



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: Localization DSH-MO\_St. Woord en Daad (24-0000495)

Id	24-0000495
Date	20-03-2026
SAP application number	

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# Key data

## Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	Localization DSH-MO_St. Woord en Daad
Contract party	Stichting Woord En Daad Gorinchem (30012293)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	7500463
Start date	01-04-2024
End date	31-03-2029
Full name	Subsidy St Woord en Daad_ Localization subsidy framework DSH-MO 2023-2028
Summary	As one of the major refugees hosting countries in Africa, this programme envisions a Uganda where in-country partners/actors are empowered and strengthened to be able to better support refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities to peacefully co-exist and live a dignified life.

## Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	02-09-2023
Proposal's reference number	
Budget holder	MOA (8141MOA)
Limit access	No
Related activity	

## Accounting data

SAP application number	
Funds center	MOA Reception refugees in region grant (1704U02010004)

# Policy data

Cooperation modality	Other program-based aid
Technical assistance	Between 25% (inclusive) and 50% (exclusive) of the activity budget
CRS code	15190 Facilitation of migration and mobility
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	Yes
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Not targeted
Climate change: mitigation	Not targeted
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Not targeted
Skills development	Significant
Explain your choices	Skills development: An essential part of this programme is to strengthen and empower in-country partners/actors, including through skills development.

# Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location

Country

Location type

Specific location

Country

Uganda

Territory

need to be decided on during the inception phase

# Policy Appraisal

## Policy relevance

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

As outlined in the policy document “*Do what we do best*”, the Netherlands is working to ensure the safe and humane reception of displaced persons and refugees in their regions of origin. The government promotes self-reliance of refugees and host communities by funding projects in various fields, including protection (including social protection such as child protection or mental health care projects), education and training, employment and infrastructure (clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, waste management, housing and digital information facilities and systems) in the Horn of Africa, the MENA region, Pakistan and Türkiye.

*Prospects for refugees and host communities and migration cooperation* are policy areas that are constantly changing. Providing lasting, sustainable solutions for people vulnerable to migration and displacement therefore requires concerted efforts at different levels. Currently, the lion’s share of the development cooperation budget for prospects for refugees and host communities and migration cooperation is spent through international and multilateral organisations. Although these organisations have the advantage of operating on a large scale, they are generally further removed from local contexts and knowledge than people from the communities themselves, such as migrants, refugees and host communities.

Local organisations led and/or formed by people who are directly affected by the negative consequences of migration and displacement are usually more closely attuned to the needs of this target group. Nonetheless, several studies have shown that local actors are rarely in the lead when it comes to charting the course of response and decision-making on the requirements for lasting solutions. As a result, the voices of those most affected are not heard sufficiently.

Multilateral organisations occasionally consult and fund local actors through collaborative structures, but equitable partnerships are often lacking. In addition, local organisations face structural barriers in accessing funds to provide direct services to this target group, diminishing the effectiveness of support to those most affected by migration and displacement.

For the above reasons, the Minister through the Migrant and Displacement Grant Policy Framework 2023-2028 wishes to simultaneously help ***break this pattern and reinforce the ownership and independence of local actors and support activities in the field of migration cooperation and prospects for refugees and host communities. This approach will help achieve impact on the objectives for migration cooperation and prospects for refugees and host communities.***

The Netherlands believes that in-country partners and organisations led by refugees and migrants can play a major role in this regard, serving as an important lynchpin between migrant and refugee communities on the one hand, and local communities, (inter)national authorities, and (inter)national aid actors on the other. Not only can they enable the voices of refugees and migrants being heard, they can also provide high-quality context analysis owing to their direct involvement and field knowledge and in some cases can act more quickly, flexibly and effectively. These actors often have a distinct voice from and/or more critical voice than other organisations, such as multilateral organisations.

The Netherlands has repeatedly affirmed the importance of localisation as a process of recognition, respect and reinforcing independent leadership and decision-making by local actors in development-oriented actions. As part of the Grand Bargain<sup>5</sup>, the Netherlands committed to the goal of disbursing 25% of humanitarian funding to local and national parties in the most direct way possible. FTDC’s 2022 policy document “*Do what we do best*” highlights localisation as a method for maximising development impact. The Netherlands also endorsed the donor statement on supporting Locally Led Development in 2022<sup>6</sup>. This grant policy framework builds on the commitment to advance localisation and introduces an innovative approach to contribute to the goals for migration cooperation and prospects for refugees and host communities.

