


















Civil Society Action for Improved WASH Services in East and Southern Africa

<p>Key results/outcomes: 1: Increased access to safe and affordable drinking water resilience of water infrastructure and service delivery 2: Improved sanitation facilities and hygiene practice and an end open defecation 3: Increased Government financing of WASH at national and local level and social accountability 4: Improved WASH governance structures through enhanced participation of local communities/CSOs</p> <p>Justification for support: Key expected outcomes are closely linked to SDG 6 on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and the CSO partners approach are aligned with national WASH policies. The program draws on experience from an additional climate change grant obtained in 2020 to integrate the climate change adaptation agenda in line with SDG 13 and official Danish development policy priorities. The program operates in both stable and fragile countries. The objective of the program is aligned with the principles for civil society support outlined in "The World We Share" and in the "Policy for Danish Support to civil society". The program has a relevant civil society approach, combining strategic service, capacity building and advocacy.</p> <p>Major risks and challenges: Shifts in Government Priorities: The overriding political risk felt uniformly across the Program countries is the potential for sudden shifts in Government priorities away from WASH. Mitigation: advocacy strategy by raising and maintaining the WASH profile in continuous view of policy making and budgeting processes. Security risks: The risk of conflict is particularly associated with Somalia's fragile context as opposed to the other 4 stable countries. Mitigation: apply "do no harm" principles and ensure inclusive involvement of all clans in implementation activities.</p>	File No. 2019-1911					
	Country Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia					
	Responsible HCE					
	Sector 15150					
	<i>DKK mill.</i>	2022	2023	2024	2025	Tot.
	Commitment	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	15
	Projected Disb.	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	15
	Duration	Jan. 2022 - Dec. 2025 (48 months)				
	Finance Act	06.33.01.12				
	Head of unit	Mette Thygesen				
	Desk officer	Marie Theil Kjær				
	Financial officer	CISU's controller				
	Relevant SDGs [<i>Maximum 5 – highlight with grey</i>]					
	 No Poverty	 No Hunger	 Good Health, Wellbeing	 Quality Education	 Gender Equality	 Clean Water, Sanitation
 Affordable Clean Energy	 Decent Jobs, Econ. Growth	 Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure	 Reduced Inequalities	 Sustainable Cities, Communities	 Responsible Consumption & Production	
 Climate Action	 Life below Water	 Life on Land	 Peace & Justice, strong Inst.	 Partnerships for Goals		

CSF Budget: Summary table of Cost Categories

CSF Budget: Summary table of Cost Categories (Automatically calculated.)		Total all years	2022	2023	2024	2025	% of Total
Cost category							
A1	Direct activity cost	1.792.604	448.147	448.147	448.155	448.156	12%
A2	Implementation through local independent partner	10.472.867	2.618.217	2.618.217	2.618.217	2.618.217	70%
A3	Allocated programme support cost	754.910	176.232	176.224	226.230	176.224	5%
A5	Information activities in Denmark (max 2% of PPA)	196.855	49.213	49.214	49.214	49.214	1%
A6	Unallocated Funds and Budget Margin (max 15% of PPA)	685.556	171.389	171.389	171.389	171.389	5%
A7	Auditing in Denmark	87.500	21.875	21.875	21.875	21.875	1%
B1	Administration in Demark (max 7% of II. Total Direct Costs Bu	979.320	244.830	244.830	244.830	244.830	7%
Total / control		14.969.612	3.729.903	3.729.896	3.779.909	3.729.904	100%

After scoring a total of **DKK 14,9 mill.** is approved (against applied DKK 14,9 mill.). The budget will be adjusted proportionally before signing final agreement with CISU.

1. Introduction

- **Parties:**

CISU and Danish People's Aid/Dansk Folkehjælp

The present development engagement document details the objectives and management arrangements for the development cooperation concerning Civil Society Action for Improved WASH Services in East and Southern Africa, 2022-2025 as agreed between the parties specified below. The development engagement document together with the documentation specified below constitutes the agreement between the parties.

The Danish People's Aid-programme will be financed within the current Civil Society Fund (CSF) administered by CISU.

The objective of the programme is aligned with the principles for civil society support outlined in "The World 2030" and in the "Policy for Danish Support to civil society".

The programme has a relevant civil society approach, combining strategic service, capacity building and advocacy.

There is a focus on SDG 5, 6, 13, 16 and 17.

Assessment process: The programme has been through a comprehensive process according to the agreed CISU procedures for programme organisations. An external consultant has made a *'review/appraisal'* as a basis for the assessment conducted by the CSF Assessment Committee. The final programme document has been desk appraised by two internal CISU Assessment Consultants, followed by an overall assessment by the CSP granting committee, in which the programme has been in competition, according to merits, with 5 other programme applicants. The assessment was based on 12 criteria. Embassy comments has been received from Tanzania and observations has been addressed in the assessment process.

Quality control: Monitoring of result framework and learning on overall Theory of Change will be done as part of CISU-led yearly consultations. An external review will be conducted in last year of the programme phase.

The CSF Assessment Committee recommends the programme for final approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Key documentation:

- Programme document with annexes, including an overall result framework.
- Review/appraisal report by external consultant.

1. Background

- **National, thematic or regional context, key challenges and opportunities relevant to the proposed programme**

Water, sanitation and hygiene is at the core of sustainable socio-economic development. It is critical to healthy ecosystems and human survival itself. Water is also central to adaptation to climate change, serving as the crucial link between the climate system, human society and the environment. Without proper water governance, there is likely to be increased competition for water between sectors, an escalation of water crises of various kinds and emergencies in a range of water-dependent sectors. Therefore, water is closely connected to the socio-political world and often a key

factor in managing risks such as famine, inequalities, political instability and epidemics – as experienced during the Covid-19 pandemic.

According to the latest data from the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP), 1 in 3 people or 2.2 billion people around the world lack safe drinking water. More than half of the global population or 4.2 billion people lack safe sanitation and 673 million people still practice open defecation. In light of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is also worth noting the fact that almost half of the schools in the world do not have handwashing facilities with soap and water and that every day, over 700 children under the age of 5 die from diarrhea linked to unsafe water, sanitation and poor hygiene.

SDG 6 not only addresses the issues relating to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and the quality and sustainability of water resources worldwide. It also prescribes the necessity for civil society to engage in addressing challenges along with Governments at various levels. Similarly, SDG 13 emphasize the need to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters, to integrate climate change measure into national policies, strategies and planning and to improve awareness-raising and institutional capacity on climate change adaptation and impact reduction. Equally relevant, SDG 5 aims at achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls.

SDG 16, which essentially aims at promoting peaceful and inclusive development through institution building, cuts across the entire programme, also because the attempt to mainstream the climate change adaptation agenda further calls for a broadening of stakeholders compared to the first phase of the programme.

SDG 17, which aims at strengthening global partnerships for development, is also crosscutting, as the programme opens for more cooperation and coordination between not only DPA and partner organizations, but also between partner organizations and other networks. Although not formulated as a separate outcome, the new programme phase will continue to facilitate more regional/international coordination of civil society action on SDG 6 through shared learning and joint activities. The crucial theme of gender in WASH will receive particular attention in this context – not the least through incorporation of School WASH advocacy. The critical role of *gender* in the provision of WASH services is acknowledged. The programme will place significant emphasis on advancing WASH policy choices at national and local levels that provide institutional, regulatory and financial arrangements which proportionately address women's as well as men's concerns and experiences so that women and men can benefit equally in the countries of implementation.

The stable countries in the programme, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia, are characterised by a situation where despite relatively high economic growth rates, economic gains are unevenly distributed resulting in a large proportion of people still living in relative or absolute poverty. Young and rapidly growing populations increase the demand for water and sanitation. Combined with high levels of urbanization this is increasingly causing water shortage in urban centers. All countries have a system of decentralized government structures, but there is generally a limited financial, administrative and technical capacity for WASH service delivery in Local Government. To some extent policies and regulatory frameworks to support the WASH sector and specific targets for improved access to safe water and sanitation are in place but due to low prioritisation and funding of the sector this leads to slow pace in implementation. Private sector involvement is increasing, but mainly in the form of private companies contracted by (Local) Government as direct providers of utilities and other services. The concept of user fees is introduced but remain highly contested among low income/poor groups and there is need to argue for pro-poor tariffs on water and sanitation services. The understanding by the majority of citizens of their rights is limited. The decentralized/devolved governance system is still new to duty bearers at national and local level, and there is generally little experience with public participation even when this type of participation is enshrined in the Constitution or in Local Government Acts. Therefore, there is need for sensitizing duty bearers on their role in providing WASH services. Lack of transparency in the budgeting process at National as well as Local Government level makes it difficult to influence the allocation of resources to WASH services. Budgets are often only availed to the public in the very last minute before approval. This points to an overall need for public sector reform, but certainly also to a need for citizens to engage in budget tracking both prior to and after the passing of budgets relevant to WASH. It of course requires a certain level of budget literacy in communities and among CSOs. Finally, there is a great need among the general public to improve knowledge on good WASH practice, which the Covid-19 pandemic has reiterated. This may – for example - be in relation to water consumption, solid waste disposal, hand washing and open defecation.

In terms of Somalia, the country remains fragile and is among the 25 countries globally with least access to safe water resulting in high rates of water born disease. The programme activities will take place in Puntland State and Jubaland State. Even in those areas of the country enjoying the most stable local government structures, the government is struggling to take responsibility for the coordination of donor efforts in the WASH sector. Coordination of WASH initiatives takes place in the Somalia WASH Cluster, which brings together a number of local and international NGOs, government departments and UN agencies (including UNICEF and OCHA) actively involved in the implementation of WASH activities in Somalia. There is no publicly available figure on WASH expenditure at all. Almost all available services are provided by civil society organisations assisted by the international community (UN and INGOs) and with Local Government institutions following the coordination from the side line.

2. Presentation of programme

- **Lessons learned and results from previous interventions hereunder follow-up on latest Capacity Assessment/reviews (summary of management response or similar) and other assessments:**

The RevApp of DPA carried out in March/April 2021 has resulted in six recommendations, with follow-up reflected in a management response and implementation ongoing.

Lessons learned and results from the programme phase 2019-2021 include:

Flexibility: Challenges of unforeseen changes in the external environment such as floods, storms and the Covid-19 pandemic can distort programme implementation if there is no room for flexibility and adaptation. Thus, updating the risk framework on a regular basis has helped to ensure that the programme keeps on track, making the required adjustments where necessary. DPA will therefore carry these best practices into the new phase of the programme and continue to foster innovation by encouraging the partners to develop context-relevant ideas that generate positive experiences.

