Context document – Capacity strengthening for Resilience in the Sahel

Orange Knowledge Programme

Contents

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List of abbreviations

CPI	Country Plan of Implementation
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNS	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIZ	Gezellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HE	Higher Education
ICP	Institutional Collaboration Project
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NFP	Netherlands Fellowship Programmes
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NICHE	Netherlands Initiative for Capacity development in Higher Education
NL	The Netherlands
NPT	Netherlands Programme for the institutional strengthening of post-secondary education and Training capacity
OKP	Orange Knowledge Programme
PM	Pro memori
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SRoL	Security & the Rule of Law
TMT	Tailor-Made Training
ToC	Theory of Change
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank

1.   Introduction

This regional context document describes the purpose and intentions of the implementation of the Orange Knowledge Programme towards working on Resilience in the Sahel. The Orange Knowledge Programme aims to contribute to the strengthening of fragile states, by building onto factors that add to their resilience. Capacity building on the themes of Security and Rule of Law and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger will be the main focus of the means directed through this regional initiative.

The above mentioned countries are focus countries in the development policy of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. All activity in regards to the Sahel are aligned with the 'Investing in Global Prospects' policy as outlined by the Minister Kaag. Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger are among the world's most fragile states, as evidenced by the Fund for Peace's 2019 Fragile States Index. Additionally, the involved countries are also amongst the world's most gender unequal countries, all belonging to index group 5 (over 10% deviation from gender parity).

By focusing on Security and Rule of Law and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Nuffic advocates a thematic two-pronged approach in strengthening these states, contributing to the improvement of the political and economic indicators used by the Fund for Peace, contributing to SDGs, 4, 10 and 16, and in line with the theories of change published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on addressing the root causes of migration.

South-South collaboration between institutions in these countries will be an explicit objective of this initiative in the Sahel. The clustering of countries will help to facilitate regional exchanges, for example by strengthening capacities of universities that have the potential to act as regional knowledge hubs. Implementers are requested to always take the regional context and impact in consideration. Interventions for institutional collaboration projects in the Sahel cluster will be centred around Mali as the preferred regional anchor. Mali is already an OKP full programme country, with academic and institutional capacity to take up this role and work in partnership towards stabilising effects on a regional level. Mali is also a focus point of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Sahel. This means that in the related regional calls for grants, a collaboration with Malian partners is preferred. Therefore, Mali's Country Plan of Implementation is referred to as a base document for all activities. You can also find an overview of Nuffic activities such as NICHE and previous Orange Knowledge Programme activities in the same document. The added focus of this new regional approach is to explore the possibilities of partners from different countries in the same region working together.

Therefore, Nuffic has developed a regional OKP initiative to contribute to the implementation of the of the new policy document from Minister Kaag. A thematic initiative ensures that best practices, innovation and lessons learnt are brought together to inform programming in this complex field. This initiative will include specific capacity development activities that are well aligned to other ongoing, larger initiatives and to the OKP implementation plans at country level (CPIs) and/or country focus documents. Focus will be on prospects for sustainable institutional cooperation to reinforce current scholarship and TMT(+) activities already in place.

2.   The Orange Knowledge Programme

The Orange Knowledge Programme (OKP) is the successor to the Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (NFP) and the Netherlands Initiative for Capacity Development in Higher Education (NICHE). The Orange Knowledge Programme merges the two preceding programmes into a single integrated approach, with the addition of new elements including increased involvement of alumni, attention to cooperation between knowledge organisations, and communication focusing on the presentation of results.

The main objective is to contribute to sustainable and inclusive development through the strengthening of organisations key to sectoral development in OKP partner countries. This will be achieved by developing the capacity, knowledge and quality of individuals as well as organisations both in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) and in other fields related to the priority themes in the OKP partner countries.

The Orange Knowledge Programme will last until mid-2022 and will be implemented through three types of interventions:

- individual scholarships;
- group trainings and;
- institutional projects focusing on sustainable improvement of technical and higher education capacity.

For further information on the OKP reference is made to annex 1.