The proposed programme is aimed at the '*prospects for refugees and host communities*' policy area and addresses the following objectives, through *in-country actors* and the *3 intervention strategies* of the Migrant and Displacement Grant Policy Framework 2023-2028:

- *Access to education and training for displaced persons and host communities*

Sustainably improving the living conditions of refugee communities, vulnerable members of host communities and internally displaced persons<sup>8</sup> in host countries, by providing them with direct access to education and training (regular education, after-school activities, skills training, vocational training and tertiary education), to develop skills that will enhance their opportunities on the labour market.

- *Promoting economic development and job opportunities*

Sustainably improving the living conditions of refugee communities, vulnerable host communities and internally displaced persons in host countries by providing them with direct access employment and/or support to engage in income-generating activities.

## **Rationale**

### **What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity**

For two decades, forced displacement has affected over 110 million people. Of the global population, an 21% increase from 2021. About two-thirds of refugees and asylum-seekers originating from countries with food crises, and a quarter are hosted in Least Developed Countries. Despite pivotal commitments like the World Humanitarian Summit and the Grand Bargain in 2016 that committed to directing 25% of humanitarian assistance to local and national actors, direct allocation of public International Humanitarian Assistance to local and national actors was only 1.2% in 2022 (Global Humanitarian Assistance, 2023). As also research shows (Journal of Humanitarian Action, July 2023), despite the call for localized and participatory approaches, the sector predominantly employs top-down approaches, often side-lining local and national actors who could offer more nuanced and effective solutions. As such, the sector faces significant challenges in meeting increasing demands from prolonged conflicts and climate-related disasters.

In order to avoid implementing successful projects as islands of success Woord en Daad (WD) advocates for a systemic approach. To be in a position to bring systemic change effectively, WD strives to become part of (or creates) broad partnerships with organisations with an influence on the system. Working with suitable local actors is crucial, because system change requires legitimacy, sustainability and scaling potential. This translates to partners (public, civic, private) with recognised mandates, proven influence, and access to resources in the system – be it money, knowledge, capacity, contacts, value base. Local organisations, despite facing challenges, are in a strategic position to initiate and lead systemic change. Southern organizations are envisioned not as secondary players, but as primary change agents with a crucial role in thought-leadership and driving systemic change.

### **Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?**

*Capacity strengthening of in-country partners:* In-country partners play a frontline role due to their unique insights into local dynamics and culture, but their potential is often stifled due to limitation in capacity, resources and skills. Moreover, the sector lives on short term 'projects' that at best create their islands of success, while local partners need to be facilitated and given space to work from a long-term agenda on embedded changes and a sustainable service offer in the local context. In-country partners need long-term mentoring beyond technical competencies, focusing on effective governance, management, and data quality, as well as facilitating leadership for local institutional resilience (networking for broad partnerships, sector coordination, mobilising system resources, policy-influencing through grassroots movements).

*Direct funding for in-country partners:* This extends beyond resource allocation; it's about trust and empowerment. Donor procedures and rules often favour international organisations (INGOs), limiting local youth and women's collectives, trade unions, religious organisations, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and local NGOs access to funding. At the same time, a rooted sector vision for systemic change is complemented by local system resources. In partnership WD aims to align and complement existing system resources, including local fundraising to balance roles and risks, and create southern voice.

*Meaningful participation of refugees or migrants in policy influencing:* Globally, refugees often lack a voice in policy due to legal status, language barriers, discrimination, and inadequate representation platforms. These exclusions can result in policies and interventions that do not align with the actual needs and realities of the communities. Collaboration and inclusive decision-making involving refugees or migrants are crucial for developing systemic solutions. Although coordination mechanisms are evolving to position local and national actors as leaders, additional efforts are required to better represent target groups or facilitate grassroots voices directly at the tables where strategy is developed, and decisions are made. Striking a balance between donor strategies, proposals from INGOs, and the perspectives and priorities of local actors is imperative for adopting a comprehensive and impactful approach.