The needs of the urban poor: While different communities will have varied needs, the Covid-19 pandemic has especially aggravated the vulnerability of communities residing in heavily populated urban informal settlements and complicated their coping mechanisms due to increased demand for WASH services amidst livelihood losses. This situation calls for a specific advocacy strategy tailored to adequately highlight the complex and multi-layered challenges within the communities and respond to their critical WASH needs.

The benefit of strategic service delivery: Experience from Somalia, Kenya and Uganda confirms the usefulness of (even modest) strategic service delivery in mobilization of beneficiaries for advocacy purposes.

Momentum for WASH: Covid-19 has elevated the visibility and profile of the WASH sector among Government institutions as well as reinforced learning within communities with respect to the desired hygiene practices. The new phase of the programme will capitalize on this momentum to pursue further commitments for WASH investments while innovatively engaging communities to sustain the behavioral change attained during the pandemic.

Synergies of the single programme approach: Adopting the single programme approach has generated more opportunities for building synergy as compared to implementing individual country projects. This is evident at three levels:

- **Partnership level:** It has encouraged partners to engage in joint learning across countries, sharing of information, cross fertilization of ideas and participation in joint conferences. Such strategic partnerships are critical in building a platform that can engage at regional level.
- **Stakeholders level:** When stakeholders own the process, they will pool resources and contribute to the initiative, including support to the Government consolidated appeals. Support provided to Government and various stakeholders allow information sharing and engagement through available sector platforms, including the National Water and Sanitation Weeks.
- **Network membership level:** Coordination of CSO actors strengthened profile of CSOs and increased trust with other stakeholders, including the Government. It is also part of CSOs accountability to

showcase and share their different initiatives and contributions to the sector at local levels, while supporting the network joint efforts. Constructive engagement of CSOs with policy makers and implementers also can result into policy change.

Data requirements: Advocacy targeting legislative action requires timely data that is easily interpreted and internalized. Equipping parliamentarians and policy makers with quality messages effectively enables them to table and defend their proposals during the budget formulation processes. Combined with sustained and continuous engagement of policy makers and implementers it will reflect in policy change. In the second phase therefore, the programme will continue to emphasize on generating issue-based research and documentation to serve as tools for supporting its WASH advocacy at both national, and local levels

The non-partisan approach: In an increasingly delicate civil society space, some of the local civic leaders get apprehensive when citizens and youth are interested and actively engage in development matters, often assuming that they are working for rival political parties. It has therefore become necessary to practice and communicate high standards of programme integrity by ensuring that Government guidelines are followed in all activities while continuously re-emphasizing its non-partisan and non-political principles.

- **Partners in the Programme including the role and responsibilities of the key drivers of change**

Danish People's Aid/DPA: Danish People's Aid (or Dansk Folkehjælp) was formed in 1907 and aims to assist marginalised groups of people in Denmark and internationally without discrimination. The organisation has 3000 individual members organised in approximately 40 local branches and around 1.000.000 collective members (predominantly through their union membership). In Denmark, DPAs core activities are related to social work and first aid training/services. Internationally, DPA is focusing on two categories of assistance, namely humanitarian assistance to communities hit by natural disasters and conflict, and long-term development work aimed at improving social services and overall quality of life for beneficiaries.

DPA has a solid track record with CISU and has administered EU ECHO funding for humanitarian projects for several years, as well as a long-term engagement in DACAAR/DAARTT in Afghanistan. DPA has since 2017 been very successful in acquiring funding for several 6-9 months projects under the Danish Emergency Relief Fund (DERF) in Lebanon, North Iraq, Somalia, Uganda and Afghanistan. Since 2013, DPA has focused its international development activities to projects in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia and Afghanistan. The emphasis is on "governance in WASH", although education plays a major role in activities in Afghanistan. DPA has undergone three external capacity assessments since 2013, concluding that DPA has the required professional, organisational and administrative capacity in place to carry out the proposed programme.

DPA is overall responsible for managing the programme but see itself as playing a catalyst role while recognising that partners and communities possess in-depth knowledge of the national and local context.

The programme includes 6 partners in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Somalia. All partners are well-established in the civil society networks of their respective countries and have a track-record with WASH-related activities.

In Uganda:

Community Integrated Development Initiative/CIDI was founded in 1996 in Kampala, Uganda and aims to mobilise and empower communities to improve their livelihood and guide them towards self-sustainability. Thematic areas include WASH, Health Care and Sustainable Agriculture (food security and increased household incomes and livelihoods). The approach emphasises gender equity and inclusion, community participation and involvement - with priority to vulnerable members of the communities. The organisation has 70 staff and has worked in Greater Kampala since inception. CIDI has a clear understanding of the socio-economic and political context of the area as well as of the importance of strong partnerships with the beneficiaries and key stakeholders in bringing about the desired change. CIDI is a member of several networks. The organisation contributes to national development plans and has established working relationships with key government Ministries, Departments and agencies and has MoUs in place with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Gender and Social Development. As part of the programme, CIDI will work with selected communities in informal settlements in 4 wards of Nakawa Municipality in Kampala to improve access to clean and affordable water, improve sanitation facilities and hygiene practices for the largely impoverished population.

Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network/UWASNET is the national network with more than 250 NGO and CBO members, established in 2000 following a Sector Policy Reform to strengthen the contribution of the CSOs in the sector. The network is part of the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp), the framework in which the Ministry of Water and Environment in Uganda operates. Under this arrangement, the Government recognises the complimentary role of civil society plays in the WASH sub-sector and the Environment strategy oversight. UWASNET consists of a secretariat, 10 regional coordinators in the form of organisations each covering a region, working groups and the members. As part of the programme, UWASNET will focus activities on policy and advocacy at national level along with capacity development of selected members in its regional network within Uganda. The purpose is two-fold: Firstly, to catalyse a sector-led, responsive and sustainable WASH services to the poor and marginalized, through research, analysis, and convening decision-makers to prioritise targeted budget allocation for WASH, and secondly UWASNET will empower civil society organisations to promote the interests of poor and marginalised groups in the effort to hold obligated duty bearers in Government and among service providers accountable.

In Tanzania:

TAWASANET is a national network of civil society organisations, established and registered in 2008, functioning as a coordinating body with more than 50 CSO members working in the water and sanitation sector in Tanzania. Being the only WASH network in Tanzania, TAWASANET plays an important role in socio-economic development by promoting an environment in which civil society organisations are engaged in accordance with the legal framework. The organisation has well established working relationships with the sector Development Partners, the private sector, like-minded organisations (local and international), media, the Parliament and the Government. As part of the programme, activities focus on supporting national authorities to execute planned WASH projects, promote increased hygiene awareness and on sanitation amongst the rural and urban population through media engagements and build capacity of rural and urban communities on climate change adaptation and resilience initiatives.

In Kenya:

The Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network/KEWASNET is the national network of for water civil society organisations in Kenya, established in 2007. The overall mandate of KEWASNET is to work as a reference point of civil society in the WASH Sector. KEWASNET works towards improving governance in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector as well as in water resources management. The organisation is active in capacity building, influencing policymaking processes, sector coordination and global networking and has been able provide comprehensive responses to sector governance challenges over the past years. KEWASNET has 80 members organisation, and partnerships at various levels, including conducive relations with Government, and the organisation is active globally and participate in several fora relevant to the SDG 6. As part of the programme, KEWASNET will further strengthen its advocacy at national level for improved WASH governance structures and service delivery, including the legal framework and regulations pertaining to WASH. Given the particular challenges of water scarce Kenya, this also involves initiatives on water resource management.

In Zambia:

The **Zambia NGO WASH Forum** is the new member of the programme partner portfolio. Zambia NGO Forum was founded in 2007 as a loose network of WASH NGOs, and legally registered as an umbrella organization in 2011 with a mandate to influence and support improved and sustainable service delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities through advocacy and strengthening civil society participation and coordination. It currently has 32 member organizations, the majority of which are national NGOs and CBOs. Zambia NGO Forum works directly with Government just as the Forum builds capacity among the membership base. The role of the Forum under the programme includes public expenditure tracking and monitoring including use of score cards and other tools. They will also use the so-called *Child Parliament* to advocate for improved WASH in schools, including menstrual hygiene, just as they will provide documentation of community engagement on rural WASH initiatives with a special focus on the role of girls and Women. Considering the limited role of the private sector in the provision of WASH services in Zambia, the Forum will also map the scope for private sector partnerships.

In Somalia:

KAALO was established in 1991, just after the collapse of Somali central government. KAALO is one of the most consistent community-based, non-profit, humanitarian and development national NGOs in Somalia. The organisation has 60 staff and expertise includes disaster management, community development, education and good governance.

The organisation provides relief aid, rehabilitation and development programs in various sectors. KAALO has implemented a large number of rehabilitation and development projects. In regard to the programme, KAALOs headquarter is strategically located in Garowe, the capital of Puntland State with satellite offices and representatives outside the capital. In line with the programme outcomes the purpose is to increase access to water, to improve sanitation facilities and to reduce the practice of open defecation in selected villages and their pastoral areas.

- **Overall strategy (Intervention logic, Theory of Change or Rationale) and key assumptions related to the programme strategy (how the programme will achieve the outcome level, outcome indicators and targets)**

The programme aims at contributing to improvement in the quality and quantity of WASH service delivery in the 5 Program countries by end of 2025. The main strategy towards achieving this goal is to mobilize and organize communities, and to capacity build CSOs to actively engage with both National and Local Governments in advocating for more and better WASH services. Where needed, relevant duty bearers are selected for capacity building to ensure inclusion. In turn, achieving better services requires advocacy for higher budget allocations to the currently heavily underfinanced sector followed by financial and social accountability by duty bearers and service providers. In the fragile context of Somalia, this will continue to include efforts to disseminate basic knowledge on WASH practice and establish platforms for dialogue between the often fragmented communities and weak Local Government structures and development of the virtually non-existing WASH policy framework. Strengthening WASH governance structures and service delivery also build resilience in fragile communities.

The Theory of Change (ToC) outlines the building blocks that are expected to bring about the desired change in the Program. It clarifies long-term goals and illustrates how the desired outcomes at both the partner and Program level will come about because of the planned strategic interventions. It further defines the indicators of success as well as the working assumptions that are driving the intervention logic.

For the planned phase of the programme , the existing TOC has been adjusted to include the integration of climate action adaption objectives across the four programme outcomes and the geographical extension of its network into Zambia.

