration of local factors, active involvement of the institution / staff, and a long-term approach to development

and implementation. When these aspects are adequately addressed, digital solutions can contribute significantly to local development and empowerment.

- **Is duplication avoided?**

The Water Sector Coordination Group and the Technical Working Group are the fora where these issues are discussed in order to avoid duplication and create alignment.

Results

Water

1.1. Drinking Water

Indicators
1.1.E. Number of people who gained access to safely managed drinking water, as a result of Dutch support
Measurements:

3.4 Capacity building and technology transfer (policy for knowledge)

Indicators
3.4. What has been achieved by this activity on capacity building and technology transfer?
Measurements: rehabilitation of NWRIS (MIS water data) cloud-based central data repository and web interface in Southern governorates

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

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

Include the following elements:

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

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

Evaluation

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

- **who will commission the final evaluation and/or mid-term review (for options, see Help);**
- **whether the procedure and practical arrangements have been agreed on with the implementing organisation (for details, see Help).**

Project results and intermediate outcomes will be monitored based on agreed indicators to be detailed during inception phase in coordination with the implementing agency. FAO will be responsible to collect data and information for results monitoring on a regular basis and provide to the World Bank for review through hiring a specialized TPM agency based on detailed TOR approved by WB. The World Bank will engage its normal procedures for project implementation supervision and monitoring, including regular formal missions to assess progress, monthly technical meetings with FAO, preparation of semi-annual internal implementation status reports, etc. In addition, the World Bank is exploring the possibility for including the project in an upcoming independent, Bank-hired monitoring pilot, which will verify small samples of results and local partners' fiduciary documentation with a risk-based approach.

Those complementary monitoring approaches will underpin the adaptive management of the project. Should progress towards targeted results face challenges or key risks materialize, timely adjustments and course corrections would be identified and discussed between the World bank, FAO and the Netherlands. As part of the mid-term review of the project, a restructuring could be considered if deemed necessary.

The Bank will formally report on implementation progress, results, risks and lessons learned to the Dutch government as part of the Yemen Trust Fund Annual Report (in April of each year) and share informal interim reports with the Netherlands as needed. In addition, the donor will have access to the Development Partners Center, which provides real time information on fund utilization.

The modalities for engaging the Netherlands will be confirmed during preparation, but will include a combination of the mechanisms established for partners contributing to the Yemen Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction Trust Fund, such as participation in the Partnership Council meetings, and project specific mechanisms, such as a technical steering committee, joint preparation and implementation missions, among others.

At the end of grant implementation, an Implementation Completion and Results report will be developed by the World Bank assessing the relevance, efficacy and efficiency of the grant implementation and whether project objectives have been reached.

Finance

Budget breakdown

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

Project components (recipient executed activities)	Project costs (TBC)
Component 1: Assessment of the enabling environment for the set-up and management of the NWRIS	$ 1,000,000
Component 2: Development of cloud-based data repository and end-user products	$ 1,264,000
Component 3: Capacity building and inter-institutional coordination	$ 644,634
Component 4: Project management and coordination (FAO direct costs)	$ 500,000
FAO indirect costs (7%)	$ 238,604
Total direct project costs	$ 3,647,238
Bank executed activities	
World Bank preperation and implementation supervision costs (TBC) based on WB standard project preperation and supervision coefficients for Yemen	$ 420,000
Trust Fund Fee	
TF fee on Bank-executed activities (12%)	$ 50,400
TF fee on recipient executed activities (5%)	$ 182,362
Total cost	$ 4,300,000

11. **Is the budget arithmetically correct?**

Yes

- **Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?**

During the inception phase the budget will be further specified with FAO (WB-FAO arrangement) and shared for agreement with EKN. At the moment the budget is on main (output related) budget lines.

