Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	ADD BRIGHT
Contract party	Water & Land Resource Center Ku-Ilmwa Addis Ababa University (30072499)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	30000000
Start date	01-01-2024
End date	31-12-2029
Full name	Basin Management Support for Resilient, Inclusive Growth and Harmonized Transformation for the National IWRM Program of Ethiopia.
Summary	BRIGHT aims to improve Integrated Water Resources Management in the river basins of Abay, Awash, Rift Valley, Omo-Gibe and Tekeze in Ethiopia through: (i) strengthening the technical, managerial, regulatory and infrastructural capacities of the Ministry of Water and the selected river basin administrative offices and concerned regional bureaus in integrated water and land resources management; (ii) support the preparation of a basin information system; (iii) support the preparation of basin development plans and initialize their operationalization by supporting the implementation of priority and high impact IWRM projects; and (iv) support the implementation of climate smart IWRM at watershed scale in the target basins.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	11-08-2023
Proposal's reference number	
Budget holder	Addis Abeba Embassy (8221ADD)
Anonymize open data	No
Limit access	No
Consultation with Embassy / regional department / thematic department	Consultation with ADD, IGG, EU-SF
Related activity	

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000007047
Funds center	ADD ET Integ water managem contribution (1702U02030012)

Notes

SAP: 230001829_4000007047

Please note activity end date is 31/12/2029, contract end date 31/12/2028

Policy data

Aid modality	Project support
Technical assistance	Between 25% (inclusive) and 50% (exclusive) of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Ethiopia
Location type	
Specific location	River Basins: Abay, Rift Valley, Awash, Omo-Gibe, Tekeze.
CRS code	14040 River basins' developme
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Principal
Climate change: mitigation	Significant
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Integrated water management	Principal
Explain your choices	Water being the main medium through which climatic change expresses itself, this investment in water resources management is highly relevant for climate change adaptation, it permeates all activities. Mitigation was scored significant, given the nature of the planned activities. Women Equality will be promoted through an active approach that focuses mainly on equal representation of women in management positions, and selection criteria for beneficiaries include a mandatory 2/3 man/woman ratio. Integrated water management is the main means to achieve the foreseen objectives and forms the core of the project.

Notes

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

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

This activity will contibute to the strategic policy objective for water, as mentioned in the MACS: "A more capable Ethiopian water sector is practicing Integrated Water Resource Management and delivering sustainable WASH services." It will also contribute the specific objective for water, as mentioned in the MACS: "Capacities for efficient and equitable integrated water resource management have been built." The annual plan for 2023 mentions that we will have "Successfully launched new Basin Development Support project, through a delegated cooperation model".
This activity is set up as part of a Team Europe Initiative together with AICS (the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation). It works through Delegated Cooperation with the EU, through liaising with the EU Delegation to Ethiopia. This executes another ambition from the MACS: "The Netherlands will actively pursue a delegated cooperation agreement with the EU on Integrated Water Resources Management."

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity

The issue of sub-optimal water management, which permeates all important development challenges in Ethiopia is a critical prerequisite for the achievement of many, if not most of, the other SDG goals. Since it underpins socio-economic development, healthy ecosystems and human survival itself, water is at the core of sustainable development. Implementing IWRM helps to protect the world's environment, foster economic growth and sustainable agricultural development, promote democratic participation in governance, and improve human health. In Ethiopia IWRM is persued for all reasons above, but politically mostly because of its potential to boost economic growth and poverty eradication, and its role in conflict resolution. However, the largest issue that is hindering the implementation of effective water management in Ethiopia, is the low capacity of existing institutions to execute their official mandate.

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

To solve the issue of low capacity for water management across different government bodies, institutions need to be built and capacitated, with digitalization as an underlying methodology, to successfully implement principles of integrated water management on a basin scale in order to improve resilience and reduce vulnerability of the population to drought and climate change in Ethiopia.
The Theory of Change of this activity centers around a "learning by doing" approach where the BRIGHT project aims to facilitate the execution of basin plans (or help develop basin plans) for 5 different river basins in Ethiopia.
They will develop, review and update Basin Plans and then focus on the realisation of selected High Impact Interventions that are listed in the Basin plans. In facilitating the execution of those Basin Plans, the project will run into obvious capacity-gaps at the respective offices. They can then adress thoses capacity needs with targeted capacity building.
Most of the capacity needed can be provided by the Centre, recognized as a leading Ethiopian knowledge institute for the water sector in Ethiopia. However, where needed, additional international expertise will be mobilized through contacts with the Dutch water sector, and relevant existing programmes (Blue Deal).

Contextual analysis

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

Water is a key resource for Ethiopia’s development. Two successive five-year plans (GTP I&II) and the current ten-year Perspective plan (TYDP) all aim to increase use of water for irrigated agriculture, hydropower, manufacturing, and WASH services. On the other hand, the growing demands for water, climate change, watershed degradation, pollution and weak institutional capacity for IWRM constitute major challenges to development and threaten to exacerbate water stress in the country.
The responsibility for water management is fragmented over numerous government bodies, however, since the "Basin" is recognized as the fundamental planning unit and water resources management domain, the offices managing the river basins (formerly Basin Development Offices under the Basin Development Authority, currently Basin Administration Offices under the State minister for Water Resources Management) are most suited to be used as a point of entry. Also since they are specifically tasked to facilitate and undertake all activities necessary for implementation of integrated water resources management on the ground. This includes studying the basins in al relevant aspects, coordinating activities and investments in the basin for better water management, planning, permiting, stakeholder engagement and overall management.
The staff working in the Basin Offices, is instrumental in executing the water resources policy and program and was chosen as a direct target group, relevant staff in the federal ministry, especiially from the water resources department are also included. The direct target group is defined as: the staff of the Ministry of Water and Energy, especially those working in the Basin

Adminsitration offices of Abay, Rift Valley Lakes and Awash Basin Offices and those working on the basins of Omo Gibe and Tekeze.
Indirect target group are the people living in those five basins. They are thought to benefit from improved basin management

- Who are the other main stakeholders?

The other main stakeholders are relevant line ministries (the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Lowlands and Irrigation, given the obvious links with irrigation and landscape management), regional water bureaus, town water utilities, private sector actors and relevant NGO's.

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

The proposal was formulated in consultation with the coordination unit of MoWE, and was endorsed by the state minister for Water Resources Management. During proposal development all directors in MoWE and management staff from BAO's were consulted and have given input that resulted in the final proposal.

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

Yes, it focuses at 5 out of 12 river basins: Awash, Abay, Rift Valley Lakes and Omo Gibe. This selection was made due to the fact that the program had to work with the 3 existing offices (Awash, Abay, Rift Valley Lakes) also since prior development programming heavily engaged with them since 2010 (Blue Deal program etc.). The other two were chosen based on requests by MoWE and The EU, and after coordinating with AICS who will be responsible for 2 additional basins. (Danakil and Baro Akobo). This Team Europe initiative will reach 7 basins in total.

Added value

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

The Dutch government has a stellar reputation when it comes to support for international water management, not only because of its flexibility in support and relevant know-how, but mostly because of the domestic expertise that can be mobilised, either through consultancy firms, engineering companies, but also through the international wings of national water boards and drinking water companies. In Ethiopia, the Netherlands has added value through its role as a chair of the Water Sector Working Group for Water Resources management. It's longstanding engagement with bilateral programming through the Blue Deal partnership, the WaterWorX programma, the Yep-programme and nuffic-scholarships, have created an enabling environment with high-level engagement from within the Ministry of Water and Energy.

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

Both the Implementing partner and the MoWE have committed to in-kind contributions. However since those contributions will not be included in the budget they will not be considered here. They've initially estimated their own contributions as representing 2 mln euro each. However, during the inception phase these commitments wil be made more tangible and concrete through their integration in the project operation manual.

Lessons learned

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

The most recent IOB-evaluation on the effectiveness and efficiency on Dutch Development cooperation for Water Management concluded that Dutch support was successful in promoting integrated water management at many levels, but that the institutional challenges of aligning water planning and management with local government structures have not been overcome. It observed that "...attempts have been made to develop institutions for specific river basins, but governments in partner countries usually proved unwilling to accept these new structures and to provide them with the necessary resources and/or authority. Ultimately, the effectiveness of aid on improved water planning and improved implementation of plans primarily depends on national and local institutional factors. External actors can influence them only to a limited extent."
To adress this, a set-up was chosen where initial endorsement of the activity by MoWE was formalized, where a local institution is leading the initiative, and where co-financing mitigates the risk for a low sense of ownership.
This activity builds on the expertise gained by WLRC's learning landscapes approach which was developed during multiple projects, is informed by their capacity needs assessment of the Water Management Sector that was performed prior to this intervention and has learned from the priorities developed in the National Integrated Water Resources Management Plan.

Durability

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

The exit-strategy adresses sustainability in five dimensions (FIETS): financial, institutional, environmental, technological and social sustainability.
The overarching strategy for sustainability is the engagement of different stakeholders in the multi-stakeholder platform under the leadership of MoWE, Basin Administration Offices and concerned Regional Bureaus. This is expected to contribute to institutional sustainability. Institutional sustainability is also enhanced through the strengthening of roles and responsibilities as well as different management structures at lower levels, such as the management of Watershed Users' Associations/ Cooperatives; Irrigation Water Users Association/ Cooperatives; Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees

(WASHCOs), through community organisations and community by-laws. To ensure sustainability of IWRM in the selected community learning watersheds, dedicated in-built exit strategies will be developed and executed. This is checked by periodic watershed performance and sustainability assessments as per the guideline and software developed by WLRC.
Sustainability is embedded in the results framework where, at outcome level, the project focuses on interventions that strengthen capacities of individuals, communities, groups, organisations and inter-institutional structures. This will be in the area of skills, knowledge, attitudes, relationships, and systems aspects such as roles and responsibilities, management models and accountability structures.
The project rightly states that the core of sustainability depends on creating ownership of the project with key stakeholders right from the beginning of the project and all the way through the initiation, planning, implementation and MEL stages. Sustainability of the project results will be further supported by an inbuilt exit strategy in the different components where applicable.