3.   Present state of affairs

Regional context

Security and Rule of Law

Security and rule of law are prerequisites for establishing sustainable peace and development. Insecurity, the risk of (armed) conflict or prolonged situation of volatility are detrimental for attaining and maintaining legitimate stability. Institutional resilience means having a working system of checks and balances that addresses impunity, corruption and gaps in access to justice, basic services, and trust in state institutions.

In Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, access to justice, functioning legal and democratic frameworks and good governance are vital elements that all have been under duress throughout recent history. In the Sahel, weak state institutions go hand in hand with poor governance, corruption, human rights violations and disruptive events from neighbouring countries. Conflicts in the Sahel are endemic between pastoral nomadic herders and agricultural farmers, as water scarcity, climate change, irregularities in reciprocal land use agreements, increased herd sizes and environmental degradation are on the uptake. Other factors adding to the political and social insecurity is the vast displacement of people and demographic disbalance. Irregular migration leaves its impact on all the countries involved. This varies from frequent tensions between host and displaced communities to sudden gaps in labour force availability, as large proportions of the working-age population migrates, leaving behind those too young or too old to contribute to the labour market.

Intercommunity conflicts, the prevalence of natural disasters, escalating violence through terrorism, and trafficking in persons, arms and drugs further increase the instability in the Sahel. The complexity of the security situation in the Sahel calls for multi-pronged and multi-disciplinary approaches in order to support stabilisation and build resilience.

A vast number of international stabilisation programmes have been deployed in the Sahel region. Most have been aimed at addressing the most urgent economic and security challenges the region faces, often in parallel with humanitarian efforts as to alleviate immediate issues that have arisen due to wars and drought. To give some examples of the dire needs of the region: It is estimated that in the Lake Chad region alone 2.3 million people are displaced; more than 20 million people in the greater Sahel suffer food insecurity, and one in ten Nigeriens require humanitarian aid to survive. A total of 5,1 million people from Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali are in direct humanitarian crisis, the vast majority being women and children. The number of internally displaced people has increased five-fold between December 2018 to June 2019.

On country level, the situation in Mali has worsened in terms of fragility, as analysed in the 2019 Fragile States Index. The same holds true for Burkina Faso and Niger. Adding to the physical threats is the growing influence of non-state diplomacy by rebel groups, who give voice to disruptive powers through very strong social media narratives. Playing into the economic fluctuations and political instability, these often radical rebel groups mobilise young pastoralists offering money and food. As most of the internally displaced people in Sub-Sahara Africa are under 25 years of age, these young people are easy to find.

An integrated SRHR approach: combining health and social agency

Women are disproportionately affected by the protracted conflicts in the region. Maternal mortality is rampant in the Sahel, as is gender-based violence and inaccessibility to adequate care. Inextricably linked to the role of women in prevention and resolution of conflicts, is the amount of agency they have. Restrictive legal frameworks, limited policy accountability and socio-cultural norms further inhibit women from equal participation. For instance, child marriage is still presented as a path to economic prosperity as well as a means to increase social status. High fertility rates combined with inadequate maternal care and obstruction to family planning services cause a multitude of societal issues. Especially in terms of distant relational agency, it is gender dependent to what extent individuals can exert influence within and on institutional relationships such as healthcare, labour, and economy. In the Sahel, underdevelopment of women and limited participation in (local and/or traditional) governance systems further reinforce the weak position women, girls and marginalised groups have. These groups often lack or do not have access to knowledge about sexual and reproductive health and rights, and are more often than men victims of human rights violations. Issues dominating the SRHR-lens in the region are gender-based violence, child marriage, fertility pressure, restricted access to and education on reproductive health and family planning services.

As systems break down due to conflict, especially protracted war and communal violence, a disruption in vital services is inevitable. Water, food, sanitation and health services come to a halt and increase the vulnerability of women and girls. More often than not, health care services focussed on safe pregnancies and family planning are indefinitely disrupted at the onset of conflict. Women's political, economic and social exclusion is being exacerbated by the changes in

power dynamics as radical Islamist opposition movements gain traction. Cementing customary and Islamic law in modern Sahelian society has been met with some resistance from women, as they see their rights curtailed. However, this resistance faced serious backlash from conservative forces. Traditional Sahelian power structures are built on formal structures where women are side-lined within powerless women's wings of political parties, leaving them without the means or political power to address key issues pertaining to women and girls' rights and needs. In terms of economic agency, women are rarely given positions where they muster enough seniority to push through the barriers of gender-based discrimination.

