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ADRA  
DENMARK'S  
SPA  
RESULTS  
REPORT

20  
22

In 2022, Muna Omar Ahmed became the first female Kebele Chairperson in Digino Kebele. She was selected due to her leadership skills which she had practiced as a VSLA Chairperson.



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# List of Acronyms

**CAHW:** Community Animal Health Worker  
**CAP:** Community Action Planning  
**CBG:** Community Based Group  
**CBO:** Community Based Organisation  
**CfW:** Cash for Work  
**CMDRR:** Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction  
**FFS:** Farmer Field School  
**FMS:** Farmer Market School  
**GBV:** Gender Based Violence  
**HHs:** Households  
**MPCA:** Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance  
**PDM:** Post-Distribution Monitoring  
**PFS:** Pastoralist Field School  
**PSS:** Psychosocial Support  
**RVDS:** Rural Veterinary Drug Stores  
**SDA:** Seventh-day Adventist  
**VSLA:** Village Saving and Loan Association  
**WASH:** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene  
**WASHCOs:** Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committees

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Adam Abdallah Ishag,  
a farmer from West Darfur  
in Sudan, growing water-  
melons after having  
participated in Farmer  
Field School and Farmer  
Market School training.



# 1 Executive Summary

The implementation of the Strategic Partnership Agreement between the MFA and ADRA Denmark in 2022 covered four outcome areas: 1) life-saving, 2) protection, 3) livelihoods & climate and 4) civil society advocacy which is in line with the “The World We Share” strategy, thus addressing the rights and needs of people left behind in fragile and conflict-affected areas of the world.

A key result for outcome area 1 include that 64,085 individuals have received life-saving assistance in terms of cash, water, NFIs, shelter, psychosocial support etc. in Ethiopia, Yemen, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Ukraine. The number of people assisted was larger than expected, which mirrors the rising humanitarian needs brought about by climate change (Ethiopia and South Sudan) along with the war in Ukraine.

For outcome area 2, an average of 92% of targeted people (women and children) reported a safe environment in their communities in Syria and Yemen and a total of 501 people received an appropriate response to the protection risk they faced in Uganda, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen. This is considered a good result in a start-up year and taking into consideration the prolonged flooding in South Sudan which led to a number of activities being postponed. Yet, we are planning to further speed-up and strengthen the protection work in 2023, especially in South-Sudan and Uganda.

In relation to livelihoods and climate change, 4,703 people have increased resilience assets (physical, natural, financial, social, human) and 26,858 people have reduced their vulnerability to extreme weather events and other climate change consequences as a result of the 2022 SPA implementation. To produce these results, the ADRA Denmark signature approaches of Climate Smart Agriculture, Farmer Market Schools and Village Saving and Loan Associations have been utilised in Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Moreover, in Ethiopia, Syria and Yemen, 320 people have established and sustained a small-scale business, which is defined as business ventures based on a business plan and in some cases supported by a grant (Yemen and Syria). The investment / project cost per business has been very different in the three countries and further analysis will be done during 2023 to look into the cost efficiency and effectiveness of this approach and adjust accordingly. It will also be looked into if / how the ADRA Denmark signature approaches can be built into the Yemen and Syria programming.

The progress on community-based advocacy has been good in 2022 with 17 community priorities addressed by duty bearers in Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia and with 34,339 people benefitting in terms of improved public services. In terms of women's empowerment, 60% of community organisations and groups have women in leadership positions, which is deemed a good result, while still recognising that transforming the norms, cultural values and power structures to promote gender equality requires ongoing focus and effort. Moreover, working on peaceful co-existence is a must in most of the programme contexts, but has not always been reflected in the reporting of results. Thus, a crosscutting outcome and indicator on this was introduced with the present SPA programme and while a number of countries have reported progress in 2022, more discussion and definition of what falls into this category and how we can strengthen the work in this area will be carried out during 2023.

Generally, we have used the flexibility of the SPA to reallocate and adapt to changing needs both by using the crisis modifier element built into the existing project budgets, our internal SPA flexible funds and the opportunity of applying for Top-ups, thus enabling us to respond quickly and meaningfully in crisis affected settings. Most of our target groups are affected by climate change and the increased pressure on people and resources permeate our programming. Thus, the efforts to mitigate and adapt cut across outcome areas and have resulted in people now practicing climate adaptation in their agricultural activities (outcome area 3) and advocating duty bearers to invest in adaptive infrastructure such as dams and irrigation (outcome area 4). While at the same time we have assisted people to withstand climate-induced disasters i.e. drought in Ethiopia and flooding in South Sudan (outcome area 1). This mirrors our inbuilt nexus programming and how the Livelihoods, the Civil Society Advocacy and the Life-saving components play together when it comes to handling climate change.

In relation to local leadership, ADRA Denmark has during 2022 worked with 178 local partners through our seven national ADRA partners. This kind of ‘hyper-localisation’ is a key element in our localisation strategy as community empowerment, mobilisation and organisation lies at the heart of all our interventions. Thus, strengthening Community Based Organisations and Groups will continue to be a priority and will be further conceptualised.

Regarding Information and Public Engagement, our focus has largely been to engage the Danish SDA Church constituency and other groups of Christians, particularly youth, in ADRA Denmark's work as well as humanitarian and development cooperation in general. The strategy for engaging the target groups will be adjusted and refined during 2023.

Financially, most partners have spent their full 2022 budgets with the only significant exception being South Sudan which had an underexpenditure of 0,9 mil. DKK due to flooding in the latter part of the year, which brought some activities to a halt. Apart from this, the unspent funds reflected in the annual accounts is mostly due to the Top-up grants for Syria, Yemen and Sudan being received in November and December 2022, leaving roll-out of activities to take place in 2023.



ADRA South Sudan staff on their way with assistance to drought affected people.



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Adar Mohamed Kalinle, VSLA Chairperson and shop-owner.



## 2 Narrative account of progress, results and major challenges

Our partnership engagement consists of four outcome areas with a number of defined outcomes associated to each of them. The four outcome areas are:

	The ability of vulnerable people to meet life-saving needs is strengthened.
	Vulnerable groups experience increased protection from e.g., sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child labour, early marriages, enrolment of children into armed groups.
	People affected by poverty and marginalisation, particularly women, improve their livelihoods and are better able to adapt to climate change.
	Civil society, and women in particular, are strengthened to advocate for sustainable development and social accountability.

These outcome areas are cutting across the eight partner countries, i.e. Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine and Yemen. There is a set of cross-cutting indicators associated to the outcomes as outlined in the Summary Results Framework (Annex 1). One element that lies underneath all the outcomes and is a central part of our ToC is community empowerment in terms of supporting communities to organise in order to pursue their own priorities and decrease their dependency on external aid.

In the following the major results and deviations for each of the outcome areas are narrated including examples from relevant countries. This will include reflections on main developments, challenges and learning. Moreover a section on progress compared to a narrative baseline is included under each outcome area.

### 2022 General Challenges

One general challenge was the late start-up of project implementation due to the SPA Grant decision (including the size of the grant) being communicated by the MFA in the very last weeks of 2021 and thus the adjustment of ToCs, project documents and budgets had to take place in the first part of 2022 and most projects could only start up around April-May 2022. Thus, 2022 was not a full year of implementation, but despite this challenge, most projects managed to spend their full 2022 budget (ref. section 4). Another challenge relevant in most countries is related to the operationalisation of new reporting templates and indicators. As mentioned above, a new Summary Results Framework with crosscutting indicators was introduced with the SPA II, and thus project staff have had a steep learning curve in relation to understand and report on the new indicators. An indicator counting methodology was developed jointly with partners and was discussed during inception workshops, webinars and during a Partnership Workshop held in November 2022 including all partners (ref. section 5). The capacity development in this regard will continue during 2023.





Farmers in Tanzania have increased their yield and income after participating in training on production and marketing methods.





## Outcome Area 1: Life-saving

### Outcome Area 1: Life-saving

Countries reporting on Outcome Area 1 in 2022: Ethiopia, Yemen, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria and Ukraine

<b>Objective</b>	The ability of vulnerable people to meet life-saving needs is strengthened (SDG1)
<b>Outcome</b>	Vulnerable people receive life-saving support as per need and contextual situation
<b>Outcome</b>	Aid is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner

During 2022, a total of 64.085 individuals have received life-saving assistance in terms of cash, water, NFIs, shelter, psychosocial support etc. In some cases, the support was given as part of a planned response in protracted crises such as Yemen and Syria and in other cases as an immediate response to shocks such as drought, flooding and violent conflict.

The Somali Region of **Ethiopia** where the SPA funded project is implemented, was hit hard by the drought affecting the entire Horn of Africa in 2022. This was the worst drought in 40 years and the severity has been scientifically assessed to be an effect of climate change. Thus, ADRA Denmark applied for Top-up funding and received 5,060.000 DKK, which was supplemented by flexible funding under the regular SPA grant and thus a total of 7,560.000 DKK was allocated to the emergency response. The main results of the response were delivery of MPCA to 1,370 HHs (9,179 people) through Awash International Bank and emergency water trucking for 1,037 HHs (6,948 people) for domestic consumption from July 2022 up to the end of November 2022. In addition, water purification chemicals and water storage as well as dignity kits for girls were distributed and 4 WASHCOs was given refresher training in order to support the delivery of these items. Furthermore, 10,050 people were reached through hygiene and sanitation campaigns. Among the challenges faced is the fact that water trucking is very costly and not the best solution but necessary in the situation due to no other options of water supply in the targeted areas being available. As a learning, we are now looking into options for harvesting water by investing in a Haffir dam together with UNICEF in one of the hard-hit areas.

Moreover, in the Somali context where most households depend on their livestock, an emergency intervention to save breeding animals was also implemented. Through this, 211,337 heads of animals owned by 4,000 HHs (26,800 people) were treated against infectious, internal and external parasites through a voucher-based animal health intervention approach which is a proven approach to build local capacities during emergencies by linking local private veterinary service providers and pharmacies, Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and the public veterinary service providers. The actual treatment was conducted by 30 CAHWs, who have received refresher training and basic kits by the project, and the veterinary drugs were supplied by the private pharmacies contracted by the project. Finally, a total of 1,350 quintals of supplementary animal feed was procured and supplied to 1,000 drought affected vulnerable HHs (6,700 people) to feed 5,000 heads of livestock for three months.

**South Sudan** experienced its worst humanitarian crisis since independence, with the United Nations office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reporting at the height that at least 7.7 million were acutely food insecure. Above normal rainfall for the fourth consecutive year led to prolonged flooding with an estimated 1 million people affected as waters swept away homes and livestock, forced thousands to flee, and inundated large swathes of farmland, worsening an already dire food emergency. ADRA South Sudan responded to the crisis in Upper Nile state, where the SPA project is implemented, by activating its crisis modifier and reallocated funds to provide 450 households i.e. 2,700 people with MPCA to meet their multiple needs after the flooding. Learning from this resulted in a modification of the project's Theory of Change





(updated ToC to be shared with the MFA in August 2023) to include a component of life-saving assistance as climate induced emergencies is expected to be an annual recurrence with increasing intensity. Additionally, more focus will be put on mitigating the impact of disasters by implementing early warning systems as well as activities to engage and support communities to build dykes in good time to mitigate the impact of floods.

In **Sudan**, attacks by armed Arab assailants on civilians in West Darfur in 2022 have left hundreds dead, thousands displaced, and civilian homes scorched and looted. The large-scale violence has been carried out particularly against civilians in Jebel Moon, Kerenik and Kulbus localities. Thus, ADRA Sudan supported 1,000 IDP families (6,000 people) from Jebel Moon with NFIs such as mats, blankets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets and 70 IDP households (420 people) from Kerenik with complete shelter kits. The response was funded by the SPA flexible funds.

In **Syria**, food insecurity remained extremely high with an estimated 12 million severely food insecure people, ranking Syria amongst the ten most food-insecure countries globally by mid-2021. Thus, Top-up funds were applied for to implement Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) as well as nutrition and hygiene awareness sessions for 6,625 vulnerable individuals. The Top-up funds were received in late October 2022, and the necessary coordination, beneficiary verification and preparatory information sessions took place in November and December 2022 with implementation in 2023.

In **Ukraine**, 1,935 vulnerable households i.e. 4,839 individuals were supported across the country with MPCA to cover their basic needs for three months. The majority of families, 76%, were residing in Donetsk or Luhansk Oblast at the time of receiving assistance. These oblasts have been severely damaged by Russian shelling, and large parts of them are currently under Russian occupation, limiting people's movements and access to basic services. The money was transferred directly to a cash card, via a bank or in a few cases via Western Union. In the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey, the target group reported that the main item of expenditure was food followed by house rent and medicines. Moreover, 46% of the target group reported that they considered their needs mostly or fully covered, while 50% considered their needs partly covered and only 2% not covered (while 2% answered that they did not know). A main reason for needs not being fully covered by the MPCA is the significant rise in prices for all product categories which is a major challenge of the intervention. It is also worth taking into consideration that the majority of the target group, 66%, had been displaced at least once since the beginning of the conflict meaning that many of the households faced numerous needs including house rent and at the same time had lost their source of income.

Another intervention in Ukraine was psychosocial support (PSS) reaching total of 7,117 people (5,389 female, 1,728 male) hereof 1,484 children. As part of this activity, PSS assistance was provided by 15 psychologists who conducted personal and group sessions both in online and offline forms. The online formats were chosen due to security reasons combined with



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Refugees and people displaced internally in Ukraine were assisted with cash and psychosocial support.

the need to provide access to psychosocial assistance from anywhere in Ukraine. The Bucha area (Kyiv oblast) received particular attention from the local partner NGO “Be City” due to the occupation and hostilities that took place there. The support was provided in the form of group and individual sessions conducted by experienced psychologists and psychotherapists. A main challenge during the implementation, which affected both the cash distribution and the PSS was the missile attacks on the critical infrastructure in Ukraine. This resulted in power and energy outage causing interruptions in operation of banking systems well as negative impact on the work of call-centre’s operators (identifying MPCA beneficiaries),

psychologists and ADRA Ukraine staff. Thus, for future interventions, provision of power generators will be considered during project design.

**In Yemen**, throughout 2022, ADRA Yemen initiated two phases of Cash for Work (CfW) targeting 790 vulnerable households i.e. 5,530 people in Basateen which is a marginalised area on the outskirts of Aden, well-known for its many IDPs, refugees and migrants. One person from each household participated in environmental rehabilitation activities in exchange for cash to meet basic food needs of their respective households. The CfW activities have generated multiple positives outcomes.



Firstly, CfW is supporting the targeted households in meeting their basic food needs. By the end of 2022, 64% of the HHs participating the CfW activities reported that they considered their basic food needs met as a result of the CfW. Following feedback from households who did not consider their food needs met, ADRA Yemen increased the daily cash grants distributed. Additionally, lessons learned from previous years showed that one month of support through CfW was not sufficient to strengthen the targeted households' ability to meet their basic food needs. Hence, in 2022 each household participated in 3 cycles of 22 days amounting to 3 months in total. The impact of this adjustments was shown in how the supported households started to be able to pay off debts while also mitigating negative coping mechanisms. Moreover, in the absence of any cleaning and waste management services provided by the government in Basateen, the CfW have contributed to the overall wellbeing of the people living in the targeted areas by undertaking solid waste disposal and cleaning. Following the activities, 92% of the surveyed community members reported improved environmental conditions. Finally, ADRA Yemen ensured to include people from different social groups, including IDPs, refugees, migrants, and host-community members. Hence, social groups and communities who would usually live separately was brought together with a common goal to improve the living conditions for the wider community. As a consequence of the increased interaction between the different social groups, ADRA Yemen observed enhanced social cohesion among the groups, which is considered a significant result as these are often found to be competing over scarce resources in addition to stigmatization and discrimination between the groups. ADRA Yemen will therefore continue to observe, explore, and integrate modalities with the potential to foster social cohesion and peaceful co-existence.