Gender

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

The proposal plans the gender analysis during the inception phase: "the project will make a specific baseline assessment to understand the gender equality situations in target basins as a whole and in the IWRM learning watersheds specifically and determine baseline levels for key indicators that capture gender aspects." The proposal mentions that gender mainstreaming will happen through a 3-step approach whereby it internalizes lessons from their very positively evaluated Gender Model Family (GMF) approach that was piloted in the Kunzila ILMWA project.
After the Gender analysis and defining the "how" (fitting the GMF-approach to this new project) they plan Integration, targeting, and dialogue as three approaches to be applied during the third step.
The EU requires that during benficiary selection women will be represented by a 2/3 ratio. WLRC has agreed to that selection criterion. They have added to include at least 20% female representation at project supported water governance positions. This doesn't seem like a lot but will be a huge and attainable improvement in the currently male-dominated sector.
They further commit to hiring a gender expert at HQ-level.

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

Successful implementation of IWRM requires active participation of women. The proposal demonstrates understanding of this principle and mentions that participation and involvement of women will be crucial for achieving the intended project objectives. It further mentions that women in traditional Ethiopian society shoulder the majority of household chores and that gender mainstreaming is especially important in such societies where cultural norms and institutional settings are highly biased against women. The project chooses for a strong gender approach not only as part of its commitment to contribute to gender equality, but also as a means to enhance the success of the project. Gender specific interests have not been strongly identified and justified, since that will be one of the outcomes of the planned gender analysis.

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

Annex F contains a stakeholder analysis. Amongst others Watershed users associations, Water Users Associations, Communities in the project areas, WASHCOs, SACCOs and Local Informal Institutions have been identified as important stakeholders with a clear role to faciliate participation, especially of women vulnerable groups.

Climate change

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

Yes, under heading 3.8, a detailed overview is given of the impact of Climate change on the country and its water resources in general. The proposal demonstrates a thorough understanding of the effects of climate change on the coutnry in general and on the activitiy in specific.

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

Yes, almost all interventions are designed to help combat (the effects of) drought, floods and water pollution, and since all those issues are exacerbated by climate change, this activity is highly relevant to facilitate adaptation of the selected basins to the threats posed by a changing climate. As justified under policy data, this project was marked as principal for Climate Adaptation. The majority of the proposed activities is relevant to climate change adaptation since it focuses on better water management, which will allow for better informed decisions and stronger execution of water management, with the final goal to to improve resilience and reduce vulnerability of the Ethiopian population to drought and climate change. Also to reduce peoples reliance on humanitarian assitance.

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?

Yes, this project is part of a Delegated Cooperation arrangement with the EU, executed between the EU (through the EU Delegation in Addis Ababa) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands (through the Embassy in Addis Ababa,) with support of the EU-Support Facility in the Hague. The EU has committed to finance 15 mln additional to the 30 mln Dutch funding. The proposal is written in anticipation of 45 mln of funding. In true Team Europe spirit, this activity is part of a larger

initiative with funding from the Italian Embassy (through AICS, accounting for around 33 mln). For this the EU has also mobilised 15 mln euro of funding, bringing the total Team Europ Initiative to 93 mln.

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

The Netherlands, together with the Italian Agency for International Development (AICS) chairs the Water Sector Working Group on Water Resources Management. One of the main achievements of the working group is the joint development (under leadership of MoWE) of a National IWRM program. This document details the Ethiopian national programme on water management, and identifies a series of key locations and thematic areas for intervention. It will act as the main guiding document for sector coordination and harmonisation. This activity not only supports the National IWRM program directly by executing some of its activities, but by being the first to finance it, this activity increases the visibility and the legitimacy of the program and aims to also attract other donors. It also finances the coordination unit for the implementation of the program, which is also mandated to coordinate the sector and other initiatives as it is housed in the Ministry of Water.

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

The Netherlands will focus on advancing **Integrated Water Resources Management** (IWRM) in Ethiopia. The high demand for better water management, the large expected impacts for development in Ethiopia and the strong Dutch expertise on water management are creating a great opportunity for cooperation and for positioning the Netherlands as a preferred partner for sustainable water solutions. The largest issue that is hindering effective water management, is the low capacity of existing institutions to execute their official mandate. Institutions need to be built and capacitated, with digitalization as an underlying methodology, to successfully implement principles of integrated water management on a basin scale. Strengthening IWRM through operationalizing these institutions will help address water-related security risks and create a multitude of development opportunities. Dutch-supported IWRM-interventions will be concentrated in basins where institutional capacity and economic potential are present.

Digitalisation

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

A basin information management system, and the measurement stations to feed that information system with data are proposed in the proposal. however, the director for Basin Information Management (dr Debebe Defersa) will be consulted through the proess of procurement and development.

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

A full analysis of the local digital ecosystem is planned for the inception phase, however, with the Centre being part of that ecosystem (through their acitivities for the national water audit) both as content generators and as developers of the software systems, a thorough understanding is assumed.

- Is data security guaranteed?

Data on water is considered a matter of national security, therefore the MoWE has developed a water data sharing protocol that is supposed to safeguard data security. However the expertise and manpower for proper enforcement are weak. in practice a lot of sensitive data are freely accessible for those with a little digital skills. Therefore the project cannot guarantee data-security in the strongest sense of the word, however, they claim to adhere to any guidelines that the MoWE asks them to comply with!

- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?

Yes. The data will be hosted on the server of the MoWE and in-house capacity will be built to operate and manage that server.

- Is duplication avoided?

Duplication of digital solutions was a big issue in the past. Stand-alone databases, Vendor lock-in and licensing fees that had to be paid in forex werecauses for that. In working with local digital solutions that are avoiding these issues explicitly at the start of the project, the activity is well positioned to avoid duplication. Especially since the MoWE is showing more direction, guidance and leadership in tackling these issues.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

To cover all 7 cross-cutting issues of the MACS: (localization, conflict sensitivity, innovation, private sector engagement, climate, gender and youth).

Localization

Localisation is at the core of the activity. The WLRC is an Ethiopian institute, which however has an international profile, and regional ambitions. They represent a local institution, that is more resilient to shocks and has experienced less downtime as a result of shocks previously, has a better fit with the local context and can continue to play their role as a capacity building partner for MoWE after the project ends. All activities are geared towards building, nurturing and conserving Ethiopian (local) expertise on water management. Since WLRC is as a local organisation, lead in two of our projects, this program will be opted as a pilot for risk sharing, once the risk sharing framework is formalized. The set-up may be part of the inception phase.

Conflict Sensitivity

The activity will apply a conflict sensitivity approach to ensure that all processes and actions minimise negative and maximise positive effects within a given context, ensuring that no particular region or ethnicity is receiving more support than others, to the

extent possible (in line with the Do No Harm principle), while maintaining due consideration for the needs of the target population.
A conflict analysis will be undertaken during the inception phase to better understand conflict dynamics and how the project will interact with the context. The action will pursue a strategy of multi-stakeholder participation, seeking to strengthen existing systems, structures and capacities at local/Woreda, regional and national levels, to respond to man-made and natural disasters, including conflict. These efforts will be articulated in coherence with the National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management, as well as local customary conflict resolution practices.
The Water Peace And Security Initiative, a preferred partner in the Omo-Gibe basin, is a Dutch Funded initiative that aims to quantify and map water-related security risks. Their maps and updated assessments will inform the activities and localities of activities. https://waterpeacesecurity.org/map

Innovation

The alignment mechanism (a coordination unit that is active before the program starts) and the institutional arrangement (Ethiopian partner in the lead for such a sizeable and high-profile grant) are both innovative. The idea is that more lasting and institutional embedded results are to be expected and that the project will also strengthen the position and capacity of the implementing partner itself, therefore ensure that the increased expertise is vested within the Ethiopian water sector.
With involving international consultants for specific work packages, access to the latest innovative state-of-the-art knowledge and tools for water management is granted as well.

Private Sector Engagement

The private sector has a pivotal role to play in addressing the main development challenges in Ethiopia but is often forgotten as a stakeholder. The potential to increase their involvement in joint, innovative, partnerships for development is large, and their contribution can be crucial in the wate sector. This intervention will actively promote a positive role of both the Dutch and Ethiopian private sector. Specific attention will be given to actively involve them in Multi-Stakeholder fora, something that has been lacking for a long time.

Climate

This activity adresses climate change from multiple angles. Nine out of every ten natural disasters are water related, increasing management capacity builds resilience into society to deal with these shocks that will become stronger and stronger. It further builds capacity to manage drougts and water pollution better, therefore facilitating adaption to a changing climate. See also, section above.

Gender

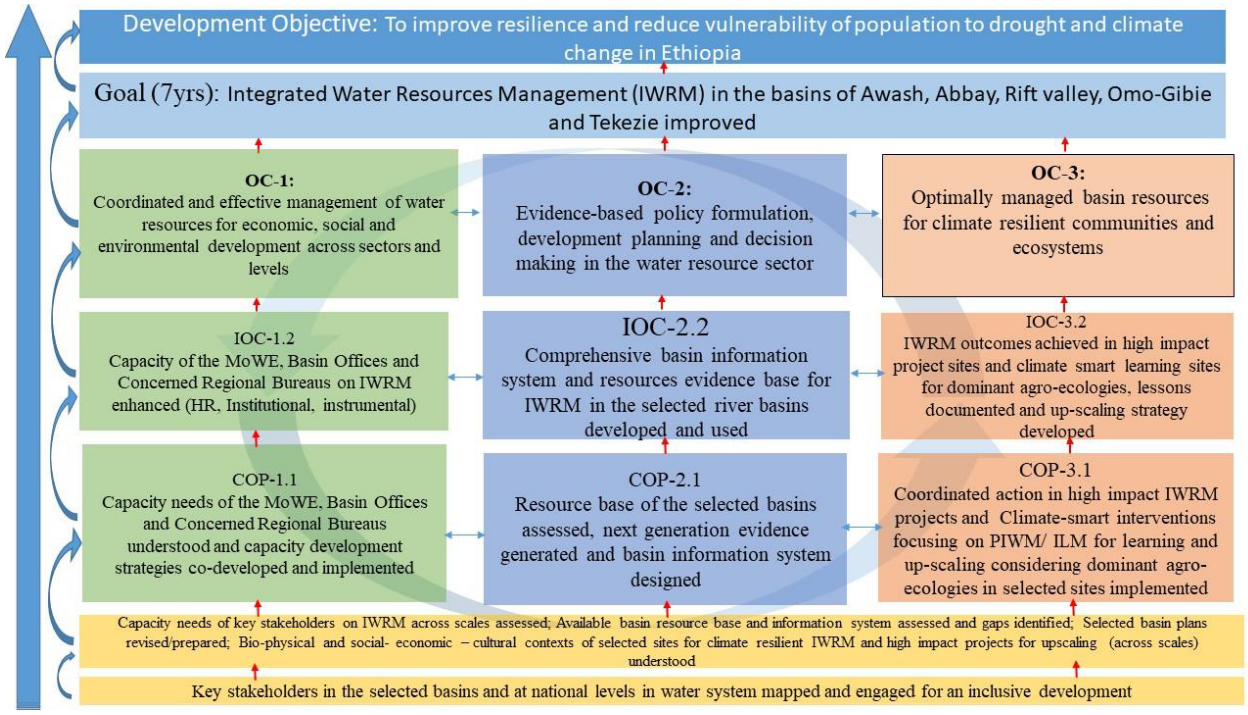
As per the OECD Gender DAC codes this action is labelled as G1, and aligned with the EU Gender Action Plan III and adhere to its 3 core principles: applying a gender-transformative approach, addressing intersectionality of gender with other forms of discrimination, and follow an approach based on human rights. Gender will be mainstreamed through the Gender Action Plan with supportive provisions (e.g. behavioral change communication modules, etc.). A Gender perspective will be integrated throughout the Action (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation), and intends to move from the current gender beneficiary counting and disaggregation of data to a more ambitious gender results targeting. For activities that require specific beneficiary selection, the project will reserve 2/3 quota for women.
The WLRC has shown remarkable progress on applying a gender transformative approach. They started off their latest project without any in-house gender capacity, but they have hired competent staff, performed a thorough baseline and gender analysis, which informed their activities, centred around the Gender Model Family (GMF), which resulted in a glowing Mid-Term Review. In this new program, similar results and strategies are to be expected, although not centred around the GMF, but more along the lines of promoting equal representation in decision making positions in water management institutions.

