Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: Inclusive Rural Sanitation Initiat. (24-0000836)

Id	24-0000836
Date	18-05-2026
SAP application number	

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	Inclusive Rural Sanitation Initiat.
Contract party	Benaa Foundation For Sustainable Development (30204599)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	3081880
Start date	01-12-2025
End date	30-11-2028
Full name	Inclusive Rural Sanitation Initiative (IRSI): Enabling Rural Resilience and Stability through Sustainable Water Resource Management
Summary	The Inclusive Rural Sanitation Initiative (IRSI) seeks to resolve the challenge of access to and sustainability of sanitation services in rural areas through smart, decentralized, small-scale treatment solutions. Although considered optimal for rural contexts, such solutions have faced institutional, financial, and operational challenges in many contexts, including Egypt. IRSI follows an inclusive approach to address these challenges. It mobilizes local communities and stakeholders to participatory design, plan, finance, implement, manage, and operate tailor-made sanitation solutions. IRSI approach is community-led and grounded in the empowerment theory that attributes change to strengthening individuals and institutional capacities and fostering partnerships. Through these efforts, IRSI aims to improve basic services for rural communities which can be a major factor for out-migration, as well as contribute to broader climate change mitigation goals.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	16-11-2025
Proposal’s reference number	MINBUZA-2025.2679409
Budget holder	Ambassade Caïro (8251KAI)
Limit access	No
Related activity	

Accounting data

SAP application number	
Funds center	KAI EG DRW & sanitation contribution (1702U02020013)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Project support
Technical assistance	Between 10% (inclusive.) and 25% (exclusive) of the activity budget
CRS code	14030 Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Team Europe Initiative	No
Policy Markers	
__Trade & The Economy	Not targeted
_Security & Stability	Significant
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Climate change: mitigation	Significant
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Migration	Significant
Drinking water and sanitation	Principal
Environmental protection	Principal
Physical infrastructure	Principal
Explain your choices	The project aims to develop safe, reliable, and sustainable sanitation solutions for 4 rural villages (ezbas) while addressing climate change challenges facing the community. The solutions will follow participatory design, planning, implementation, and operation ensuring gender inclusion in all stages of the project. The project aims to increase climate resilience of the communities and mitigation of climate change impacts through powering the solutions and monitoring systems with solar energy to resolve the issues of recurrent power outages and inconsistent monitoring. The wastewater (WW) treatment units mitigate the climate change impacts on water stress in Egypt by reducing the amount of WW discharged to the environment and increasing the resilience of rural communities to climate-induced water stress by the safe reintroduction of treated WW as an alternative source for irrigation water. This aims to contribute to more rural stability and less out-migration on the long-term.

Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Egypt
Location type	Village
Specific location	Shibin El Qanater

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

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

'Inclusive Rural Sanitation Initiative' (IRSI) project directly supports SDG contribution commitments of the Netherlands, namely to ensure sustainable access to safe water for 30 million people, and improved sanitation for 50 million people. The project aims to connect four vulnerable rural 'Ezbas' of more than 8000 beneficiaries to safe and sustainable sanitation services. Safe and sustainable sanitation will be provided through participatory design, planning, implementation, and operation tailored to the local needs. It will be co-developed with the community and other relevant stakeholders, such as the local water company and municipal councils to ensure operational and financial sustainability and inclusion of different segments of society, especially women and children.

In addition to SDG 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation, the project directly links to SDG 3: Good Health and well-being and SDG 11: sustainable communities and cities.

IRSI addresses our embassy's MACS strategic water goals, namely to improve water security and contribute to a reduction of water stress in Egypt. It also aligns with our MACS strategic results to improve access to water sanitation services and increase water availability for agriculture. By offering sustainable and safe wastewater treatment and re-use solutions, fresh water sources are protected against pollution - from otherwise disposed wastewater - and are used more efficiently. This helps the rural communities become more resilient towards the increasing water scarcity and decreasing water quality problem, threatening their health and livelihoods. Having the previously mentioned objectives, IRSI significantly mainstreams climate adaptation, as well as climate mitigation through powering the provided sanitation solutions with solar energy.

In addition, IRSI directly addresses MFA's new policy interests: migration and stability. By providing sustainable sanitation solutions the project enhances community stability and contributes to decreasing out-migration from rural areas. Moreover, the project explores early indicators of the link between improved sanitation and migration trends and aims to establish a baseline for long-term monitoring, which can be useful for MFA's policy making.