## Narrative baseline & Progress

As can be seen in the indicator status of the Summary Results Framework (annex 1), 80% of the 64,085 people targeted were considering that their emergency needs were met by the various humanitarian responses. Regarding the number of people assisted, it was larger than expected which mirrors the rising humanitarian needs brought about by climate change (Ethiopia and South Sudan) along with the war in Ukraine. ADRA follows the cluster and / or government guidelines and standards when delivering humanitarian assistance and the indicator showing that 80% of the target group considers their emergency needs met is deemed a good result, since needs are numerous in the situations described above. However, what is not fully captured here is the limited period of support e.g. when delivering MPCA we only have funds for a limited number of cycles / months and the 80% does not capture how the affected people cope after the cash support has been exhausted. 95% of the target group is satisfied with the way the support is delivered which is considered a good achievement although we aim for 100%.

Generally, we have used the flexibility of the SPA to reallocate and adapt to changing needs both by using the crisis modifier element built into the existing project budgets, our internal SPA flexible funds and the opportunity of applying for Top-ups. For example, all three 'flexibilities' were used to respond to the drought in Somali Region. While in other cases we mainly reallocated between project elements such as in South Sudan. Thus, the flexibility of the SPA grant along with the Top-up modality has made it possible to respond quickly and meaningfully in crisis affected settings.

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Olha Chabakh and her husband received psychosocial support through ADRA Ukraine, after losing their son in the war.





## Outcome Area 2: Protection

### Outcome Area 2: Protection

Countries reporting on Outcome Area 2 in 2022: South Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Yemen

<b>Objective</b>	Vulnerable groups experience increased protection from e.g. SGBV, child labour, early marriages, enrolment of children into armed groups (SDG 5, 10)
<b>Outcome</b>	Protection violations are reported and referred to relevant duty bearers
<b>Outcome</b>	Rights of women and children are increasingly respected by communities, local leaders and government entities

Overall, a total of 504 people received an appropriate response to the protection risk they faced in 2022. The four projects implementing activities under this Outcome Area are quite different in terms of focus and context but one thing that brings them together is that in all four contexts, children are at risk of early marriage as well as deprivation of education and also that violence against women is common and even socially accepted. Therefore, the projects have promoted norm changes to prevent these risks and at the same time have dealt with protection cases in terms of supporting women and children whose rights have been violated.

In **South Sudan**, a main achievement was that children from the Child Friendly Spaces set up by ADRA South Sudan, advocated the adults to take their children to school and stop marrying them early. Such norm changes were supported by community leaders trained by the project. This resulted in the development of bylaws to rule out practices of early and forced marriage. Furthermore, three cases of child/forced marriages were reported and handled in terms of the children being assisted, the marriages nullified, and the perpetrators arrested and punished. Moreover, 39 individuals (37 female, 2 male,) were provided cash-based support to access medical services in neighbouring Ethiopia given that such services were unavailable in their locations in Upper Nile.

A main deviation to the implementation was caused by the severe flooding, with most Payams (districts) in Nasir County completely submerged in water between September and December, resulting in lack of construction of the One Stop Center for Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Nasir as well as the Women and Girl Friendly Space and the Child Friendly Space

in Maiwut. The flooding also delayed protection trainings. As a result, 39 protection cases were addressed whereas the target had been 200. The above-mentioned activities have been postponed to 2023. Generally, project locations are inaccessible during the rainy season and to complicate matters further, local authorities during the project inception meeting recommended two of the originally proposed Payams targeted by the project in Nasir (i.e. Kuetrengke and Makak) be replaced with Wanding and Roam Payams as they were inland and not along the Sobat river, like those initially selected, and hence had a minimum presence by humanitarian agencies. Whilst in need, the location of these Payams as well as their lack of tele-communication network pose challenges to project activities. In the last quarter of 2022, Wanding Payam was difficult to access due to security concerns while Roam was cut off due to flooding, effectively reducing the number of targeted Payams in Nasir from six to four. Finding access to Roam remains a priority for the project in 2023.

In **Syria**, 158 children participated in remedial classes and received psychosocial support (PSS) which led to 98% of them remaining in school and thus being protected from child labour and early marriage. 97% of the targeted students showed positive changes in their behaviour after participating in the individual PSS sessions offered at school. All surveyed students reported a safe environment at school after light repairs of damaged parts such as closing holes in ceilings and walls, repairing electrical work, rehabilitating WASH facilities and drinking taps and installation of wheelchair ramps. 12 classrooms in two schools were rehabilitated. In 2022, ADRA Syria piloted a new approach, which was to target parents of children who are out of school with the livelihoods support



(see below). In ADRA Syria's experience the implementation of education activities can sometimes be insufficient to keep children in school, because their parents do not have the economic means to afford it. Parents of children participating in ADRA Syria's ECHO funded out-of-school programme in Lattakia were therefore specifically targeted with the livelihoods interventions in 2022 with the aim to enable them to afford sending their children to school. The success of this new approach will only be measured in September 2023, when it is possible to see whether the children of these households, who were out of school, have returned to formal education. However, ADRA Syria expects to retrieve important learning from piloting this new approach.

In **Uganda**, and particularly in the Karamoja region, gender-based violence, rape and defilement is deeply rooted in traditional social norms and practices. Often communities do not have knowledge and understanding of children's and women's rights or of reporting and referral systems. Although women's rights might be protected through national laws and policies, these are not implemented at the local level.

Throughout 2022, ADRA Uganda has continued to work with communities, religious and traditional leaders as well as law implementers to address negative social norms and practices related to women's and girl's rights. Examples of results are community groups reporting at least three cases of defilement of young girls (14–16 years old) to the police leading to the arrest of the perpetrators. Although this result might appear small, they are significant since rape and defilement cases are usually not reported but addressed unofficially, and when reported, the police are not always reacting properly. To overcome these challenges, the protection component of the programme will be strengthened by further strengthening the capacity of implementing programme staff. And also by partnering with organisations with specific knowledge and experience within the area of protection of girls and women's rights such as the Uganda Human Rights Commission. This cooperation includes capacity strengthening of the front-line workers, holding community-military dialogue sessions, training communities on human rights and follow up of reported cases of human rights abuses.



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Congolese refugees  
in Kyaka settlement,  
Uganda, who have been  
supported in the  
areas of livelihoods  
and protection.

In **Yemen**, ADRA Yemen conducted protection activities with the objective to ensure that vulnerable groups experience increased protection and improved access to services. Besides the deprivation of education, SGBV, domestic violence and early marriage constitute some of the most common protection risks and cases in Basateen – risks that women and children in particular are exposed to. To reduce these risks, the implemented activities included mapping of referral pathways and conducting of referrals, which resulted in 98 people receiving an appropriate response to the protection risk or case reported. Close cooperation with local service providers and protection partners ensured that reported cases were addressed and referred in a safe manner. Furthermore, awareness raising activities functioned as a mobilizing factor as it promoted the referral services provided in Basateen. To ensure active engagement of the targeted communities, the awareness sessions were combined with community-led initiatives and activities reaching 1,007 people, which facilitated the identification of gaps in protection services as well as further awareness raising. As a result, 99% of the targeted community actors demonstrated increased knowledge and awareness of women's and children's rights. As the community-initiatives engaged multiple different social groups in Basateen, the local communities also reported increased social cohesion as a result of the initiatives. Finally, ADRA Yemen supported other community-led events and activities aiming at strengthening social cohesion, community ownership and local leadership. A total number of 2,437 people were engaged through 4 events, which among others included football matches and the installation of solar light panels in dark streets identified by the communities. As a result of this combination of referrals activities, awareness raising and community-led initiatives, 86% of the targeted community-members reported a safer environment in their communities.

## Narrative baseline & Progress

When looking at the crosscutting indicators, 92% of targeted people have reported a safe environment in their communities (ref. Annex 1), which is quite a good result. However, only Syria and Yemen have reported on this indicator and the South Sudan and Uganda figures could very well be lower. The reason for the lack of reporting on this indicator during 2022, is that it is a new indicator in both Uganda and South Sudan and a context specific questionnaire survey, which is needed to report on this indicator, had not been developed and distributed in time. This was due to contextual challenges (flooding in Upper Nile) but also because the majority of activities were squeezed in during the latter part of the year due to the delayed start-up of all SPA funded projects as mentioned above. Thus, there will be a focus on supporting our partners on monitoring and indicator reporting during 2023. A total of 501 people receiving an appropriate response to the protection risk they faced in 2022, is considered a good result in a start-up year and taking into consideration the prolonged flooding in South Sudan. Yet, we are planning to further speed-up and strengthen the protection work in 2023, especially in South-Sudan and Uganda. Regarding the indicator 'Percentage of targeted community members with increased awareness on women's and children's rights' there seems to be a good development based on the narrative reporting, however, only Yemen had reported on this indicator in 2022 where the indicator status was 99%. As the three other countries under this Outcome Area have not reported for 2022, the sum-up has been left blank in Annex 1. An increased effort will be done during 2023 to support South Sudan, Syria and Uganda to report on the indicator. To conclude, we have faced challenges in start-up and indicator monitoring under this Outcome Area, but the area is most relevant in the contexts described above and promising initial results have been produced and thus an increased effort will be put into boosting this area in 2023.

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Community members in Basateen, Yemen, collecting garbage in a joint effort to clean their local environment.







## Outcome Area 3: Livelihoods and Climate

### Outcome Area 3: Livelihoods and climate

Countries reporting on Outcome Area 3 in 2022: Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen

<b>Objective</b>	People affected by poverty and marginalisation, particularly women, improve their livelihoods and are better able to adapt to climate change (SDG 1, 2, 5, 10, 13, 17)
<b>Outcome</b>	Smallholder farmers use climatic adaptation and improved agricultural production techniques
<b>Outcome</b>	Smallholder farmers increase their income from selling farm produce
<b>Outcome</b>	Women have access to and control over productive resources
<b>Outcome</b>	Expansion of small businesses and diversification of livelihood activities
<b>Outcome</b>	Communities have Disaster Risk Reduction plans in place and are linked to relevant stakeholders

A total of 4,703 people are experiencing improved livelihoods and 26,858 people have reduced vulnerability to extreme weather events and other climate change consequences as a result of the 2022 implementation. This Outcome Area covers seven partner countries and has a focus on improving agricultural production and income as well as diversifying income opportunities, all with a strong component of climate adaptation and in some cases mitigation. This is coupled with a focus on profitability, market analysis and integration in value chains. Moreover, VSLAs have proved crucial in introducing new agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options since it has given people living in poverty, particularly women, access to financial capital which they have invested in seeds, farming tools, irrigation, small businesses etc. as elaborated on below.

In **Ethiopia**, 18 Farmer Field School and Pastoralist Field School groups with a total membership of 275 people (105 male, 170 female) have been trained in climate smart methods such as preserving soil moisture and increasing infiltration by maintaining crop residues, use of manure from livestock, crop calendars, intercropping to preserve soil fertility and environmental-friendly pest management. In relation to livestock, innovative animal feed solutions based on e.g. farm by-products and shrubs were introduced along with production and preservation of fodder crops. Thus, livestock assets were protected through increasing the availability livestock feed as

well as accessibility of community-based animal health service through the Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) trained and supported by the project. An example of the results produced, is a FFS group which was supported to establish a tree nursery for production of new varieties of fruit tree seedlings such as papaya and banana as well as trees that can be used for animal fodder. The group sold 10,300 seedlings including 4,200 seedlings of Moringa and Neem trees to the Adadle Woreda Agricultural Office to promote the government Green Legacy Initiative. This is also an effect of the FMS training which supported the groups in developing their market mindset and opened their eyes to various value chains. The nursery group gained an income of ETB 94,000 which was divided into 3 parts: one part was saved, one part was invested in the nursery (e.g. for seedlings) and one part is shared between the members. Altogether 7 FMS groups plus the nursery group were established consisting of 340 members (159 male, 181 female) out of which 182 people (74 male, 108 female) reported increased income from selling their agricultural / livestock related produce. Moreover, members from 32 VSLA groups took initiatives to improve income. Also, 129 people (33 male, 96 female) took loans to invest in crop cultivation, livestock fattening, small shops etc. For instance, the VSLA members invested in production of tomato, chili, green pepper, onion, groundnuts, watermelon and maize. To increase the amount of loans, members having similar plans have combined their loan as a mini group (4-5



Ugaase Abdikarim Abdi,  
VSLA chairperson and  
member of FFS group.

persons). By doing this, some members purchased rams for selling after fattening while others opened small commodity shops. To further support entrepreneurship, 'Gender Entrepreneurship Together' (GET Ahead) training was provided to three farmer groups who cascaded the training to the rest of the group members reaching a total of 456 members (214 male, 242 female). This resulted in 115 businesses being sustained during the reporting period. One of the challenges experienced by the communities has been the increasing costs of fuel for the generators driving the irrigation pumps. Thus, the project is now looking into how to promote solar-driven irrigation pumps. This could be through advocacy in relation to government budgets and / or through CAP (see below).

Finally, Early Warning committees were established and strengthened while preparation and implementation of CMDRR plans will be conducted in 2023. In relation to disaster risk reduction, rehabilitation of two birkas (rain flood reservoirs) was completed to ensure water harvesting and storage for the purpose of livestock and humans during times of drought (ref. Outcome Area 4).

In **South Sudan**, 200 people (113 female, 87 males) were trained in climate smart agriculture. By the end of the year, 40 of them (27 female, 13 male) were using climate smart agricultural practices such as intercropping, crop rotation, techniques to retain soil moisture etc. VSLA and FMS trainings were not started due to the floods but also due to slow uptake of new agricultural practices. This is partly due to a pastoralist tradition in the area but also due to the target groups depending on food aid and focusing on short-term benefits rather

than the long-term planning needed to farm and produce food. As a learning, ADRA South Sudan will seek to concentrate future livelihoods activities on community members who already have an interest in farming and fishing, rather than on young males, which formed a big part of the target group in 2022. Support from ADRA Denmark in relation to strengthening the programme component on agricultural production will be intensified during 2023.

In relation to the objective of reducing vulnerability to extreme weather events and other climate change consequences, the total population of Jikmir Payam, 2634 households i.e. 15,804 individuals (5,980 male, 9,824 female), reduced their vulnerability to flooding as ADRA South Sudan assisted the community to build dykes. This is a result of ADRA South Sudan working with the communities on Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) where 10 of the 12 targeted Payams have CMDRR plans. In 2022, ADRA South Sudan worked with three of the CMDRR committees and supported one (Jikmir) to erect dykes. In 2023, the project will work with the CMDRR committees, provide refresher training and facilitate them to write down their work plans and develop early warning systems in coordination with the Ministry of Humanitarian Disaster Management. Furthermore, 1,800 individuals from the 300 HHs that bought plastic sheets for shelter from their cash-based support provided under Outcome Area 1, improved their protection from the harsh sun and rains.

In **Sudan**, the intervention has focussed on improving agricultural production including adapting to the climate change consequences which are seriously affecting the Darfur



region in terms of increased temperatures, more erratic rainfall patterns and a dramatic decrease in seasonal rains, which threatens the livelihoods of the agro-pastoralist target group. Moreover, protracted political instability, lack of access to natural resources and tribal tensions continue to deepen the divide between various groups and thus, improving the resource base and adapting to climate change is crucial. Among the new production techniques used by targeted farmers are improved sorghum and millet seeds being high yield and early maturing, pest resistant and adapted to low rainfall. Demonstration plots are made for practising and illustrating new agricultural methods and to compare crop yield compared to the traditional seeds and practices. Moreover, natural fertilizers (compost) made from plant waste are used along with natural pest control and improved harvesting techniques to reduce crop losses. A total of 544 small-scale farmers (352 female, 192 male) are using such techniques by end of 2022. Moreover, 16 FMS groups with a total of 413 members (266 female, 147 male) were formed and trained with technical support from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Research Centre including training on marketing techniques, negotiations, collective marketing, market assessment and value chain mapping. As a result, 220

farmers reported an increase in income from selling their agricultural products. Furthermore, 20 VSLA groups have been formed and trained and 517 VSLA group members have taken loans (441 female, 76 male). In order to find additional opportunities of support, the 20 VSLA groups have been legally registered in the Ministry Social Welfare and six groups have succeeded in opening bank accounts while the rest are in process to achieve it. 85% of the VSLA members are women and as a result of their increased contribution to household expenses they experience improved influence in decision-making within their families and the community.