Youth

Youth will be involved mainly through organisational restructuring, when attracting fresh graduates for positions within the concerned water management bodies, and for engaging their meaningful participation in decision making fora and during beneficiary selection.

Notes

Please add the remianing dimensions as Localisation, Youth, PSD, Conflict sensitivity


Development Objective: To improve resilience and reduce vulnerability of population to drought and climate change in Ethiopia
Goal (7yrs): Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the basins of Awash, Abbay, Rift valley, Omo-Gibie and Tekezie improved
OC-1: Coordinated and effective management of water resources for economic, social and environmental development across sectors and levels
OC-2: Evidence-based policy formulation, development planning and decision making in the water resource sector
OC-3: Optimally managed basin resources for climate resilient communities and ecosystems
IOC-1.2 Capacity of the MoWE, Basin Offices and Concerned Regional Bureaus on IWRM enhanced (HR, Institutional, instrumental)
IOC-2.2 Comprehensive basin information system and resources evidence base for IWRM in the selected river basins developed and used
IOC-3.2 IWRM outcomes achieved in high impact project sites and climate smart learning sites for dominant agro-ecologies, lessons documented and up-scaling strategy developed
COP-1.1 Capacity needs of the MoWE, Basin Offices and Concerned Regional Bureaus understood and capacity development strategies co-developed and implemented
COP-2.1 Resource base of the selected basins assessed, next generation evidence generated and basin information system designed
COP-3.1 Coordinated action in high impact IWRM projects and Climate-smart interventions focusing on PIWM/ ILM for learning and up-scaling considering dominant agro-ecologies in selected sites implemented
Capacity needs of key stakeholders on IWRM across scales assessed; Available basin resource base and information system assessed and gaps identified; Selected basin plans revised/prepared; Bio-physical and social- economic – cultural contexts of selected sites for climate resilient IWRM and high impact projects for upscaling (across scales) understood
Key stakeholders in the selected basins and at national levels in water system mapped and engaged for an inclusive development

Results

Work Package level outcomes and indicators

Work package	Outcomes/Results	Outcome indicators	Expected changes	Project level outcomes
Goal: The development objectives of the **BRIGHT** project is to improve resilience and reduce vulnerability of population to drought and climate change in Ethiopia. While the above objective is the development objective of the project to which it will contribute to, the major objective of BRIGHT is to improve Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) for climate resilient landscapes, inclusive development and livelihoods in the basins of Abbay, Awash, Rift Valley, Omo-Gibie and Tekezie. The project impact is realization of improved knowledge-based management and functioning of IWRM for climate resilient landscapes, inclusive livelihoods improvement and development in the selected basins. **The Specific Project Impacts are**: 1. IWRM interventions by MoWE, Basin Administrative Offices and Regional Bureaus guided by/benefit from implementation of evidence-based decisions and policies 2. Water and other basin resources management benefiting from the comprehensive basin information system developed for the target basins 3. Further and future interventions informed by lessons drawn from priority high impact projects and upscaling initiated in all target basins				

WP 1: Project Management and Coordination	· Efficient, collaborative, and responsive project management, facilitation of timely implementation and functional MEL · Regular scientific monitoring as per the design and lessons documented and up-scaling strategy developed	· Functional PSC at Federal, Regional, and Woreda levels · Functional and proactive PCU that also linked to all levels of project implementation offices · Well-prepared project implementation manual guiding all activities · International Aid Transparency Initiatives (IATI) publication and timely periodic auditing · Level of sustainability of watersheds · Efficient utilization of project resource · Effective MEL and web-based KMS: · Scientific Monitoring tools (SM), · Stocktaking and Generation of Knowledge (SGK) through archiving and baseline studies, · Gender Monitoring, · Basin Information System (BIS), · Mid-Term Review and End-Term Evaluation · Audit reports	· Stakeholders play an active role in the management of the project at different levels (from the Federal up to the community watershed level) · Project partners work hand in hand for successful implementation of the project · Efficient utilization of project resources · Web-based KMS developed and utilized by project staff and stakeholders · Project partners and stakeholders use ME as a learning process	· Efficient, collaborative, and responsive project management, facilitation of timely implementation and functional MEL · Regular scientific monitoring as per the design and lessons documented and up-scaling strategy developed

WP 2: Inception Phase	· Project foundation and setup realized · Familiarization with basin situation, stakeholders, capacity needs, and available capacity with added value mobilized · Stakeholder engagement, and partnership established · Project revised	· Partnership agreement between WLRC and donors signed, · MOUs signed with key stakeholders such as MoWE, BAOs, and ROs, · Intervention sites identified, · Baseline studies conducted, · Baseline and inception reports produced, · Inception workshop organized, · Project official launching workshop organized, · Community watershed committee established · High-impact projects identified, · Report on human resource & material mobilization and office arrangement prepared, · Inception events (workshop) conducted · MEL alignment workshop organized, · Inbuilt exit strategy started · Report on stakeholder mapping and assessment, · Inception report enriched after comments from inception workshop participants	· Partners, consortium members, and major stakeholders understood the nature and overall goals of the project and the roles and responsibilities expected of each · Working relationships, modalities, and rules are well established; project implementation gets smooth take-off	1. Coordinated and effective management of water resources for economic, social, and environmental development across sectors and levels 2. Evidence-based policy formulation, development planning, and decision-making in the water resource sector 3. Climate-resilient landscapes, livelihoods, and communities

WP 3: Enhancing IWRM capacity of the MoWE, Basin Administration Offices and Regional Bureaus	· Implementation and governance capacity of institutions, human, and infrastructure enhanced	· Capacity gaps and needs identified and capacity development strategy co-developed; · Institutional and governance capacity of the MoWE, Basin Administrative Offices, and Regional Bureaus strengthened for effective implementation of IWRM strengthened; · Human, the infrastructural and logistical capacity of the MoWE, Basin Administrative Offices, and Concerned Regional Bureaus enhanced to enable effective implementation of IWRM interventions enhanced, · Infrastructural, technological, and logistical capacities of the MoWE, Basin Administration Offices, and Regional Bureaus enhanced · Coordinated, inclusive, and effective IWRM implementation identified from MoWE, BAOs, and Regional offices; · National policies and institutional landscape reviewed; · Policy and legal frameworks reviewed · Institutional capacity built; · Number of decision support systems developed for selected basins for effective IWRM, · Number of expertise trained (long and short-term) · Number of vehicles and office infrastructures fulfilled;	· Policy makers, planners, practitioners, and communities well informed and become mindful of the existing policies and legal frameworks in the water sector & ready for implementation · Trained and skilled human power strengthened, speeding up the implementation of the project · Up-to-date and reliable data be available for planning and decision making · Regular field monitoring and inspection is possible	Will be defined exactly in the inception phase

		· Institutional capacity built			

WP 4: Support the establishment of a basin information system for IWRM and generate additional evidence to fill knowledge gaps in the selected river basins	· Available data and knowledge stock taken and additional evidence generated · Hydromet and hydro-sediment monitoring stations strengthened and revitalized · Development of basin information system supported	· Number of studies on stocktaking of available data and additional evidence on water resources planning and management identified · Types of hydro-climate risks for existing and future water management analyzed; · New hydro-met monitoring stations installed; · Types of watershed degradation & restoration assessed; · LULC changes mapped & ES values estimated; · Herbicide IAS control options and biodiversity and ecosystem services (BES) assessed; · Institutional and economic issues for IWRM analyzed · Number of existing monitoring instruments maintained; · Mobile APP used for WAIS data collection developed/upgraded; · Bathymetric data of targeted reservoirs & lakes updated; · Contents and requirements of Basin Information System developed taking into consideration current technological advances and information needs; · Additional evidence generated to fill in knowledge gaps identified by the stocktaking exercise; · Comprehensive and functional basin information & database system established	· Synthesized knowledge and newly developed once would help better planning and implementation of IWRM · The rehabilitated hydro-met stations and the newly established the state of the art instruments enabled the acquisition of real-time or near-real-time high-quality data, which enabled better decisions, planning, and implementation of IWRM · Basin information system well-functioning and database be readily available for multiple uses in water sector management