### **Conclusion**

Over the past 50 years, WD has led sustainable change through locally-led initiatives (including system change strategies in the last years). Those in charge of systems are often unresponsive to the people they are meant to serve. Systemic change necessitates a deep analysis of power dynamics, agenda-setting, and decision-making, informed by careful listening to local partners whose insights should shape analysis, programme design, strategy and methods. By advocating for systemic changes, it is aimed for to reinforce the progressive refugee model in Uganda. The model is under pressure due to an unbalanced approach towards hosting communities. The proposed programme is aligned with WD's 2021-2025 strategic plan 'Reach far, Be near' which outlines key policy themes that underscore its commitment to reaching the most vulnerable, building climate resilience for the poor, promoting

system change offering both emergency relief and resilience-building initiatives in migration and refugee contexts.

## Contextual analysis

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

In the proposal a distinction is made between the following actors:

- Target group: refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities.

- In-country partners: actors in the field of prospects for refugees and host communities who are enabled by this programme to take on a larger and independent role in pursuing development objectives aimed at prospects for refugees and host communities.

- Support partner: Woord en Daad (applicant) who will reinforce and empower in-country partners in carrying out their independent activities in prospects for refugees and host communities.

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

Woord en Daad (=support partner) submitted the proposal/application through the tender process of the Migrant and Displacement Grant Policy Framework 2023-2028. The proposal describes how in-country partners will be selected, who will carry out prospects for refugees and host communities objectives independently of the support partner.

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

The target country of the proposed programme is Uganda. However, Woord en Daad's selection of in-country partners including specific target areas will take place in the inception phase and follow a transparent and rigorous selection process, ensuring alignment with programme objectives and maximizing the potential for impact.

However, in the proposal a broader contextual analysis was given for Uganda:

Uganda's internationally recognized progressive refugee policies are anchored in the Self-Reliance Strategy (SRS, 1999) grants refugees the rights to work and freedom of movement. The 2006 Refugee Act solidified these rights, while the 2016 Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework prioritises resilience and self-reliance for both refugees and host communities. Aligned with UNHCR's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, ReHoPE aims to integrate refugees into national development plans through commitments from Uganda's government, the United Nations, the World Bank, and other partners.

Uganda plays a pivotal role as the world's third-largest refugee-hosting nation, providing shelter for around 1,5M refugees. Over 90% of individuals face heightened economic vulnerability (UNHCR, 2023), leading to a critical service delivery issues, with refugee settlements rated at IPC 2-stress levels (IPC 2023). Discontent among host community representatives arises from the perceived disparity in resource allocation, favouring refugees with a 30-70 ratio for social services.

Networks:

Humanitarian Platform for Local and National Organizations

West Nile Humanitarian Forum and Western Uganda Humanitarian Platform

Refugee Engagement Forum, with thematic workgroups for education (Education Sector

Consultative Committee), livelihoods and food security

Karamoja Local and National Humanitarian Actors alliance (KALNHA)

Networks challenges:

- Irregular attendance during departmental-level meetings and problematic financing for Sector Working Groups persist.  
- The absence of budgetary tools and tracking mechanisms hampers the ability to monitor development partners' investments

- Weak systems, limited knowledge of standards, and insufficient demand-driven training hinder capacity strengthening among local and national actors.

While localisation gains momentum in Uganda, propelled by civil society's determination to establish a more locally led response model, significant challenges persist. These encompass:

1. Capacity Strengthening: Local and national actors grapple with issues related to compliance, policies, procedures, and limited grasp of standards and practices, coupled with weak systems and low absorption capacity for funds. Some of the capacity building international actors provide is not demand-driven or needed.

2. Direct Funding to Local and National Actors remains constrained. Donors often allocate funding disproportionately to INGOs and UN agencies, hindering the ability of local and national actors to provide essential services such as

healthcare, education and employment to affected populations. According to a 2019 report on funding flows to Uganda for humanitarian assistance, local actors even receive less funding (-9%), while international actors received +125%. Notably, direct funding to local actors represented only 1 percent of total funding during the review period.

3. *Refugee Engagement in Decision Making*: Endeavours to carve out space for national and local actors are underway, exemplified by initiatives like the Refugee Engagement Forum (REF). Local actors increasingly voice their concerns and advocate for action, yet achieving meaningful engagement remains a work in progress.

### Added value

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

As also explained in the sections above, the added value of this programme is that the local voices of those who suffer most from the negative consequences of displacement are heard and involved in direction setting (of programmes) and policy making.

Currently, the lion's share of the development cooperation budget for prospects for refugees and host communities is spent through international and multilateral organisations. Although these organisations have the advantage of operating on a large scale, they are generally further removed from local contexts and knowledge than people from the communities themselves, such as migrants, refugees and host communities.