Including women in the peacebuilding and state building process improves peace and stability outcomes. In working towards more resilient societies in the Sahel, it is vital that existing state-citizen relations are reviewed in order to address entrenched gender inequalities and power distributions.

History of cooperation

Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger hold different statuses within the Orange Knowledge Programme framework. Even before the inception of the Orange Knowledge Programme, capacity building in Mali was a part of the NICHE/NFP frameworks. The themes addressed in NICHE where Food and Nutrition Security, Security and Rule of Law, Water, and Health. Mali is now a Full Programme Country (please find the country plan of implementation and history of Mali in the NICHE programme here), Burkina Faso is a Compact Plus-Programme Country and Niger is a Compact-Programme Country. The role of Malian partners is that of an anchor, providing stability and facilitating cooperation towards more conflictive regions. Furthermore, Mali has extensive experience with institutional collaboration projects whereas Burkina Faso and Niger have not. In cases where no Malian partner can be found, a partner from another (neighbouring) full programme country such as Benin may be included instead. The northern regions of Benin face many of the same issues as Burkina Faso and Niger. However, the preferred partner for institutional collaboration projects remains Mali. For more information on the ongoing projects we refer to annex 2.

Dutch development objectives

The capacity development instruments offered under the Orange Knowledge Programme can be used to help address and support specific areas/sectors that the Dutch development policy in the respective countries gives priority to. In the three target countries, the Netherlands wants to contribute to building peace in an integrated effort aiming both at Security & Rule of Law and at Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. In all three countries, the Netherlands wants to make a transition from humanitarian aid to development. Again, the country plan of implementation of Mali is referred to for more information on the activities deployed in said country. Within the Orange Knowledge Programme framework, there's an additional focus on youth employment in Burkina Faso. Please have a look at the country focus document for more information.

4.   Identification of the needs

The Orange Knowledge Regional Programme was launched in answer to the new focus in Minister Kaag's policy. In the selected countries the programme wants to contribute to building peace in an integrated effort aiming both at Security & Rule of Law and at Sexual and Reproductive Health

and Rights. With the first calls being published beginning 2020, the projects will have less than 2 years of implementation time. Therefore, Nuffic in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the respective embassies, has decided not to limit the scope of the cooperation too much, but to open opportunities for existing partnerships, ongoing dynamics and momentum in order to build upon prior collaborations and achievements, where possible. Applications for ICP, TMT+ and scholarships must contribute to Security & Rule of Law and/or Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and align closely with Dutch priorities and programmes for the three target countries.

Capacity strengthening for resilient education systems

The countries in the regional Sahel approach all face high population growth rates, pushing demands for education and laying heavy burden on already overstretched educational capacity. Low completion rates, outdated curricula and a lack of cohesion with labour market needs, inhibit the professional development of the workforce of the future. In Niger and Burkina Faso, development of access to education and training needs to be complementary to improve the quality of formal education and further professionalising management of education institutes. This holds true not only for the regular higher education system, but also for TVET and non-formal education. In terms of matching supply and demand for TVET, there is definite mismatch. There is a clear need for skilled and unskilled labour, but the private sector faces difficulties in recruiting and retaining necessary labour.

The latter is primarily offered by NGOs and private sector. The quality of education on offer and gender-inequality are often not addressed. In both instances, durability and sustainability of infrastructure is subject to change. Also, these efforts are mostly based in the capitals, leaving rural regions underserved. Increasing collaboration and knowledge transfer through staff development will work towards this objective. Strengthening the education system by means of a holistic and integrated vision is a precondition for effectively contributing to a more resilient Sahel. For more information on the educational needs, please refer to the country plan of implementation of Mali.