WP 5: Support the preparation/ revision of basin development plans and facilitate implementation by supporting priority and high impact IWRM projects in target basins	· Revision/ preparation of basin development plans supported · Implementation of basin development plans facilitated by supporting bankable and high-impact projects · Implementation of selected high-impact IWRM interventions supported · Promoted cleaner rivers and other water bodies with reduced impact on human and ecosystems health · Ecologically and hydrologically important wetland ecosystems demarcated, managed, and protected · Water sensitive planning (WSP) approach in the master plans of emerging/ regional cities adapted	· Water resource (strategic) management plan revised/prepared · Priority and high-impact IWRM projects implemented in target basins as part of basin development plans · Number of prioritized, demarcated, protected buffer zones of water bodies (lakes, wetlands, and rivers) developed · Water tariff and charge as an economic instrument for pollution abatement and ecosystem service options implemented · Water quality management to prevent pollution of water bodies practiced · Flood early warning system strengthened and communication supported · Irrigation water productivity improved and adverse impacts reduced; · Number of irrigation schemes identified & developed in selected basins · Best practice arrangements to collect, treat, and safely dispose of wastes before they enter aquatic bodies managed · Number of pilot sites demonstrated and promoted to reuse wastewater. · Awareness created on water sensitive planning approach and experts trained on the methodologies of mainstreaming WSP approaches in urban master plan preparation	· Selected basin development plans revised/prepared for target basins, · Updated and new master plans guide the IWRM implementation based on the current need and future aspiration of the basins · People's well-being improved through multiple high-priority and high-impact climate-smart water management interventions · Lakes, wetlands, and rivers health maintained, protected, and managed for better biodiversity and ecosystem services, · Impacts of flood hazard reduced, · A new phase of urban master planning that integrates spatial planning with IWRM following the WSP approach, · Lessons from the implementation of priority high-impact projects documented and up-scaling strategy developed	

		· Two master plans following the WSP approach developed for two neighbourhoods in two cities · Municipalities supported and backstopped when they are implementing the designed plans		

WP 6: Establish climate-smart IWRM learning sites in selected watersheds in the target basins	· Implementing preparatory, planning, implementation arrangement, and developing in-built exit instruments · Climate smart biophysical measures for watershed restoration implemented and ecosystem services improved; · Climate-smart agricultural productivity and livelihood improvement interventions implemented and desired improvements achieved; · Water-centered development effectively integrated into economic activity and for domestic uses (incl. WASH) · Local community capacity built; · Watersheds managed sustainably and the ecosystem services enhanced; · Learning & development interventions implemented	· IWRM learning sites selected, baseline developed, participatory plans developed, implementation arrangement organized and in-built exit instruments developed; · Number of local community capacity-building interventions conducted; · Community's engagement in PIWM plans and implementation increased; · Number of development interventions on IWRM and related resources piloted; · Biophysical measures for watershed restoration and management executed; · Zero and/or control grazing practiced; · Productivity, water security, and ecological sustainability maintained; · Agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods enhanced; · Water-centred developed for economic activities (agriculture, livestock, and domestic uses) enhanced · Climate-smart interventions focused; · Number of private sectors involved in the investment of small-scale irrigation on climate-smart and water-saving technologies (water pumping, lifting,) promoted · Capacity of local communities built	· Communities regularly engage in developing/reviewing Participatory Integrated Watershed Management plans (PIWM plans) that ensured the capacity of local communities built · Farmers apply Sustainable Land Management Practices with a view to improving the ecological sustainability, the productivity of the land, and water security · Farmers engage in homestead development with a view to increasing household income and improving food and nutrition · User groups function in accordance with by-laws developed for each group. · Private sectors involved in climate-smart technologies and development interventions · A saving and credit group provided with well-functioning financial services · health of the community improved as a result of WASH services put in place · The woredas, in collaboration with regional government and the respective BAOs, operated the scientific monitoring system & generated regular reports with data and recommendations for decision-makers and policymakers	

		· Credit service provided to the communities; · Services in Rural Transformation Hubs (RUTHs) to farmers on a commercial basis provided; · Learning and development interventions documented · Functionalized scientific monitoring systems of the pilot sites to monitor basic parameters for learning & up-scaling		

- What are the main OUTPUTS (services and products) that will be delivered through the activity? Describe briefly.

Water management Institutions will be facilitated with trainings, consultancy, equipment and infrastructure, to carry out their duties with repect to water management. The main products and services are:

- 5 updated Basin Plans (plans for climate resilient IWRM) will be delivered
- Measurement equipment will be installed
- A basin information system will be installed and supported
- Capacity building trainings.
- Exchange (visits) with international organisations (consultancy services, knowledge exchange) will be facilitated.
- Selected farmlands in the Basins will benefit from activities to strengthen ecological sustainability.
- Small scale food producers in the basin will benefit from activities to improve performance
- What are the main OUTCOMES (changes and effects for the target groups) that will be achieved through the activity? Describe briefly.

Water is used sustainably and equitably, ensuring the needs of all sectors and the environment.
Ecological sustainability is created, through the conversion of farmland to sustainable use.
Promote agricultural development: Double productivity and/or income of family farms (crop/livestock/fish producers)
5 basins will experience the changes that result from implementing some of the selected High Impact interventions from the basin plans.

- For the OUTPUTS and OUTCOMES mentioned above (or add snapshot from results application):
    - Specify the indicators if agreed upon with the contract party.
        - Specify the baseline values and targets if applicable.

See snapshot attached below. Baseline assessments, and area selection assessments carried out during the inception phase will yield baseline values, and target values.

- What method will be used to gather and monitor the data?

The project will use different internal data collection systems to monitor and evaluate. Scientific monitoring, as part of the project management work package, will guide the approaches for different topics.

- Record the following in the **results application**:
    - the thematic results frameworks that apply to this activity;
    - (water and food security)
        - the relevant indicators (including baseline values and targets if applicable).
- Have these results frameworks been communicated with the contract party?

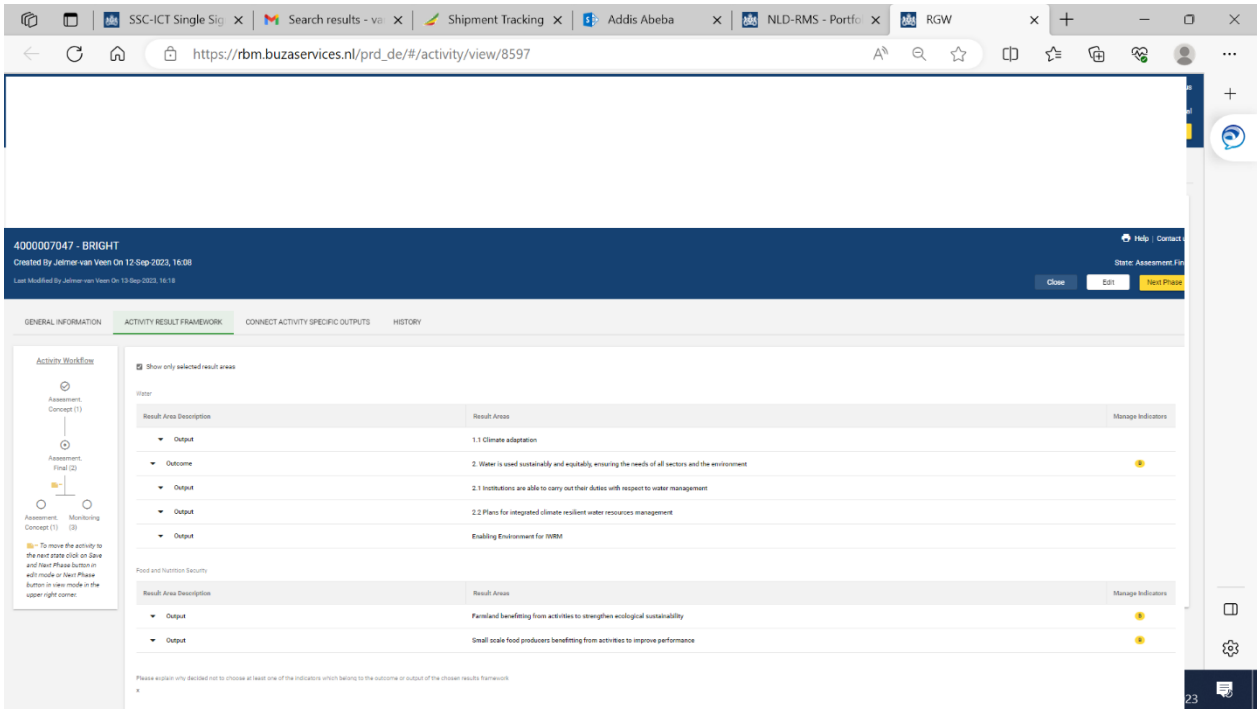
- Yes.

- Do the indicators correspond to one or more of the 17 indicators on which the ministry reports to the Dutch parliament? If not, why?

Yes, especially:
For water:
(1) Water is used sustainably and equitably, ensuring the needs of all sectors and the environment.
For food security:
(1) Farmland benefitting from activities to strengthen ecological sustainability, and
(2) Small scale food producers benefitting from activities to improve performance.

Notes

Please add an overview of the indicators/results of our thematic framworks the project will report, as well as for the EU (to be taken into account in our reporting to EU ?), this is also linked to the different policy markers mentioned under policy data. This will be part of the contract.



Implementing Organisation(s)

Selection of implementing organisation(s)

- Why has/have the implementing organisation(s) been chosen?

The Water and Land Resources Centre (WLRC) is the leading expertise centre in Ethiopia when it comes to water and land management. The centre has demonestrated its capacity of implementing complex project as a lead partner like Kunzila Integrated Landscape Management and WASH project together with SNV. Following EKN first Organizational Risk and Integrity Assessment (ORIA), the embassy has invested in its institutional capacity for the last four years. This support has improved the centre's capcity and accountability mechanisms. This has been demonstrated well from the results and project implementation quality of this project. As the existing project is almos coming to an end, the centre is in its full capacity to implement another complex project.

Apart from its institutional competence and capability, WLRC is a local organization which has strong relation with communities, government and knowledge institution. This will facilitate the smooth implementation of the project and ensure sustainability of interventions. Furthermore, this centre as we invested in its capacity, is instrumental to realize our localization approach.

- Describe the implementing organisation(s).

Water and Land Resource Centre (WLRC) is a homegrown local institute and a knowledge hub for water and land resources in Ethiopia which is the first of its kind that evolved as a hybrid centre combining both action research (AR) and development. The research focusses on land and water resources management, hydro-sedimentology, climate and climate risk management, landscape transformation, resilience and livelihoods, policies and institutions. The development aspect of the center focusses on applying the research findings and innovations at landscape level through participatory process and creating learning landscapes. These landscapes are used as live learning platforms and generate additional empirical evidence on processes and impacts.