- **Briefly explain the structure of the budget.**

The presented budget is break down on main budget lines and output related

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

The Bank deducts from the Trust Fund and retain for its own account a fee equal to 12% of the amount for Bank-executed activities upon disbursement of such amounts.
For Recipient-executed activities, the Bank shall calculate a fee each time funds (the "Grant Amount") from the Trust Fund become committed under a Grant Agreement. Such commitment shall occur when such Grant Agreement is fully countersigned (the "Calculation Date"). The fee so calculated by the Bank shall be based on the cumulative total of funds from the Trust Fund committed under all Grant Agreements that have been fully countersigned on or prior to the Calculation Date (the "Cumulative Grant Total"). The calculated fee shall depend on where the Cumulative Grant Total stands as the Grant Amount is added and shall be determined in accordance with the following schedule:

(i) 5% of any portion of the Grant Amount that results in a Cumulative Grant Total below or equal to US$ 50 million or equivalent; plus

(ii) 4% of any portion of the Grant Amount that results in a Cumulative Grant Total above US$ 50 million or equivalent and below or equal to US$ 500 million or equivalent; plus

(iii) 3% of any portion of the Grant Amount that results in a Cumulative Grant Total above US$ 500 million or equivalent and below or equal to US$ 1 billion or equivalent; plus

(iv) 2% of any portion of the Grant Amount that results in a Cumulative Grant Total above US$ 1 billion (or equivalent).

The calculation of the fee is standard and can not be further negociated.

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

The technical proposal of this data program will be prepared by FAO and NWRA during inception phase which includes a detailed budget. This will be shared for approval with EKN.

Earmarking

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

Within the World bank Trust Fund the EKN contribution is earmarked to this strategic data program but according to WB trustfund regulation of soft earmarking (see also under risks). Possible contributions from the Germans for a second phase will follow the same pattern. The Trustfund is for reconstruction at large.

Prepayments

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

Yes

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

100% after signing of the Arrangment. WB needs the funds upfront to make the commitment.

- **Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?**

Annual single audit report

Available resources

	USD	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0	0
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	0
Dutch contribution	4,300,000	4,085,000
Total available resources	4,300,000	4,085,000
Budget needed	4,300,000	4,085,000
Still to be financed	0	0
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0	0
Uncovered balance	0	0

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

Not applicable

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

World bank and Germany are planning to fund next phase

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

- **Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.**
- **Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.**

Not Applicable

Audit opinions

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

In the Administrative arrangement the following is stipulated. The Bank shall maintain separate records and ledger accounts in respect of the funds deposited in the Trust Fund and disbursements made therefrom.
The Bank shall furnish to the Donors current financial information relating to receipts, disbursements and fund balance in the Holding Currency with respect to the Contributions via the 'Development Partner Center' website which will be updated quarterly. Within six (6) months after all commitments and liabilities under the Trust Fund have been satisfied and the Trust Fund has been closed, the final financial information relating to receipts, disbursements and fund balance in the Holding Currency with respect to the Contributions shall be made available to the Donors via the 'Development Partner Center' website.
The Bank shall provide to the Donors via the 'Development Partner Center' website, within six (6) months following the end of each Bank fiscal year, an annual single audit report, comprising (i) a management report together with an audit opinion from the Bank's external auditors concerning the adequacy of internal control over cash-based financial reporting for all cash-based trust funds as a whole; and (ii) a combined financial statement for all cash-based trust funds together with the Bank's external auditor's

opinion thereon. The cost of the single audit shall be borne by the Bank. The audit is needed to justify the outstanding advance payment.

If a Donor wishes to request, on an exceptional basis, a financial statement audit by the Bank's external auditors of the Trust Fund, the Donor and the Bank shall first consult as to whether such an external audit is necessary. The Bank and the Donor shall agree on the appropriate scope and terms of reference of such audit. Following agreement on the scope and terms of reference, the Bank shall arrange for such external audit. The costs of any such audit, including the internal costs of the Bank with respect to such audit, shall be borne by the requesting Donor.

The Bank shall make available to the Donors copies of all financial statements and auditors' reports received by the Bank from Recipients pursuant to any Grant Agreements (as defined below) in accordance with the Bank's Access to Information Policy.