Challenges common to the education systems in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger:

- Distribution and management of the amount of students have consequences for the infrastructure and educational capacity of teachers, who are not equipped to deal with large numbers. Overcrowded classrooms, teachers with minimal training, lack of necessary teaching aids and supplies are common in all countries involved;
- Gender disparity among the entire educational column. Women are often excluded or barred access to quality education;
- The quality of governance of higher education institutions, at the level of management, is not well developed. This means planning, monitoring, assessing and overall management of institutions - which at times happens on an *ad hoc* basis -, and not addressing structural vulnerabilities or having checks in place to deal with risks;
- Strengthening of ministerial capacities, especially at decentralised levels, to better collect and utilise data for planning and monitoring and to operationalise strategies on increasing the capacity of educational infrastructure in rural and underserved regions;
- Health: education on offer is primarily curative and medical oriented and not with a focus on prevention. This especially impacts women and girls; and

- Interventions to improve the quality of education are focused on strengthened monitoring of student learning and improving the leadership capacities of principals and teachers to improve knowledge dissemination.

There are differences between confessional and public schools, in terms of quality of education and also in opportunities for women and men. Consequently, these differences translate on views on citizenship and social cohesion. Interventions that cross or raise awareness to these differences are much needed.

Opportunities for designing regional programmes

There are already ongoing initiatives to which a regional approach can contribute. A multitude of interventions on both themes have been developed, but lack cohesion or harmonisation with interventions that share the same objectives. This often results in a repetition of similar projects, without long-lasting durable results. The framework provided by this context document addresses the challenges and possibilities for establishing sustainable results of regional cohesion.

As part of the regional approach in the Sahel, Nuffic conducted a needs analysis through desk research and expert meetings in The Netherlands, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. The first of these meetings was held in November 2019 in The Hague. The regional meetings were held in Bamako (11 February 2020), Ouagadougou (14 February 2020) and Niamey (18 February 2020). This chapter summarises the input gained on these meetings. Full reports of the meetings and supporting documents can be found here.

Commonalities

In all expert meetings, participants were asked to first sketch out the state of affairs relating to the theme. What associations can be made, what actors are involved and what are the lessons learnt? The next step was to identify the internal forces and challenges for designing and implementing new interventions. What milestones and objectives should be set? And finally, when do the gathered experts think interventions are successful? In the supporting documents these questions can be found under the four main topics: state of affairs (état des lieux), analysis (analyse), planning (planification), conditions for success (conditions de réussite).

The commonalities between the three expert meetings are summarised in this paragraph, and categorised into the two themes Security and Rule of Law and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.

Security and Rule of Law

Topic	Commonalities as stated by experts in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger
State of affairs	A dysfunctional justice apparatus, lack of basic services, lack of good governance, impunity and lack of accountability, disregard for democratic mechanisms and inequity. These were the main associations made with the current state of affairs in regards to security and rule of law. The dominant actors involved are: the state, communities, traditional and religious groups, NGOs.
Analysis	The internal forces at work overlap as well: A lack of human resources, capital and expertise, combined with insufficient knowledge on the necessary fields.

	Poverty drives insecurity, and pooling resources is difficult when the networks needed to do so are unavailable due to existing power-relations.
Planning	Mobilising networks, consolidating efforts and inclusion of marginalised groups should be the next few steps.
Conditions for success	A factor definitely contributing to success is harmonisation of strategies for implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Commitment of all actors is essential.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Topic	Commonalities as stated by experts in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger
State of affairs	Socio-cultural norms contributing to a fragile position of women and mothers, lack of knowledge and expertise on SRHR, and lack of access to (good) healthcare for vulnerable groups
Analysis	The demographic divide needs to be bridged, and more attention should be directed to raising awareness. Not just for women and mothers, but especially geared towards youth. Helping men understand the role they play in family planning should also be addressed through community efforts
Planning	Regional, not local efforts towards prevention should be designed. Factors that need to be taken into account are religious, traditional and cultural dependencies. More and better equipped mid-wives are needed, and strong leadership is essential to include communities.
Conditions for success	Increasing capacity of female and feminine oriented health care, strong involvement of the state, civil society and educational establishment that all take into account the cultural diversity of communities.