WLRC has excellent internal institutional capacity and experience in handling complex projects. It has 109 highly qualified staffs and 147 field staffs working at project sites, observatories and learning watersheds. In addition to, its internal capacity, WLRC is a trusted organization in organizing multi-stakeholder platforms and has a good reputation in capacitating and closely working with government and other local and international organizations.

The centre has a huge human resource capacity across the board that can be mobilized for the implementation of this project with some capacity building and system thinking approach. Given the rich experience of WLRC operating in a multi actor and multi stakeholder programs, the BRIGHT project will be coordinated and implemented by the center in collaboration with the MoWE, MoA, BAOs, Regional Bureaus and Woreda offices, DAs, and community. So, the Center, with this project, will focus on stimulating the implementation capacity of the government and other actors through Result Based Financing (RBF) which will help us to use existing knowledge and capacity with minimum incentive mechanism.

Capacity assessment

- Has an up-to-date capacity assessment (ORIA, PARTOS ISO-9001 certification, Scorecard) of the implementing organisation been carried out (include the date)? **Yes; the organization has got two capacity assessments; one ORIA+ for EU delegated cooperation and update form for ORIA from the Dutch embassy since the last ORIA is less than 4 years.**
    - If yes: what were the main conclusions? Has there been any follow-up? (Note: ORIA is mandatory for commitments over EUR 1.000.000)
    - The main conclusions of both ORIA's are:
        - Track record: WLRC has an extensive track record of working with various partners both donors and government. Currently the centre has over 13 ongoing projects icluding EKN financed Kunzila ILMWA project. The centre also delivers the intended results of rthe projects. The assessment score of its track record is 'satisfactory'.
        - Organizational structure and governance: WLRC has a unique governancs structure legally affliated to Addis Ababa University (AAU) and governed by Board of Trustees composed of five state ministers (MoA, MoWE, EPA, MoI, MoF), AAU vice president, CDE, and WLRC (Director). The board is high level and of political weight. The more technical oversight and project oversight comes from the project steering committee where different projects have different composition of this committee. The last ORIA assessment concluded that the organizational structure allows for a very powerful DG position, power is concentrated at a level of Director General and there is no separate financial position. As a result of this it was assessed as unsatisfactory. Having this limitation of the centre EKN invested in the institutional reform and capacity and now power is distributed across thematic departments and procurment and financial management sections strengthened in a way that it separates the financial position. Now the assessment score of the organizational structure and governance is satisfactory

- Resource: The remuneration system adheres to the local setting and fulfills the rules and regulations of Ethiopia. The centre has competent and quality staff which are capable of delivering quality result in achieving the organizations objective.The centre highly depends on projects that are financed by donors but creates a positive result from its overhead recovery to create a modest reserve to maintain the continuty of the operations of the centre in short of donor finance. The assessment score for resource is satisfactory.
- Monitoring and quality management: the centre has internal information management system including web-based Water and Land Resource Information System (WALRIS) where the centre stores and distribute its data and information freely for public use. Following EKN awarded Kunzila ILMWA project, the centre also has strated using IATI. No separate froud policy but sufficiently emboded in the updated Human resource, Financial and Procurement guidlines (manuals).
- Financial and administrative management: The centre has a financial management system and every project is identifiable and verifiable. It has procurment guideline and reporting process in place. Its financial utilization is audited with external auditors and approved by board of Trustee and submitted to donors. After our institutional capacity improvement support the quality of the audit and report has significantly improved. Policy regarding derivatives is not applicable. Overhead recovery shhould not create a surplus.
- External factors and relations: The centre has good relations with all relevant authorities and stakeholders; it has established extensive record of accomplishment (both nationally and internationally) It has demonstrated good working relation with renowned international organizations and universities. Political instability in the country and change in donor policy could affect its function.

Integrity Assessment (including SEAH)

- Assess the organisation's policy on integrity including sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) and other forms of misconduct? If this has already been done, refer to this previous assessment, taking into account the below. In your assessment, establish whether:
-
    - the organisation has a Code of Conduct and policies in place on the prevention of staff misconduct including SEAH;
        - *A separate code of conduct and Whistle-blower policy in place as a framework for behaviour and reflection for employees. The code describes the core values, commitment and standards to give direction to both employees and employer.The organization has experienced the last three years what the code of conduct offers for mutual engagement to speak out which wasn't the case before. The organization has got experience on how to deal with annonymous complaints after the first ORIA followed by institutional improvement support from EKN.*
            - the organisation has procedures in place through which staff can be held accountable for misconduct such as on investigations and disciplinary measures;
        - *Yes; Staff misconduct and discipinary measures are sufficiently addressed in Human Resource and Financial management mannuals. The centre has clearly put disciplinary messures for for misconduct of employees.*
            - the organisation has a channel (for both staff and external populations) to report incidents such as an Ombudsperson, hotline or other complaint mechanisms;
        - Whistle-blower and code of conduct policies are in place to report incidents through a confidentiality person. Futhermore, the board of trustees asigned a trustee from the board members where anyone may approach directly with allegations, particularly if they feel they cannot go through any part of the management line.
            - the organisation has whistleblower regulations in place;
        - *Yes; WLRC has a Whistle-blower Procedure. This procedure provides employees with the opportunity to report suspected irregularities of a general, operational and financial nature in such a way that the employee stays protected and will not suffer negative treatment as a result.*
            - the organisation does pre-employment screening of its personnel;
        - *Yes; this has been properly embedded in the HR mannual.*
            - the organisation reports on incidents (such as through an annual report, to its governing and directly to donors where required);
            - the organisation also addresses integrity and SEAH in its work and agreements with implementing partners.*Yes; This has been agreed during a project arrangement but so far no incidents were report for the last three years.*

- *Yes; This has been clearly stipulated in the HR mannual of the centre. The organization has embedded all the safeguards in its HR, Financial, code of conduct and Whistle-blower mannuals and policies.*

Notes
Update form ORIA is only for integrity issues

Risks

Contextual risks

Identification	Risk (description)	Probability of Risk occuring (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Potential Impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
Political	Political instability and conflicts	High Several chocks have occurred through 2023 (Ethiopian Orthodox Tehawedo Church Orthodo crisis, Amhara crisis), likely to continue or further escalate to other regions in 2024. Tigray peace deal is extremely fragile and there is a high risk of renewed conflict. The security situation in Oromia region got worse and multiple incidents such as attacks, kidnappings and briberies effected directly or indirectly some of the Dutch investors in Oromia region.	High This will affect our relationship with the Federal and Regional Governments as well as local authorities. May lead to changes in engagement and modalities from donors to the GoE. External financial flows may be disrupted. Impositions of sanctions Dutch enterprises are affected with loss of productivity and sales. Security situation affects the investment climate and the types of activities, such as trade missions and investment forums, organized by the embassy. Beneficiaries of development projects affected by conflict, delay of project implementation etc. Will affect economic growth.	Requires strong and righteous adaptive management and have conversations about implications for partners, e.g., in terms of staffing, flexibility between budget lines etc. Make collective statements with likeminded countries. Amend travel advise and initiate communication with Dutch citizens. Embassy to defend / advocate for Dutch interests in Ethiopia with the federal as well as the regional authorities to guarantee security a safe environment and compensation for losses
Corruption	I High corruption, Ethiopia's CPI score is 38/100 No recent information on corruption available.	High risk the recent fraud or misappropriation of humanitarian aid incl involvement of the GoE Anti corruption commission is not functional Corruption exists in Ethiopia and takes various forms, including but not limited to	High impact GoE lack of credibility and accountavbility to manage donor funding No direct funding relations wikth the GoE	· Targeted auditing on national programs, · Capacity development on the government accountability mechanisms / reinforcement of the public finance system Use of more expensive modalities (WorldBank, UN, INGO's) or alternative structures (PIM) to reduce risks, while working with/through the GoE More emphasize on safeguards

Identification	Risk (description)	Probability of Risk occuring (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Potential Impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
	recent incidents of aid diversion	clientelism, kleptocracy, and bribery nepotism by government officials and political elites. In the past, top civil and military government officials who engaged in corruption were not systematically or adequately prosecuted often criminal litigation is clouded with politics. Government service employees and officials including the judiciary are allegedly involved in bribery. (see also chapter 2.1 of ADD 2023 Anual Plan risk analysis) Absence of internattional recognised audit companies (like PWC, KPMG etc.		IMF/WB and other intrenational institutions to work on impro vement of the public finance sector and reforms.
Economic condition	Economic instability /recession	High The economic consequences of the civil conflict(s) incl Ukraine have been / are disastrous for Ethiopia. Economic and financial crisis caused by dwindling foreign-exchange reserves and surging inflation. Spending pressures will remain high owing to the heavy costs of reconstruction and rehabilitation of conflict-affected areas.	High · reliance on internal debt to fund large fiscal deficits will place a huge strain on financing, which will weigh on credit growth to the private sector. · The government will look to (alternative) external sources of funding, which may lead to a growing public debt burden and risk of debt default. · Limited forex reserves the import bill and external financing requirements remain large. · Will weigh on private-sector credit extension and growth. · Scale back expansion plans and existing operation Private Sector · multiple macro-economic difficulties have had a detrimental effect on food security	The government of Ethiopia should create the necessary conditions for donors to re-engage and restart external financial flows. Government to prioritize seeking debt restructuring under a G20 framework. GoE to secure a new funded program with the IMF for the necessary reforms. Instruction FEZ is max 5% inflation correction, which is far under the average inflation in Ethiopia (27%) Research to gain more insight in the implication of inflation for personnel costs and other costs.