Finally, the project builds on the previously funded study "Sustainable sanitation services for small communities in Egypt" conducted by IHE Delft. It will test and apply the recommended technology, which is a good example for connecting and building synergies between the embassy's different activities. The project aims to assess the potential for scaling up the implemented sanitation solutions in the future.

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity
- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?

  For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

In Egypt, 50 million people live in over 30,000 small rural communities called Ezbas. These communities have less than 5000 inhabitants each, rendering centralized wastewater treatment solutions unviable. Coupled with the escalating water scarcity in the country, the lack of sanitation makes these communities more vulnerable, threatening their health and livelihoods, and limiting freshwater resources.

The Government of Egypt has started implementing a plan to cover sanitation services in under-served governorates through 'Hayah Karima' project (among others), but it is unable to cover small, remotely located 'Ezbas' due to their limited funds and the lacking economic viability of connecting such remote 'Ezbas' to central water treatment plants and networks. IRSI project aims to start filling this gap by focusing on remote, underserved 'Ezbas'.

The project's objective is to develop a decentralized wastewater treatment solution that can be tailored to the needs of the community, and offer low-cost, easy-to-implement interventions tackling several issues, including eliminating the threats of wastewater and reintroducing effluent as a resource, increasing the resilience of the community, and addressing water scarcity issues.

Theory of Change

The project aims to achieve 5 main outcomes, as follows:

Outcome 1: Improved access to safe and sustainable small-scale sanitation for 8000 people

This will be achieved by implementing a smart small-scale sanitation solution for four Ezbas in Egypt: The solution provides direct access to safe and sustainable sanitation for the four rural communities as well as indirect benefit for downstream communities, farmers, farm workers, and consumers of crops from reduced contamination of soil, crops, and water resources. The solutions. The solution will be developed by the participatory design, planning, implementation, and operation recommended in the "Sustainable sanitation services for small communities in Egypt" study conducted by IHE Delft and indicating the institutional and policy implications for widescale adoption of each solution.

Outcome 2: Increased climate resilience and mitigation of the solution's carbon footprint and climate change impacts on water stress in Egypt

This will be achieved by installing PV systems to power the sanitation solution and the remote monitoring system to reduce the carbon emissions of the solution. Pollution abatement will be achieved the reduced amounts of WW discharged to the environment, and reduced water stress will be attained by the safe reintroduction of treated WW as an alternative source for irrigation water.

Outcome 3: Local activated stakeholders and empowered rural communities by building the capacity and/or awareness of 5000 people

This will be achieved by conducting stakeholder engagement workshops for raising awareness and co-developing the solution, building the capacities of stakeholders concerned in decentralized small-scale solutions, conducting online and offline awareness campaigns and forming one operational committee with local stakeholders to monitor the developed solutions.

Outcome 4: Assessment of localization and scalability of the sanitation solution in rural areas

This outcome addresses the missing gaps required to apply and scale the recommended solution by collecting comprehensive, gender-sensitive socioeconomic data on the local context and then analyzing this data to indicate the different possible scenarios for implementation and operation. This will be achieved by developing a socio-ecological assessment and small-scale sanitation manual for Egyptian rural communities; a financial model that determines the solution's financial plan, end-user financing scheme, possible cost-recovery mechanisms and scalability assessment; and policy brief on possible institutional setups for decentralized small-scale sanitation units in Egypt.

Outcome 5: Enhance community stability and explore early indicators of the link between improved sanitation and migration trends, and establish a baseline for long-term monitoring

This outcome aims to assess short-term changes in community perceptions, intentions to migrate, and early migration patterns following the implementation of improved sanitation solutions. It will also establish a baseline and methodology for long-term monitoring of migration trends. This will be achieved by developing and implementing community surveys and focus group discussions to capture trends, perceptions, and patterns, and summarizing the outcomes in an analysis report.

Contextual analysis

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

Vulnerable communities in remote rural areas are the target population of this project. Over 8000 direct beneficiaries are expected to gain access to safe sanitation services immediately after implementing this project and receive training and awareness on suitable wastewater (WW) treatment technologies and their possible management approaches. An additional 7000 beneficiaries are accounted for by the WWTP due to the anticipated return-migration and community growth. In addition, 5000 members (50% female) of local communities, government officials, the private sector, and local leaders will be empowered and engaged to raise their awareness and mobilize local resources to solve the sanitation issues and assume responsibility for the solution.

- Who are the other main stakeholders?

The local community, local NGOs and CBOs, the Holding Company for Water and Waste Water, the local water (HCWW) and the local waste water company, local municipal councils, private sector providing tech-related services and end-user financing, IHE Delft, BENAA foundation and KAI.