The Theory of Change (ToC) is built on four integrated pillars, reflected in the following outcomes, and underpinned by the listed key assumptions:

Outcome 1: Increased access to safe and affordable drinking water (SDG target 6.1) + Aspects of SDG 13.1 on climate change adaptation in relation to resilience of water infrastructure and service delivery.

Outcome 2: Improved sanitation facilities and hygiene practice and an end open defecation (SDG target 6.2) + Aspects of SDG 13.1 on climate change adaptation in relation to resilience of sanitation infrastructure and services.

Outcome 3: Increased Government financing of WASH at national and local level and social accountability (SDG 6.a) + Aspects of SDG 13.2 on climate change adaptation in relation to WASH governance (policy, planning, budgeting etc.).

Outcome 4: Improved WASH governance structures through enhanced participation of local communities/CSOs (SDG target 6.b) + Aspects of SDG 13.1 climate change adaptation in relation to civil society engagement in WRM and climate resilient WASH strategies.

Summary of assumptions:	KEY ASSUMPTION
Programme Outcome 1	Government (local/national) will be responsive to CS demands for water and pro-poor tariffs.
Programme Outcome 2	Government (local/national) will be responsive to demands for better sanitation. Communities will be responsive to advocacy for improved hygiene and socio-cultural barriers can be overcome (e.g. for ending open defecation).
Programme Outcome 3	There will also be sufficient transparency and access to the budgeting and implementation process at local and national level.
Programme Outcome 4	There will be sufficient “space” for CS to engage in WASH governance at local and national level.

• **Summary of results framework:**

Programme objective	<i>To contribute to the improvement in the quality and quantity of WASH service delivery in the 5 Program countries by end of 2025</i>	
Outcome 1 <i>Increased access to safe and affordable drinking water (SDG target 6.1) + Aspects of SDG 13.1 on climate change adaptation in relation to resilience of water infrastructure and service delivery</i>	Indicator <i>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services with special attention to the needs of women, girls and those in vulnerable situations</i>	Target (end of programme per country and/or core partner)
1.1 Increase in the no. of people accessing safe drinking water	% increase of rural and urban population accessing safe drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15% increase in rural Tanzania (to 85%); at least 5% in Uganda; 10% in Kenya, 40% increase in 10 villages in Somalia; Access in Zambia at 62% for Western province and 90% for Eastern province
1.2 Increased use of climate resilient approaches and technology in the 20 target districts in Uganda.	% increase in the use of climate resilient technology and approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5% increase
1.3 Increased piped water connection to additional 20,000 urban households in Nakawa, Kampala	No. of target urban poor households accessing affordable piped water No. of new and rehabilitated water points for the urban poor in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,000 additional households in Nakawa, Kampala 50 rehabilitated water points
1.4 Increased access to safe drinking water for school children in selected schools	% of pupils in safe drinking water in target schools No. of schools with adequate water storage facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of 8000 learners in 7 schools At least 7 schools
Outcome 2 <i>Improved sanitation facilities and hygiene practice and an end open defecation (SDG target 6.2) + Aspects of SDG 13.1 on climate change adaptation in relation to resilience of sanitation infrastructure and services</i>	Indicator <i>Proportion of target population using safely managed sanitation services (including a hand-washing facility, garbage disposal, menstrual hygiene, and decline in open defecation) with special attention to the needs of women, girls and those in vulnerable situations</i>	Target (end of programme per country and/or core partner)
2.1 Increase in the no. of people accessing improved sanitation.	% of rural and urban population accessing improved sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39% for rural, 15% for urban in Tanzania; 15% in Uganda; 5% in Kenya; 15% in Uganda; 20% in 10 target villages of Somalia; 50% in East and West provinces in Zambia.
2.2 Increase in the use of improved latrines by the rural population.	% increase in improved latrines built by the rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 39% in Tanzania; 5% for 20 districts in central Uganda; 60% in 10 target villages in Somalia
2.3 Increase in urban community use of improved latrines	%of target urban population using improved latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78% in Nakawa, Kampala
2.4 Decreased rate of Open Defecation.	% decrease in OD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1% decrease in OD in Tanzania; 10% in Kenya, reduction to 0.2% in Kampala; OD reduced to 20% in West and less than 5% in East of Zambia.
2.5 Increase in the no. of schools accessing improved sanitation in 20 districts of central and mid central regions of Uganda	%of target schools accessing improved sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5% in 20 districts of central Uganda

2.6 Learners from selected 7 schools have access to improved sanitation, good hygiene and Menstrual Hygiene Management practices	% Increase of learners with access to improved sanitation, hygiene and MHM No. of schools meeting the 3 star standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 % of 8000 learners in 7 schools (Uganda) 4 schools (Uganda)
Outcome 3 <i>Increased Government financing of WASH at national and local level and social accountability (SDG 6.a) + Aspects of SDG 13.2 on climate change adaptation in relation to WASH governance (policy, planning, budgeting etc.)</i>	Indicator <i>Proportion of (Local) Government budgets allocated to WASH and demonstrated CS capacity to advocate for budget increase, transparency and accountability</i>	Target (end of programme per country and/or core partner)
3.1 Increase in WASH Sector financing	% increase in WASH Sector financing at national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5% budget increase in Uganda;
3.2 Increased WASH budget disbursement in Tanzania	% of approved national budget disbursed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 80% of budget disbursed in Tanzania; At least 50% for Zambia
3.3 Increased budget for rural WASH financing	% increase in rural WASH budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% increase in rural Tanzania
3.4 New Parliamentary WASH Champions established to advocate for budgets and monitoring of water supply and sanitation investments.	No. of Parliamentarians WASH Champions engaged in monitoring. No. of Bills tabled in relation to WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 parliamentarians for Uganda; 40 MPs for Tanzania At least 3 Bills (Uganda)
3.5 Decrease in water tariffs	% decrease in water tariff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% decrease in water tariff (Uganda)
3.6 Improved policy and legal framework, strategies and approaches for climate change adaptation at national level.	No. of reviewed climate change related documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 4 climate change related documents for Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Zambia
3.7 Increased financing of urban water facilities	% Budget increase for urban water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% urban water budget increase in Kampala, Uganda
3.8 Local Government allocates budget for WASH services	% allocation of local govt budget to WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% of budget in Garowe district, Somalia; 20% for each of the 4 target counties in Kenya;
Outcome 4 <i>Improved WASH governance structures through enhanced participation of local communities/CSOs (SDG target 6.b) + Aspects of SDG 13.1 climate change adaptation in relation to civil society engagement in WRM and climate resilient WASH strategies</i>	Indicator <i>Demonstrated advocacy capacity of communities/CSOs and proportion of national/local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in sustainable WASH management</i>	Target (end of programme per country and/or core partner)
4.1 Increased capacities of target community WASH committees and CSOs to advocate, mobilize resources and monitor WASH projects	No. of TAWASANET members trained and participating in WASH advocacy No. of new improved latrines built by target beneficiaries. No. of petitions submitted to by advocacy committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 members (Tanzania) 10 (1 latrine for each target village in Garowe, Somalia) 20 petitions in Uganda, 2 petitions for Kenya for each of the 4 target counties
4.2 Increased capacity of CSOs to monitor national development plans and other WASH indicators and hold service providers accountable in Uganda	No. of CSOs implementing the scorecard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61 CSOs implementing score card (Uganda)
4.3 Increased capacity of local govt. to respond to community and CSO WASH requests.	No. of community priorities taken on by local govts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 priorities in Uganda; 4 in Somalia;

4.4 Increased visibility and influence of the WASH sector through strengthened partnerships across different sectors	No. Policy submission to government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 policy submissions (Uganda) ; 5 submissions (Zambia) and 4 submissions (Kenya)
4.5 Increased awareness of climate change impact on WASH and environmental protection among stakeholders in Garowe, Puntland.	No. of stakeholders taking the initiatives in Tanzania No. of community initiated local climate change adaptive measures No. of applications to climate funds submissions by CSO's from the Zambian government No. of approaches utilizing climate change adaptability models adopted by communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 stakeholders (Tanzania) • 4 local climate change initiatives (Somalia) • 15 applications for climate funds (Zambia) • 1 per each of 4 target counties (Kenya)

- **Target groups and beneficiaries:**

Key target groups and stakeholders who will directly be engaged in the programme include the following:

Urban Poor Communities: The vulnerabilities and special WASH needs of the urban poor have come into more focus during the Covid-19 pandemic. The experiences gathered in the Nakawa municipality of Kampala, where the affordability of WASH services has severely been affected by livelihood losses, has generated good practices and strategic collaborations between communities, urban authorities, service providers, donors and private sector actors, that will be carried forward into the new programme phase.

Underserved rural and pastoralist communities: The bulk of programme efforts in the target region will be focused on improving the health and well-being of rural populations that are most underserved. In Puntland State, Somalia, the programme with benefit communities in 10 villages, incorporating aspects of service delivery into the WASH campaign. In Kenya, programme advocacy will focus on water resource management in 4 underserved counties in the eastern and coastal region. Furthermore, the work of the 4 network partners focusing on addressing regional inequalities will be targeting increased service delivery in rural areas.

Women and youth: The programme has placed the needs of women and girls, who are primary family caregivers and play a prominent role in managing community water and sanitation, at the centre of its agenda. At the same time, targeting the youth as community advocates for improved WASH service delivery, represents the voices of the largest vulnerable demographic in the region. Enhancing gender and youth participation in the programme will therefore provide these marginalized segments of communities a continuous space to express their needs and empower them to contribute towards solutions that are relevant for those needs.

Schools: In addition to its standard school WASH education campaigns planned for targets schools, the programme intends to conduct advocacy both with national and local level authorities, focusing on increasing availability of safe water to school children, girl child friendly sanitation facilities and MHM support for girls. This will be accompanied with capacity building for School Management Committees, teachers and pupils to enhance the capacities of school administrations to deliver WASH services to children and for WASH clubs in promoting behaviour change.

Displaced and conflict affected communities: Where necessary, DPA will utilize own funding generated through the Denmark Collection and other sources to facilitate its nexus activities relating to the WASH needs of refugees and other displaced persons.

Persons with Disability (PWDs): All advocacy for improved WASH services will include special consideration for particular needs of PWDs. The design of WASH facilities must consider accessibility and user-friendliness in existing as well as new constructions. Further, the programme will encourage PWDs to actively join the WASH advocacy campaign and – to the highest degree possible – ensure that selected venues are accessible and that special support is rendered to individuals, who may have special needs.