A main deviation in 2022 was the reorganization of the activity plans due to insecurity and shut down of access to some of the project areas. To handle this challenge, trained Village Agents (similar to Lead Farmers) were assuming an increased responsibility of implementing the project activities during the tribal conflicts and the clashes between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and the Sudan Coalition Forces in Jebel Moon, Kerenik, Sirba, Azerni and Kulbus until access was again possible. Also, as mentioned under Outcome Area 1, SPA flexible funds were allocated to respond to the needs of IDPs escaping the violent clashes.



Children in Darfur, Sudan.

In **Syria**, 435 households with previous business experience applied to participate in the project across the targeted locations, of which 209 were selected to participate in a basic business management training and invited to submit a business plan. 160 of those plans were considered viable and therefore received a grant to start their small businesses. Among those were livestock businesses, tailors, grocery shops, blacksmiths, clothing shops, hairdressers and others. 139 of them later received training in specialized skills (livestock health and breeding, sewing and design, entrepreneurship) to improve the prospects of a successful business.

In **Tanzania**, 16 farmer groups were continuously supported on issues of FMS, VSLA and group dynamics throughout the year 2022. By the end of the year, the project had led to an income increase among 93% of the farmers from selling their agricultural produce. This was achieved by applying business skills including business planning, value addition and networking as well as having changed their mindsets regarding their abilities, which led them to engage with the market confidently and viewing farming as a business. Thus, 339 farmers in total (201 female, 138 male) had increased their income in the range from 10,000 to 4,000,000 TZS annually. Examples of new practices include adjusting the timing of production or sale to fetch higher prices and value addition activities to make their products more marketable. Activities such as grading/sorting, drying, dehusking/peeling, cleaning, juicing, preparing in to bites and grinding to flour were mentioned by the farmers in relation to increasing the monetary value of the farm produce. Moreover, 96% of the farmers have actively been taking loans in their VSLA.

The main challenge faced, was a dry spell from November 2021 throughout 2022. This affected rain fed farming and moreover, the low water levels in the river caused the government to prohibit farmers in Morogoro (the main target area) to use the river water for irrigation purposes. This made farmers fail to plant the crops explored during the market research or utilize the advantage of producing off-season crops with irrigation. Thus, based on the shortage of rainfall noticed this year and the trend observed in the last decade, a learning is that the project will need to train farmers more intensively on climate change and adaptation measures. This has led to the decision to develop a contextualised climate change education curriculum including sharing of experiences and coping mechanisms among the farmers on this matter while also introducing explanations and new ideas within agroecological and climate smart agriculture.

In **Uganda**, 107 farmers reported to practice climate smart agricultural practices such as intercropping of their gardens with nitrogen fixing species, use of garlic-kerosene formulation as an organic pesticide, mulching, agroforestry and integrated farming systems where farmers cultivate crops as well as rear animals simultaneously so that animals provide manure to boost production and curb the use inorganic fertilizers. During 2022, ADRA Uganda has continued to pilot the FMS approach in the Kyaka and Rwamwanja refugee settlements. The FMS approach was initially developed and implemented in a development context and ADRA Uganda has adapted the approach to a refugee context, targeting refugees as well as host communities. As result of the training and support to FMS groups, 65 members (43 female, 22 male) have reported increased income from selling their agricultural produce and 15 FMS groups in Kyaka and Rwamwanja were able to strike business deals with potential buyers through elimination of the middlemen and going to the market themselves to directly deal with buyers. The capacity development within farming was coupled with the formation of VSLAs which enabled the group members to invest in productive activities and cover various household needs. This combination of approaches proved so successful that several of the refugee farmer groups managed to earn and save enough money to rent additional plots of land from host communities thus enlarging their collective farming activities.

A challenge in the Uganda context is how to further roll-out climate smart agriculture and FMS in the drought prone and conflict affected Karamoja Region which is also a target area of the project. Thus, ADRA Uganda has plans of partnering with the national agricultural research institutes as well as utilising the country's region-specific early warning bulletins by disseminating it to the farmers.

In **Yemen**, the livelihoods activities included the provision of small business grants and business training and by the end of 2022, 45 people from different social groups have established 15 businesses together and received support from ADRA Yemen. To foster social cohesion and improve peaceful coexistence among IDPs, refugees, migrants and host-community, ADRA Yemen piloted a new eligibility criterion for receiving small business grants in 2022: in order to be considered for support, a business should be run by people from at least two different social groups. As a result, the process of collectively developing a business proposal and plan is reported to build trust and facilitate positive interaction and cooperation between the engaged individuals.



## Narrative baseline & Progress

When looking at the impact indicators for this Outcome Area, 4,703 people have increased resilience assets (physical, natural, financial, social, human) and 26,858 people have reduced vulnerability to extreme weather events and other climate change consequences. The latter group consist of people who are now practicing climate adaptation in their agricultural activities as well as people assisted to withstand climate-induced disasters i.e. drought in Ethiopia and flood in South Sudan. This objective and indicator have been introduced with the SPA II and thus it is difficult to compare to previous years. However, the indicator result is higher than expected, and shows how the Life-saving, the Livelihoods and the Civil Society Advocacy components play together when it comes to handling climate change.

For the indicator on increased resilience assets to analyse progress, it is necessary to dive into the elements of the indicator: The first element is that app. 1,000 people are practising climate-smart agriculture as a result of the 2022 implementation. This is a result of an increased focus on climate change adaptation and show good progress in this area. The second element has resulted in around 800 people reporting increased income from selling their produce which indicates an increased market mindset among the target group and a better integration into value chains. Since these results are dependent on people actually having products to sell, it is linked to the first element of improving production methods and thus this indicator figure is expected to gradually increase over the coming years. Thirdly, we are looking at the financial assets with the indicator showing that 2,602 people are taking loans through VSLAs. This demonstrates that the VSLAs are functioning and provide people with an opportunity to invest in production and cover various household needs. The VSLAs are crucial for women's empowerment as it has given women a more equal position in their households and, moreover, having a leadership position in a VSLA can be a spring-board towards taking leadership in the broader community and in local government structures. Fourthly, in Ethiopia, Syria and Yemen, 320 people have established and sustained a small-scale business, which is defined as business ventures based on a business plan and in some cases supported by a grant (Yemen and Syria). The investment / project cost per business has been very different in the three countries and further analysis will be done during 2023 to look into cost efficiency and effectiveness of this approach and adjust accordingly. It will also be analysed if / how the signature approaches of Climate Smart Agriculture, Farmer Market Schools and Village Saving and Loan Associations can be introduced in the Syria and Yemen programming. In conclusion, the overall result in terms of people with increased resilience assets is satisfactory for a start-up year and necessary adjustments will be done during 2023.

Finally, the number of CMDRR plans amount to 10 in South Sudan, which is not a huge result, but the limited progress on this indicator is not surprising since this element is newly introduced in the other countries, and it takes time to merge it into the programming and measure the results.

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Tanzanian  
farmer.





## Outcome Area 4: Civil Society Advocacy

### Outcome Area 4: Civil society advocacy

Countries reporting on Outcome Area 4 in 2022: Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda

<b>Objective</b>	Civil society, and women in particular, are strengthened to advocate for sustainable development and social accountability (SDG 5, 10, 16, 17)
<b>Outcome</b>	CSOs hold duty bearers to account for delivering adequate public services including anti-corruption and solutions to climate change related problems
<b>Outcome</b>	Women influence decisions taken in community groups and other decision-making fora
<b>Outcome</b>	Ethnic/clan/social groups co-exist without violence and cooperate on common interests

A total of 34,339 people experienced access to improved public services as a result of the advocacy efforts of local civil society organisations and groups. Civil Society Advocacy is a stand-alone component in Ethiopia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda while advocacy, women's empowerment and peaceful co-existence elements are integrated into other Outcome Areas in other countries.

In **Ethiopia**, seven community priorities were addressed by taking point of departure in the Community Action Planning (CAP) methodology. Through this method, the communities go through a process of identifying and prioritizing their needs. After a priority has been selected, the community makes a plan of what they can contribute with, how to engage with duty bearers and what support is needed from the project. Thus, via CAP, the government (Agriculture Office) funded a cement irrigation canal of 1,5 km benefitting 400 HHs i.e. 2,680 people. Two Rural Veterinary Drug Stores (RVDS) were established where the Kebele Administration provided the land and the houses for the shops and the Livestock Development Office hired two animal health experts to improve the quality of the service and the drugs and other items were contributed by the project. Fourthly, a school with 4 rooms was constructed by sharing costs between the community and the project while the CAP management structures advocated the Woreda Education Office to supply the school with desks, boards and learning materials, as well as six teachers. Currently, 112 students (70 boys and 42 girls) are enrolled in the school. Fifthly, communal latrines (women- and girlfriendly) were constructed. And finally, two birkas (rain flood

reservoirs) in Harsog and Birlays were constructed with technical support from the government Water Office benefitting 650 HHs and 587 HHs respectively i.e. 8,288 people. Thus, a total of 11,080 people have gained access to improved public services.

In relation to women's empowerment, all the CBGs (FFS / PFS / FMS groups, VSLA, CAP management committees, WASH-COs) had women in leadership positions. Another example is a leadership change in Digino Kebele, where women for the first time were selected as local leaders (Kebele Chairwoman and Deputy Chairwoman). In Somali Region, women are rarely selected as Kebele leaders, but in Digino the community groups empowered by the project were dissatisfied by the leadership of the existing administration. They decided to make a change of the management and put into power strong persons who could address their needs of development, basic social services and good governance. After various assessments, they identified two persons who could be the right leaders and they were women. Despite the tradition of male supremacy in the area, they selected the two women as leaders of their Kebele. These women have developed their leadership skills as leaders of a VSLA and an FFS group.

A deviation compared to plans was that the component on peaceful co-existence was not rolled out during 2022. Currently, it is being analysed how conflict sensitivity and peace related interventions can be conceptualised in the Somali context and intentionally included in the ongoing implementation.



Whilst **South Sudan** does not have Civil Society Advocacy as a stand-alone outcome area, the project incorporates peace-related activities, which have contributed to ethnic/clan/social groups co-existing without violence and cooperating on common interests. Thus, in three instances community groups (e.g. Community Leader Groups, Youth Groups) acted as catalysts to prevent or reduce conflicts and violence. Specifically, community leaders trained by ADRA South Sudan engaged the families of both perpetrators and deceased in peace talks to avoid further killings when two incidences of revenge killings happened in Maiwut. They also engaged youth not to use violent revenge when an incidence resulted in death of an individual in Nasir. Furthermore, ADRA South Sudan's engagement in and support to women in community groups under the project has supported women to influence decisions taken in such groups and other decision-making fora, and 44% (15 out of 34) of the community groups ADRA South Sudan works with have women in leadership positions.

In **Sudan**, Community Action Planning (CAP) took place in the villages of Karrak, Abrundi, Menzola, Amarjadid and Nomi. A series of facilitation sessions were conducted by ADRA Sudan staff, and representatives from line ministries (Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Health) also attended the facilitation sessions as part on of the 'on job training' on the CAP approach. The facilitation sessions have yielded community priorities supported by clear community contribution and timeline for the CAP project implementation in the five villages. The five CAPs completed in 2022 comprise: a school classroom in Menzola, a youth centre in Abrundi, a health facility in Karrak, a school classroom in Amarjadid and rehabilitation of a road in Nomi. The road and the schools are run by government in terms of staffing and maintenance while the health facility is in the process of being enrolled within the formal health system in West Darfur State. The youth centre is being run by the community in Abrundi. As a result of these community priorities being addressed, altogether, 5,060 people achieved access to improved public service.

A challenge in Sudan has been limited M&E capacity leading to some outcomes and indicators not being reported e.g. reporting on efforts relating to peaceful co-existence, which is indeed a pre-condition for working in West Darfur. Although indicators and counting methodology have been presented, explained and discussed on several occasions during 2022, an intensified effort will be done during 2023 in terms of capacity strengthening in this area.

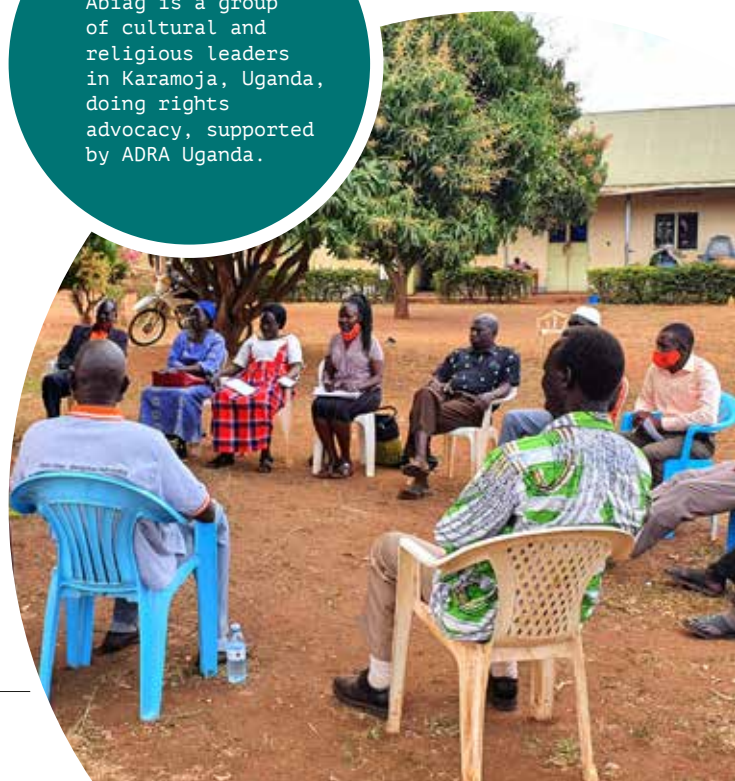
In **Tanzania**, farmers were introduced to the issues of gender equality on the household level. All 16 farmers groups included women in leadership positions. They hold various positions including Chairperson (31% women), Secretary (38,5% women) and Treasurer (77% women). Moreover, an engagement with

the SDA Church in Tanzania was kicked-off with a workshop in September 2022 under the theme: "Social Justice, Human Dignity and Rights". This was an initial workshop bringing together ADRA Denmark Board Chairperson, ADRA Denmark Country Director and staff, ADRA Tanzania Country Director and Staff plus all leaders of the SDA Church in Tanzania. The main outputs of the workshop were: Discussing and identifying shared responsibilities for combatting social injustice and promoting human dignity and rights; Obtaining a closer cooperation between the SDA Church in Tanzania and ADRA Tanzania; Supporting the development of strategies and action plans for how the SDA Church in cooperation with other churches/faith-based actors and ADRA can promote social justice, human dignity and rights, and influence social norms.

In **Uganda**, just over 18,000 people gained access to improved public services through advocacy done by community-based organisations based on the priorities of the communities. The advocacy initiatives were done by CBOs, most of which started as VSLAs, and which have continuously been supported on the VSLA method as well as organising and advocacy by ADRA Uganda. In 2022 the community-led advocacy initiatives resulted in e.g. road construction, rehabilitation of piped water system and renovation of a health unit. Moreover, due to the worsened security situation in Karamoja during 2022 there has been a number of advocacy issues related to security (see below). Also, the 25 CBOs directly supported by ADRA Uganda act as implementing partners in the sense that they cascade the knowledge and skills gained to other CBGs in their communities. In 2022, 55 CBGs were supported by implementing CBOs in e.g., VSLA management, leadership and group

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Abiag is a group of cultural and religious leaders in Karamoja, Uganda, doing rights advocacy, supported by ADRA Uganda.



dynamics. Regarding women's empowerment, the VSLA element has promoted women's leadership in the home, the community and in local government. Thus, in 61% of the community based organisations supported by ADRA Uganda, women hold leadership positions.