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

Stakeholders were actively and meaningfully involved in the formulation of the proposal from its early stages. Key individuals from the local community, including residents and community leaders, contributed valuable insights into local needs, priorities, and contextual challenges. Their participation ensured that the proposed solutions are grounded in community realities and are more likely to be accepted and sustained.

In addition, representatives from the Holding Company for Water and Wastewater played a central role in shaping the technical and operational aspects of the proposal. Their expertise helped align the proposed interventions with national water and sanitation strategies and ensured feasibility from an infrastructure and service delivery perspective.

Furthermore, IHE Delft, as a knowledge and academic partner, contributed to the proposed technical approach. Their involvement helped ensure that the proposal is evidence-based and methodologically sound. Additionally, the proposal was based on the findings of a study conducted by IHE Delft in collaboration with the holding company.

This collaborative approach not only strengthened the proposal's relevance and quality but also laid the foundation for strong ownership and long-term sustainability of the project outcomes.

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

Yes. Based on the study conducted by IHE Delft and as per the recommendations of the Holding Company for Water and Wastewater (HCWW), the project targets a cluster consisting of rural communities has been identified in Shibin El-Qanater, Qalyubia Governorate, approximately 34 km northwest of Cairo in the Nile delta region. This cluster has a total population of around 8000 residents living in four Ezbas: *Mohamed Osman Ezba, Mohamed Khalifa Ezba, and Abdul Rahim Osman Ezba, and Izbet Enabah,* who are the direct beneficiaries targeted to gain access to safe sanitation services through this project. The four Ezbas are almost contiguous with less than 500 meters between each other. The majority of buildings in the Ezbas are family-based structures, and on average, each household consists of around 5.2 individuals.

For wastewater disposal, the ezbas have either: old community-built simplified sewer networks with poor design and construction, facing significant issues, such as possible infiltration and wear out; or onsite latrine-based sanitation, often called

Bayara , بيارة, which are not insulated, and consistently leaking to the ground causing significant groundwater pollution, unpleasant odors, and water logging.
The site was selected based on several determinants that were verified through field investigations and initial interviews with community leaders, including:
- demographic and social determinants: such as residents' pressing need for sanitation, proactive attitude and willingness to support the project.
- geographic and and geological determinants: such as site direct access to public transport and access to basic services such as water supply and electricity.
- economic determinants: such as high cost of emptying septic tanks and bayaras

Added value

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

The Dutch expertise in water and sanitation management is well-known and highly regarded by the Egyptian government and water sector stakeholders. It will be of high value to utilize the Dutch experience and know-how in developing adequate sanitation solutions for Egyptian rural areas. Having worked on water and sanitation projects in Egypt for decades, the Dutch government has developed strong relationships with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation and the Water company.

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

Yes, the local community is actively contributing to and participating in the project in several important ways:

1. **Co-Design and Planning**: Community members are involved in identifying local needs and shaping the design of sanitation solutions. Their input helps ensure that the interventions are culturally appropriate and responsive to real challenges.
2. **Operational Committee Membership**: Local residents, unit operators, and community leaders are represented in the operational committee. This ensures that the community has a voice in decision-making, monitoring, and sustainability planning.
3. **In-Kind Contributions**: Community members are contributing by purchasing and donating the required land for the wastewater treatment unit. They are also contributing time, labor, and local resources—such as hosting meetings, assisting with outreach, and supporting data collection activities.
4. **Awareness and Advocacy**: Residents are playing a key role in promoting hygiene practices and encouraging the use and maintenance of sanitation facilities, which is essential for behavior change and long-term impact.
5. **Monitoring and Feedback**: Through surveys and focus groups, the community is providing feedback on the effectiveness of the solutions, helping to refine and improve implementation in real time.

Lessons learned

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

Small-scale, decentralized sanitation solutions implemented in previous projects have faced institutional, financial, and operational challenges in Egypt. IRSI project follows an inclusive approach to address these challenges. It mobilizes local communities and stakeholders to participatory design, plan, finance, implement, manage, and operate tailor-made sanitation solutions. IRSI approach is community-led and grounded in the empowerment theory that attributes change to strengthening individuals and institutional capacities and fostering partnerships.
IRSI builds on knowledge and technology developed through previous donor projects (remote monitoring and operation tech development) was funded by SIDA and FCDO through GSMA Innovation fund. The decentralized and locally led approach to waste-water treatment for reuse was developed and tested using a grant from the Water, Energy for Food Grand Challenge (funded by BMZ, EU, SIDA, USAID), and also builds on a case study and the lessons learned of a World Bank project in Kafr El Sheikh.