Identification	Risk (description)	Probability of Risk occuring (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Potential Impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
Natural disaster	Natural disaster	Medium Drought, below average rainfall, adverse climate conditions etc.	high the effects on agriculture of adverse climatic conditions caused by a prolonged drought across large parts of northern and south-eastern Ethiopia will lead to higher inflation and increased poverty level. Drought or below-average rainfall would affect harvests and exacerbate food security. large-scale death of livestock scarcity of water and food has resulted in limited access to essential resources.	Focus on activities that will increase resilience of communities to different shocks. Focus on strengthening the community early warning system.
Infrastructure	Poor infrastructure	Medium Frequent internet blackout, Road, telecom and power infrastructures are poor in Ethiopia both in terms of quality and coverage. Infrastructural investments are prone for corruption	Medium This will negatively impact. - private sector engagement - monitoring and evaluation of projects - general productivity poor-quality construction due to inflated costs, delayed implementation, neglected maintenance, unequal contractual relationships, poor enforcement of standards.	Discuss with partners to invest in systems that can also operate stand alone. E.g., Cordaid has a pharmacy system that only needs to connect to the internet once in a week.

Programme risks

Identification	Risk (description)	Probability of Risk occuring (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Potential Impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
Institutions	Responsiveness and stability of the implementing institution and partner institutions	Low: Since 2019 a stable track record was built up. WLRC is a new strategic partner of the Embassy and has proven to be highly responsive and accomodating to	Low: Their autonomous affiliation with Addis Ababa university gives WLRC a nice balance between protection of a government, without their involvement with internal affairs. The programme will benefit from astrong	Regular progress meetings and calls to be initiated. Visits, steering committee meetings and formal updates Evaluations are jointly defined (ToR). Programme is anticipating / pro-active to

Identification	Risk (description)	Probability of Risk occuring (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Potential Impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
		request from the Embassy. High: The ministry of Water and Energy, as most influential partner institution suffers from frequent reorganisations.	and responsive lead partners High: Might result delay of implementation and loss of contact and network in the Ministry. It might result in low influence of EKN over both the activity and the Ministry on policy issues which is important for the proper implementation of the project.	reorganisation of MoWE and adaptive programming. The Centre will lobby Ministry of Planning and Development to limit restructuring MoWE, or do it in a more sensible way. Help the Ministry to initiate dedicated project staff arrangement for the project which will not be subject to reorganization. The National IWRM unit established with the support of EKN will serve as a backup for any change happening uin the Ministry.
Staff	Underperformance on the development aims of the programnme	Medium: project management, operation and planning are satisfactory, although not very innovative. The center consist of more research and academic oriented staff than development oriented skills. Development skills and project management competences are in development.	Medium: academic focus might support theory over practical solutions. Priority given to more academic challenges than development results.	The sub granted and implementing organisations as others tajkeholders shouyld be more oriented on development strategies and results and compensate to the academic / research part. Improvement of project management capacities during ongoing support for institutional strengthening. The institutional strengthening budget will be focusing on improving development capacities of WLRC. Residual risks: the chanllenge to recruit the relevant and qualified staff.
Localization	Under performance of result and good governance	Medium: Since WLRC is a local organization with a responsibility of managing a project of 45 million euros by DC funding	If underperformance beco me a reality, this may affect the basis principles of localization. Reibnforces assumption that working through local NGO's are riskfull and need supplementary measures.	Invest in additional capacity building Closely monitoring, and backup to avoid under performance Intention to introduce the risk sharing framework in this project

Identification	Risk (description)	Probability of Risk occuring (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Potential Impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
Budget	Under expenditure	High: with a planned burn rate of over 10 mln annually during implementation, the risk of underexpenditure is high. Possible lack of experience of LWRC with DGIS and EU budgetary guidelines s The volatile situation in the country that may delay project imlplementation	Med: timing of achievement of results will be delayed.	Closely monitoring by EKN/EU Possibility of extension Adaptive programming

Organisational risks

Identification	Risk (description)	Probability of Risk occuring (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Potential Impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability Learning and Sharing (MEALS)	Low capacity in MEALS of the Centre staff, Low experience in EU monitoring and evaluation system	Low: WLRC has a very technical web based M&E system but they lack learning and sharing aspect which can be improved by the additional capacity that the project will bring Medium: The EU MEALS requirement differ from DGIS and this might take time for the Centre to adjust themselves	Medium: ineffective MEALS might lead to inflation of results reported, or knowledge and experiences foregone. Incompatability with EU reporting and monitoring system which might affect our relation and delivery. Might affect effective implementation of the project	The centre has experience executing water and land resource based knowledge generation and succesful implementation of monitoring, evaluation and learning in different projects. To introduce the centre with EU OPSYS which will facilitate learning
Financial and administrative management	Lack of experience and capacity in EU-DGIS procurement guidelines. This might result in the risk of low quality sub-contracting leading to delayed results or non eligible costs.	High: Since significant subcontracting is foreseen, procurement will be a major activity during inception phase and the first year of implementation.	Medium: Incurring 'non eligible costs' will result in expenditures not being reimbursed by the EU. This will impact the our relation with EU and financial utilization complience might be compromised. Might have impact on cost effectiveness might compromised	Additional capacity on procurement and fainancial management Spot check and enhanced audit with special attention to procurement. WLRC procurement gudeline will adopted to EU-DGIS requirements Budget is allocated (50k annually) to improve the capacity of the centre in

Identification	Risk (description)	Probability of Risk occuring (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Potential Impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
				procurement and financial management.
Quality of staff available for the implementation of activity	Lack of qualified staff for the proper excecution of the intended intervention.	Low: a track-record, built during the ILMWA project provided proof that the WLRC can deliver results even in challenging environments. The quality of the staff through the institutional improvent support has been improved during the implementation of the old project. Addional relevant qualified staff will be recurited through procurement and via sub grantees and other partners.	High: for an acitivity focused on capacity building, having strong in-house capacity is crucial. Otherwise activities might lack the necessary quality or even be counterproductive.	Capacity gaps identified during the inception phase will be supplemented with capacity from subcontracted development partners. Clear ToR for the recuritment of additional capacity for the proper excecution of the planned interventions.

Risk of fraud and corruption

Identification of Fraud and Corruption Issues	Risk (description)	Probability of Risk occuring (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Potential Impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
In country of implementation	Misuse of funds	High · large-scale and orchestrated food aid diversion scheme by government · The use of project funds for other purposes · Procurement, land and government services are provided with bribery	High · Food aid was suspended for a couple of months. · Direct support to government stopped and development project financing was done through third party	· Targeted auditing on national programs, · Capacity development on the government accountability mechanisms / reinforcement of the public finance system
In programme	Corruption in procurement	High Inexperienced procurement staff, strict EU-guidelines and a historic tendency towards contracting fraud leads to a high probablity for procurement fraud in the programme.	High: Procurement fraud can lead to higher costs, lower quality goods and services, and delays in project implementation.	Capacity building in procurement procedures EU/DGIS WLRC to adjust their procudures to our standards Regular external audits will be performed.

Identification of Fraud and Corruption Issues	Risk (description)	Probability of Risk occuring (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Potential Impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
				Emphasis on procurement, especially in the frist yeart
Within implementing organisation(s	Misuse of funds by WLRC and project offices.	Low: track record is clean. No fraud was detected and results were achieved as planned in previous projects.	High: misuse of funds can lead to higher costs, lower quality goods and services, reputational damage and delays in project implementation.	Zero tolerance policy for staff will be enforced. Regular audits and financial control and oversight will be performed.

Risks related to Delegated Cooperation

Financial risks

Under the Delegated Cooperation mode, DGIS receives funds from the Commission or an EU Delegation. DGIS is a contracting party for the EU and therefore also financially responsible. In the event of an EU-audit and costs are marked as ineligible, BZ/DGIS will have to reimburse these costs to the EU. This financial damage will be recovered as much as possible from the implementing organization (WRLC). However the ORIA plus shows that WRLC has no equity to cover losses. MFA will cover 66% of the total budget (30 Mln) and EU 14 Mln (33%). Therefor through the use of the national approach the financial risk regarding reimbursement request from the EU is significantly low.

Procurement: a significant part of the budget needs to be outsourced, this is a risk full process. Though in principle WLRC works in line with the Europrean regulations (tresholds) and the auditor has not observed significant deficiencies or material weakness on the inernal control, there, there exist a lack of experience in international procurement.

- Mitigating measures:
  WRLC has been subject to an additional organizational test to determine whether the organization is deemed capable of meeting the administrative requirements of the EU (ORIA +) as well as an update of the ORIA. WLRC has passed this test.
- The budget submitted by WRLC has been assessed by the EU-SF (back office). High risk budget lines (procurement (EU/international procurement), staff capacity) and adequately use of timesheets have been identified.
- Procurement risks include the high volume of contracting of sub-grantees, implementing organisations, equipment etc.., the lack of sufficient knowledge with WLRC with international (EU) procurement procedures and the recruitment of relecant qualified staff. Mitigation measures are: - budget for the recruitment of a procurement officer and - an annual capacity building budget for WRLC for i.e reinforcement of procurement knowledge. With regard to staff and implmentation capacity, - during the implementation phase potential partner (inter)national organisations will be identified for the implementation of the workpackages, for subcontracting and also in house capacity for EU procurement requirements will be enhanced and existing instituional capacity improved).
- WLRC's financial statements are audited by a local audit company which has been reviewed by ADR. However ADD has the intention to make more use of international auditors from abroad. This has still to be worked out. For the moment ADD requires to provide input to the ToR and selection of recruited auditors. Special points of attention to be taken into account at the audit protocol are: procurement, timesheets and the due diligence and monitoring of sub grantees and other implementing organisations.
- Financial reports from WLRC will be send to the EU after an assessment by the EU-SF back office.
- Notional Approach
  When an activity is jointly financed by EU and DGIS (or other donors), the risk of repayment to the EU is further limited by applying the so-called “notional approach” principle. When applying the notional approach, the EU allows costs identified by the EU as ineligible to be allocated to BZ's contribution to the program budget. If the contribution from the Netherlands + other donors exceed the total amount of irregularities discovered, then in that case no recovery will be made by the EU. If these costs are considered eligible under the BZ regulations, these costs will not be recovered by MFA (for example overhead costs higher than 7%). Since BZ is financing 67% of the total budget this mitigates the

financial risk.

Conclusion: there is an overall risk of a local organization leading a multi million EUR project. Though the organisation has experience in working with bilateral and multilateral donors, all depends on the quality and capacity of the staff, implementing organisations and other stakeholders, but also the coordination and management of the lead organisation and the financial management of the organisations.
(Though the ORIA+ is satifactory and EKN has a positive experience (ILMWA), EKN will monitor closely the operations / capacity and governance of the organisation. During the first year particular attention will be given to the procurement risks and the due diligence with regard to the sub-grantees and other implementing partners.
Paying a field visit to the organsiation with regard to the ORIA, was this time not possible, due to the security situation in Amhara. In 2024 EKN will initiate an update of the risk analysis, a.o. based on a field visit to the WLRC offices and projects as weel as the different documents of the inception phase.
Additional remarks (if applicable): overall residual risks remain the fiduciary risks at all levels; fraude and corruption cannot be excluded.
Final conclusion: risks are acceptable and the embassy will closely monitor risks and update.