Strategic orientation of the regional approach

Based on the educational needs in terms of SRoL and SRHR, the key players involved, the desired outcomes, and interventions that have long-term positive impact on communities are highly sought after. Some orientations where identified:

▪ First orientation: Providing room for organisations to strengthen collaborative capacities for result-based regional projects in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. As the region does independently of the sectors, it is above all a question of organisations, whether they are from the public sector, the private sector or civil society, to strengthen their collaborative capacity. The strategy will be to offer this opportunity to organisations in each of the countries who will take the initiative to forge partnerships with other countries. We believe that TMT+ is the most suited instrument for the implementation of these objectives.

▪ Second orientation: The aim is to offer institutions of higher education and technical and professional establishments to initiate sub-regional cooperation with Dutch institutions in themes relating to SRoL and SRHR. Considering the different statuses of the countries within the Orange Knowledge Programme framework, and considering the experiences of Malian institutions to forge partnerships with Dutch institutions in the themes indicated, the preference is that the leader of the consortia comes from Mali. Again, should no Malian partners be available, partners from neighbouring A-countries such as partners from the north of Benin may be considered. This will allow organisations in Burkina Faso and Niger to learn from this experience

and to build collaborative capacities in the future. In order to achieve this objective, we will propose 2 institutional calls.
▪ The third implementation strategy relates to the setting up of communities of thematic sub-regional practices. The advantage of these communities is to federate the efforts, the lessons learnt from the ongoing regional efforts in the Sahel. It will also and above all involve consolidating the efforts resulting from the NICHE projects and current and future OKP calls and making them sustainable. We plan to achieve this objective through two more thematic TMT+ calls.

5. Envisaged Theory of Change and outcomes

A Theory of Change (ToC) was developed for the OKP programme. The Orange Knowledge Programme expects to see the following change: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive development through the strengthening of organisations key to sectoral development in OKP partner countries. This will be achieved by developing the capacity, knowledge and quality of individuals as well as organisations both in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) and in other fields related to the priority themes in the OKP partner countries. The regional Orange Knowledge Programme for the Horn aims at the following outcomes and impacts:

In the area of Security and the Rule of Law the following long-term impact will be aimed at:
1. Human security;
2. Rule of Law;
3. Peace and governance;
4. Social and economic reconstruction.

In the case of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights the following long-term impact will be aimed at:
1. Better information and greater freedom of choice for young people about their sexuality;
2. Improved access to contraceptives and medicines
3. Better public and private health care for family planning, pregnancies and childbirth, including safe abortions
4. More respect for the sexual and reproductive rights of groups who are currently denied these rights.

The following medium-term impact will contribute to this:
I   Education system (TVET/HE) is of good quality, relevant and accessible (SDG 4);
II   Partnerships between persons and organisations are inclusive and sustainable (SDG 17);
III   Organisations key to (sectoral) inclusive development of partner countries are strengthened by inflow of enhanced workforce.

This will be achieved by the following outcomes:
A.   TVET/HE organisations (in the selected partner countries and in NL) perform better their core tasks, firmly embedded in their environment (in line with country / regional specific labour market needs & aiming at inclusiveness);

B. Enhanced knowledge and skills of individuals and organisations in line with country / regional specific labour market needs & aiming at inclusiveness (in partner countries and in the NL).

Please refer to the [Orange Knowledge Theory of Change](#) on our website.
An M&E matrix presenting the expected outcomes and connected indicators for the regional programme can be found [here](#).

The priority organisations are:

1. NGO's that play a key role in SRHR reform and induction of change towards women's rights and gender equality.
2. Government organisations at national, regional and city/local level that will play a central role in the implementing of SRHR.
3. University and technical Vocational training and Education knowledge organisations providing education, applied research and advisory services in the above-mentioned.
4. Parastatal organisations engaged in the above-mentioned priority areas.