Durability

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

A sustainability analysis and plan has been included in the project. It outlines strategies and measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of the water treatment and reuse infrastructure developed throughout the project for a period of 15 years.
The plan includes an exit strategy after project financial closeout, detailing the handover process to the local community. The roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders are defined to ensure effective collaboration and accountability. Throughout the project, six elements of the enabling environment will be developed to ensure the intervention's success and durability, which are: government support, socio-cultural acceptance, financial arrangements, skills and capacity, institutional arrangements, and the legal and regulatory framework.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?
- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.
- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

Yes. Recognizing the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women, the project strongly emphasizes women's active participation and involvement throughout the project planning and implementation phases by including women in all community and stakeholder engagement workshops. This ensures their active role in decision-making, planning, implementation, and operation. The goal is to create a more inclusive, sustainable, and effective project that addresses the sanitation needs of all different segments of the community.

4 gender strategies are included:

1) Women's Participation: Meaningful participation of women in all aspects of the project is promoted and facilitated. Women will be actively involved in community consultations, awareness campaigns, and training sessions addressing their specific perspectives, knowledge, and needs, which will be considered in designing and implementing appropriate sanitation solutions. They will be provided a safe and inclusive space in the project activities to express their opinions, share their experiences, and contribute to decision-making.

2) Benefits to Women and Children: Improved sanitation and hygiene practices significantly impact the health and well-being of women and children. Women often bear the primary responsibility for water collection, sanitation, and hygiene practices within households. Women and children benefit most when provided with a running sanitation system. They gain access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities, reducing waterborne disease risks and improving hygiene practices.

3) Women's Empowerment: The project places a particular focus on women's empowerment. We will provide capacity-building and skill-development initiatives tailored to women's needs. Training programs will enhance their knowledge of sanitation and hygiene practices. By equipping women with knowledge and skills, they will be empowered to actively contribute to the sustainability and management of sanitation facilities. This will enhance their decision-making abilities and overall empowerment within the community.

4) Gender-Responsive Approach: The project adopts a gender-responsive approach, ensuring that gender considerations are integrated into all project activities. Gender-disaggregated data to monitor and evaluate the project's impact on both genders will be collected, informing future interventions and adjustments. It is recognized that women in the context of sanitation and hygiene face unique challenges and opportunities. By addressing these gender aspects, the project aims to create a project that benefits all community members equitably while promoting gender equality and social inclusion.

Climate change

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

Yes. The project aims to contribute to climate change mitigation by incorporating renewable energy sources and implementing pollution abatement measures. Additionally, it seeks to enhance the resilience of vulnerable rural communities to the impacts of climate change by providing treated wastewater for reuse as a safe alternative to combat water scarcity issues exacerbated by the changing climate.

One of the 5 main outcomes of the project addresses climate change, namely 'increased climate resilience and mitigation of the solution's carbon footprint and climate change impacts of water stress in Egypt. This outcome will be achieved by:

- Implementing Photo-Voltaic (PV) systems to power the sanitation solutions and monitoring systems to reduce the carbon emissions of the solution
- Installing WW treatment units to reduce the amount of WW discharged to the environment and increasing the resilience of rural communities to climate-induced water stress by the safe reintroduction of treated WW as an alternative source for irrigation water.
- Research on potential Resource recovery and Reuse options from the sludge generated by the wastewater treatment units.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

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

The project involves cooperation with Dutch organizations namely IHE Delft, as well as local organizations such as local NGOs and CBOs, the Holding Company for Water and Waste Water (HCWW), the local water companies and local municipal councils. The project builds on knowledge and technology developed through previous donor projects, as mentioned in the lessons learned section (see above). IRSI aims to complement existing efforts by filling a strategic gap. While many donor projects focus on

infrastructure development, this activity emphasizes the link between improved sanitation and community stability, particularly migration trends—an area that remains underexplored and underfunded.
Additionally, by involving key stakeholders such as the HCWW, local authorities, and academic partners like IHE Delft, the activity aligns with and reinforces ongoing donor-supported capacity-building and governance initiatives. The project also generates data and analysis that can inform the design and targeting of future donor programs, particularly those focused on urban resilience, migration, and inclusive service delivery.
Finally, through the formation of an operational committee and community-led monitoring, the activity introduces models that can be replicated or scaled within other donor-funded programs in similar contexts.