CSOs - To capitalize on the increasing role of CSOs in the delivery of the SDGs, the programme will support local CSOs in

WASH and strengthen their capacities for being agents of change in generating local solutions to WASH challenges that communities face. By playing the role of implementers of water and sanitation projects, CSOs are also key allies in programme advocacy initiatives through their influence or by providing examples of good practice. Additionally, the four network organizations in Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia will, through advocacy, coordination of roles, networking, and lobbying, be building and representing WASH CSOs at national and regional levels. This translates into CSOs directly gaining new knowledge, skills and resources from the programme.

National and local Government Institutions: National and local Government officials, as policy makers, are key advocacy targets, as well as being influential potential allies on particular advocacy issues. The programme targets decision and policy makers, with the objective of enhancing their own understanding of their roles and responsibilities in the WASH sector and improve their capacity to deliver on WASH services. Involving local Governments and service providers also is a key part of linking citizen needs to the sector priorities. Given that WASH cuts across a number of Government departments, programme advocacy activities will also target the capacity of key actors in health, environment and others where relevant.

- **Monitoring & Evaluation:**

The programme is expected to generate 4 key outcomes that will contribute towards its overall development goal. They appear in the ToC as well as in the results framework with the aim of ensuring coherence in the nature of strategies/activities and expected results. Outcome indicators are developed at programme level. They are relatively broadly formulated to encompass partly the direct contribution to selected sub-targets under SDG 6 and partly to provide a common frame for all partner activities. This means that an indicator can be measured both at local level (e.g. in the 10 villages in Puntland) or at national level depending of target groups and level of operation of each partner organization. There is a 5th outcome relating to climate change adaptation policies and strategies under SDG 13, which due to its cross-cutting nature, has been integrated within the four SDG6 outcomes as opposed to operating as a stand-alone outcome. Progress towards the target will be recorded clearly in the results framework as per country and partner.

A new programme monitoring and evaluation guideline has been developed. Practically, the monthly report from partners to DPA will remain activity oriented, providing a brief status of ongoing activities, identifying challenges and opportunities, but DPA will change the format for quarterly reports from partners to DPA to ensure that indicators of progress towards expected outcomes are captured and analysed by partners. Reporting on progress towards expected outcomes will also be central to the annual report. TORs for DPA monitoring visits generally focus on outcome indicators as will internal joint program reviews, including the mid-term review. These will be used to share learning and devise corrections if needed. An external consultant(s) appointed by CISU will conduct the final evaluation (Rev/App) to assess the overall success of the programme.

Improving the MEL capacity is of high priority in the organisation, and for this reason DPA has recruited a MEL coordinator, who is responsible for supporting the system and spearheading the new MEL Guidelines for the programme.

- **Risk analysis and risk management:**

The programme modality provides an opportunity for DPA and partners to pursue a more integrated approach to risk management. During the programme phase 1 planning, each partner identified risks that may potentially challenge or even damage implementation. A significant number of identified risks are common to all 5 countries in the programme phase 2, while a few are specific to Somalia. The major risks identified were therefore merged in a joint programme risk management framework. Essentially, the framework operates with “contextual” and “programmatic” risks. Contextual risks cover negative developments or factors in the external environment (in this case at national or local level) with potential to challenge the programme in reaching its objectives. The underlying assumption is that programme actors usually have very limited control over contextual risks. Still, there should be conscious efforts to plan for mitigation of those to minimize negative impact on the program and to continue activities with necessary adjustments. Programmatic risks are in this context understood as developments or situations within the sphere of the programme with potential to expose the planned implementation to challenges or threats. However, it is assumed that sufficient and effective management can mitigate such risks by devising appropriate action.

As part of programme phase 2 planning, the existing risk assessment framework will jointly be reviewed to reflect changes in contextual, geographical and programmatic scope and will continue to systematically be reviewed every quarter in connection to the submission of quarterly reports to DPA and, if needed, followed up by action/mitigation. Sudden changes in the context or challenges during the implementation can be addressed on *ad hoc* basis.

- **Sustainability and phasing out:**

The programme will strive to ensure sustainability, reflecting that DPA's approach to sustainability in its WASH advocacy falls in line with the two-dimension sustainability model advocated by CISU, combining and balancing the "struggle for social justice" and "concern for responsible climate and environmental conduct" in order to bring about lasting, sustainable change.

Sustainability is foremost reflected through DPA's partnership model, which strategically consolidates the strengths and experiences of local country partners with the purpose of building a strong and viable regional CSO network and a community of WASH practitioners actively advancing the agenda for sustainable WASH with Government stakeholders and service providers. Related to this, programme partners increasingly engage their CSO networks in collaborative partnerships with service providers, local municipalities, donors, and private sector actors in exploring and developing concepts for climate resilient WASH services.

A major running theme for sustainability is equity, including gender. Consequently, the programme is pursuing improved legislation and policies that promote equity in WASH services, with special emphasis on strengthening Government institutions (at national and local levels), service providers and decision-making processes. This not only promotes equitable access to WASH services, but also enhances long term Governmental capacity to deliver WASH services through increased transparency and accountability in the management of WASH funds and investments.

The institutionalization of participatory WASH governance, especially the creation of operational structures for citizen involvement in policy making, planning, monitoring and accountability, is also intended to enhance sustainability. By nurturing platforms of dialogue between citizen groups and duty bearers to monitor and resolve WASH related issues also has shown that Government legitimacy improves where increased citizen trust is attributed to accountability.

Investing in capacity building of both duty bearers and rights holders, not only improves the quality and quantity of WASH services, but also enhances their ability to confront the critical environmental threats to and effects of climate change on WASH services. The incorporation of WASH related aspects of climate change adaptation is therefore intended to reinforce and sustain programme strategic outcomes of improving access to WASH services through improved governance and service delivery.

3. Overview of management set-up at programme level

- **Overall organization:**

DPA is overall responsible for managing the programme and for reporting to CISU on implementation progress and financial status. The role includes providing technical support and input to programme partners, plus providing quality assurance to the programme in general. The Development Coordinator will be the focal person in DPA with support from the MEL Consultant and the Humanitarian Coordinator, whereas the Administration Department in DPA will handle practical aspects of financial management. An external auditor will carry out financial audits as required.

All partner organizations will be responsible for the day to day implementation and monitoring of programme activities. This includes strategic leadership on the ground. All partner organizations have designated qualified and experienced technical staff to the programme as well as administrative staff. The technical staff is responsible for the implementation of activities and reporting to DPA through a monthly update, a quarterly report and inputs to the overall annual report. The reporting structure is intended to create the best possible framework for identifying and reacting to new possibilities or challenges in the implementation process

- **Financial Management:**

DPA makes transfers to the partners based on agreed budgets and work plans. As part of the financial reporting system, the DPA International Department and partner organisations prepare annual plans and budgets. The DPA International

Department is responsible for monitoring the programme budget in collaboration with the Administration Department. The partner accountants provide monthly reports on partner expenditures to the Administrative Department in DPA. External auditors will carry out financial audits, based on standard audit practice, and change of auditors is done based on agreement by the partners and through open tendering.

In order to ease financial management, DPA has introduced the online Microsoft NAV financial management during the first phase of the Program. From a partner perspective, the system has the advantage of being very user friendly. It only requires a password for the accountant to access the system and record expenditure, transactions and other movements upon which documentation can be forwarded to DPA. In turn, the advantage for DPA is that financial accountability can be tracked in “real time”. By now, 5 of 6 partners are confident with the system and the new partner in Zambia will receive a thorough introduction to the system before take-off. The new programme phase will also introduce a more systematic approach to DPA monitoring of financial administrative capacity and compliance by partners.

DPA has an anti-corruption policy, which is now also being included and reflected in DPA’s agreements with its partner organisations. The policy includes action plans and lines of communication, in case of any suspicion of misuse of funds, fraud, bribe and other corrupt practices. Danida’s anti-corruption clause is being included in the partner agreements.

4. The programme budget

CIVIL SOCIETY ACTION FOR IMPROVED WASH SERVICES IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (2022-2025)						
Budget in DKK	Total all years	2022	2023	2024	2025	% of PPA
Turnover Budget - CSF and co-financing						
A. Expected Liquid Funds (funds raised in Denmark)	800.000	200.000	200.000	200.000	200.000	6,1%
B. Programme CSF Funds	14.969.612	3.729.903	3.729.896	3.779.909	3.729.904	n/a
C. Expected Co-financing	0	0	0	0	0	0,0%
D. TOTAL	15.769.612	3.929.903	3.929.896	3.979.909	3.929.904	
Liquid Funds (funds raised in Denmark) (A) in % of PPA	6,1%	6,2%	6,2%	6,1%	6,2%	
Co-financing (C) in % of PPA	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	

CSF Budget - Geographical breakdown						
Main budget lines	Total all years	2022	2023	2024	2025	% of Total
I. Programme and Project Activities (PPA) (Details below)	13.020.381	3.242.596	3.242.588	3.292.601	3.242.596	n/a
PPA Geographical breakdown of A1+ A2+ A3 in intervention countries:						n/a
Uganda / CIDI	2.230.964	545.236	545.240	595.247	545.241	15%
Uganda / UWASNET	2.169.666	542.419	542.415	542.416	542.416	14%
Kenya / KEWASNET	2.169.665	542.418	542.414	542.416	542.417	14%
Tanzania / TEWASNET	2.169.668	542.419	542.415	542.417	542.417	14%
Zambia / Zambia NGO Wash Forum	2.169.668	542.419	542.415	542.417	542.417	14%
Somalia / KAALO	2.110.750	527.685	527.689	527.689	527.689	14%
Total PPA in intervention countries	13.020.381	3.242.596	3.242.588	3.292.601	3.242.596	87%
Geographical breakdown of A1+ A3 in non-intervention countries:						n/a
Global Cross-Cutting expenses (A3 global costs)	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Not Denmark nor intervention countries (A1 + A3)	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Country/region 1	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Country/region 2	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Country/region 2	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Country/region 2	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Country/region 2	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Denmark (A1 + A3)	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total PPA in non-intervention countries	0	0	0	0	0	0%
I. Total PPA Costs Budget	13.020.381	3.242.596	3.242.588	3.292.601	3.242.596	87%
Other costs in Denmark (A5, A7 and B1)	1.263.675	315.918	315.919	315.919	315.919	8%
Information activities in Denmark (max 2% of PPA), A5	196.855	49.213	49.214	49.214	49.214	n/a
Auditing in Denmark, A7	87.500	21.875	21.875	21.875	21.875	1%
Administration in Denmark (max 7% of II. Total Direct Costs Budget), B1	979.320	244.830	244.830	244.830	244.830	7%
Unallocated Funds and Budget Margin (max 15 % of PPA), A6	685.556	171.389	171.389	171.389	171.389	n/a
IV. Grand Total Costs Budget	14.969.612	3.729.903	3.729.896	3.779.909	3.729.904	100%