6. Expected calls

The OKP offers different kinds of capacity building interventions (see Annex 1):

1. Partnership projects between TVET and higher education institutions locally and in the Netherlands;
2. Tailor-Made Training for groups;
3. Individual scholarships for mid-career professionals;
4. Alumni events.

The regional programme foresees calls for Institutional Collaboration Projects (ICP), Tailor-Made Training Plus (TMT+), scholarships for short-term training (SC) and Master's scholarships.

Nuffic will publish calls for institutional collaboration projects and tailor-made trainings in the beginning of 2020. Based on those calls, key organisations in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger and in the Netherlands are invited to submit joint proposals that are aligned with this context document and contribute to the ToC outcomes and impacts.

Applications for institutional collaboration projects have to include a partner from a [full programme country](#) as part of the Dutch consortium. As stated before, this should preferably be a Malian partner, capitalising a history of partnering between the Netherlands and Mali towards capacity development. The role of Malian partner(s) is that of an anchor, providing stability and facilitating cooperation towards more conflictive regions. Furthermore, Mali has extensive experience with Institutional Collaboration Projects whereas the Burkina Faso and Niger have not. In cases where no Malian partner can be found, a partner from another (neighbouring) full programme country such as Benin may be included instead.

For scholarships, please consult the [OKP scholarship website](#). For updates on calls and other OKP information, please register via the [OKP updates website](#).

7.   Indicative budget for the programme

As a general indication, the agreed budget over the term of the programme is as follows:

Period of implementation	Budget in €
Regional Institutional collaboration projects (2 ICP projects) 1x ICP SROL 1x ICP SRHR *All ICPs should be implemented and concluded before 31 Dec 2021*	2,000,000
Group training (3 TMT+) Q1 1x TMT+ Mali 1x TMT+ Burkina Faso 1x TMT+ Niger *All TMT+ should be implemented and concluded before 31 March 2022*	1,200,000
Group training (2 regional TMT+) Q2 *All TMT+ should be implemented and concluded before 31 March 2022*	800,000
Alumni events	PM
Total	4,000,000

Note: All funds pertain to the themes SRoL and SRHR. The funds allocated to the programme as a whole and to each partner country's programme may be subject to change, and this may affect the above indicative budget. The budget may also change in line with political decisions taken by the authorities. Nuffic reserves the right to adjust this indicative budget and undertakes that, in this event, it will notify the relevant parties immediately.

The Orange Knowledge Programme promotes co-funding and matching of funds. Countries concerned in this regional programme are all classified Least Developed Country (LDC) by the OECD. Proponents applying for Tailor Made Trainings and Institutional Collaboration Projects are encouraged but not obliged to include co-funding in their proposals. Co-funding will contribute to reciprocity and ownership of results established within the collaboration between all partners. Integration of co-funding in the breakdown of budgets will be one of the assessment criteria in the selection of proposals.

8.   Harmonisation and alignment

The Orange Knowledge Programme is an instrument for the Dutch development policy. All interventions must therefore be aligned with the priorities and programmes of the respective Embassies. In view of the short time frame for the implementation of the projects, it is important that applications build on prior collaborations and achievements, where possible. Harmonisation with other governmental or donor interventions is very important and should be elaborated in the proposals.

9. Monitoring programme progress

The organisations taking part in the OKP are asked to report on the progress of their projects and scholarships using a Results Oriented Monitoring tool that will be provided by Nuffic. They will also record their successes and setbacks so that lessons can be learned from them as part of an organisational learning approach.

Nuffic will monitor and evaluate the OKP at programme level and will regularly discuss progress with the embassies and other stakeholders, especially regarding the progress achieved related to the outcomes indicated above and the successes and failures, together with suggestions for remedying setbacks and, if possible, redefining strategies and adjusting forecasts in line with the targeted outcomes.

If necessary, for example in the event of major changes, Nuffic will discuss proposed adjustments to this focus document with the embassies and other stakeholders which may lead to an adjusted focus document.

In consultation with the embassy, Nuffic will organise monitoring missions during which meetings will be arranged with the relevant authorities and other stakeholders for the purpose of discussing any contextual changes that could impact the implementation of the Orange Knowledge Programme.