In relation to conflict and peace, the target area in Karamoja has experienced an increased conflict level during 2022 caused primarily by cultural and traditional practices of cattle rustling coupled with deteriorating resources due to drought and economic side-effects of COVID-19. Cattle rustling and raiding takes the form of inter-ethnic raids between the various ethnic groups spearheaded by young male warriors. This has been supplemented by confrontations between the armed forces and the Karamojong warriors. Within these wider challenges of insecurity, incidents of banditry and road ambushes have increased, exacerbated by pervasive use of illegal weapons. The conflicts and insecurity have been addressed by the CBOs and CBGs supported by ADRA Uganda. For instance, Kalokwapoo farmers group, mobilised their community and organised a community dialogue meeting in cooperation with the Sub-county Security Chairperson with the purpose of mitigating the increasing level of insecurity. The dialogue meeting was attended by the Sub-county leaders, the peace committees, District Security Committee including the Resident District Commissioner, District Police Commander, District Chairperson, District Internal Security Officer (from the army) and representatives of the affected community. As result, the army and the police increased the security personnel from 5 to 15 soldiers and from 2 to 8 police officers in Lolelia sub-county in Kaabong. Similar processes led by other CBOs resulted in the deployment of 200 soldiers in Kotido district and an army detach at Oreotyene village in Abim district. Finally, the CBO Abim Health Promoters mediated and resolved a land conflict in Yenglemi North village.

As mentioned, a challenge during 2022 has been the rising insecurity in Karamoja, and as a learning, in 2023, the project will strengthen the focus on how to promote peaceful coexistence with the involvement of local leaders including religious leaders as well as women's groups.

## Narrative baseline & Progress

The progress on advocacy has been quite good in 2022 with 17 community priorities addressed by duty bearers in Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia and with 34,339 people benefitting in terms of improved public services. The fourth core country under this Outcome Area, Tanzania, is still in the start-up phase in relation to community-based advocacy, and it will most likely take some time before it yields results in terms of improved public services. 60% of community organisations and groups having women in leadership positions is also deemed a good result. However, broadening the improved status of women in the household and the community to also see more women in local government needs continued effort. Finally in relation to the outcome on peaceful co-existence (the 'little p') and the number of instances where CBOs and CBGs act as catalysts to prevent or reduce violence, only Uganda and South Sudan reported in 2022 adding up to 7 instances. Although working on peaceful coexistence is a pre-condition in many of the contexts we are working in, it has not been reported on in the past and more discussion and definition of what falls into this category and how we can strengthen the work in this area will be carried out during 2023.



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A women's group  
in South Sudan  
discussing with  
ADRA South Sudan  
staff.



# 3 World map with expenditure and reach

The overview includes the total ADRA Denmark turn-over and project portfolio in 2022 (not only the SPA programme).



Expenditure in DKK

Number of people reached

## 4 Major deviations in relation to initially agreed annual budget

2022 was the first year of the new SPA 2.0. and as the SPA 2.0 was not in place by 1st January 2022 it left our partners with less than a full year for implementation, however, most of them managed to spend the full 2022 budget. In some cases, unforeseen events have affected activities most notably in South Sudan, where about DKK 4.1 mil. of the budgeted DKK 5.1 mil. was used and thus around DKK 1 mil. remained unspent. This underspending was due to floods that prevented implementation of planned activities, in particular construction work. Some funds were reallocated to support people affected by the floods with the balance carried forward to 2023 to complete the originally planned activities.

The overall picture was also affected by the Top-ups received in 2022. Top-ups received in 2022 were:

- DKK 5.1 mil. for Ukraine, granted 4th March 2022
- DKK 5.06 mil. in response to the drought in Ethiopia, granted 10th June 2022
- DKK 3.5 mil. to increase efforts in and around Syria, granted 25th October 2022.
- DKK 5.0 mil. to mitigate loss & damages due to climate change allocated to humanitarian work in Sudan, granted 20th December 2022.
- DKK 4.0 mil. towards food security as a consequence of the war in Ukraine allocated for humanitarian work in Yemen, granted 22nd December 2022.

The Top-ups significantly increased budgets in the above-mentioned countries and as some of them were allocated late in the year, the implementation and thus spending will be done in 2023. This is particularly true for Syria, Sudan and Yemen Top-ups. For the Ethiopia drought response, the project was planned to extend into 2023 and small portion (around 1 mil.) of the Top-up and flexible funds allocated was carried into 2023. Overall, the Top-ups nicely supplemented the existing SPA funds including flexible funds and allowed us to respond where needs were greatest.

All flexible funds allocated in 2022 were used on existing SPA projects, primarily to respond to the various emergencies: Ethiopia receiving a total of DKK 3.0 mil., Yemen DKK 0.338 mil., and Ukraine DKK 0.113 mil. In addition, DKK 0.617 mil. were used to support IDPs in Darfur, Sudan.

Spending on humanitarian assistance ended being 45.7 % of total against the initial budget of 52.8 %. The main reason for it not being higher is that activities in Syria and Yemen funded by the Top-up will only be implemented in 2023 while preparations took place in 2022. However, the percentage is well above the expectation of 39.5 % given in the original grant letter. Spending on activities in fragile contexts ended being 78.2% of total a little more than the initial budget of 76.6 % reflecting the vulnerability of the countries that ADRA Denmark is working in.

Funds spent at HQ level ended at 14.8 % which is lower than the budgeted 18.9 % and significantly lower than the threshold of 20%. This reflects the intentionally lean HQ set-up at ADRA Denmark, however, as the currently very lean HQ staffing is rendering ADRA Denmark vulnerable in cases of staff turn-over or longer-term illness, a more solid staffing structure with more capacity on selected focus areas will be developed during 2023.



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Solar power panel being installed on community centre in Darfur, Sudan.



# 5 Update on the organisation's Local Leadership Strategy

**Update on objective 1:** Enhanced number of direct and indirect (through our ADRA partners) partnerships with CSOs, research institutions and private sector actors.

ADRA Denmark defines localized partnerships as partnerships with CSOs, research institutions and local private sector actors, including partnerships with even more localised associations, community groups and structures, such as VSLAs, farmer groups, water committees etc. The latter 'hyper-localised' structures enable true local leadership and ownership, also beyond the programme period, enhancing sustainability. During 2022 ADRA Denmark has worked with 178 local partners through our seven national ADRA partners. This is considered a baseline from which we will strive to improve the quality and quantity of partnerships during the coming years.

**Update on objective 2:** Our local partners receive multi-year and more flexible funding in line with the flexibility we are given by the MFA and have resources for capacity building.

Following the confirmation of the global SPA budget, ADRA Denmark developed four-year budget allocations to local partners, in order to provide stability and clarity. While annual budgets are approved by the year in order to ensure effective burn rates at portfolio level, the four-year scope provides stability and a good foundation for investing longer term for local partners. Within the country budgets provided, in-country flexibility fully reflects flexibility provided by MFA. While partners are given the opportunity to charge an administrative charge to programme, this is still rarely used, as local systems and procedure to calculate and manage overhead costs are not yet in place. Moreover, in 2022, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda requested a higher budget than the average annual amount allowing them to speed up activities in 2023 with the provision to reduce annual budgets in 2024 and 2025 so that the 4-year grant remains the same in total. These requests were approved by the ADRA Denmark leadership and Board, taking the 'advance' out of the ADRA Denmark own capital, in order to give our partners the real flexibility of a 4-year grant.

**Update on objective 3:** ADRA Denmark partners have received capacity development in line with their own Improvement Action Plan in areas such as M&E, Complaints Mechanisms,

Participatory Methods and Livelihoods Approaches.

There have been 15 capacity development initiatives, many of which have been linked to the start-up of new programmes under the SPA. Other capacity development interventions have focussed on partner priorities such as finance management, monitoring and evaluation, complaints mechanisms, safeguarding, gender mainstreaming and child protection. The most significant capacity development event in 2022 was a four-day Partnership Workshop at MS-TCDC in Arusha, Tanzania, from 14 to 17 November 2022. ADRA Denmark invited all its partners as well as representatives of various supporting offices to participate. The participants comprised representatives of ADRA Syria, ADRA Yemen, ADRA Uganda, ADRA Ethiopia, ADRA Sudan, ADRA South Sudan, ADRA Tanzania, and RECODA. Moreover, ADRA Sweden, ADRA Norway, ADRA Germany and ADRA Africa were represented – together with representatives from ADRA Denmark and the ADRA Africa Regional Office. The purpose of the workshop was to strengthen our partnerships, share experience and discuss pertinent issues such as localisation, governance, anti-corruption, climate programming, selected programme approaches, safeguarding, accountability to affected people, participation, MEAL etc.

**Update on objective 4:** Increased coordination by ADRA supporting offices in all seven partner countries.

There are 16 country-specific supporting partner coordination initiatives recorded in 2022. Key supporting offices which ADRA DK coordinates closely with are ADRA Germany, Czech Republic, Norway, Sweden and UK. In Uganda, all partners present in the country have been forming a MoU with ADRA Uganda, to further strengthen and align our coordinated support to ADRA Uganda (the MoU is in draft form and will be finalised during 2023). This model will be tried out in more countries during 2023–24. Furthermore, there are quarterly coordination and information sharing meetings at Programme Director level for ADRA partners in each region. ADRA Denmark also participates and contributes to the ADRA Humanitarian Working group, hereunder the ECHO coordination group, which meets regularly.

**Update on objective 5:** Local partners are even further represented in relevant cluster working groups in Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Syria, Ethiopia and Uganda.

ADRA partners are regularly being represented in relevant coordinating fora, both at district and national levels. For example, in Uganda, ADRA Uganda participates in district coordination meetings (Kotido), coordination meetings with humanitarian partners in the Kyaka refugee settlement, regional interagency coordination meeting organised by OPM, and food security and livelihood coordination meetings in Karamoja. Other examples from the national level include ADRA Yemen participating in the protection cluster, food security and agriculture cluster, as well as the cash working group, and ADRA Syria participating in the education cluster, food security and livelihoods, protection and cash working group, and ADRA South Sudan participation in the protection cluster, food security and livelihood cluster, shelter and NFI cluster, health cluster, WASH cluster, education cluster and the cash working group.



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## 6 Global and local connectedness and coordination

As an active member of the ADRA International Network, ADRA Denmark lifts important agendas in the Strategic Partnership to the global level. For instance, ADRA Denmark has been one of the key offices driving localisation and local leadership higher up on the agenda in the ADRA Network by taking the lead on supporting more and better coordination by our ADRA partners and advocating for and supporting efforts towards increasingly more streamlined reporting requirements and templates by ADRA supporting offices in a given implementing context. The process of a collective ADRA MoU in Uganda serves as an example of this. Moreover, ADRA Denmark has been the leading office when it comes to the roll out and capacity development on safeguarding, supporting implementing partners and driving this agenda within the ADRA network. ADRA Denmark has also been a strong voice in the network in advocating for increased attention on promoting good governance at board level in the ADRA network resulting in concerted efforts to ensure and promote good governance including guidelines and training in the network.

ADRA Denmark remains the chair of the ADRA Technical Learning Lab on Livelihood, arranging quarterly meetings discussing and developing current and novel solutions to livelihood-related contextual challenges. Supporting the ADRA International Africa-based Farmer Market School Regional Coordination Unit (FCU) is another avenue for sharing expertise and experience, facilitating further roll out of strategic priorities into other contexts.

In a Danish context, ADRA Denmark has applied for and received a grant from Global Focus together with IMS and Dignity to further develop the Outcome Harvesting methodology and capacity share with other Danish NGOs and their partners globally. Part of the capacity development and sharing include supplementing Outcome Harvesting with Value for Money analyses, which is being piloted by ADRA Denmark in 2023.

## 7 Reporting on progress in the greening of engagements

As mentioned in section 2, climate and environment is firmly rooted in the Livelihoods and Climate component (Outcome Area 3). Thus, capacity development of smallholder farmers including pastoralists in climate smart agriculture is integrated in the programming in Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. We are also exploring if it would be possible to add this area in the Syria and Yemen programmes. For key results and lessons learned, please consult section 2 above. In relation to Loss & Damages, we have received Top-up funds for Sudan with the objective that ‘vulnerable people in West Darfur have improved their absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities vis-à-vis climate changes’. This intervention was built into the already existing SPA funded project in West Darfur but was abruptly halted due to the war breaking out in early April.

In 2022 we have had a focus on how to further integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation aspects in programming. We have, for instance, decided onwards to add a Climate Field

School module focussing the training further on integrating climate-resilient agricultural practices when using the Farmer Field School approach. Thus, in 2023 we will support our local partners to adopt this additional training module. ADRA Denmark has also initiated a focus on climate change in one of our other major approaches, Farmer Market School. A paper on climate smart marketing was drafted in 2022, which will be integrated as a module in the FMS manual and training in 2023.

Moreover, in terms of mainstreaming climate and environmental concerns, we have tested different screening tools in Syria and Sudan namely: Environmental Impact Assessment Tool for NFIs, Environmental Impact Assessment Tool for MPCA as well as the Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT+). Going forward, we will engage with the ADRA International Network and further test these screening tools in other contexts than Syria and Sudan as well as assess whether we can use them in upcoming project design processes.



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Tan Haaaji Abdi has become a successful farmer of various crops, thus adapting to climate change in the otherwise pastoralist Somali Region.



# 8 Reporting on IPE engagement targets

In 2022 we have carried out different activities under the three objectives of IPE. In particular, a focus has been on engaging the youth in ADRA's work. Consequently, we have worked on facilitating the group of ADRA Youth, who also participated in the Annual Meeting of the Adventist Church and ADRA General Assembly. There is a well-established group of about 30 young people who are involved with ADRA Youth. Furthermore, 8 young people from ADRA Youth should have visited Uganda in the Fall 2022, but due to the outbreak of Ebola, the trip was cancelled last minute and postponed. It has since been taking place during Easter 2023. Moreover, in 2022, ADRA Denmark's journalist visited our long-term programme in Karamoja, Uganda, in order to collect material for a podcast to be released in 2023. The theme of the podcast is women's rights. Furthermore, we produced the fourth and final graphical animated movie – this one being about Farmer Market School. Finally, the war in Ukraine took a lot of attention during the year, in line with our objective of focusing on humanitarian crises in the world.

Regarding the objective on engaging church constituency in the SDGs linked with the Christian faith, the church constituency has been engaged by ADRA Denmark representatives on several occasions. 12 sermons have been provided in churches and several ADRA seminars and presentations have been delivered to ADRA members, church members, Happy Hand volunteers (second hand shops), schools etc.

There is, however, a need for revising the strategy to obtain the objective and possibly adjusting the indicator. At the time of writing, we are recruiting a new Director for Communication and this issue will be one of the first tasks on the desk. The revisions will be presented to the MFA as soon as possible. Yet, the target to 'Engage church constituency in the SDGs linked with Christian faith' remains relevant and will continue to be guiding our IPE work.