Risk of state aid

When answering the questions, please refer to the *BZ explanatory notes on the questions to determine the risk of state aid.*

Questions (compulsory)	Answers (Yes/No, give reasons)
1. Is an aid measure at issue here? See also the explanatory notes. Are BZ funds being used to provide a grant, loan, guarantee or other form of aid? Be aware of the distinction between granting aid and awarding a contract or concluding an agreement (for example memorandums of understanding and contribution agreements). If BZ is awarding a contract or concluding an agreement, the answer to this question is 'NO'. The award of a contract will have to be checked primarily for compliance with public procurement legislation. If you answer YES, continue to the next question. If you answer NO, this state aid risk analysis is complete.	YES. The current project of 45.000.000 EURO (NL 30 M, DEU 15 M) is managed by the contracted local NGO WLRC, who is responsible for the overall implementation and admin- financial management. The organisation is registered as an Ethiopian knowledge institute, under Addis Ababa University. They are not for profit and not active in the European single market. The organisation will work in partnership with (semi) governement organisations and other stakeholders like....., however these organisation will not receive funding. Implementing partners receiving funds as... will be (sub) contracted. These parties are all local organisations/ institutions and working in Ethiopia. Any possible sub-contracting will happen according to EU procurement guidelines. BZ funds are provided as a contribution to WLRC and the indirect beneficiaries, which may be considered as an aid measure.
2. Is the beneficiary of the BZ aid an 'undertaking' that will use the aid to engage in an 'economic activity'? See also the explanatory notes.An undertaking is 'an entity engaged in an economic activity'. An economic activity is the 'offering of goods or services on a market'. Be aware that non-profit organisations can also engage in economic activities. In the 'Reasons' field, give a brief description of the subsidised activities of the direct and indirect beneficiaries and state whether they are economic activities. If you answer YES, continue to the next question. If you answer NO, this state aid risk analysis is complete.	YES the direct and indirect beneficiairies participate in the implementation of the program, through services, TA, etc.. which are considered economic activities and thus these benefivciaries / stakeholders are considered "undertaklings"
3. Is the advantage that is funded through state resources / the BZ aid granted selectively to certain undertakings? See also the explanatory notes. Is a selective advantage being granted? 'Selective' means an advantage derived from BZ aid that is enjoyed by a limited group of organisations/undertakings or by one specific organisation/undertaking.	YES, WLRC and others receive or work with funds from DGIS

Questions (compulsory)	Answers (Yes/No, give reasons)
If you answer YES, continue to the next question.If you answer NO, this state aid risk analysis is complete.	
4. Do the state resources (the BZ aid) confer an economic advantage? See also the explanatory notes. Does the BZ aid confer an advantage on the direct or indirect beneficiary that it would not have obtained under normal market conditions? A grant is assumed by definition to confer an economic advantage that is not in accordance with normal market conditions. When assessing whether an economic advantage is being conferred, take account of any concurrence of grant awards with competitive, transparent, non-discriminatory and unconditional tender procedures. If you answer YES, continue to the next question. If you answer NO, this state aid risk analysis is complete.	YES under normal market circumstances WLRC and other indirect beneficiaries would not have received DGIS funding
5. Does the aid distort or potentially distort competition and/or affect trade between EU member states in the single market? See also the explanatory notes. Could the BZ aid distort competition and/or adversely affect EU trade? Note that aid to entities that are not established in the EU single market and only conduct activities locally (that is to say, their activities are purely local within an EU member state or in non-EU markets) is not deemed to potentially distort competition or affect trade between EU member states in the single market. If you answer NO, this state aid risk analysis is complete.	NO, all involved organisations are local registered organistion and work outside the EU.

If you answered YES to all these questions, please seek legal advice from the European Law Division of the Legal Affairs Department (DJZ/ER) djz-staatssteun@minbuza.nl.

DJZ/ER advice and guidance
Assessed on the basis of earlier DJZ consultations.

Notes

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will be monitored periodically (quarterly and annually) for delivery of outputs and progress towards outcomes. The Web-based Knowledge Management tool that will be adopted by WLRC during the inception phase will be used to monitor progress, and document achievements. This will be done using the conventional monitoring of performance of the project based on regular reporting. However, in addition to that this project embeds a special strategy to scientifically monitor the progress of the project on high-level outcomes. Based on the experiences gained from KILMWA on scientific monitoring, the project will embed scientific monitoring approach. Additionally results will be published in compliance with IATI guidelines. The embassy will assess the Annual Narrative and Financial Reports as well as Annual IATI-reports to decide on the clearance of prepayments.

Type of report	**Period covered**	**Deadline**
Interim Inception Report and finalizing baseline assessment	01 January 2024 - 31 July 2024 And The forecast of remaining inception and consolidating activities	01 October 2024
Inception Report	01 January 2024 -31 December 2024	31 February 2025
Annual plan and annual budget	01 January 2025 – 31 December 2025 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2026 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2027 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2028	*01 November 2024* *01 November 2025* *01 November 2026* *01 November 2027*
Narrative progress report, consisting of: Updates on progress in accordance with the IATI standard described in the ministry's IATI Publication Guidelines.[1]	01 January 2025 – 31 December 2025 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2026 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2027 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2028 Periodically, in any case once every 12 months, in accordance with IATI standard.[2]	*01 April 2026* *01 April 2027* *01 April 2028* *01 April 2029*
Annual financial progress report	01 January 2025 – 31 December 2025 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2026 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2027 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2028	*01 April 2026* *01 April 2027* *01 April 2028* *01 April 2029*
(Annual) audit opinion & audit report	01 January 2025 – 31 December 2025 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2026 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2027 01 January 2025 – 31 December 2028	*01 April 2026* *01 April 2027* *01 April 2028* *01 April 2029*
Midterm review	01 January 2024 - 31 December 2026	*01 April 2027*
Final Evaluation report	01 January 2024 – 31 December 2028	*30 June 2029*

[1] https://www.government.nl/documents/publications/2021/07/29/how-to-use-the-iati-standard.

[2] The IATI standard calls for information to be updated at least once every quarter. The ministry would greatly appreciate it if you were to update the information on your activity at regular intervals. This contribution agreement requires you to update the IATI information at least once a year, for the purpose of the annual assessment of your activity's progress.

The following are some of the additional monitoring tools that the project will use to ensure the proper flow of information and sound monitoring and evaluation process.

i) Interim Inception report: This a report where the implementing partner will finalize the baseline assessment, report on the progress of the inception activities and forcast of the remining inception activities and consolidation. This report will be a basis to approve the annual plan for the year 2025. The final inception report will be used as a monitoring tool for the knowledge and data generated during the whole period of the inception phase and to make sure if there are activities that need to be included in the second annual plan.

Deliverables of the interim inception report

- ***Baseline Studies****:* The project will undertake a baseline study for Component 4. Thus, baseline levels will be established for key outcome indicators that capture the effects and impacts of the project on ecological, household welfare, nutrition, health status, institutions, and gender aspects and more specifically on IWRM aspects. The baseline situations will also be used to inform detail plans of the project and establish benchmarks and set targets/levels. Disaggregation by sex will be made at all levels.
- ***Gender Analysis****:* specific tools will be set up to ensure monitoring and evaluation of progress of the project in addressing gender. Explicit outcome indicators that capture gender aspects will be included and other indicators will also be disaggregated by gender. It can capture the effects of the project's Gender Model Family (GMF) approach in addressing gender aspects by itself and by engendering the livelihood interventions.
- ***Conflict Sensitivity Analysis:*** a conflict sensitivity analysis will be executed and reported during the interim inception phase. This assessment should inform all project activities during implementation. Additionally, as the project proposed to use their planned inclusive stakeholder platforms that will be established at different levels to organize ad hoc meetings, the analysis report should address potential conflicts during the events.
- ***Stocktaking and Generation of Knowledge (SGK)****:* stocktaking the existing knowledge and generating new knowledge in the areas of IWRM is one of the components of the project. This includes identification of potential partner international organization, identifying proper workpakages for sub contracting, in house capacity for EU procurment requirement and improving and tapping the exisiting institutional capacity.

ii) Mid-Term Review (MTR) and End-Term Evaluation (ETE)*:* The project will undertake MTR by external consultant possiblely with the combination of both national and international consultants after three years of its implementation. The project will use the result of the review to make the necessary adjustments to improve performance of the project over the remaining period. In addition, the project will undertake ETE by external consultant at the end of the project. Both the MTR and ETE will evaluate performance of the project in meeting the desired goal and objectives against the baseline levels. Other project dimensions such as localization, gender, climate-resilience, inclusivity, sustainability of outcomes and impacts will be given prior attention. The lesson to be drawn from the evaluation will be used for future design and implementation of similar IWRM related projects and programs.

In addition to the formal reporting mechanisms, regular field visit and monthly meeting with the implementing partner will be undertaken to ensure the smooth implementation of the project.

A detailed monitoring plan, also in compliance with EU-regulation is prepared. In house expertise on results resulting will be aquired.

Notes

The table with reporting obligations has to be published in the commitnment part of the bemo, i would however prefer an financial and audit report over 2024, not sure if this is part of the inception phase, but better to do finances seperately.

Complete with full dates with regard to the reporting periods, to avoid misintepretation by WLRC and FSO

Do you also want to have third party monitoring carried out ? Even if not sure, you can mention the possibility here.

Can you provide a broader descirption of the incention phase; description interim inception phase and consolidation phase; it s purpose and delivrables, go/no go, etc.. in a way we can copy it in the contract ?

MTR and final evaluation: funded by project, however Embassy needs to give no objection with regard to ToR and consultants. Maybe, since the project is 45 Mio we/EU will also deliver a local and internaltional consultant (funded through the BOF)

Finance

Budget breakdown

Total budget EUR 45 Millions of which M 30 from EKN and M 15 from the EU through delegated coordination. Total EU contribution to the project is however EUR 14.018.692 (15.000.000 - 7% overhead to DGIS).