Annex 1 Brief presentation of the Orange Knowledge Programme

The Orange Knowledge Programme (OKP) is the successor to the Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (NFP) and the Netherlands Initiative for Capacity Development in Higher Education (NICHE). The Orange Knowledge Programme merges the two preceding programmes into a single integrated approach, with the addition of new elements including increased involvement of alumni, attention to cooperation between knowledge organisations, and communication focusing on the presentation of results.

The main objective is to contribute to sustainable and inclusive development through the strengthening of organisations key to sectoral development in OKP partner countries. This will be achieved by developing the capacity, knowledge and quality of individuals as well as organisations both in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) and in other fields related to the priority themes in the OKP partner countries.

In order to reach this vision, the programme will focus on the following medium and long-term outcomes:

- education system (TVET/HE) is of good quality, relevant and accessible (SDG 4);
- organisations key to (sectoral) inclusive development of partner countries are strengthened by inflow of enhanced workforce;
- partnerships between persons and organisations are sustainable (SDG 17).

Reference is being made to the Theory of Change for the OKP programme.

The programme will be implemented through three types of interventions:

- individual scholarships,
- group trainings and
- institutional projects.

In the Sahel these three instruments will be offered in the form of an integrated approach.

The following basic principles govern the programme:

- Innovation: Is key to the development and implementation of the programme and is incorporated in all aspects of the programme.
- Reciprocity and equality: More attention should be devoted to reciprocity and ownership should shift to the Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) organisations in partner countries. This means that the Southern partners play an active role in the design of collaboration projects, both as submitters and as reporters of progress. The new programme will also provide more opportunities for the joint financing of scholarships, training programmes or projects with the Southern region partners, reinforcing ownership and involvement.
- Flexibility: This concerns flexibility in implementing the programmes as far as themes, countries, duration and financing methods are concerned, depending on the demand and the context. Flexibility is also required in any modifications that need to be made in response to changes in the context within which the programme is implemented.

- Demand-driven approach: Is key with regard to ownership, sustainability and the efficient use of resources. Important components include collaboration between Southern and Northern institutions, a comprehensive analysis based on available knowledge and reports, and the use of alumni.
- Complementarity: The Knowledge Development Programme must be closely aligned with other centralised and decentralised programmes.
- Co-financing: Where worthwhile and possible, the programme must stimulate co-financing.
- Inclusion: The programme provides opportunities for marginalised and discriminated groups and integrates a gender perspective.
- Focus on results: The programme focuses on presenting results stemming from knowledge development at individual, institutional and group levels.
- Alumni: The programme creates a connection between knowledge professionals in the Southern region and the Netherlands. The new programme therefore places greater emphasis on alumni policy in all instruments.

Please read the Theories of change pertaining to SROL and SRHR here

Annex 2 History of cooperation Nuffic

Mali

Institutional Collaboration Projects

Theme	Topic	Duration
SRHR	Renforcer la qualité de l'enseignement et de la formation (para) médicale (auxiliaires de santé, techniciens de santé et techniciens supérieurs de santé) en vue d'améliorer la fourniture de soins de santé en matière de santé reproductive pour les jeunes et les adolescents.	01/07/2019 – 31/12/2021
FNS	Renforcer l'offre de formation technique et professionnelle pour répondre d'une part au défi de la gestion et utilisation durable des ressources naturelles et d'autre part à la nécessité d'offrir des perspectives économiques aux jeunes et femmes en développant les chaine de valeur Agricoles et la demande croissante de formations pratiques induite par la poussée démographique.	01/07/2019 – 31/12/2021
FNS	Appuyer le sous-secteur de l'enseignement technique et professionnel pour le renforcement communautaire de la résilience à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle à Mopti et / ou Gao	Call still open
SRHR	Appui à l'enseignement secondaire technique et professionnel (postdiplôme d'études fondamentales DEF) pour le renforcement de la résilience communautaire à la santé et droit sexuels et reproductifs	Call still open

Tailor-Made Training (Plus), Refresher courses and Scholarships
Tailor-Made Training Plus