CSF Budget - Outcome and Cost Category breakdown						
Main budget lines	Total all years	2022	2023	2024	2025	% of Total
I. Programme and Project Activities (PPA) (Details below)	13,020,381	3,242,596	3,242,588	3,292,601	3,242,596	87%
Outcome 1	4,744,056	1,173,513	1,173,511	1,223,519	1,173,513	0,364356158
<i>Head Cost Category A1</i>	486,945	121,735	121,735	121,738	121,738	10%
<i>Head Cost Category A2</i>	3,968,983	992,246	992,246	992,246	992,246	84%
<i>Head Cost Category A3</i>	288,128	59,532	59,530	109,536	59,530	6%
A2 CIDI (cost transferred from sheet 2.A)	611,578	152,895	152,895	152,895	152,895	13%
A2 UWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.B)	632,012	158,003	158,003	158,003	158,003	13%
A2 KEWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.C)	616,715	154,179	154,179	154,179	154,179	13%
A2 TAWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.D)	611,065	152,766	152,766	152,766	152,766	13%
A2 Zambia NGO Wash Forum (cost transferred from sheet 2.E)	612,704	153,176	153,176	153,176	153,176	13%
A2 KAALO (cost transferred from sheet 2.F)	884,909	221,227	221,227	221,227	221,227	19%
A2 CIDI - DPA own funding for School Wash	0					0%
A1 Monitoring visits - CIDI	24,573	6,143	6,143	6,144	6,144	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - UWASNET	24,573	6,143	6,143	6,144	6,144	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - KEWASNET	24,573	6,143	6,143	6,144	6,144	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - TAWASNET	24,573	6,143	6,143	6,144	6,144	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - Zambia NGO Wash Forum	24,573	6,143	6,143	6,144	6,144	1%
A1 Danish payroll costs, if any (CSF payroll cost transferred from sheet 1D.)	364,080	91,020	91,020	91,020	91,020	8%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - CIDI	25,655	6,413	6,414	6,414	6,414	1%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - UWASNET	30,905	7,727	7,726	7,726	7,726	1%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - KEWASNET	30,905	7,727	7,726	7,726	7,726	1%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - TAWASNET	30,905	7,727	7,726	7,726	7,726	1%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - Zambia NGO Wash Forum	30,905	7,727	7,726	7,726	7,726	1%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - KAALO	25,655	6,413	6,414	6,414	6,414	1%
A3 Danish payroll costs, if any (CSF payroll cost transferred from sheet 1D.)	63,192	15,798	15,798	15,798	15,798	1%
A3 Mid-term evaluation	50,006			50,006		1%
Outcome 2	4,234,463	1,058,615	1,058,613	1,058,618	1,058,618	33%
<i>Head Cost Category A1</i>	482,030	120,505	120,505	120,510	120,510	11%
<i>Head Cost Category A2</i>	3,514,311	878,578	878,578	878,578	878,578	83%
<i>Head Cost Category A3</i>	238,122	59,532	59,530	59,530	59,530	6%
A2 CIDI (cost transferred from sheet 2.A)	610,811	152,703	152,703	152,703	152,703	14%
A2 UWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.B)	617,419	154,355	154,355	154,355	154,355	15%
A2 KEWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.C)	590,367	147,592	147,592	147,592	147,592	14%
A2 TAWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.D)	610,645	152,661	152,661	152,661	152,661	14%
A2 Zambia NGO Wash Forum (cost transferred from sheet 2.E)	609,783	152,446	152,446	152,446	152,446	13%
A2 KAALO (cost transferred from sheet 2.F)	475,286	118,822	118,822	118,822	118,822	10%
A2 CIDI - DPA own funding for School Wash	0					0%
A1 Monitoring visits - CIDI	24,574	6,143	6,143	6,144	6,144	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - UWASNET	24,574	6,143	6,143	6,144	6,144	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - KEWASNET	24,574	6,143	6,143	6,144	6,144	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - TAWASNET	24,574	6,143	6,143	6,144	6,144	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - Zambia NGO Wash Forum	24,574	6,143	6,143	6,144	6,144	1%
A1 Danish payroll costs, if any (CSF payroll cost transferred from sheet 1D.)	359,160	89,790	89,790	89,790	89,790	8%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - CIDI	25,655	6,413	6,414	6,414	6,414	1%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - UWASNET	30,905	7,727	7,726	7,726	7,726	1%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - KEWASNET	30,905	7,727	7,726	7,726	7,726	1%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - TAWASNET	30,905	7,727	7,726	7,726	7,726	1%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - Zambia NGO Wash Forum	30,905	7,727	7,726	7,726	7,726	1%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - KAALO	25,655	6,413	6,414	6,414	6,414	1%
A3 Danish payroll costs, if any (CSF payroll cost transferred from sheet 1D.)	63,192	15,798	15,798	15,798	15,798	1%
Outcome 3	2,068,955	517,240	517,238	517,238	517,238	16%
<i>Head Cost Category A1</i>	411,820	102,955	102,955	102,955	102,955	20%
<i>Head Cost Category A2</i>	1,542,805	385,701	385,701	385,701	385,701	75%
<i>Head Cost Category A3</i>	114,330	28,584	28,582	28,582	28,582	6%
A2 CIDI (cost transferred from sheet 2.A)	261,392	65,348	65,348	65,348	65,348	13%
A2 UWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.B)	248,024	62,006	62,006	62,006	62,006	12%
A2 KEWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.C)	268,526	67,132	67,132	67,132	67,132	13%
A2 TAWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.D)	261,890	65,473	65,473	65,473	65,473	6%
A2 Zambia NGO Wash Forum (cost transferred from sheet 2.E)	261,822	65,456	65,456	65,456	65,456	6%
A2 KAALO (cost transferred from sheet 2.F)	241,151	60,288	60,288	60,288	60,288	5%
A1 Monitoring visits - CIDI	10,532	2,633	2,633	2,633	2,633	0%
A1 Monitoring visits - UWASNET	10,532	2,633	2,633	2,633	2,633	0%
A1 Monitoring visits - KEWASNET	10,532	2,633	2,633	2,633	2,633	0%
A1 Monitoring visits - TAWASNET	10,532	2,633	2,633	2,633	2,633	0%
A1 Monitoring visits - Zambia NGO Wash Forum	10,532	2,633	2,633	2,633	2,633	0%
A1 Danish payroll costs, if any (CSF payroll cost transferred from sheet 1D.)	359,160	89,790	89,790	89,790	89,790	8%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - CIDI	10,995	2,748	2,749	2,749	2,749	0%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - UWASNET	13,245	3,312	3,311	3,311	3,311	0%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - KEWASNET	13,245	3,312	3,311	3,311	3,311	0%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - TAWASNET	13,245	3,312	3,311	3,311	3,311	0%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - Zambia NGO Wash Forum	13,245	3,312	3,311	3,311	3,311	0%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - KAALO	10,995	2,748	2,749	2,749	2,749	0%
A3 Danish payroll costs, if any (CSF payroll cost transferred from sheet 1D.)	39,360	9,840	9,840	9,840	9,840	1%
Outcome 4	1,972,907	493,228	493,226	493,226	493,227	15%
<i>Head Cost Category A1</i>	411,809	102,952	102,952	102,952	102,953	21%
<i>Head Cost Category A2</i>	1,446,768	361,692	361,692	361,692	361,692	73%
<i>Head Cost Category A3</i>	114,330	28,584	28,582	28,582	28,582	6%
A2 CIDI (cost transferred from sheet 2.A)	261,698	65,425	65,425	65,425	65,425	13%
A2 UWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.B)	248,024	62,006	62,006	62,006	62,006	13%
A2 KEWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.C)	269,869	67,467	67,467	67,467	67,467	6%
A2 TAWASNET (cost transferred from sheet 2.D)	261,877	65,469	65,469	65,469	65,469	6%
A2 Zambia NGO Wash Forum (cost transferred from sheet 2.E)	261,168	65,292	65,292	65,292	65,292	6%
A2 KAALO (cost transferred from sheet 2.F)	144,132	36,033	36,033	36,033	36,033	7%
A1 Monitoring visits - CIDI	10,528	2,632	2,632	2,632	2,632	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - UWASNET	10,528	2,632	2,632	2,632	2,632	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - KEWASNET	10,529	2,632	2,632	2,632	2,632	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - TAWASNET	10,532	2,633	2,633	2,633	2,633	1%
A1 Monitoring visits - Zambia NGO Wash Forum	10,532	2,633	2,633	2,633	2,633	1%
A1 Danish payroll costs, if any (CSF payroll cost transferred from sheet 1D.)	359,160	89,790	89,790	89,790	89,790	18%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - CIDI	10,995	2,748	2,749	2,749	2,749	0%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - UWASNET	13,245	3,312	3,311	3,311	3,311	0%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - KEWASNET	13,245	3,312	3,311	3,311	3,311	0%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - TAWASNET	13,245	3,312	3,311	3,311	3,311	0%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - Zambia NGO Wash Forum	13,245	3,312	3,311	3,311	3,311	0%
A3 Global Cross-Cutting expenses - KAALO	10,995	2,748	2,749	2,749	2,749	0%
A3 Danish payroll costs, if any (CSF payroll cost transferred from sheet 1D.)	39,360	9,840	9,840	9,840	9,840	2%
II. Total PPA Costs Budget	13,020,381	3,242,596	3,242,588	3,292,601	3,242,596	87%
A5. Information activities in Denmark (max 2% of PPA)	196,855	49,213	49,214	49,214	49,214	n/a
A6. Unallocated Funds and Budget Margin (max 15% of PPA)	685,556	171,389	171,389	171,389	171,389	n/a
A7. Auditing in Denmark	87,500	21,875	21,875	21,875	21,875	1%
III. Total Direct Costs Budget	13,990,292	3,485,073	3,485,066	3,535,079	3,485,074	93%
III. B1. Administration in Denmark (max 7% of II. Total Direct Costs Budget)	979,320	244,830	244,830	244,830	244,830	n/a
IV. Grand Total Costs Budget	14,969,612	3,729,903	3,729,896	3,779,909	3,729,904	100%