Local organisations led and/or formed by people who are directly affected by the negative consequences of migration and displacement are usually more closely attuned to the needs of this target group. Nonetheless, several studies have shown that local actors are rarely in the lead when it comes to charting the course of response and decision-making on the requirements for lasting solutions. As a result, the voices of those most affected are not heard sufficiently.

Multilateral organisations occasionally consult and fund local actors through collaborative structures, but equitable partnerships are often lacking. In addition, local organisations face structural barriers in accessing funds to provide direct services to this target group, diminishing the effectiveness of support to those most affected by migration and displacement.

This programme will ensure that in-country partners serve as the lynchpin between refugee communities, local communities, private sector, (inter)national authorities, and (inter)national aid actors. In addition, by harnessing in-country partners distinct perspectives and agency, the international community can better address refugee protection gaps and more sustainably address the issues that arise from forced displacement.

### Lessons learned

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

Given the complexity and the multi-dimensional nature of the problem that Woord en Daad is trying to address, only through a combination of approaches and a commitment to cooperation with other actors that ranges from the very local level to the higher level can give a chance of success in the proposed intervention. Single actor and factor approach has been found very disappointing.

The evidence and learning derived from the 3 years of the Bee a Champion project (BAC2, see track record, annex 5A, part 3 of the application), suggests that the project's efforts of strength, voice and space are materialising into positive change for local leadership in Uganda. The BAC2 project integrated the strategy of direct funding with an environmental sustainability focus. It demonstrated the importance of strengthening the capacity of local in-country partners and providing them with direct access to long-term funding and support for policy lobbying efforts. The success of these projects has underscored the significant role local capacity plays in fostering cultural sensitivity, prompt response mechanisms, real-time insights, guidance, and monitoring of implementation partners, along with effective assessment of results and budgets. This approach is rooted in the principles of localisation and community-led development, which have been widely recognized within Woord en Daad as crucial for effective and sustainable development interventions. Local organisations possess a more nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by refugees, IDPs and people from hosting communities and are better equipped to respond to their needs in a culturally sensitive and context-specific manner.

Referring to Woord en Daad's collaborations in West Africa under the Policy Framework Strengthening Civil Society, Minister Schreinemacher highlights it as an exemplary approach of how citizens, with Dutch government backing, actively shape policy formation in partner countries. Such support ensures citizens not only influence local decisions, but also make their voices heard in Northern policy spheres like The Hague and Brussels.

Mentorship, training, and peer-to-peer learning have been shown to be effective in enhancing the skills and knowledge of local partners. Importantly, replicating promising practices from these experiences, practices that have demonstrated grassroots presence and relevance for large scale and long-term outcomes, deserves critical scrutiny and continued adoption where suitable. Priority should be given to strengthening capacity in areas such as project management, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and fundraising. These areas have been identified as most critical based on exit reviews conducted within Woord en Daad, which indicate that most risks upon project completion revolve around internal/external control and archiving, related to financial management, and data quality, reporting, data analysis, and satisfaction research, which pertain to monitoring and evaluation. Mentorship, training, and peer-to-peer learning have been shown to be effective in enhancing the skills and knowledge of local partners. Furthermore, fundraising has also emerged as an area where capacity strengthening is often needed. Therefore, replication of past promising practices in these domains, especially those with a grassroots presence and relevance for large scale and long-term outcomes, requires critical scrutiny for future implementations.

In the Power of Voices programme (Benkadi in Burkina Faso, Mali, Ivory Coast and Benin) in pe-riod 2021-2025 we tried to shape Southern leadership as much as possible. To ensure compliance to the ministry, a comprehensive due diligence assessment was then conducted, first at the begin-ning of the program to check to what extent partner capacities were aligned to meeting the MoFA requirements. The assessment zoomed in on Governance & Internal Control, Financial Stability, Ability to Deliver, and Downstream Delivery. These due diligence assessments were followed by action plans that included the development of a number of internal management documents and protocols. After a year and a half, a follow-up was given to this assessment to check if partners were now meeting the requirements. The assessments helped both to create compliance frameworks and also to formulate and implement development needs on capacity strengthening. For this program, it is proposed to combine due diligence assessments (which were conducted remotely because of COVID-19) with in-country partner visits (to better capture relevance and context) and to call these Organisational Capacity Assessments.