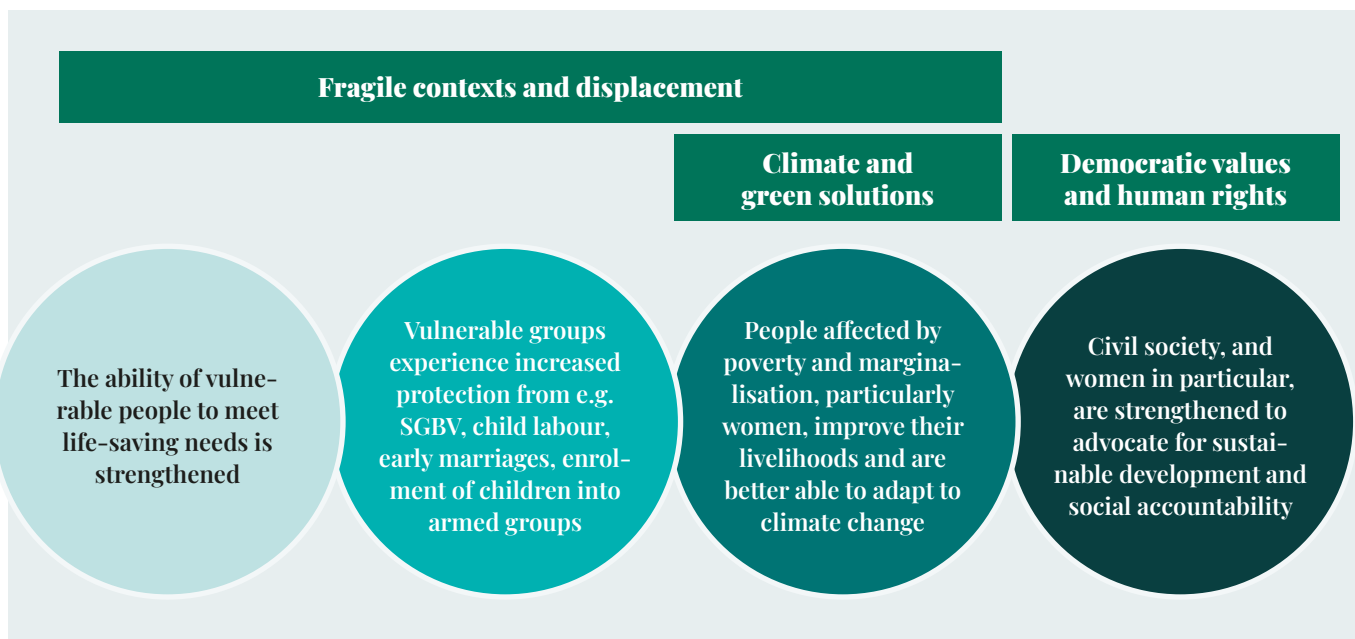
## Engagement Targets 2022-2025

Objective	Indicator	Indicator status end-of 2022
Engage more young people in global issues and ADRA's work	By 2025, ADRA Youth has 50 active members below the age of 30	30 ADRA Youth members (24 female, 6 male)
Engage church constituency in the SDGs linked with Christian faith	By 2025, 80% of Adventist churches in Denmark are engaged with the SDGs through local activities.	Not measured in 2022
Focus on humanitarian and development issues incl. the consequences of a rising number of refugees in the world	Instances of ADRA media coverage	20 (e.g. press releases, opinion pieces, TV news, radio)

# 9 Restructuring as a consequence of SPA 2022–2025 geographical and thematic requirements

Regarding geographical requirements, ADRA Denmark did not face any difficulties meeting the focus on Africa and specific geographies since only Yemen falls outside this category when looking at our core SPA countries. In 2022, we added Ukraine which also falls outside this category. It was also not a challenge to meet the fragile contexts requirements as

Tanzania is the only country in our portfolio not on the list. Thus, we continued with the same seven countries as in the previous SPA plus Ukraine. Regarding thematic requirements, there is a great strategic fit between ADRA Denmark and MFA strategic priorities as show in the diagram below.



Thus, the main restructuring taking place as compared to the previous SPA was to develop an overall ToC and Results Framework for all seven countries following the four Outcome Areas. Moreover, due to the funding level of the SPA grant not being quite the size applied for, it was necessary to scale down on the number of target areas within the seven countries.

Finally, meeting the 20 pct. cap on HQ expenses was done per default as ADRA Denmark has a lean HQ set-up with only 14,8% spent on HQ expenses in 2022.

## 10 Use of MFA funds towards co-financing, basket funds, joint programmes and for match funding

In 2022, no MFA funds were used towards co-financing, basket funds, joint programmes or for match funding. The intention of ADRA Denmark was to use part of the flexible funds as match funding but the ECHO project proposals submitted were not won. However, funding received from collections and company donations were used to increase the activities of SPA projects in Ukraine, South Sudan, Sudan and Tanzania.

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Ukrainian children getting a break from the war in a summer camp arranged by ADRA Ukraine.







Women in Karamoja,  
Uganda.



## Annex 1: Updated Summary Results Framework with 2022 progress

 <b>Outcome Area 1: Life-saving</b>		
<b>Impact</b>	<b>Crosscutting Indicators<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2022 result</b>
The ability of vulnerable people to meet <b>life-saving needs</b> is strengthened (SDG1)	Percentage of targeted population considering their emergency needs are met	80%
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Crosscutting Indicators</b>	<b>2022 result</b>
Vulnerable people receive life-saving support as per need and contextual situation	Number of people who have received food items / non-food items / multi-purpose cash assistance / other life-saving assistance	64.085 people <sup>2</sup>
Aid is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner	95%

**Narrative baseline & progress: see main report**

 <b>Outcome Area 2: Protection</b>		
Countries reporting on Outcome Area 2 in 2022: South Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Yemen		
<b>Impact</b>	<b>Crosscutting Indicators</b>	<b>2022 result</b>
Vulnerable groups experience increased <b>protection</b> from e.g. SGBV, child labour, early marriages, enrolment of children into armed groups (SDG 5, 10)	Percentage of targeted people reporting a safe environment in their communities	92%


<sup>1</sup> The definitions of indicators and guidance on data collection and analysis is described in an 'Indicator Counting Methodology', which is available upon request.

<sup>2</sup> All data collected for the indicators in the full Summary Results Framework has been disaggregated based on gender and, when relevant, on age and ability. If needed, disaggregated data can be presented.



Outcomes	Crosscutting Indicators	2022 result
Protection violations are reported and referred to relevant duty bearers	Number of people who receive an appropriate response to the protection risk they face	504 people
Rights of women and children are increasingly respected by communities, local leaders and government entities	Percentage of targeted community members with increased awareness on women's and children's rights	N/A <sup>3</sup>

**Narrative baseline & progress: see main report**


 <b>Outcome Area 3: Livelihoods and climate</b>		
Countries reporting on Outcome Area 3 in 2022: Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen		
Impact	Crosscutting Indicators	2022 result
People affected by poverty and marginalisation, particularly women, improve their <b>livelihoods</b> and are better able to adapt to climate change (SDG 1, 2, 5, 10, 13, 17)	Number of people with increased resilience assets (physical, natural, financial, social, human)	4,703 people
	Number of people with reduced vulnerability to extreme weather events and other climate change consequences	26,858 people
Outcomes	Crosscutting Indicators	2022 result
Smallholder farmers use climatic adaptation and improved agricultural production techniques	Number of people practising climate-smart agriculture	966 people
Smallholder farmers increase their income from selling farm produce	Number of people reporting increased income from selling their produce	815 people

<sup>3</sup> Only Yemen has reported on this indicator in 2022 where the indicator status was 99%. However, as the 3 other countries under this Outcome Area have not reported for 2022, the sum-up has been left blank. An increased effort will be done during 2023 to support South Sudan, Syria and Uganda to report on this indicator.



Women have access to and control over productive resources	Number of people taking loans through VSLAs	2.602 people
Expansion of small businesses and diversification of livelihood activities	Number of people sustaining the established small-scale business	320 people
Communities have Disaster Risk Reduction plans in place and are linked to relevant stakeholders	Number of CMDRR plans	10 plans

**Narrative baseline & progress: see main report**

 <b>Outcome Area 4: Civil society advocacy</b>		
Countries reporting on Outcome Area 4 in 2022: Ethiopia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda		
Impact	Crosscutting Indicators	2022 result
<b>Civil society</b> , and women in particular, are strengthened to advocate for sustainable development and social accountability (SDG 5, 10, 16, 17)	Number of people with access to improved public services	34,339 people
	Number and significance of community priorities addressed	17 priorities
Outcomes	Crosscutting Indicators	2022 result
CSOs hold duty bearers to account for delivering adequate public services including anti-corruption and solutions to climate change related problems	Number and significance of advocacy initiatives	18 initiatives
Women influence decisions taken in community groups and other decision-making fora	Percentage of community groups where women are holding leadership positions	60%
Ethnic/clan/social groups co-exist without violence and cooperate on common interests	Number of instances where CBOs and CBGs act as catalysts to prevent or reduce violence	7 instances

**Narrative baseline & progress: see main report**

## Annex 2

### Case 1: Climate Change Adaptation and Livelihood Improvement in Darfur, Sudan

Project: Strengthening Community Engagement and Empowerment in Darfur (SCEED)
Partner: ADRA Sudan
Country: Sudan
Period: January 2022 - ongoing

#### Change

An evaluation done in 2022 of the Farmer Field School (FFS) and Farmer Market School (FMS) approaches in Darfur showed positive changes for the target group of smallholder farmers, mostly women, in terms of improved production and increased income. During 2022, the approaches were strengthened within climate adaptation by introducing improved sorghum and millet seeds (high yield, pest resistant and adapted to low rainfall), natural fertilisers made from plant waste, natural pest control and improved harvesting techniques. These efforts enabled the smallholder farmers to adapt to climate change and continue to provide for their families.

#### Context

The Darfur region is seriously affected by climate change in terms of increased temperatures, more erratic rainfall patterns and a dramatic decrease of seasonal rains. This exacerbates the competition over scarce resources and fuels tensions between different groups, often divided along an Arab-African and/or farmer-herder dichotomy. During 2022, the armed clashes between different groups intensified often driven by competing land use and access to natural resources. Thus, the intervention was designed to improve the resource base of smallholder farmers and support adaptation to climate change.

#### Contribution

A total of 544 small-scale farmers (352f, 192m) have been trained in climate smart techniques during 2022.



Moreover, 16 FMS groups with a total of 413 members (266 females, 147 male) were trained on marketing techniques, negotiation skills, collective marketing, market assessment and value chain mapping. As a result, 220 farmers reported an increase in income from selling their agricultural products during 2022. Furthermore, 20 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) have been formed and trained and 517 VSLA members have taken loans (441 female, 76 male) during 2022 thus increasing their financial resources to invest in farming activities.

#### Activities

Since 2018, ADRA Sudan has used FFS and FMS as key approaches to improve the livelihoods of the target group. FMS is a relatively new approach, developed by ADRA Denmark and tested in two pilot projects in Malawi and Zimbabwe in 2017. The first training in FMS in Sudan was done in 2017 based on the first FMS Facilitation manual, which was translated into Arabic. Moreover, ongoing support to develop the FFS and FMS methods has been provided e.g. expanding the approaches within climate-smart agriculture and adding a climate dimension to the FMS approach. The FFS and FMS approaches are implemented side-

by-side, based on the logic that with FMS the farmers learn to analyse the market, and with FFS they learn how to grow the crops that they have seen there is a market for, and at the same time adapt to climate change. A total of around 2,700 people in Sudan have been trained in FFS and FMS from 2019 until end of 2022. Establishing, training and mentoring Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) is also part of the ADRA contribution to the results as VSLAs have equipped the farmers with access to financial capital to invest in production. A total of app. 2,200 people became VSLA members from 2019 until end of 2022, with more than 80% being women.

## Lessons

The Village Agents, i.e. community members trained by ADRA Sudan, play a central role in the success of the programme as they have become experienced facilitators and have trained community groups in the FFS, FMS and VSLA approaches. This is an aspect suitable for replication because community-based Village Agents represent community skills, which do not disappear when a project is ending, or access to the area is interrupted. However, Village Agents need some kind of remuneration / incentives for the work they carry out. For sustainability purposes further studies are needed to find a post-project solution to this. One option could be to look into opportunities for the Village Agents to be paid from other sources for the provision of FFS, FMS and VLSA training e.g. the Ministry of Agriculture or the communities themselves. It can also be looked into whether Village Agents could link the farmers to buyers of farm products as a paid service.

## Evidence

The changes in productivity, climate adaptation, value chain integration and savings presented above is to a large extent a result of the improved knowledge and skills of farmers in production, marketing as well as saving and loan mechanisms based on the introduction of the FFS, FMS and VSLA approaches in the target communities in West Darfur by ADRA Denmark and ADRA Sudan. This has been documented by an evaluation which, among others, included a livelihood self-perception survey, a self-monitoring tool on production and sale of crops and individual interviews. These data collection methods were used with a sample of the target group and the main results are quoted above

For more details, see Evaluation of FFS and FMS Approaches in Sudan, Christian Sørensen & Jonathan Zimuto, August 2022: [2022-Sudan-FFS-FMS-evaluation-report-FINAL-incl-all-annexes.pdf \(adra.dk\)](#)

## Domains

Changes in the <b>lives</b> of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights	x
Changes in laws, <b>policies</b> and practices that affect people's rights	
Changes in the <b>capacity</b> of organisations and communities to support people's rights;	x
Changes in <b>partnerships</b> and collaborations that support people's rights;	
Changes in the <b>participation</b> of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development	x
Changes in <b>local leadership</b> and ownership of development and humanitarian work.	x



## Case 2: Holding duty bearers to account in Karamoja, Uganda

Project: Resilience Enhancement and Advocacy Program (REAP)
Partner: ADRA Uganda
Country: Uganda
Period: January 2022 - ongoing

### Change

In the northern Uganda region of Karamoja, community based organisations (CBOs) supported by ADRA have influenced government authorities to deliver public services such as construction of roads, classrooms, boreholes and latrines as well as posting additional staff in health clinics, primary schools and police stations / army barracks. These are significant changes since this region is characterized by few livelihood opportunities, recurrent conflict and by being deprioritised by public authorities including few government resources being allocated to the target areas. These changes were achieved through community led prioritization of issues and implementation of advocacy plans.

### Context

In the Karamoja sub-region, 66 percent of the total population is living in poverty compared to the national average of 20.3 percent, the net primary school enrolment is 43% compared to the national average of 91% and primary cycle completion rate is 3.5% - way below the national average of 40%. Until recently, pastoralism has remained the dominant form of livelihood and lifestyle for the population of Karamoja. Vulnerabilities that constrain livelihoods and development in the region stem from historical dynamics affecting current governance, including private ownership of firearms, cattle raiding, severe environmental degradation, insensitivity to climate change dynamics, poor infrastructure as well as limited access to education and health services.

### Contribution

ADRA has introduced community-based advocacy in a context where citizens were not prepared to defend



or even accept that they themselves or others have rights and where local governance was still to take root. ADRA addressed this by training and supporting community groups in human rights and advocacy as well as in ways to meet their immediate needs such as establishing Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). The VSLAs proved to be a valuable point of departure for building group cohesion and common agendas. By now, most of the CBOs which started out, and still functions as VSLAs, also do advocacy. The CBOs were the trained and mentored by ADRA, who at the same time did capacity development and training of local government authorities and other duty bearers.

### Activities

Example of an advocacy process: ADRA trained Lim-Mit CBO members in community-led advocacy, formulation of advocacy work plans, issue identification and prioritization, how to engage relevant stakeholders and on power relations. The CBO members used the skills gained to make an advocacy plan and the community prioritised health services since for more than 4 years, they had to walk over 25km to Abim town to access medical services. ADRA facilitated Lim-Mit CBO members to organise dialogue meetings attended by the District Health Officer, Resident District Commissioner, Local Council and the Health Incharge to advocate for medical services. Different issues were discussed including following and tracking of government supplies that sometimes get lost, absenteeism of health workers from government

units, long distance to health services etc. This influenced Abim District Health Office to establish a mobile outpatients department in Apok resettlement area in Abim district. Similar processes have taken place to produce the other 57 outcomes related to community based advocacy (ref.: Evidence section below).

Lessons

ADRA has managed to kickstart a shift in mindset around women's leadership with several outcomes describing instances where women have taken up leadership roles in community and/or public structures. However, the value of these outcomes has not been fully maximised while the outcomes seem to have a strong potential to generate higher value in the next programme stages. Thus, In the next stages of the REAP programme it will be considered tracking the results achieved by the increase in women's leadership, identifying multiplier effects, such as the changes observed in prioritising gender and women's issues at the community and local government level, the replication of awareness raising around women's leadership in other communities, etc.