5. Overall assessment according to CISU Programme guidelines

STRATEGIC RELEVANCE		Score 1-5
Criteria 1	Strategic orientation: Strengthening civil society in the global South and relevance to the Sustainable Development Goals	Score:
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>The DPA programme is assessed to reflect coherence between the organisation’s overall mandate, vision and strategy with the objectives and the strategic orientation (e.g. as contained in programme level Theory of Change) of the application. The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to improvements in the quantity and quality of service delivery in the WASH sector in 5 countries by 2025. Where governance structures are comparable between the 4 stable countries of Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, and Zambia (new), the challenges are at a different level in the fragile context of Somalia. The main strategy towards achieving this goal is to mobilize and organize communities, and to capacity build CSOs to actively engage with both National and Local Governments in advocating for more and better WASH services. Where needed, relevant duty bearers are selected for capacity building to ensure inclusion. In turn, achieving better services requires advocacy for higher budget allocations to the currently heavily underfinanced sector followed by financial and social accountability by duty bearers and service providers. In the fragile context of Somalia, this will continue to include efforts to disseminate basic knowledge on WASH practice and establish platforms for dialogue between the often fragmented communities and weak Local Government structures and development of the virtually non-existing WASH policy framework. Strengthening WASH governance structures and service delivery also build resilience in fragile communities.</p> <p>On this basis, DPA is assessed to have developed a clear strategic and geographical focus on governance in the WASH sector in East Africa, with a focus on capacity building and empowerment of communities as pillars in the strategic support to civil society partners and local government institutions. In terms of offering a catalytic approach, the proposed programme is assessed to strive towards establishing synergy between different network organizations active in the WASH sector in the region, which is assessed to be an approach that may catalyze further development of local approaches. Based on experiences from activities under the additional climate change grant obtained in 2020, the proposed programme attempts to integrate the climate change adaption agenda in future activities. Thus, the programme reflects SDG 5 (Equality), SDG 6 (water), SDG 13 (climate), SDG 16 (governance) and SDG 17 (partnership). In relation to SDG 6, a special focus on the sub-targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.a and 6.b is mentioned, where 6.2 aims to promote access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, while paying special attention to the needs of women and girls, and 6.b aims to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. Overall, focus is on governance in the WASH sector, and strengthening of civil society is at the centre of the programme approach, and in terms of applying the crosscutting priorities, the programme document now reflect the critical relationship between WASH and gender as water in general is a gendered issue. A gender analysis for relevant aspects of the intervention to improve the understanding of socio-economic and cultural concerns in target areas is planned. DPA acknowledges the need to strengthen the policy analysis in relation to coherence between national policies and the relevant SDGs, and has taken initiative to compile a status of compliance of relevant national legislation with SDG targets (including a focus on major gaps).</p> <p>In conclusion, DPA is assessed to present an overall strategic orientation, which solidly contributes to strengthen civil society in the global South so that it has the independence, space, diversity, and capacity to influence and promote the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Focus is in particular on SDG5, SDG 6 and SDG 13, plus SDG 16 and 17, and in terms of applying the crosscutting priorities, the programme document now reflects the importance of addressing gender as water in general is a gendered issue.</p>		4

<i>The score based on the assessment criteria is 4, which is given, when there is solid indication that supports the criteria.</i>		
Criteria 2	Relevance of civil society partners and their local, national and/or global networking partners	Score:
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>DPA is assessed to have a track record of engaging in meaningful, equal, and mutually committing partnerships with relevant South-based actors. The programme phase 1 has included six partner organisations in four different countries - three of them are national level umbrella (network) organisations with a specific focus on advocacy. The planned second phase will expand to include also Zambia and Zambia NGO WASH Forum, but the total number of partners remains unchanged, as the Somalian partner – Dialog Forening – no longer forms part of the programme. The change is partly explained by the growing political tensions and fragile security situation in Jubaland, Somalia, which affects the ability of Dialog Forening to engage sufficiently with stakeholders. It is however also based on the strategic choice of DPA to expand the successful inter-regional cooperation between the umbrella “sister-organizations” of the programme. Zambia NGO WASH Forum is modelled on Ugandan UWASNET, is membership based and has similar objectives, and bringing Zambia on board presents a unique opportunity for the programme to gradually extend its CSO network beyond the East and Horn of Africa, towards the Southern African regional context. Somalia still forms part of the programme via cooperation with the partner KAALO. Overall, DPA is assessed to have a track record and approaches within capacity development to strengthen partners in implementing activities and in using and maintaining results sustainably. By choosing the umbrella-type partner organizations, DPA has ensured that both national and regional connectedness is represented in East Africa, in the planned phase 2 including Zambia, and by involvement of networking partners with relevance for programme theme, DPA is assessed to promote a catalytic role of civil society.</p> <p>In conclusion, DPA is assessed to present partnership engagements, which are contributing to the development of a strong, independent, vocal, and diverse civil society in the global South through meaningful, equal, and mutually committing partnerships. Zambia is a new country in the planned phase 2, and DPA is assessed to demonstrate knowledge regarding country context and civil society environment. In terms of fragile situations and Somalia, DPA has during phase 1 demonstrated capacity to work with partners in such environments.</p> <p><i>The score based on the assessment criteria is 4, which is given, when there is solid indication that supports the criteria.</i></p>		4

CAPACITY		Score 1-5
Criteria 3	Organisational capacity and popular involvement	Score:
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>DPA is assessed to have adequate management systems in place for planning, implementing, including in fragile contexts, the overall programme portfolio. It is noted that in terms of monitoring, the 2018 CapApp included recommendations on this issue, and following the CISU monitoring visit October 2019, additional recommendations on this theme were added. The external review earlier this year concluded that DPA has done thorough follow-up on recommendations in regard to the M&E by employing a regional M&E consultant based in Kenya to support the partner organisations. On this basis, the DPA capacity is assessed to include human resource strategies and systems to ensure that staff can sustain main strategic intervention areas of the proposed partnership engagement. The organisational structure is assessed to ensure satisfactory accountability while also promoting responsiveness and flexibility. In Denmark, DPAs core activities are related to social work and first aid training/services, and members have traditionally been less interested in the organisation’s international work. Therefore, DPA has addressed the information and engagement challenge by outlining a broad range of initiatives</p>		4

<p>aimed at sharing knowledge and awareness of the international work within the organization while also serving the purpose of external information. Examples are listed in the programme document. On this basis, DPA is assessed to hold proven capacity to extend and develop its position to create popular engagement in development cooperation.</p> <p>In conclusion, DPA is assessed to demonstrate effective organisational capacity, including human resources, to enhance development effectiveness of the organisation by maintaining satisfactory professional competency and technical capacity, including in fragile contexts. DPA has a record of involving relevant groups and stakeholders in the Danish society and in order to broaden and sustain popular involvement and engagement with development cooperation, the work on popular engagement is being further developed.</p> <p><i>The score based on the assessment criteria is 4, which is given, when there is solid indication that supports the criteria.</i></p>	
<p>Criteria 4 Financial management and administrative capacity</p>	<p>Score:</p>
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>DPA is assessed to have systems, procedures, and capacities to assess and monitor financial performance, including adequate internal financial and administrative control systems, though it is noted that the financial manual annexed covers DAARTT (Danish Assistant to Afghan Rehabilitation and Technical Training – an NGO forming part of DPA and operating in Afghanistan) and includes no mentioning of the Microsoft NAV financial management system, which DPA has introduced to the programme partners. In terms of anti-corruption, the DPA anti-corruption clause now forms part of the Partnership Agreement format, and an anti-corruption policy has been developed, but it is not clear to what extent training in the policy is planned/has taken place. The programme document does not contain reference to a plan for development of a PSHEA policy, which is required. The DPA approach to financial resource allocation includes a financial management system, which partners also can access. Finally, in terms of DPA’s ability to track expenditures in relation to results achievements during programme implementation, the adjusted programme budget format is expected to facilitate the linking of results monitoring to the budget thus enabling resource reallocation if necessary, but the programme document does not reflect this specifically.</p> <p>In conclusion, DPA is assessed to maintain a satisfactory internal level of financial management and administrative capacity, adequate for meeting the overall requirements and responsibilities related to management of CISU grants, though it is noted that the annexed financial manual does not reflect the financial management system used. In terms of DPA’s ability to track expenditures in relation to results achievements during programme implementation, the adjusted programme budget format is expected to facilitate the linking of results monitoring to the budget thus enabling resource reallocation if necessary, but the programme document does not reflect this specifically. In terms of anti-corruption, the DPA anti-corruption clause now forms part of the Partnership Agreement format, but it is not clear to what extent this also includes training in the policy. The programme document does not contain reference to a plan for development of a PSHEA policy, which is required.</p> <p><i>The score based on the assessment criteria is 3, which is given, when there is indication that supports the criteria.</i></p>	<p>3</p>
<p>Criteria 5 Analytical capacity and learning</p>	<p>Score:</p>
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>Based on the proposal, DPA is assessed to have the ability to ensure context and stakeholder analysis as a basis for programme design, planning and innovation. In terms of learning and innovation, the programme document contains reflections on key lessons learned, including that the Covid-19 pandemic has pointed to the need for imbedding risk analysis in programme planning and updating the risk framework on a regular basis. A section in the programme document refers to the programme joint Risk Management Framework that operates with two categories of risk namely “Contextual” and “Programmatic” risks. Most of the major risks are comparable across the partner countries., with the exception of Somalia, where the fragile context brings unique security related risks. A risk management policy as such has not been included. In terms of learning and</p>	<p>4</p>

innovation, the programme document states that this learning and innovation remains one of the corner stones of the programme, but the approach to learning would benefit from being further unfolded. The recent external review concludes that DPA has been making a thorough follow-up on previous recommendations.

Commenting on the draft assessment and the risk management framework/strategy, DPA has submitted their risk management framework, while explaining that as it is not compulsory, it was not annexed to the programme application. It must, however, be observed that a risk analysis and risk management and mitigation system is mandatory in the main application.

In conclusion, DPA is assessed to have capacity to undertake comprehensive context analysis and risk assessments, and to some extent also utilize evidence-based learning from programme implementation to inform analysis, planning and innovation of strategies and operational approaches, though the approach to learning would benefit from being further unfolded.

The score based on the assessment criteria is 4, which is given, when there is solid indication that supports the criteria.