Evaluations of past projects and way of working, from the portfolio and ongoing work of Woord en Daad in Uganda, have underscored the critical importance of direct funding for local or-ganizations. Partners in Uganda have expressed significant appreciation for this approach, noting that direct funding has been instrumental in professionally developing their organizations and helping them to further contribute to their respective visions. By providing funding directly to local partners, the decision-making power is shifted towards local actors. This empowers them to lead and implement interventions that are better aligned with the local context. It increases the effectiveness, ownership, leadership, and sustainability of interventions, contributing to long-term community-led development. Such an approach strengthens the institutional capacity and resilience of in-country partners.

In the proposed intervention, these proven practices will be applied by focusing on capacity strengthening for local in-country partners through customized training, mentorship, and network-ing opportunities. In addition to building capacity, direct funding access will be granted to local partners, enabling them to spearhead locally relevant initiatives and expand their operations. Moreover, policy advocacy and the fostering of an enabling environment will help to construct and nurture long-term, large-scale interventions. In country partners will be supported in developing agendas for policy advocacy, influencing government actions for new or enhanced policy implementation.

For example, ongoing initiatives in Ethiopia, particularly surrounding Water Pricing and Youth Employment, serve as models. In the case of Water Pricing, WD has collaborated with Dutch Water Authorities to engage in policy dialogue with key stakeholders in the Awash basin. The focus has been on improved water management, particularly benefiting smallholders and marginalized communities. A sector agreement was signed with Ethiopian decisionmakers from multiple institutions, and WD has been facilitating its implementation as a support partner.

By taking a system change approach, connecting civil and private initiative to key government actors, Woord en Daad realised effective policy changes that have positively impacted local communities.

The proposed combination of empowering modalities for local partners will not only address imme-diate needs but also contribute to building resilient communities in Uganda better prepared for future crises.

## **Durability**

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

The approach to the interventions under this programme is designed to contribute to the long-term, sustainable strengthening of our in-country partners in Uganda. WD is committed to employing strategies that ensure institutional sustainability and continuity of activities, including:

1. Facilitation of Local Ownership: Woord en Daad believes in the principle of local ownership: by supporting partners who actively work with internally displaced persons (IDPs) refugees and people from hosting communities, you encourage a locally-driven approach. Woord en Daad will empower local organisations and communities to take the lead in implementing and managing projects. This southern leadership approach ensures that in-country partners are well-prepared to continue similar initiatives independently in the future. Through initiatives such as treesxbees on creating and improving self-employment for youth in Uganda, sustained models like the Apiculture business fund that keeps creating descent (self-employment) for youth were established with World of Bees (WOB) a local partner in the lead.

2. Reinforcing Equality and Risk Sharing: Beyond the initial selection, maintaining a healthy relationship between support partner and in-country partners necessitates ongoing attention to power dynamics, decision-making, and risk. To this end, Woord en Daad will initiate regular check-ins and evaluations, ensuring that shared decision-making remains at the forefront and that risks are continuously identified and addressed. This reinforces trust and ensures that the cooperation remains balanced and sustainable. This approach speaks to the long-term sustainability of the in-country partners' efforts, as they feel a deeper sense of ownership, empowerment, and trust in the process.

3. Knowledge Sharing, Networking, and Collaboration: WD champions active collaboration and knowledge sharing among in-country partners through established platforms like the national multi-stakeholder forum. By facilitating their meaningful participation in these local, regional, and international networks, Woord en Daad enables them to forge critical partnerships and gain access to diverse resources. This approach i) enriches their experience, ii) enhances their capacity to address complex challenges like human trafficking and iii) offers opportunities for our in-country partners to position and profile themselves – extending their potential resource base.

4. Capacity Strengthening: as support partner Woord en Daad seeks to contribute to effective and embedded change agents, pursuing their own mission. WD aims to enhance in-country partners' capabilities through targeted training, technical assistance, and skills development. The capacity-building interventions are designed to be relevant and context-specific. By enhancing in-country partners' skills and knowledge, you equip them to manage current and future projects effectively, thus ensuring sustainability.

5. Institutional Strengthening: a project that needs another project for continuation of services is in the end of the day not sustainable from a systems perspective. From a vision on systemic change, Woord en Daad aims together with in-country partners to build broad partnerships with a various range of actors (with the required mandate, legitimacy, resources), well embedded in the local context. Ultimately Woord en Daad aims for a locally-rooted and -resourced service offer towards complex questions of displacement and hosting. WD will support in-country partners in keeping a sector overview, positioning well, learning to be adaptive aligning with promising trends, creating consolidated voice to provide thought leadership. As part of this there will be ample attention for i) advocacy skills to contribute creating supportive policies and legal frameworks in Uganda, thus enabling an environment that supports sustainable solutions to migration and displacement challenges; and ii) diversification of funding sources, and notably in-country resources.