Evidence

The changes in public service provision are results of the advocacy initiatives of CBOs in Karamoja, which in turn was made possible by the organising, training and ongoing support of ADRA. An outcome harvest of the programme in Uganda was done in January-April 2023, harvesting a total of 88 outcomes with 57 of them associated to 'Local Advocacy & Exercise of Rights and Duties'. The Value for Money analysis done to supplement the Outcome Harvesting concluded "Most of the high-value outcomes harvested are related to public authorities implementing infrastructure / public service delivery projects as a result of community-led advocacy. These kinds of outcomes indicate that the shift in mindset has been two-fold: on the one hand, communities are sufficiently empowered to recognise an issue and lead advocacy efforts for its solution. On the other, the relevant authorities have been influenced and have taken action to recognise the issue and address it.". Ref: Value for Money Assessment of ADRA's Action for Social Change (ASC) and Resilience Enhancement and Advocacy (REAP) Program, Francesca D'Emidio, Learning and Change Ltd., May 2013, [2023-Uganda-Value-for-Money-Assessment.pdf \(adra.dk\)](#)

Domains

Changes in the <b>lives</b> of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights	x
Changes in laws, <b>policies</b> and practices that affect people's rights	
Changes in the <b>capacity</b> of organisations and communities to support people's rights;	x
Changes in <b>partnerships</b> and collaborations that support people's rights;	
Changes in the <b>participation</b> of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development	x
Changes in <b>local leadership</b> and ownership of development and humanitarian work.	x

### Case 3: Fostering Social Cohesion in Yemen through the HDP Nexus

Project: Enhanced Life Conditions (ELC) for the most vulnerable communities in Basateen area of Aden governorate
Partner: ADRA Yemen
Country: Yemen
Period: January 2022 - ongoing

#### Change

ADRA and local communities in Basateen near Aden in Yemen, experience enhanced social cohesion between ethnic and religious groups across IDPs, refugees, migrants and host-communities residing in the targeted areas, due to the integrated Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach applied by ADRA. The focus on igniting positive interaction between the groups across all activities, including sharing responsibilities for waste management, inter-religious dialogue, community-led advocacy campaigns and joint business development between IDPs, refugees and host-communities, have built trust and fostered social cohesion in an otherwise highly complex crisis context.

#### Context

After eight years of conflict, the population of Yemen continues to suffer from the devastating consequences of armed conflict, economic crisis, and hunger. With climate change aggravating existing challenges and vulnerabilities, 21.6 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance. On top of this, Yemen sees an influx of refugees, migrants and IDPs seeking refuge in slum-like areas. Competition over scarce resources and prejudice between different ethnic and religious groups create harmful and discriminatory practices as well as exacerbate inter-communal tensions. This aggravates the existing risks, while further complicating processes of change.

#### Contribution

ADRA addresses immediate needs and protection issues, while also seeking to improve the livelihood and social cohesion among IDPs, refugees, migrants and host communities. This approach has included various integrated interventions, including Cash for Work (CfW), waste management, hygiene and protection awareness raising, referrals activities, community-led events and campaigns as well as livelihood activities through support to small-scale entrepreneurship. As a cross-cutting component, ADRA integrates social cohesion activities that builds trust and brings competing groups together in mutual care for the wider community.



#### Activities

To respond to the local complexities that crisis-affected communities are facing in Yemen, operating across the HDP nexus is a necessity. Hence, ADRA provides lifesaving assistance and protection, while creating pathways towards more sustainable sources of livelihood and enhanced social cohesion. For each component in the intervention, various initiatives aiming at fostering social cohesion are actively integrated into the activities. Firstly, as lifesaving intervention, ADRA conducts CfW through which IDPs, refugees, migrants and host-communities are undertaking waste management alongside each other. As a result, a sense of shared responsibility and mutual care for the wider community is reported to emerge from this collaboration. Secondly, protection activities, social events and inter-religious dialogue are organised between the groups. The communities are also encouraged to propose and lead events that bring communities together and promotes protection. Finally, in 2022 ADRA piloted an new eligibility criterion for receiving livelihood grants: to be considered for a grant, a business should be run by people from at least



two different social groups. The process of collectively developing a business proposal and plan is reported to build trust, positive interaction and cooperation between the engaged individuals.

## Lessons

Working across the HDP nexus has been beneficial to the project and thus, ADRA will continue to develop the approach based on the lessons learned from 2022. ADRA found indications that there is momentum to strengthen developmental activities, while the success of engaging crisis-affected people through local community structures reveals a potential to enable and support transformative and empowering processes through community-led action. The piloted eligibility criteria requiring IDPs, refugees, migrants, and host-community members to work together in small business development showed to foster social cohesion among the competing community groups. ADRA found that the inclusivity, close mentoring as well as the facilitation of dialogue, conflict prevention and resolution before, during and after the activities, was key to the success of the approach. As tensions and marginalising dynamics between the various community groups are easily spurred, ADRA consider this finding highly valuable. Thus, ADRA will continue to observe, explore, and integrate HDP modalities with the potential to foster social cohesion, peaceful co-existence and local leadership, as well as to developing frameworks that can capture the outcomes emerging from working across the HDP nexus.

## Evidence

The HDP nexus approach applied by ADRA Yemen in Basateen led to enhanced social cohesion in the targeted communities, because activities with a specific focus on building trust, igniting positive interaction, communication and cooperation across communities and differences, was actively integrated into more traditional humanitarian and developmental interventions. Hence, the approach enabled a platform from which mutual care, solidarity and a sense of shared responsibility can unfold. These processes of change have been noted through project monitoring e.g. observation as well as through qualitative interviews and feedback from community-members participating in the activities.

Changes in the <b>lives</b> of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability, and/or the realisation of their rights	x
Changes in laws, <b>policies</b> and practices that affect people's rights	
Changes in the <b>capacity</b> of organisations and communities to support people's rights;	
Changes in <b>partnerships</b> and collaborations that support people's rights;	
Changes in the <b>participation</b> of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability in their own development	x
Changes in <b>local leadership</b> and ownership of development and humanitarian work.	x

Annex 3, Crosscutting Indicator on humanitarian reach					
<b>ADRA Denmark</b>					
<b>Description of methodology to calculate direct reach</b>					
Reference is made to the following indicator in the Summary Results Framework: 'Number of people who have received food items / non-food items / multi-purpose cash assistance / other life-saving assistance'. What is counted here is the number of people benefitting from a distribution of either food items, water, non-food items, cash etc. (depending on the context of the humanitarian response in question) as well as PSS and medical support to vulnerable individuals. In this indicator we can, in most cases, include all household members in the 'number of people who have received life-saving assistance'. All household members (based on average household size) can be included when water, cash or other assistance is delivered which benefit the household as a whole. Individuals are counted whenever the items delivered is for individual use e.g. dignity kits for women and in the cases where PSS and medical support has been given.					
Country	Partner	Total # of people reached	Female	Male	Notes
Ukraine	ADRA Ukraine	11.956	8.356	3.600	Cash and PSS to conflict affected people
Syria	ADRA Syria	1.706	544	1.162	Cash and school kits to students
Ethiopia	ADRA Ethiopia	35.979	21.587	14.392	Cash, water and saving livestock
Sudan	ADRA Sudan	6.420	3.852	2.568	NFIs and Shelter to IDPs
South Sudan	ADRA South Sudan	2.489	1.197	1.292	Cash and medical support for flood victims
Yemen	ADRA Yemen	5.530	3.318	2.212	Cash for work for refugees, IDPs and hosts
<b>Total</b>		<b>64.080</b>	<b>38.854</b>	<b>25.226</b>	

Annex 3, Crosscutting Indicator on direct partners			
<b>ADRA Denmark</b>			
<b>Direct Partners</b>			
Country	Name of partner	Start date	End date
Ukraine	ADRA Ukraine	2022	Ongoing
Syria	ADRA Syria	2022	Ongoing
Ethiopia	ADRA Ethiopia	2022	Ongoing
Sudan	ADRA Sudan	2022	Ongoing
South Sudan	ADRA South Sudan	2022	Ongoing
Yemen	ADRA Yemen	2022	Ongoing
Uganda	ADRA Uganda	2022	Ongoing
Tanzania	ADRA Tanzania	2022	Ongoing

## Annex 4

### Updated Management Response to 2019 Danida Review Recommendations

Recommendations 2019	Proposed deadline for follow-up	Responsible	ADRA DK management response March 2020	2023 update
R1: In the planning of new donor-funded programmes including also the future SPa 2022-2025, ADRA DK should pursue joint programming with other ADRA (donor) partners. New programming should support ADRA COs opportunities to operate and implement a One-Country - One Strategy - One Programme-based approach including opportunities to pursue a One-Programme Reporting framework.	Every year	ADRA DK	This is the preferred situation, but it will take time before we get there as a network. We have been encouraging this for some time, and we believe that the ownership for pursuing such an approach primarily should lie with the partners. We will continue to promote this with supporting as well as implementing offices and initiate these developments where we see the opportunity. We will also try to include the regional ADRA offices (i.e. ADRA Africa) in this effort. The issue will be one of the main points on the agenda in our next partner workshop (2020), and we expect to have a comprehensive discussion with our partners on how best to promote this.	We are still doing what we can to promote this among our partners. However, the discussions have been delayed due to COVID-19, which unfortunately forced us to cancel a number of meetings including our partner workshop planned for 2020 and 2021. Now the discussions have resumed, e.g. in ADRA network meetings for Country Directors and Programme Directors respectively, as well as in bilateral fora with the partners. In the partnership workshop with all our partners in November 2022, the One-Country – One-strategy approach was also discussed. In addition to this, the main ADRA donor offices in the network agreed in March 2022 on concrete actions for developing more coordinated country partnership strategies in the global south.
R2: The ADRA DK Board should consider strengthening its capacities to manage contextual risks, as well as capacities in financial oversight and risk management within the global humanitarian agenda. Further, in conjunction with the new Strategy 2020-2024, the Board should engage in the discussions on the future required capacities of Secretariat.	By January 2020	ADRA DK Board	The Board has started the discussion (December 2019) on this recommendation and will re-consider the competencies among the current Board members to assess the need for additional/complementary competencies and how these could be obtained. Already in 2018, the Board initiated a risk analysis process covering the entire organisation's	We regard this task as completed. Since 2019, the board has been supplemented by an external resource person with long experience from postings in Africa as well as solid experience from like-minded CSO boards. He was elected as a board member in 2021. Another board member elected in 2021 is an economist who works in the



Recommendations 2019	Proposed deadline for follow-up	Responsible	ADRA DK management response March 2020	2023 update
			engagement. In the future, the ADRA Risk Register will be a living tool to be used systematically by the ADRA Board and management. The Board expects to be kept informed at regular intervals (at least every six months) of the various risks identified by the Secretariat, as detailed in ADRA Denmark's Risk Register, and when significant changes occur. The ADRA staffing situation is reported to the Board at every Board meeting and discussed regularly.	National Audit Office and also has long experience from postings in Africa.  On an annual basis the board discuss to what extend the competencies among the members adequately meet the needs of the organisation. ADRA DK's Risk Register is reviewed by the management team and the Board at least once a year, allowing the Board to take active part in managing global contextual risks.
R3: ADRA DK should conduct a staffing needs assessment (skills and knowledge) and staff development plan in conjunction with the thematic, operational and organisational priorities of the upcoming strategy 2020-2024. Further, ADRA DK should ensure that the mix of ADRA DK staff matches the quality requirements needed to deliver on the programme portfolio and job descriptions should be updated accordingly.	By March 2020	ADRA DK	Assessing the staff needs is an integrated part of our day-to-day management, particularly when recruiting new staff. Also, it is a regular part of organisational development and an integrated part of the annual staff performance appraisals. As a regular part of organisational development, we will continue to assess the needs of the organisation and ensure that staff capacity can meet those needs. This will also be integrated in the development of the new strategy for the 2020-2024 period, which includes programmatic as well as organisational objectives.	We regard this task as completed. We still assess staff needs on a continuous basis. During the last years, we have upgraded programme team competences with expertise in cash-based programming, safeguarding, and MEAL.
R4: Based on the past ten years of experience with ASC, ADRA DK should strengthen the focus on sustainability planning and exit strategies for the various types of civil society and community groups (REFLECT, FMS, VSLAs, support groups etc.) receiving support through the SPa.	Ongoing	ADRA DK	We agree that there is a need for this and have been discussing it with our partners for some time. We will continue to work closely with our partners to develop more integrated exit plans, with a focus on sustainability, for all our programme activities, and particularly in the ASC programme. The specific issue of phasing out support to Community	Sustainability analysis is an inherent part of our programme planning processes. Exit / phasing strategies for Community Based Groups is discussed with our partners as part of any planning process. The work on phasing strategies will be continued during 2023.

Recommendations 2019	Proposed deadline for follow-up	Responsible	ADRA DK management response March 2020	2023 update
			Based Groups will also be included in the agenda for our next Partner Workshop.	
R5: ADRA DK should articulate and verify the added value of implementing the current activities in Sudan and Ethiopia as a regional RIHA programme by assessing the synergies, challenges and opportunities. ADRA DK should also ensure that lessons learned from past implementation of Community Action Plans are analysed and thoroughly dealt with in the RIHA programme.	By January 2020	ADRA DK	<p>Although we do not necessarily agree with the findings of the review in relation to the challenges with the RIHA programme, we can agree that the added value of the programme approach should be better articulated. The integration and sharing of lessons learned (not only from CAP, but also from VSLA, FFS, FMS etc.) is an inbuilt component of the RIHA programme, so this is taking place throughout the programme and subsequently documented in all relevant reports. Most recently, November 2019, participants from the four projects under the RIHA programme participated in a joint workshop in Gode, Ethiopia, sharing activity updates from each project, presentations on relevant project topics, plenary and group discussions and feedback sessions. An exchange visit also took place in West Darfur in December 2019, where experiences, challenges and approaches were shared between the various project staff. These processes have been detailed in respective workshop and exchange visit reports.</p>	<p>The programme learning activities in the RIHA programme have continued. Four-day exchange workshops were held both in 2020 (in Sudan) and 2021 (in Ethiopia), and exchange visits have also taken place. As mentioned, these workshops and exchange visits are opportunities to analyse and discuss lessons learned from all the approaches used in the RIHA programme, including CAP.</p> <p>Learnings and best practices across regions and countries were also discussed at the Partner Workshop in Arusha November 2022.</p>
R6: ADRA DK should urgently finalise the approach paper on hum-dev nexus and resilience. If ADRA DK decides to work within the hum-dev-peace nexus, an assessment of the capacity required to expand into peace building should be undertaken.	By July 2020	ADRA DK	<p>We are already working on this and will maintain it as a priority after the completion of the strategic development process. We have drafted an initial approach paper, which will be used as the foundation for a review of our work within the nexus. We are also exchanging experience on working in the nexus with like-minded organisations such as Caritas and DanChurchAid. A review of our project activities and approaches will</p>	<p>The paper 'ADRA Denmark's Approach to Working in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus' was finalized in May 2020.</p> <p>A review of our nexus activities took place in 2021. The learnings from this study have been used for our programming, e.g. the SPA 2.0 application process.</p>