Digitalisation

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

Yes, the technology was developed and tested with end-users during a previous activity implemented by BENAA (under the GSMAIF grant).

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

The current proposal does not include a dedicated analysis of the local digital ecosystem. However, digital tools and platforms are considered in the implementation strategy, and digital literacy and training on using the technology is part of the planned capacity building program. Recognizing the growing importance of digital inclusion, there is potential to integrate a more structured assessment of the local digital landscape. This could include evaluating: Access to digital infrastructure (e.g., internet, mobile coverage). Digital literacy levels within the community. Availability of local digital services relevant to water and sanitation.
Such an analysis would strengthen the project's ability to leverage digital solutions effectively and equitably.

- Is data security guaranteed?

While absolute guarantees cannot be made—as all digital systems carry some level of risk—the project is committed to implementing best practices to safeguard data. These include:
Informed Consent: All data collection activities will be preceded by clear communication and consent from participants.
Secure Storage: Data is stored on password-protected systems with restricted access, using secure cloud platforms with appropriate safeguards.
Compliance with Standards: The project aligns with relevant national data protection laws and, where applicable, international standards such as the EU's GDPR.

- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant? Is duplication avoided?

Yes, the digital solutions are developed by local startups.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

N/A

Results

Water

1.2. Sanitation & Hygiene

Indicators
1.2.A. Number of people who gained access to an upgraded sanitation service, as a result of Dutch support.
Measurements: Target: 8000

3.3. Knowledge development and research (knowledge for policy)

Indicators
3.3. What has been achieved by this activity on knowledge development and research?
Measurements:

3.4 Capacity building and technology transfer (policy for knowledge)

Indicators
3.4. What has been achieved by this activity on capacity building and technology transfer?
Measurements:

3.5. Empowerment of groups in vulnerable situations

Indicators
3.5. What has been achieved by this activity on empowerment of groups in vulnerable situations?
Measurements:

IWRM, water efficiency in agriculture and water governance

Indicators
2.B. Number of hectares reached with physical interventions aimed at river basins and deltas with good water quality and quantity, as a result of Dutch support
Measurements: Target: 25

2.C. Number of hectares reached with water governance interventions aimed at river basins and deltas with good water quality and quantity, as a result of Dutch support
Measurements: Target: 25

Climate

Climate Change Mitigation (SDG 13.2)

Indicators
Basket indicator Mitigation: Estimated tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO2eq/yr) emissions reduced, avoided or sequestered as a result of Dutch support
Measurements: Target: 63.30

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

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

The project will have an Annual plan, annual narrative including IATI, and financial report and a yearly audit for the conducted activities, as well as a final project report.
Annual narrative and financial reports for the year ending in June will be submitted by the 30th of September every year.
• The Annual Plan for the year starting 1st of July will be submitted by the 1st of May every year.
• The Final Report will be submitted within 3 months from the End of the Project date.

Evaluation

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

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

The project will have an external mid-term evaluation in July 2027 to assess what has been achieved and highlight any concerns or shortcomings that need to be addressed. Deadline will be end of August 2027. As discussed with Benaa team, the costs of this MTR will be covered by the project budget under the M&E budget line. It will be decided during the project who will execute the MTR.

Finance

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.
  Refer to proposal MINBUZA-2025.2679407
- Is the budget arithmetically correct? yes, budget has been received in excel
- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?
  budget is in EURO due to the fact that they will subcontract IHE (euro account /amounts are needed for that).
  Currency rates will be mentioned in reports, the reports will only be in euro.
  Contingency can only be used after approval from our side.
- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.
  Budget is on base of the HR, project operations and development (with sub budgets), marketing and communications, local travel expenses, M&E, overhead, IHE and contingency.
- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged?
  yes 2% is ok
  question was if the 2% should also be taken over the audit and IHE. After discussion we decided to approve this because it does bring work and overhead costs with it.
- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended)
  no, it is not

Earmarking

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

No, we fund on base of an approved budget. It is a project just for EKN

Prepayments

- Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.
  Payments will be booked as prepayments.
- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?
  95%, last 5% will be paid after approval of the final narrative and financial report and the audit.
- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?
  the audit.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	**EUR**		
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0			
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0			
Dutch contribution	3.301.880			
Total available resources	3.301.880			
Budget needed	0			
Still to be financed	0			
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0			
Uncovered balance	0			

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

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.
  yes we will ask for an audit on project activity
- 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 we will ask for additional information on the internal procedures.