Through these strategies, rooted in Woord en Daad's large networks in Uganda, Woord en Daad aims to contribute significantly to the institutional sustainability and continuity of in-country partners' activities, supporting them in their vital work beyond the duration of this grant.

## Gender

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

The proposal does not include a gender analysis at this stage. Organisations (support partners) are asked to execute a gender analysis during the inception phase together with the selected in-country partners.

## Climate change

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

The proposal does not include a climate change analysis.

## Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

see added value section and context analysis section

## Digitalisation

- N.a.

**Additional remarks (if applicable)**

*The abovementioned information is based on the submitted project proposal. During the inception phase the activity will be further finalised based on the input from the in-country partners that will be selected and on the country allocation for this activity.*

*After a grant is awarded, the grant recipients will go through an inception phase of no more than six months in order to tailor the general and high-level plans submitted with the grant application to country-specific scenarios. Grant recipients shall develop this further detail in close cooperation and co-creation with the intended in-country partners.*

# Results

## Migration

### Support for Regional Refugee Responses

#### **1 Improved access to rights for forcibly displaced people (FDPs).**

*Forcibly displaced people have improved access to civil, political, economic and social rights that they hold.*

SDG target(s): 16 (1,2,3)

##### **Indicators**

OidR programming contributed to the improvement of policy frameworks for hosting refugees and other FDPs across programming countries through adoption of new or revised laws and policies aligned with international legal frameworks (ILF)  
Measurements:

OidR programming contributed to better implementation of the existing ILF-aligned laws and policies for refugee hosting across programming countries.

Measurements:

#### **1a Refugees and asylum seekers have better access to legal documentation in hosting countries**

##### **Indicators**

Number of refugees and asylum seekers benefitting from national civil status, identity or legal status documentation

Measurements:

#### **1b FDPs have better access to right to work and entrepreneurship, as well as better access to rights at work.**

##### **Indicators**

Number of FDPs who have been issued work permits and/or business registrations (or other relevant operating licenses)

Measurements:

- Individual result: 0

Comment:

Number of institutions with improved capacities to promote and engage on rights at work with FDPs and HCs

Measurements:

- Individual result: 0

Comment:

#### **2a FDPs and HCMs have improved access to education, skills and opportunities.**

##### **Indicators**

Number of new FDPs/HCMs enrolled in pre-primary/primary/secondary education (formal and non-formal).

Measurements:

Number of FDPs/HCMs who completed their primary or secondary education program (formal and non-formal)

Measurements:

Number of FDPs/HCs who enrolled in professional, technical or vocational education and/or formal/non-formal skills or upskilling training programmes

Measurements:

- Individual result: 0

Comment:

## **2b FDPs and HCMs have improved access to social protection**

### **Indicators**

Number of FDPs and HCs benefitting from national specialized protective services, case management services and mental health and psychosocial support

Measurements:

Number of FDP and HC members supported through PROSPECTS who are receiving partner-led social protection benefits (including cash transfers).

Measurements:

## **2c. FDPs and HCMs have improved access to critical infrastructure**

### **Indicators**

Number of FDPs/HC members who gained access to basic drinking water

Measurements:

Number of people who gained access to basic sanitation

Measurements:

Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance

Measurements:

Number of FDPs/HCs with improved access to digital connectivity services

Measurements:

## **3a FDPs and HCMs have improved access to socio-economic opportunities.**

### **Indicators**

Number of new employment and/or self-employment (business) opportunities supported by OidR programming

Measurements:

- Individual result: 0

Comment:

Number of workdays created for FDPs/HCs through labor-intensive investments

Measurements:

- Individual result: 0

Comment:

Number of FDPs/HCMs have income to other income-generating activities

Measurements:

- Individual result: 0

Comment:

Number of FDPs/HCs accessing financial services (bank account, loan or another financial product) to support their business/coop with OidR support

Measurements:

- Individual result: 0

Comment:

Value of financing invested and leveraged (US\$) in target areas

Measurements:

- Individual result: 0.00

Comment:

# Monitoring and evaluation

## Monitoring & Evaluation

### Baseline (part of inception phase):

- Focus on intervention strategies capacity strengthening/direct funding/meaningful participation: Qualitative description of baseline situation vis a vis intervention strategies including envisioned targeted results both qualitative and quantitative based on success criteria and indicators. Connection to DSH/MO results framework and learning agenda

### Monitoring:

Annually:

- annual plan:

\*Reflection on indicators and success criteria. Explaining how lessons learned from previous year will be applied in implementation. Changes in approach.