Criteria 6	Delivering and documenting results	Score:
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>DPA is assessed to have a track record on delivering and documenting results progressively. Monitoring at outcome level was a focus area in the 2018 CapApp, where DPA was recommended to prepare a systematic approach to monitoring with focus on measuring change through outcome level indicators linked to strategic programme goals. The recommendation has been addressed, including a following CISU request that states: Baselines studies regarding all outcomes must be prioritized. In terms delivering and documenting results at outcome level, the MEL-approach has been updated to be outcome-oriented, also reflected in partner log-frames and in the overall programme results framework. In combination with the regional M&E consultant based in Kenya to support the partner organisations, this is demonstrating that DPA has capacity – together with partners in the global South – to monitor and report on significant changes at the level of targeted rights holders. As the external review report stated that both the CapApp and CISU during its monitoring visit to Uganda, and Tanzania in October 2019 considered DPA to have a solid track record with CISU and to have administered EU ECHO funding for humanitarian projects for several years, as well as a long-term engagement in DACAAR/ DAARTT in Afghanistan, it is assumed that DPA has a track record of prioritizing budget resources in cost-effective manner.</p> <p>In conclusion, DPA is assessed to have demonstrated ability to deliver results progressively in a cost-effective manner in previous Danida funded interventions, and in terms of delivering and documenting results at outcome level, the MEL guideline has been updated to outcome-oriented, also reflected in partner log-frames and in the overall programme results framework.</p> <p><i>The score based on the assessment criteria is 4, which is given, when there is solid indication that supports the criteria.</i></p>		4

PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES		Score 1-5
Criteria 7	Theory of Change and programme synergy	Score:
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>DPA and partners are assessed to have based the Theory of Change/ToC on thorough analyses of the context, desired changes, and stakeholder identification, including duty bearers and rights holders. An illustration of the ToC has been provided and it is consisting of four integrated pillars, which also make up the four outcomes: increased access to safe and affordable drinking water; improved sanitation facilities and hygienic practice; increased government financial allocations to WASH at national and local level and social accountability; improved WASH governance structures through enhanced participation of local communities and CSOs. Integration of climate change adaptation strategies, gender mainstreaming and promoting coordination and joint learning among partners cut through all outcomes/pillars.</p>		4

The aim is consequently to mobilize and organize communities, and to capacity build CSOs to actively engage with both national and local governments in advocating for more and better WASH services. Where needed, relevant duty bearers are selected for capacity building to ensure inclusion. In turn, achieving better services requires advocacy for higher budget allocations to the currently heavily underfinanced sector followed by financial and social accountability by duty bearers and service providers. Summing up: the programme document emphasizes that capacity development and advocacy are preconditions for long-term and sustainable change, whereas the programme has very little or no built-in strategic service delivery in stable contexts, but recognizes the necessity of an element of strategic service delivery in the fragile context of Puntland, Somalia. On this basis, the ToC is assessed to have a coherent and relevant balance between the programme’s strategic deliveries, capacity building and advocacy, with potential for and increased focus on advocacy in the four stable countries through the four network organisations. In terms of the fragile context of Somalia, strategic deliveries and capacity development in the form of basic knowledge on WASH practice establish platforms for dialogue between the often fragmented communities and weak local government structures and development of the virtually non-existing WASH policy framework. Furthermore, the ToC is reflecting the potential synergy effect of regional/international cooperation and coordination and its role in informing national advocacy and community organisation at local levels. The programme phase 2 aims to enhance the joint cooperation between partners by continued efforts to create joint platforms for activities and subsequent sharing of learning. On this basis, there are indications of a relevant approach and some track record in bringing operational experience and objectives to bear in relevant national and/or regional policy processes. However, considering the policy link and the focus on in particular SDG 6, it is not clear to what extent the partners form part of or contribute to international policy processes.

Commenting on the draft assessment, DPA presents examples of what might constitute partner contributions to national, regional and/or international policy processes in the new programme phase.

In conclusion, DPA is assessed to describe how the respective programme interventions create synergy to the overall programme approach in the form of a programme ToC, which is assessed to be clear and relevant for each of the main country/thematic programme outcomes that constitute the proposed engagement. The ToC reflects justified strategic choices of intervention that contribute to the objectives and outcomes of the programme and includes consideration of relevant risks that may hinder or delay programme outcomes. Integration of climate change adaptation strategies; mainstreaming gender in WASH advocacy and initiatives at all levels; and promoting coordination and joint learning among partners cut through all outcomes/pillars, but it is noted that gender is not explicitly reflected in the ToC change path ways. Considering the policy link and the focus on in particular SDG 6, it is not clear to what extent the partners form part of or contribute to international policy processes.

The score based on the assessment criteria is 4, which is given, when there is solid indication that supports the criteria.

Criteria 8	Result Framework and M&E system	Score:
Assessment:	<p>The programme document contains a results framework at outcome level with baseline data, clear targets and indicators to measure progress at outcome level, which is also addressing the recommendations of the recent external review. The summary results framework is consisting of programme outcomes and indicators, which are the higher-level goals to be achieved by the programme. As explained in the programme document, these are supported by so-called intermediate outcome and indicators, which are partner/organisational level goals and variables that provide a reliable means of measuring achievement or assessing performance. The four identified outcomes are contributing towards the overall programme development goal: to contribute to improvements in the quantity and quality of service delivery in the WASH sector in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Somalia by 2025. The outcomes correspond with the selected sub-targets under SDG 6, and it is explained that climate change adaptation policies and strategies under SDG 13 has due to its cross-cutting nature been integrated within the four SDG 6</p>	4

<p>outcomes as opposed to operating as a stand-alone outcome. Regarding the summary results framework submitted, inconsistency is observed between several targets, the output (increase) and the indicator (% at end of project, not % increase). In the absence of baseline data, the indicated percentages at end of project could as well be a decrease, but it is also noted that baseline data is included in the comprehensive results framework.</p> <p>In terms of gender-sensitive indicators, the programme document explains that a kind of gender baseline is planned and it is assumed that this will form the basis for the development of gender-sensitive indicators, which presently are few in the results framework.</p> <p>The MEL system has been updated and revised, which is assessed to reflect a relevant approach for how to prepare and carry out programme monitoring and evaluation that encourages reflection on the ToC-assumptions on which the programme is based, and on the risk factors and strategies for risk mitigation. A programme risk management framework - referred to but it has not been annexed - is described to consist of contextual and programmatic risk. A section in the programme document reflects on these. The MEL system is assessed to reflect on the approach to creating and sharing knowledge, and promoting mutual learning and innovation among the partners</p> <p>In conclusion, DPA is assessed to present a coherent results framework at programme level and to have a proven system to operate sub-results frameworks at thematic and/or country level for relevant parts of the proposed programme. Following up on the KN assessment, it is observed that some gender-sensitive indicators are included on the results framework. The updated MEL guidelines reflect a description of the M&E approach to be applied at programme level. <i>The score based on the assessment criteria is 4, which is given, when there is solid indication that supports the criteria.</i></p>	
<p>Criteria 9 A human rights-based approach (HRBA)</p>	<p>Score:</p>
<p>Assessment:</p> <p>DPA is assessed to have a track record and approach to mainstreaming HRBA principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, and transparency (PANT) in individual components, with partner organisations and within the applicant organisation.</p> <p>DPA has agreed a set of partnership principles, which include non-discrimination, religious and political impartiality, human rights protection, community participation and a zero-tolerance on corruption and fraud. However, it is noted that the overall development goal has changed from <i>increasing access to more and better WASH services for poor and marginalized people in a sustainable way in order to realize positive socio-economic impact and development</i> (in the concept note) to now: <i>to contribute to improvements in the quantity and quality of service delivery in the WASH sector in 5 countries by 2025</i>, hence <i>poor and marginalized people</i> no longer forms part of the goal-formulation. However, the target group description emphasizes that the proposed partnership engagement to a high degree contributes to strengthen civil society organising to promote the fulfilment of rights and equal access to resources and participation in order to bring about sustainable improvements for poor, marginalised and vulnerable target groups (the SDG principle of ‘leaving no-one behind’). In terms of supporting women and girls, DPA agrees that the strong correlation between gender and WASH is an important cross-cutting aspect of the programme. The programme document now reflects that water is a gendered issue, and that women play a key role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water, but gender norms, customs and practices prevent women from participating in, contributing to and benefiting from water resources, incl. management. Engagement of men and boys is key to challenging gender-based discrimination in the water realm and empowering women at the decision-making level is pivotal to water management. Addressing this issue is new to DPA and partners and a track record is yet to be established.</p> <p>In conclusion, DPA is assessed to present a proposed programme with interventions based on a HRBA and the principle of poverty orientation with a particular focus on poor, marginalised and vulnerable groups (the SDG principle of ‘leaving no-one behind’). In the programme document and the approach to working rights-based, gender equality has been strengthened by addressing the</p>	<p>3</p>

<p>issues of gender-based discrimination in WASH and empowerment of women, but the concrete approach to working with mainstreaming gender is yet to be unfolded. <i>The score based on the assessment criteria is 3, which is given, when there is indication that supports the criteria.</i></p>		
Criteria 10	Sustainability	Score:
<p>Assessment: DPA is assessed to reflect on the programme’s sustainability, which is described to include both the “struggle for social justice” and “concern for responsible climate and environmental conduct” as per the CISU sustainability model. The planned phase 2 of the programme will promote sustainability at 4 levels: institutional/organizational; policy; financial and climate/environmental, which is assessed as relevant in view of the overall programme framework, thereby indicating that local partners and target groups have strengthened capacity and do not end up in an inappropriate relationship of dependency. The programme document does not include exit-strategies for interventions, which are planned to be handed over/phased out during programme phase. In conclusion, DPA is assessed to present an analysis of the sustainability of key expected changes achieved during the programme period. The programme document includes reflections on responsible climate and environmental conduct in line with the Sustainability Model (presented in the Guidelines for the Civil Society Fund), but it is noted exit-strategies for programme interventions, which are planned to be handed over/phased out during programme phase, are not found. <i>The score based on the assessment criteria is 4, which is given, when there is solid indication that supports the criteria.</i></p>		4
Criteria 11	Financial resources and Cost Level	Score:
<p>Assessment: The total applied budget amounts to DKK 14.969.612 – with an average four-year annual distribution of DKK 3.742.403 – note: the budget reflects a small annual variance: 3.729.903; 3.729.896; 3.779.909; 3.729.904. Expected liquid funding, DKK 800.000, brings the total budget to DKK 15.769.612. The supplementary resources are primarily expected to come from the annual Denmark Collection. Except from this, the programme document does not reflect much on donor diversification, including the approach to mobilising and cooperating with other actors to expand access to resources and financing, thus boosting the effect and sustainability of all actions. DKK 13.820.381 covers PPA costs, covering the four outcomes and the three cost categories, with a specification of the costs primarily related to the six partners. A mid-term review is included. With regard to the three cost categories (A1, A2, A3), DKK 1.792.604 (12 %) covers direct activity costs (A1), DKK 10.472.867 (70%) of the applied budget covers implementation (A2) in Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, whereas DKK 754.910 (5%) has been allocated to programme support costs. Overall, the A1, A2, A3 cost categories seem to have been used correctly. However, it is noted that in the detailed budget, the column on sub-cost categories has been left empty. In the section of the detailed budget, which covers cost category A2 expenses under the 4 outcomes (lines 50-82 in the spreadsheet), only a total sum is indicated for each partner per outcome, and additional rows under each of these totals specifying the budget items are missing. It is noted that missing information on budget items can be found in the detailed partner budgets, but in several cases the columns for unit type etc. (column D-H) have not been used, making it difficult to assess on which basis the indicated expenses have been calculated. On this basis, the budget assessment is hampered, as the detailed budget is not clear and transparent. Specification of a budget item, by use of the columns in the format, is important to enable an assessment of the cost level of the programme. Danish pay roll costs amount in total to DKK 1.772.844, equivalent to 12% of the total applied budget. Overall, there is indication that the detailed budget will show a relationship between expected</p>		3