Theme	Topic	Duration
SRHR	Renforcement des capacités de l'Observatoire National de l'Emploi et de la Formation en analyse statistique, planification stratégique et gestion axée sur les résultats	01/10/2019 – 30/04/2021

Refresher courses

Theme	Topic	Duration
FNS	Strengthening capacity of AOPP in information and knowledge management related to seed systems and trees crops for farmers in Mali.	01/02/2019 – 31/01/2020

Scholarships
In 2018, 7 **scholarship** grants have been awarded, with 14 percent female and 86 percent male participants. Food and nutrition security was the domain in which most scholarships were awarded (86 percent).

Type of scholarship	Total	Gender (F/M)	Awarded grant amount (EUR)	FNS	Water	SRHR	SRoL
Master	0	Not applicable					
Short course	7	14/86%	44,034	6 (86%)	3 (43%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	7	14/86%	44,034	6 (86%)	3 (43%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

2019 (update 1 August 2019):

Type of scholarship	Total	Gender (F/M)	Awarded grant amount (EUR)	FNS	Water	SRHR	SRoL
Master	0	Not applicable					
Short course	5	20%/80%	30,108	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)	0 (0%)
Total	5	20%/80%	30,108	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)	0 (0%)

Burkina Faso
Country Focus

Priority areas (provided by EKN)	Strategic partners/organisations as identified by EKN	Co-funding	ODA Country Category
Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Security and Rule of Law Private Sector Development Food and Nutrition Security Water Other priority areas: Integrated water resources management for different stakeholders (agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, energy, transport, drinking water) Employment creation for youth Migration	Ministries and government agencies directly involved in policy development and implementation in the above-mentioned areas. 0	0%	Least Developed Country (LDC)

Tailor-Made Training and Scholarships
Tailor-Made Training

Theme	Topic	Duration	Budget (EUR)	Requesting organisation	Dutch organisation

Water	Integrated Water Resources Management Course, Burkina Faso	01/09/2018 – 31/07/2019	53,152	Direction Régionale de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement (DREA), Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement	Acacia Water
SRHR	Strengthening management, teamwork, coordination and advocacy for reproductive health and rights in Burkina Faso	01/04/2019 – 31/10/2019	72,861	Ministry of Health Burkina Faso	Royal Tropical Institute

Scholarships
2018:

Type of scholarship	Total	Gender (F/M)	Awarded grant amount (EUR)	FNS	Water	SRHR	SRoL
Master	0	Not applicable					
Short course	19	11%/89%	143,055	12 (63%)	7 (37%)	1 (5%)	3 (16%)
Total	19	11%/89%	143,055	12 (63%)	7 (37%)	1 (5%)	3 (16%)

2019 (update 1 August 2019):

Type of scholarship	Total	Gender (F/M)	Awarded grant amount (EUR)	FNS	Water	SRHR	SRoL
Master	0	Not applicable					
Short course	9	33%/67%	59,066	6 (67%)	0 (0%)	2 (22%)	1 (11%)
Total	9	33%/67%	59,066	6 (67%)	0 (0%)	2 (22%)	1 (11%)

Niger
Country Focus

Priority areas (provided by EKN)	Strategic partners/organisations as identified by EKN	Co-funding	ODA Country Category

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Security and Rule of Law Food and Nutrition Security Water	To be determined	0%	Least Developed Country (LDC)

Scholarships

2018:

Type of scholarship	Total	Gender (F/M)	Awarded grant amount (EUR)	FNS	Water	SRHR	SRoL	Other
Master	0	Not applicable						
Short course	1	0/1 (0%/100%)	6.232,08	1 (100%	1 (100%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	1	0/1 (0%/100%)	6.232,08	1 (100%	1 (100%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

2019 (update 1 August 2019):

Type of scholarship	Total	Gender (F/M)	Awarded grant amount (EUR)	FNS	Water	SRHR	SRoL	Other
Master	0	Not applicable						
Short course	1	0/1 (0%/100%)	6.829,72	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	1	0/1 (0%/100%)	6.829,72	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)