\* Annual plan 2025 will specify thematic outcomes and outputs including success criteria and indicators used by in country partners.

- annual report: results reporting on success criteria and indicators

- IATI reporting on agreed upon indicators and uploading of narrative report

- Final report: covering the entire programme period end (cumulative) results achieved both thematically and on intervention strategies, lessons learned on intervention strategies, lessons learned on programme implementation, reflection on learning questions.

### Evaluation:

- *External partner evaluation*: Focus on outcome level and learning questions. Include DSH/MO learning questions for reflection. Evaluations are planned first part of year 4 so results can be used to inform overall evaluation of policy framework. ToR to be approved by MFA.

- MFA will commission an *external overall evaluation* on the subsidy policy framework. Partner external evaluation will be one of the sources for this evaluation. Partners are expected to cooperate with evaluators in providing additional data, participation in for instance reflection and/or sense making meetings, FGDs and interviews if applicable, and connecting evaluators to in country partners.

### Learning

After inception phase learning questions will be developed at partner/country level in line with MFA results framework and learning agenda.

# Finance

## Budget breakdown

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

*Requested budget based on submitted proposal – in EUR (incl. liquidity forecast first 12 months)*

Country	Year 1*	Year 2-5	Sub-total	ICR**	Total
Uganda	1.771.498	6.784.678	8.556.177	855.618	9.411.795
Subtotal	1.771.498	6.784.678	8.556.177	855.618	9.411.795
ICR**	177.150	678.468	855.618		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.948.648</b>	<b>7.463.146</b>	<b>9.411.794</b>		

## *Budget in grant decision- in EUR*

Instead of the requested budget of **EUR 9.411.794** a total budget of **EUR 7.500.463** will be allocated to Woord en Daad. This was decided based on the tender process that took place from Sept 2023 to Feb 2024, during which the applications were assessed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Based on this assessment, Woord en Daad achieved a score of 73,0% points and was selected for subsidy. However, because the application submitted by Woord en Daad scored lower in the quality assessment ranking, less budget than proposed will be allocated to Woord en Daad.

- Is the budget arithmetically correct?**

Yes, correct. However, an updated and more detailed budget will be provided during the inception phase.

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

The budget included in the proposal does not include specific amounts or rates yet. This will be part of the detailed budget that will be provided during the inception phase.

- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.**

Two budget overviews were provided with the application:

- o One overview provides insight per country, and divides the amounts between the first year and all the subsequent years (see table above).
- o The other overview provides insight in the amounts per intervention strategy.

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

The Indirect Cost Recovery (ICR) is 9% of the total costs, which is in line with the maximum allowed percentage according to the Grant Policy Framework. However, a revised budget should be submitted during the inception phase based on the grant decision amount of EUR 7.500.463.

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

Yes, during the inception phase, Woord en Daad will be required to submit a more detailed budget in Excel according to a standard format, which provides insight in the budget per year, per approved country, and per intervention strategy.

## Earmarking

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

Yes, the Dutch contribution is earmarked for the project proposed under the Grant Policy Framework.

### Prepayments

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

Yes, prepayments with 12-monthly advance payments.

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

90% prepayments.

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

Narrative and financial reports, and an annual audit report at activity level incl. a report of findings.

### Available resources

	Foreign currency	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution	-	0
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	-	0
Dutch contribution	-	7.500.463
<b>Total available resources</b>	-	7.500.463
<b>Budget needed</b>	-	7.500.463
<b>Still to be financed</b>	-	0
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)	-	0
<b>Uncovered balance</b>	-	0

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?**  
no.
  - If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?**  
N.a.

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

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

No.

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

No.

### Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.**  
Yes, there's a one size fits all solution for all support partners in the Migration and Displacement Grant Policy Framework 2023-2028. In this way, all partners face the same conditions regarding the audit opinion.

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

Yes, audit opinion at activity level annually and a report of findings. After the inception phase a customized audit protocol will be developed by the MFA.