Recommendations 2019	Proposed deadline for follow-up	Responsible	ADRA DK management response March 2020	2023 update
<p>R7: ADRA DK should lift the narrative reporting to the broader strategic level of social change with reference to established baselines and/or targets. This could be achieved by revisiting and adjusting the results/outcome indicators (in the Summary Results Framework) and ToCs for the selected change areas (Lot CIV and Lot HUM) in close coordination with CO programme staff. Furthermore, results reporting should reflect ADRA DK's aim of targeting the poorest and most vulnerable groups.</p>	Ongoing	ADRA DK	<p>add value to and allow us to finalise our approach paper based on the cases and learnings documented in the review.</p> <p>A review of our M&amp;E framework for Lot CIV has been pending for some time. This is already a focus area for our new MEAL Adviser and a part of our upcoming SPA application process. Capacity building of partners will be a focus over the coming period, and a new framework for 2022-2025 will be developed.</p>	<p>The Summary Results Framework has been updated and all SPA indicators include targets. The indicators for the RiHA programme have been more thoroughly updated with revisions in the indicators themselves. This has been approved by the Ministry. Reporting templates for both HUM and CIV have also been updated. Moreover, ToC training has been carried out.</p> <p>In the new SPA, a Summary Results Frameworks has been developed, which cover all the 7 countries involved in the intervention with crosscutting, mandatory indicators including targets.</p>
<p>R8: ADRA DK should develop a strategy for how to deal with COs that are not delivering satisfactory and consider the overall effectiveness between continuing capacity strengthening of existing COs relative to shifting resources and efforts to other countries or non-ADRA CSOs.</p>	By June 2020	ADRA DK	<p>We see the value and strength in building the capacity of local organisations, such as our ADRA partners, so trying to address issues in partnership will almost always be our first priority. However, our mandate is to address poverty, injustice and suffering and therefore effective programming and partnerships are a high priority for us. This is also why we monitor our programmes closely and have an ongoing dialogue with our partners. If implementation is not proceeding as planned, we may decide to reallocate funds from one partner country to another. We will, however, develop some more considerations on what to do when partner performance/management threatens the</p>	<p>As mentioned in the last update, we have revised our Approach to Partnership paper (now: ADRA Denmark's approach to civil society, partnership and localisation).</p>



Recommendations 2019	Proposed deadline for follow-up	Responsible	ADRA DK management response March 2020	2023 update
			<p>impact of programme activities. These considerations will be integrated into our Approach to Partnership paper. We also want to avoid the risk of becoming vulnerable to the impact of poor performance and are considering new partners/countries for the coming period. Last, but not least, we have revised our Partnership Agreement template to ensure that both ADRA Denmark and the partner can terminate it with immediate effect in case of serious breach of the terms of the agreement.</p>	
<p>R9: ADRA DK should strengthen the institutionalisation, scale and outreach of CO advocacy approaches at the national level. Under Lot CIV, this could be achieved through preparation and sharing of evidence-based and well-documented good practices from existing programmes, such as FMS and REFLECT adult literacy, with relevant national CSO networks and platforms.</p>	By end of 2021	ADRA DK	<p>We do not necessarily agree with the rationale for this recommendation, which we believe builds on an inaccurate perception of our advocacy work. Apparently, the Review Team perceives <i>scaling up a project approach</i> as advocacy. While we acknowledge that documentation and evidence are vital for scaling up good practices, we see this as a rather limited perception of advocacy. But with regard to scaling up, we see FMS as a really effective approach, which we will continue to test and document, and we are already working alongside our partners to advocate for its adoption in as many different contexts and organisations as possible, including the FAO.</p> <p>Having said that, we also believe that good documentation and evidence-based advocacy are powerful tools for identifying issues, mobilising people and creating change. We will therefore continue to work with our partners to strengthen our and their ability to document issues that are affecting local communities and to identify national platforms for lifting up their voices.</p>	Nothing to add.

Recommendations 2019	Proposed deadline for follow-up	Responsible	ADRA DK management response March 2020	2023 update
R10: ADRA DK should for each CO and project/programme, systematically map the financial risks related to e.g. context, type of activities, staffing, track-record etc. and tailor the financial monitoring and capacity development response accordingly.	By June 2020	ADRA DK	We agree and will take up a more risk-oriented angle on the approach. We have an ongoing focus on this, and are establishing further collaboration between ADRA supporting offices, to conduct joint financial monitoring visits. Also, we have already hired an external controller to strengthen our capacity for financial monitoring visits and to support financial capacity building of our partners.	Financial monitoring visits take place on a regular basis based on an assessment of risks related to the capacity and portfolio of each office. When not possible to conduct physical visits, our finance team conducts virtual financial monitoring visits following guidelines specifically developed for this purpose. During these visits, financial risks are mapped and measures to counter them are developed.
R11: In collaboration with COs, ADRA DK should work towards defining key performance indicators to facilitate efficiency and effectiveness considerations in the planning and evaluation process. ADRA DK would benefit by linking up with other SPa partners with similar activities to share experiences and gain inspiration.	By end of 2021	ADRA DK	We will, in collaboration with all our partners, work towards including efficiency and effectiveness in the budget and project/programme evaluation process to constantly assess the benefit of the respective groups. Such considerations should further be used towards developing key performance indicators to facilitate efficiency and effectiveness considerations.	The SPA 2.0 has been planned with a Summary Results Framework and crosscutting indicators that cover all our SPA funded activities. A model to assess Value-for-Money has been developed.
R12: In the interest of predictable funding flows, the MFA should work towards ensuring that the SP 2022-2025 award process is completed in good time, preferably end of 2020.	End of 2020	MFA-HMC	We agree with this recommendation.	We continue to agree. Also considering the next SPA process.

## Follow-up on recommendations from Financial Monitoring Visit 2021

	Opfølgning på anbefalinger fra UM tilsyn d 21/4-21	Status ADRA DK 04-10-2021	Deadline for færdiggørelse	Status ADRA DK 12-06-23
1	UM anbefaler fortsat at de finansielle projektrapporteringer indeholder narrative forklaringer på større afvigelser eller at der på anden vis skabes sammenhæng til de narrative	2020 årsrapportering inkluderede finansielle data og vi ønsker at fortsætte med denne udvikling.	Løbende men med resultat april 2022	Finansielle og narrative rapporteringer er bedre

	rapporteringer f.eks. med noter eller referencer. Der bør i tråd hermed ske en systematisk sammenholdelse af narrative og finansielle rapporter fra partnere.			sammenført og en proces som vi fortsat ønsker at styrke.
2	UM foreslår fortsat, at ADRA overvejer på sigt at samle alle regnskaber i ét hvor der f.eks. anvendes afdelingsdimension i bogføringssystemet til at skelne imellem regnskaberne	Proces er startet og vi forventer at kunne starte 2022 med et regnskab.	1/1-2022	Fuldt implementeret pr. 1/1-22.
3	UM anbefaler i særlig grad, at månedlige bankafstemninger udarbejdes, attesteres og kontrolleres i overensstemmelse med princippet om funktionsadskillelse og i henhold til ADRA's aktuelle økonomimanual.	Imødekømt og vi har valgt at dele opgaven op så de to internationale controllere fremadrettet laver bankafstemninger på projekterne som bliver godkendt af økonomichefen.	22/4-21	Fuldt implementeret.
4	UM anbefaler at den risikobaserede tilsynsplanlægning dokumenteres, enten narrativt i form af detaljerede referater fra ledelsesgodkendelsen eller ved tilføjelse af en række relevante parametre og noter i selve tilsynsarket.	Der er tilføjet 5 parametre i vores tilsynsark som vi evaluerer tilsynsbesøg ud fra. Derudover modtager vi feedback fra programafdelingen og ADCOM som tilsammen giver overblikket over hvilke tilsyn der skal prioriteres og hvorfor.	1/8-21	Financial Monitoring framework implementeret, men bliver løbende forbedret.
5	UM anbefaler at ADRA genbesøger manualer og procesbeskrivelser og undgår at have flere dokumenter (med modstridende informationer) om samme emne. Evt. lade økonomimanualen være hoveddokument, som blot henviser med links til øvrige procedurebeskrivelser.	Imødekømt, processen er i gang og bliver også testet ved vores kommende HQAI revision og AAL certificering.	Løbende, men end deadline 30/11-21	Fuldt implementeret. Financial Manual blev desuden yderligere opdateret og godkendt april 2023.
6	UM anbefaler at ADRA tydeligt dokumenterer beslutninger om og baggrund for generelle eller midlertidige afvigelser fra retningslinjer samt evaluerer på om en afvigelse giver anledning til en generel ændring af retningslinjer og procedurebeskrivelser.	Imødekømt d. 27/4-21, dokumentet ligger på SharePoint og bliver opdateret løbende.	straks	En log med afvigelser fra administrative guidelines fra alle donorer samt interne guidelines er etableret og bliver løbende opdateret når nye hændelser sker.
7	UM anbefaler at ADRA udarbejder procesbeskrivelse for kvalitetssikring og kontrol med bankoplysninger (telefonopkald/triangulering).	Afsnit bliver integreret med den nuværende revidering af vores økonomimanual.	Senest 30/11-21	Er inkluderet i vores økonomimanual så alle nye konti, der skal overføres til, også bliver bekræftet ved en personlig samtale evt. ved et telefonopkald.
8	UM anbefaler, at kontrol af udbuds og indkøbs procedurer og -materiale indgår som et element i guidelines for finansiel monitoring i henhold til formulering i ADRA's aktuelle procurement guidelinee.	Dette er allerede en del af vores finansielle monitoringsguideline ved ref. E1, E6, F7 Indkøbs- og udbudsprocesser bliver fulgt iht. vores partneres egne politikker.	n/a	Ingen yderligere kommentarer, da det allerede er implementeret.



9	UM anbefaler at ADRA overvejer mere konsekvent tilføjelse af deadline for opfølgning på anbefalinger og opfølgningspunkter i en tilsynsrapport.	Modtaget		Gjort som man bl.a. kan se i dette dokument.
10	UM anbefaler, at ADRA fremadrettet beder revisorer om også at beskrive hvilke emner der er undersøgt i forbindelse med forvaltningsrevision.	Modtaget, følger op til løbende revision.	15-17/11	Implementeret og en del af protokollatet.
11	UM anbefaler at ADRA løfter dialogen med ADRA international omkring udvikling af en mere tydelig klagemekanisme/whistle blower-ordning på deres hjemmeside.	Modtaget med tak, opfølgning er i gang og vi forventer meget snart en større synlighed.	løbende	Sker løbende.
12	UM foreslår at ADRA i forbindelse med monitorering af partnere følger mere tæt op på om lokale partnere gennemfører PSHEA og anti-korruptionskurser.	Modtaget, det er blevet opdateret i templateen for vores partnerskabsaftaler og er en del af de programmatisk tilsynsbesøg.	1/8-21	Arbejdet med dette i forbindelse med vores CHS-certificering. Er desuden en del af Financial Monitoring framework



# ADRA

**Final Accounts for  
Danida Strategic  
Partnership Agreement 2022**

**Danida Journal no.: 2022-2514**

**Donor:  
The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
(Danida)**

## LIST OF CONTENTS

- Management's Endorsement
- Independent Auditor's report
- Accounting report
- Applied accounting policies

## MANAGEMENT's ENDORSEMENT

Hereby the final accounts for the Strategic Partnership Agreement 2022. The agreement was funded by Danida and administrated by ADRA Denmark.

It is hereby declared that:

- The final accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs reporting requirements and guidelines.
- We consider the accounting policies to be appropriate and the accounts for the Strategic Partnership Agreement to give a true and fair view of activities for the period January 01 to December 31, 2022.
- Further, in our opinion, business procedures and internal controls have been established to ensure that the transactions covered by the Strategic Partnership Agreement comply with appropriations granted, legislation and other regulations and with agreements entered into and usual practice, and that due financial consideration has been taken of the management of the funds and the operation of the activities comprised by the Strategic Partnership Agreement.
- In addition, in our opinion, systems and procedures are established that support economy, productivity and efficiency.

Nærum, 27 June 2023



Jens M. Vesterager  
Secretary General



Poul Michael Fanøe  
Finance Director



## **Independent auditor's report**

**To ADRA Denmark (grantee) and The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark (grantor)**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the project financial statements for Strategic Partnership Agreement of ADRA Denmark for grants received under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark's Strategic Partnership agreement, j.no 2022-2514, for the period 1 January – 31 December 2022. The final accounts for the Strategic Partnership Agreement are prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark's Administrative Guidelines for grants for Civil Society Organisations that qualify as Strategic Partners cf. grant letter of 9 February 2021 (in the following referred to as "the grantor's guidelines").

In our opinion, the project financial statements are, in all material respects, correct, i.e. prepared in accordance with the grantor's guidelines.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark as well as public auditing standards as the audit was conducted on the basis of the provisions of the grantor's audit instructions regarding the performance of audit tasks related to activities covered by a Strategic Partnership Agreement. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the project financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Independence**

We are independent of the grantee in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

### **Emphasis of matter in the financial statements – accounting policies and restriction on distribution and use**

It should be noted that the project financial statements are prepared in accordance with the grantor's guidelines. The project financial statements have been prepared to help the grantee observe the accounting provisions in the grantor's guidelines. Consequently, the project financial statements may be unsuitable for other purposes.

Our report has been prepared solely for the use of the grantee and the grantor and should not be distributed to or used by any party other than the grantee and the grantor.

We have not modified our opinion in respect of this matter.

### **Emphasis of matter regarding the audit**

In accordance with the grantor's guidelines, the grantee has included the budget figures approved by the grantor as comparative figures in the project financial statements. The budget figures have not been subject to audit procedures.

### **Management's responsibility for the project financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of project financial statements that are, in all material respects, correct, i.e. prepared in accordance with the grantor's guidelines and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of project financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the project financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the project financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional



requirements applicable in Denmark as well as public auditing standards, cf. the grantor's audit instructions regarding the performance of audit tasks related to activities covered by a Strategic Partnership Agreement will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the project financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements applicable in Denmark as well as public auditing standards, cf. the grantor's audit instructions regarding the performance of audit tasks related to activities covered by a Strategic Partnership Agreement, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the project financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit of the project financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the grantee's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

##### ***Statement on compliance audit and performance audit***

Management is responsible for ensuring that the transactions included in the financial reporting comply with appropriations granted, legislation and other regulations and with agreements entered into and usual practice; and that due financial consideration has been taken of the management of the funds and operations covered by the project financial statements. Consequently, Management is responsible for establishing systems and procedures supporting economy, productivity and efficiency.

In performing our audit of the project financial statements, it is our responsibility to perform compliance audit and performance audit of selected items in accordance with public auditing standards. When conducting a compliance audit, we test the selected items to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the transactions covered by the financial reporting comply with the relevant provisions of appropriations, legislation and other regulations as well as agreements entered into and usual practice. When conducting a performance audit, we perform assessments to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the tested systems, processes or transactions support due financial considerations in relation to the management of funds and operations covered by the project financial statements.

We must report on any grounds for significant critical comments, should we find such when performing our work.

We have no significant comments to report in this connection.

Copenhagen, 27 June 2023  
EY GODKENDT REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB  
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Ulrik Benedict Vassing  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne32827

## **ACCOUNTING REPORT**

### **Grant**

On 17 December the Ministry of Foreign Affairs renewed the Strategic Partnership Agreement for the period covering 2022–2025 with ADRA Denmark with an annual grant of DKK 38 mil. on the condition of annual approval by Folketinget.

On 23 February 2022, Danida granted a total of 38,000 TDKK towards ADRA Denmark's Strategic Partnership Agreement for 2022.

The grant for 2022 is divided as follows:

- Strengthening of civil society in developing countries (DEV): 23 mil. kr.
- Humanitarian assistance to acute and prolonged crisis (HUM): 15 mil. kr.

### **Budget**

Based on the total annual grant given in the SPA agreement 2022–2025, ADRA Denmark submitted a final budget on 15 February 2022 according to the criteria set by email from Mette Thygesen on 12 January 2022.

A budget revision was submitted in October 2022 reflecting the DKK 5.1 mil. top-up for Ukraine, and the DKK 5.06 mil. top-up given in response to the drought in Ethiopia plus an additional DKK 2.5 mil. taken from the flexible funds.

Both budget and the budget revision were approved by Danida.

In addition, ADRA Denmark has received three more top-ups in 2022:

- 25 October: DKK 3.5 mil. to increase efforts in and around Syria.
- 20 December: DKK 5.0 mil. to mitigate loss & damages due to climate change allocated to humanitarian work in Sudan.
- 22 December: DKK 4.0 mil. towards food security as a consequence of the war in Ukraine allocated for humanitarian work in Yemen.

### **Highlight of spendings**

2022 was the first year of the new SPA 2.0. As SPA 2.0 was not in place by 1 January 2022 some activities could not be completed as planned but funds have been carried over into 2023.