No.	WP	Description	Total Cost (EURO)	Annual budget breakdown				
				Y-1	Y-2	Y-3	Y-4	Y-5
I		Direct Project Implementation Costs						
1	WP1	Management and Coordination of the Action (part of WP 1)	350.000	87.500	70.000	70.000	70.000	52.500
2	WP2	Inception phase	1.025.700	1.025.700	0	0	0	0
3	WP3	Enhancing IWRM capacity of the MoWE, Basin Administration Offices and Regional Bureaus	7.577.128	119.800	3.512.763	2.493.495	1.110.670	340.400
4	WP4	Support establishment of basin information system for IWRM and generate additional evidence to fill knowledge gaps in the selected river basins	2.863.000	82.000	972.800	832.000	741.600	234.600
5	WP5	Support the preparation/revision of basin development plans and facilitate implementation by supporting priority and high impact IWRM projects in target basins	5.707.000	0	1.402.000	2.257.500	1.205.000	842.500
6	WP6	Establish climate-smart IWRM learning watersheds in the target basins	13.103.808	420.000	4.233.327	3.897.577	2.776.327	1.776.577
7		Staff costs for local personnel (five years)	3.625.252	543.788	906.313	906.313	725.050	543.788
8		Contingency of direct costs (5% of No 8)	1.712.594	113.939	554.860	522.844	331.432	189.518
9		Management and Coordination of the Action (Part of WP1)	1.852.530	733.778	247.359,25	284.653,25	265.552,25	321.187,25
10		Indirect costs Stimulation fund for innovation. PCU. Institutional Capacity support. etc.,	4.032.988	465.220	1.175.685	1.165.685	790.460	435.938
11		Overhead cost (7% of EKN contribution of)	2.168.692	292.636	1.028.771	914.926	605.948	376.412
		Of this overhead 7% of EU contribution to DGIS	981.308*					
		Total	45.000.000	3.843.146	14.114.182	13.355.297	8.632.343	5.123.724

*Overhead 7% of the EU contribution will remain in the DGIS Bank account

Budget has been reviewed by EU-SF team and is in conformity with the DC budget guideliness.

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

See table below. Overheads are 7%. This overview follows EU guidelines.

- Is the budget arithmetically correct?

Yes

- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?

Yes, they have been reviewed earlier byEU delegation as well.

- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.

The budget is output based per workpackage.The large majority (>75%) will go towards project implementation. Around 6 mln (13%) will go towards indirect costs and around 3 mln (7%) towards overhead. Of the project implementation budget, the majority goes towards Work Packages 3 to 6, which have to do with: Capacity Building, the Basin information Management system, the Basin Plans and their execution and learning IWRM watersheds.
Overheads are set at 7%. Of the Dutch contribution the 7% (2.1 mln euro) will be used to cover overheads of the WLRC. However of the EU-contribution, the 7% (981.308 mln euro) will go towards the EU-DC bank account at MoFA and will be withheld to cover costs that are marked Non-eligible by the EU, or to mobilize extra support. With 981.308 euro withheld at MoFA this means that the project budget that will be made available to WLRC is maximum 14.018.692 Euro!

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

Yes. Overheads are acceptable and set at 7%. Monitoring and Evaluation is split up between indirect costs (450k) and Direct costs (170k) through HR costs.

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

No, however, the budget will likely be redistributed over the workpackages during the inception phase. A shift from WP 6 (learning watersheds) to WP 5 (high impact interventions) is expected.

Earmarking

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

Dutch and EU funding are not earmarked. The EU contribution will fund the exact same activity through the same logical framework, but through apportionment of results, they can only claim one third (15/45) of the results.

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.

Payments need to be entered as prepayments. EU contributions will flow through the EU-DC account in the Hague.
There should be **no** separation of allocation of EU and NL funding, as the funds are not earmarked.

- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why ? According to the EU-SF The Minister will transfer the funds in advance in instalments not exceeding 95% of the total NL contribution and 90% of the EU-contribution. This is however not realistic, since it can not be expected from a local NGO to pre-finance 2,9 Mln. Also taken into account the organisation has no equity, it has bene decided to pay the EKN contribution for 100%.
- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

Submission of all the narrative and financial reports, audit statements and IATI reporting. As MFA-accounting procedures will change as of 1 January 2024 there will be no need to account for the installments during the implementation period. After the last payment, the entire balance can be accounted for.
As MFA-accounting procedures will change as of 1 January 2024 there will be no need to account for the installments during the implementation period. After the last payment, the entire balance can be accounted for.
For further installment calculations (based on liquidity needs) we do use a % of the NL and EU part of the contribution.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution		0
Firm commitments by other donors: EU Delegated Cooperation		14.018.692
Dutch contribution		30.000.000
Total available resources		44.018.692
Budget needed		44.018.692
Still to be financed		0

	Foreign currency	EUR
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)		0
Uncovered balance		0

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

No

- 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?

There is no uncovered balance.

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

- Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.

No.

- Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

No.

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.

Yes. The risks of the activity are moderate to high and the scale of the activity exceeds €5,000,000, therefore, according to the decision tree an audit opinion is necessary.
The Minister requests input on the ToR and the selection of the auditor.
The embassy will require from the implementing partner to have input in the ToR and the selection of the auditor. Specific attention in will be given to the due diligence procedures with regard to sub granted organisations, procurement and time sheets.

- 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)?

Yes, a report of findings is required in order to establish the regularity of spending (outcome 5). Additional measures will also be taken: this involves regular fieldtrips to check results, and a seperate budgetline of 50k annually to support institutional strengthening for the lead organisation.

Notes

Commitment

Water & Land Resource Center Ku-Ilmwa Addis Ababa University

Basic

Name	Water & Land Resource Center Ku-Ilmwa Addis Ababa University 1
Status	Approved
Amount EUR	30000000
Start date	01-01-2024
End date	31-12-2028
Instrument	Contribution
Anonymize open data	No

Details

Bank details	WATER AND LAND RESOURCE CENTER KU-ILMWA 1027230525530018
Policy framework	please complete
Payment conditions	please complete
Routing	
Date of approval waiver	
Annexes	
External identification	
Prepayment	Yes

Correspondence

Language of correspondence	English
Name of contact person	Dr. Gete Zeleke
Email of contact person	gete.z@wlrc-eth.org
Budget holder mailbox	

Notes
Please add payment conditions under DETAILS and budgetholder mailbox

Payment schedule

Commitment amount	30000000	EUR
Sum of reservations	30000000	EUR
Payment per	Year	
First payment	2690202	EUR

Payment reservations

Payment	2023	2690202	EUR
Payment	2024	9454269	EUR
Payment	2025	8674270	EUR
Payment	2026	5619186	EUR
Payment	2027	3562073	EUR

Notes

EU contribution amounts to EUR 14,018,692.00 This will be paid to BRIGHT via the balance account held at BZ.
EU payments are planned as follows:
2023: EUR 1,152,944.00
2024: EUR 4,396,901.00
2025: EUR 4,062,617.00
2026: EUR 3,004,361.00
2027: EUR 1,401,869.00
Actual payments to BRIGHT will be based on liquidity requirements. EU payments will be 1/3 of the total payment to BRIGHT. 2/3s will be covered by NL contribution.
The EU contribution in total was EUR 15.000.00,00 but nearly 7% of this contribution which is 981,308.00 will be reserved as an overhead for DGIS EU-SF in the Hague.
For payment schedule EKN please consult with planning annual plan 2024 - Karin
2023 1.500.000 - the one wash payment will not happen and we can pay 2.69 million euros
2024 7.500.000 - It will be based on liquidity and we can be flexibile
2025 6.000.000 - It will be based on liquidity and we can be flexibile
2026 8.000.000 - It will be based on liquidity and we can be flexibile
2027 7.000.000 (not in planning yet)
2028 ???

Reporting obligation

Type	Frequency	Period from	Period up to	Deadline submission
Annual auditor's report	Annually	01-01-2024	31-12-2024	31-03-2025
Annual auditor's report	Annually	01-01-2025	31-12-2025	31-03-2026
Annual auditor's report	Annually	01-01-2026	31-12-2026	31-03-2027
Annual auditor's report	Annually	01-01-2027	31-12-2027	31-03-2028
Annual auditor's report	Annually	01-01-2028	31-12-2028	31-03-2029
Annual plan/annual budget	Annually	01-01-2024	31-12-2024	01-11-2023
Annual plan/annual budget	Annually	01-01-2025	31-12-2025	01-11-2024
Annual plan/annual budget	Annually	01-01-2026	31-12-2026	01-11-2025
Annual plan/annual budget	Annually	01-01-2027	31-12-2027	01-11-2026
Annual plan/annual budget	Annually	01-01-2028	31-12-2028	01-11-2027
Combined narrative / financial	Annually	01-01-2024	31-12-2024	31-03-2025
Combined narrative / financial	Annually	01-01-2025	31-12-2025	31-03-2026
Combined narrative / financial	Annually	01-01-2026	31-12-2026	31-03-2027
Combined narrative / financial	Annually	01-01-2027	31-12-2027	31-03-2028
Combined narrative / financial	Annually	01-01-2028	31-12-2028	31-03-2029
Evaluation	One-time	01-01-2024	31-12-2026	31-03-2027
Evaluation	One-time	01-01-2024	31-12-2028	30-06-2029
Narrative progress report IATI	Annually	01-01-2024	31-12-2024	31-03-2025
Narrative progress report IATI	Annually	01-01-2025	31-12-2025	31-03-2026
Narrative progress report IATI	Annually	01-01-2026	31-12-2026	31-03-2027
Narrative progress report IATI	Annually	01-01-2027	31-12-2027	31-03-2028
Narrative progress report IATI	Annually	01-01-2028	31-12-2028	31-03-2029
Other	One-time	01-01-2024	31-07-2024	30-09-2024

Notes
What is mean by Other: where does annualy and one time stands for ?
Other reports include mid-term evaluation (01-01-2024 -31-12-2026) the interim inception report (01-01-2024 - 31-07-2024). This is because the time table for the interim report is quite different from the rest.
Under evalutaion: annually ?? should be one time
Corrected - the final evaluation is one time and indicated under final evaluation section.
Where is the report of the inception phase?
The report of the inception report is annual report but the interim inception report is incuded in other reports