<p>results, intervention logic and size of target group, including cost effectiveness of Danish costs (spending on administration, travel, and salaries both in partner country and in Denmark). The budget includes 6% liquid-funding, which is in line with the guidelines. It does not contain co-financing.</p> <p>In conclusion, DPA is assessed to present a budget that does separate costs incurred at partner level and costs relating to the Danish applicant. However, in the absence of more elaborated information in the detailed budget on budget items and specification of sub-cost categories, # of units etc., the budget is assessed as not being sufficiently clear and transparent. In terms of own contribution, an annex reflects on the approach towards obtaining supplementary resources, in this case the annual Denmark Collection, but expanding access to resources and financing by mobilising and cooperating with other actors seems to be confined to the Denmark Collection. On the basis of the budget, incl. the new budget format, there are indications that DPA is capable of reviewing costs and outcomes during programme implementation in order to reallocate budgetary resources to enhance cost effectiveness.</p> <p><i>The score based on the assessment criteria is 3, which is given, when there is indication that supports the criteria.</i></p>		
Criteria 12	Popular engagement and development education	Score:
<p>Assessment: In terms of popular engagement, DPAs core activities are related to social work and first aid training/services, and members have traditionally been less interested in the organisation's international work. In regard to development education, DPA describes the planned programme related information work, by use of case studies related to SDG 6, which is aimed at creating a better understanding of the work carried out in the five countries among the local DPA branches in Denmark and among the public. Also fundraising as part of the annual Denmark Collection is mentioned. Overall, DPA is assessed to have some track record of exploring new ways of engaging members/volunteers and a larger and more diverse segment of the Danish public. This includes plans for strengthening the understanding of and interest in global development challenges e.g., in the context of the SDGs, and the role of civil society partners.</p> <p>In conclusion, there is indication that DPA engages with relevant groups and stakeholders in Denmark to strengthen understanding of and interest in selected global development challenges, the role of local partners and civil society in general.</p> <p><i>The score based on the assessment criteria is 3, which is given, when there is indication that supports the criteria.</i></p>		3

[udfyldes af CISU sekretariat]

Overall conclusion and budget (based on scoring and former budget level):			
Scoring aggregated and weighted	Dansk Folkehjælp	Average score for all applying programmes	Loss in % of Dansk Folkehjælp
	77,1	77,2	0%
Budget:	Applied amount/year:	Gain / loss due to competition:	Final budget amount/year
	3.750.000	5.000	3.745.000

Embassy screening (if any):

Comments from Embassies	Tanzania: Overall, the Embassy has not read the proposal thoroughly in full and has not made an assessment of the method, ToC, results framework etc. – only commented on the
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	context and relevance for Tanzania. The Embassy has not made a partner assessment of Danish People's Aid as organization, since the Embassy is not familiar with it.
Issue	Assessment
<i>1. Context analysis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improving access to WASH-services is relevant for Tanzania, both at home and in schools. Even more so now during the COVID-19 pandemic, since only very few Tanzanians have been vaccinated. COVID-19 efforts started very late in Tanzania compared to other East African countries. Further, improving access to WASH services will help improve gender equality in a country where women and girls do the majority of the work in the home and gives girls better opportunities to attend school during their periods. As regards to the shrinking space for civil society, the application is right in the assessment of WASH being less sensitive than other areas and therefore having less challenges. ✓ Not knowing Zambia in depth, the Embassy cannot speak for the context analysis.
<i>2. Alignment with local needs, priorities and strategies (both Government and others)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ As indicated above for the Tanzania part of the programme, it is very relevant and aligns well with national needs and priorities. As regards to national strategies on WASH, the Embassy does not have the necessary knowledge to assess the alignment with the mentioned national strategies and policies. ✓ Not knowing Zambia in depth, the Embassy cannot speak for the alignment, but would assume that access to WASH also is a priority in Zambia.
<i>3. Harmonization with other donors/development interventions</i>	Don't know
<i>4. Additionally of the proposed activities (both in general and specifically in relation to other activities of the applying organization)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The objective of the proposal is very relevant and the synergies amongst WASH, gender, health, school and climate change are appreciated.
<i>5. Choice of local partner</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ At the Embassy, we do not know the partner organisations.
<i>6. Other</i>	N/A
Response from applicant (if any)	

Comments from Embassies	
Response from applicant (if any)	

QUALITY ASSURANCE CHECKLIST

File number/F2 reference: 2019-1911

Programme/Project name: Dansk Folkehjælp - Civil Society Action for Improved WASH Services in East and Southern Africa

Programme/Project period: Jan. 2022 - Dec. 2025 (48 months)

Budget: 14.969.612

Presentation of quality assurance process:

Quality assurance has been implemented by Civil Society in Development, CISU, who are managing the pooled funds on behalf of the MFA and external consultants. Project documents have also been reviewed by the desk officer. The MFA has also provided input and comments for an earlier version of the concept note.

The design of the programme/project has been appraised by someone independent who has not been involved in the development of the programme/project.

Comments: The project design has been appraised by CISU and by an external assessment consultant. The partners are recommended to systematically monitor the TOC, including the underlying assumptions for change, and with focus on the partner component and the results of the Core Cost Grants.

The recommendations of the appraisal has been reflected upon in the final design of the programme/project.

Comments: Yes.

The programme/project complies with Danida policies and Aid Management Guidelines, including the fundamental principles of Doing Development Differently.

Comments: Yes.

The programme/project addresses relevant challenges and provides adequate responses.

Comments: The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to improvements in the quantity and quality of service delivery in the WASH sector in 5 countries by 2025. Where governance structures are comparable between the 4 stable countries of Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, and Zambia (new), the challenges are at a different level in the fragile context of Somalia. DPA is assessed to present an overall strategic orientation, which solidly contributes to strengthen civil society in the global South so that it has the independence, space, diversity, and capacity to influence and promote the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Focus is in particular on SDG5, SDG 6 and SDG 13, plus SDG 16 and 17, and in terms of applying the crosscutting priorities, the programme document now reflects the importance of addressing gender as water in general is a gendered issue.

Issues related to HRBA, LNOB, Gender, Youth, Climate Change, Green Growth and Environment have been addressed sufficiently in relation to content of the project/programme.

Comments: DPA is assessed to have a track record and approach to mainstreaming HRBA principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, and transparency (PANT) in individual components, with partner organisations and within the applicant organisation. DPA is assessed to present a proposed programme with interventions based on a HRBA and the principle of poverty orientation with a particular focus on poor, marginalised and vulnerable groups (the SDG principle of 'leaving no-one behind'). In the programme document and the approach to working rights-based, gender equality has been strengthened by addressing the issues of gender-based discrimination in WASH and empowerment of women, but the concrete approach to working with mainstreaming gender is yet to be unfolded.

Comments from the Danida Programme Committee have been addressed (if applicable).

Comments: N.A.

The programme/project outcome(s) are found to be sustainable and in line with the partner's development policies and strategies. Implementation modalities are well described and justified.

Comments: DPA is assessed to present an analysis of the sustainability of key expected changes achieved during the programme period. The programme document includes reflections on responsible climate and environmental conduct in line with the Sustainability Model (presented in the Guidelines for the Civil Society Fund), but it is noted exit-strategies for programme interventions, which are planned to be handed over/phased out during programme phase, are not found.

The theory of change, results framework, indicators and monitoring framework of the programme/project provide an adequate basis for monitoring results and outcome.

Comments: Yes.

The programme/project is found sound budget-wise.

Comments: Yes.

The programme/project is found realistic in its time-schedule.

Comments: Yes.

Other donors involved in the same programme/project have been consulted, and possible harmonised common procedures for funding and monitoring have been explored.

Comments: N.A.

Key programme/project stakeholders have been identified, the choice of partner has been justified and criteria for selection have been documented.

Comments: DPA is assessed to present partnership engagements, which are contributing to the development of a strong, independent, vocal, and diverse civil society in the global South through meaningful, equal, and mutually committing partnerships. Zambia is a new country in the planned phase 2, and DPA is assessed to

demonstrate knowledge regarding country context and civil society environment. In terms of fragile situations and Somalia, DPA has during phase 1 demonstrated capacity to work with partners in such environments.

☒ The implementing partner(s) is/are found to have the capacity to properly manage, implement and report on the funds for the programme/project and lines of management responsibility are clear.

Comments: DPA is assessed to demonstrate effective organisational capacity, including human resources, to enhance development effectiveness of the organisation by maintaining satisfactory professional competency and technical capacity, including in fragile contexts. DPA has a record of involving relevant groups and stakeholders in the Danish society and in order to broaden and sustain popular involvement and engagement with development cooperation, the work on popular engagement is being further developed.

☒ Implementing partner(s) has/have been informed about Denmark's zero-tolerance policies towards (i) Anti-corruption; (ii) Child labour; (iii) Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH); and, (iv) Anti-terrorism.

Comments: Yes.

☒ Risks involved have been considered and risk management integrated in the programme/project document.

Comments: Yes.

In conclusion, the programme/project can be recommended for approval: Yes

Date and signature of Desk Officer: 05.11.2021



Date and signature of Management: 05.11.2021