Also, unforeseen events have affected activities most notably in South Sudan, where about DKK 4.1 mil. of the budgeted DKK 5.1 mil. was used. This was due to flash floods that prevented implementation of planned activities, in particular construction work. Some funds were reallocated to help people affected by the flash floods with the balance carried forward to 2023 to complete the originally planned activities.

All flexible funds used in 2022 were used on existing SPA projects, primarily to boost existing activities: Ethiopia receiving a total of DKK 3.0 mil., Yemen DKK 0.338 mil., and Ukraine DKK 0.113 mil. In addition, DKK 0.617 mil. were used to help refugees in Dafur, Sudan whose housing had been destroyed in a fire.

Spending on humanitarian assistance ended being 45.7 % of total against the initial budget of 52.8 %. The main reason for it not being higher are that activities in Syria and Yemen funded by Top-up will not be implemented before 2023. However, the percentage is well above the expectation of 39.5 % given in the original grant letter.

Spending on activities in fragile contexts ended being 78.2% of total a little more than the initial budget of 76.6 % reflecting the vulnerable countries that ADRA Denmark work in.

Funds spend at HQ level ended at 14.8 % – much lower than the budgeted 18.9 % and significantly lower than the threshold of 20%.

More details are found below in the final audited accounts 2022.

### **Funding**

In addition to the SPA-grant and top-ups from Danida in 2022, ADRA Denmark secured own financing as match to the SPA-programs from “*Sammen for Ukraine*”, “*Danmarksindsamlingen*”, Kähler Foundation, as well as donations given to ADRA Denmark from private individuals and companies totaling DKK 5.6 mil.

### **Unspent balance**

As of 31 December 2022, the accounts for the Strategic Partnership Agreement show a total consumption of 44.4 TDKK. leaving a balance of 16.2 TDKK.

The main reasons for the unspent balance are:

- Top-ups totalling DKK 11,7 mil. for Sudan, and Yemen were received just before Christmas and Syria in late October, therefore too late to spend in 2022.
- About DKK 0,9 mil. could not be used in South Sudan due to flash floods, but funds have been carried over into 2023.
- As SPA 2.0 was not entirely in place by 1 January 2022 some activities could not be completed as planned and therefore carried over into 2023.
- Funds spend at HQ/ Non-HQ level, interests and IPE were about DKK 1,0 mill. less than budgeted.
- As a consequence of lower than budgeted spending in 2022, the 7 % administration fee 7% was reduced by about DKK 1 mill.



# Final audited accounts 2022

## Annex 3

### Budget monitoring and financial accounts template - Strategic Partnership 2022-2025

Organisation: ADRA Denmark

Year: 2022

Income						
Income specification			Budget monitoring			
Partnership Engagement - MFA funds	Initial Budget	Pct.	Revised budget	Pct.	Actuals	Pct.
Commitment (main)	38.000		38.000		38.000	
Additional MFA grants received as top-up (part of SPA)	0		22.660		22.660	
Funds transferred from previous year	0		0		0	
Interest (+/-)	0		0		-46	
Funds returned from programmes/partners	0		0		0	
<b>Total income</b>	<b>38.000</b>		<b>60.660</b>		<b>60.614</b>	
Expenses						
Outcome based budget			Budget monitoring			
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met (note 1)	4.573	13%	23.668	43%	20.832	51%
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups (note 2)	13.124	38%	9.535	17%	4.711	11%
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change (note 3)	8.082	23%	17.573	32%	11.331	28%
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy (note 4)	4.694	14%	4.727	8%	4.115	10%
Unallocated flexible funds (expected allocations)	4.181	12%	113	0%	22	0%
<b>Total programme and project activities (PPA)</b>	<b>34.654</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55.616</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41.012</b>	<b>100%</b>
Global entities in Denmark	0		0		0	
Information and public engagement in Denmark (IPE, HQ)	619		619		254	
Information and public engagement in Denmark (IPE, non-HQ)	141		141		151	
Audit in Denmark (HQ)	100		100		104	
<b>Total direct cost</b>	<b>35.514</b>		<b>56.476</b>		<b>41.520</b>	
Administration fee (HQ, indirect cost)	2.486		3.953		2.907	
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>38.000</b>		<b>60.429</b>		<b>44.427</b>	
<b>Unspent funds transferred to next year</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>231</b>		<b>16.187</b>	

### Annex 3

## Budget monitoring and financial accounts template - Strategic Partnership 2022-2025

Organisation: ADRA Denmark

Year: 2022

### Liquidity accounting - MFA funds

Amounts in DKK (not rounded)

Opening balance (MFA funds)	-
Grant-income received (deposited) from MFA	60.660.000
Interest earnings (or cost)	(45.576)
Returned funds from partners	
Other	-
Liquidity (disposable income)	60.614.424
Programme expense payments	44.427.489
Other	-
Bank payments, total	44.427.489
Closing balance (MFA funds)	16.186.935

### Balance receivable from MFA

Year	Opening	Commitment	Income (MFA)	Balance receivable
2022	-	60.660.000	60.660.000	-
2023	-			-
2024				-
2025				-
Total		60.660.000	60.660.000	

### Annual interest earnings (cost)

Year	Interest
2022	(45.576)
2023	
2024	
2025	
Total	(45.576)

### Annex 3

#### Budget monitoring and financial accounts template - Strategic Partnership 2022-2025

Organisation: ADRA Denmark

Year: 2022

Specification of programme and project activities						
Cost category-specification of PPA			Budget monitoring			
Direct activity cost (HQ)	2.724	8%	3.002	5%	2.208	5%
Direct activity cost (non-HQ)	1.593	5%	1.619	3%	2.246	5%
Implementation by local partners	24.900	72%	49.481	89%	35.450	86%
Programme support cost (HQ)	1.257	4%	1.393	3%	1.086	3%
Programme support cost (non-HQ)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Unallocated flexible funds	4.181	12%	113	0%	22	
<b>Total PPA</b>	<b>34.654</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55.608</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41.012</b>	<b>100%</b>

Geographic specification of PPA			Budget monitoring			
Africa and specific geographies	23.809	69%	39.904	72%	29.124	71%
Other regions	6.664	19%	15.590	28%	11.866	29%
Unallocated flexible funds	4.181	12%	113	0%	22	
<b>Total PPA</b>	<b>34.654</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55.608</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41.012</b>	<b>100%</b>

Compliance						
Compliance data, total budget			Pct.			
<b>Funds spent at HQ level</b> (IPE_HQ, admin, audit, direct activities_HQ and programme support_HQ, max 20% of expenses).	18,9%		15,0%		14,8%	
<b>Administration fee</b> (max 7 % of expenses excl. admin fee).	7,0%		7,0%		7,0%	
<b>Transfer to next year</b> (unspent or unallocated funds, share of budget, no thresholds).	0,0%		0,4%		36,4%	
Compliance data, main SPA grant			Pct.			
<b>Information and public engagement</b> (IPE, max. 2 % of main SPA commitment).	2,0%		2,0%		1,1%	
<b>Unallocated flexible funds</b> (max. 33% of PPA excl. additional grants).	12,1%		0,3%		2,7%	
<b>Regional activities</b> (regional, not country allocated PPA, max. 10% of PPA excl. additional grants).	4,1%		4,1%		4,6%	
<b>Humanitarian assistance</b> (humanitarian assistance as share of total PPA excl. additional grants, requirements ref. to individual SPA).	52,8%		59,7%		45,7%	
<b>Support to fragile contexts</b> (c.f. Info Note, share of PPA excl. additional grants, requirements ref. to individual SPA).	76,6%		79,0%		78,2%	
<b>Geographical alignment</b> (Africa and specific geographies focus as share of total geo-allocated PPA, min. 50%, excl. additional grants).	78,1%		68,5%		69,4%	

**Annex 3A**  
**Geographical, outcome and humanitarian specification of PPA - Budget monitoring**  
**Organisation: ADRA Denmark**  
**Year: 2022**

<i>Programme and project activities</i>												
	Initial budget	HUM %	HUM	DEV	Flex funds allocations and additional grants	Revised budget	HUM %	HUM	DEV	Actuals	HUM %	HUM DEV
<b>Africa and specific geographies</b>												
<i>Tanzania</i>	1,943			1,943		1,993			1,993	2,043		2,043
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met												
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups	1,555											
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change						1,595				1,456		
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy	389					399				587		
<i>Uganda</i>	5,298	30%	1,589	3,709		5,298	30%	1,589	3,709	4,799	24%	1,174 3,625
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met												
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups	1,060					1,060				1,174		
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change	2,119					2,119				1,125		
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy	2,119					2,119				2,500		
<i>Ethiopia</i>	3,653	20%	731	2,922	7,533	11,185	80%	8,948	2,237	9,823	75%	7,356 2,467
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met					7,533	8,948				7,356		
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups	2,192											
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change						1,119				1,959		
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy	1,096					1,119				508		
<i>Sudan</i>	3,635	30%	1,091	2,545	5,249	8,885	30%	2,665	6,219	4,487	32%	1,441 3,047
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met										1,441		
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups	727					727						
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change	1,818				5,249	7,067				2,894		
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy	1,091					1,091				153		
<i>Syria</i>	4,190	70%	2,933	1,257	3,271	7,461	80%	5,968	1,492	3,855	32%	1,235 2,619
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met					2,192	2,192						
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups	2,933					2,933				1,235		
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change	1,257				1,079	2,336				2,619		
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy												
<i>South Sudan</i>	5,091	80%	4,072	1,018		5,091	60%	3,054	2,036	4,116	81%	3,340 776
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met	1,018					1,018				1,832		
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups	2,036					2,036				1,508		
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change	2,036					2,036				776		
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy												
<b>Africa and specific geographies - total</b>	<b>23,809</b>		<b>10,416</b>	<b>13,394</b>	<b>16,053</b>	<b>39,912</b>		<b>22,226</b>	<b>17,687</b>	<b>29,124</b>		<b>14,546 14,578</b>
<b>Other regions</b>												
<i>Yemen</i>	5,244	80%	4,195	1,049	4,054	9,298	100%	9,298		5,519	98%	5,384 135
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met	2,622				3,448	6,070				4,958		
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups	2,622				158	2,780				426		
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change					449	449				135		
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy												
<i>Ukraine</i>					4,872	4,872	100%	4,872		4,879	100%	4,879
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met					4,872	4,872				4,879		
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups												
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change												
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy												
<i>Regional/ Global (not country-specific)</i>	1,420	40%	568	852		1,420	40%	568	852	1,467	50%	734 734
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met	568					568				367		
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups										367		
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change	852					852				367		
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy										367		
<b>Other regions - total</b>	<b>6,664</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>4,763</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>8,926</b>	<b>15,590</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>14,738</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>11,866</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>10,997 868</b>
<b>Total outcome-allocated programme/project activities</b>	<b>30,473</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>15,179</b>	<b>15,294</b>	<b>24,979</b>	<b>55,503</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>36,964</b>	<b>18,539</b>	<b>40,989</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>25,543 15,446</b>
<i>-of which is targeting</i>												
Outcome 1 - Basic life-saving needs met	4,573				15,852	23,668				20,832		
Outcome 2 - Protection of vulnerable groups	13,124				158	9,535				4,711		
Outcome 3 - Livelihoods and climate change	8,082				5,698	17,573				11,331		
Outcome 4 - Civil society advocacy	4,694					4,727				4,115		
<b>Unallocated flexible funds</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>1,045</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total PPA</b>	<b>34,654</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>18,315</b>	<b>16,340</b>	<b>24,979</b>	<b>55,616</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>37,049</b>	<b>18,567</b>	<b>41,012</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>25,566 15,446</b>



## Annex 3B

## Geographical and cost-category specification of PPA - Budget monitoring

Organisation: ADRA Denmark

Year: 2022

Programme and project activities			Flex funds		Revised		Actuals	
	Initial budget	Pct.	allocations and additional grants	Pct.	Budget	Pct.		Pct.
Africa and specific geographies								
Tanzania	1,943	8%			1,993	5%	2,043	7%
A.1.a. - Direct activity cost (HQ)	256				149		309	
A.1.b. - Direct activity cost (non-HQ)	309				216		313	
A.2. - Implementation by local partners	1,200				1,513		1,164	
A.3.a. - Programme support cost (HQ)	178				116		258	
A.3.b. - Programme support cost (non-HQ)								
Uganda	5,298	22%			5,298	13%	4,799	16%
A.1.a. - Direct activity cost (HQ)	321				321		288	
A.1.b. - Direct activity cost (non-HQ)	202				202		162	
A.2. - Implementation by local partners	4,600				4,600		4,222	
A.3.a. - Programme support cost (HQ)	175				175		127	
A.3.b. - Programme support cost (non-HQ)								
Ethiopia	3,653	15%	7,533	47%	11,185	28%	9,823	34%
A.1.a. - Direct activity cost (HQ)	227		108		336		287	
A.1.b. - Direct activity cost (non-HQ)	263				263		184	
A.2. - Implementation by local partners	3,000		7,372		10,372		9,203	
A.3.a. - Programme support cost (HQ)	162		52		214		149	
A.3.b. - Programme support cost (non-HQ)								
Sudan	3,635	15%	5,249	33%	8,876	22%	4,487	15%
A.1.a. - Direct activity cost (HQ)	269		55		261		238	
A.1.b. - Direct activity cost (non-HQ)	204		42		198		153	
Flex fund A.2. - Implementation by local partners	3,000		5,119		8,261		3,979	
A.3.a. - Programme support cost (HQ)	163		33		157		118	
A.3.b. - Programme support cost (non-HQ)								
Syria	4,190	18%	3,271	20%	7,461	19%	3,855	13%
A.1.a. - Direct activity cost (HQ)	227		57		284		154	
A.1.b. - Direct activity cost (non-HQ)	212		44		256		95	
A.2. - Implementation by local partners	3,600		3,139		6,739		3,497	
A.3.a. - Programme support cost (HQ)	150		31		181		109	
A.3.b. - Programme support cost (non-HQ)								
South Sudan	5,091	21%			5,091	13%	4,116	14%
A.1.a. - Direct activity cost (HQ)	251				251		201	
A.1.b. - Direct activity cost (non-HQ)	256				256		289	
A.2. - Implementation by local partners	4,400				4,400		3,493	
A.3.a. - Programme support cost (HQ)	184				184		133	
A.3.b. - Programme support cost (non-HQ)								
Africa and specific geographies - total	23,809	100%	16,053	100%	39,904	100%	29,124	100%
Other regions								
Yemen	5,244	79%	4,054	45%	9,298	60%	5,519	47%
A.1.a. - Direct activity cost (HQ)	258		203		461		192	
A.1.b. - Direct activity cost (non-HQ)	147		81		228		151	
Flex fund A.2. - Implementation by local partners	4,700		3,649		8,349		5,075	
A.3.a. - Programme support cost (HQ)	139		122		261		101	
A.3.b. - Programme support cost (non-HQ)								
Ukraine			4,872	55%	4,872	10%	4,879	14%
A.1.a. - Direct activity cost (HQ)			26		26		51	
A.1.b. - Direct activity cost (non-HQ)							81	
Flex fund A.2. - Implementation by local partners			4,846		4,846		4,732	
A.3.a. - Programme support cost (HQ)							15	
A.3.b. - Programme support cost (non-HQ)								
Regional/global (not Africa and specific geographies, not country-speci	1,420	21%			1,420	9%	1,467	12%
A.1.a. - Direct activity cost (HQ)	914				914		486	
A.1.b. - Direct activity cost (non-HQ)							818	
A.2. - Implementation by local partners	400				400		86	
A.3.a. - Programme support cost (HQ)	106				106		77	
A.3.b. - Programme support cost (non-HQ)								
Other regions - total	6,664	100%	8,926	100%	15,590	100%	11,866	100%
Total outcome-allocated programme/project activities								
-of which is								
A.1.a. - Direct activity cost (HQ)	2,724	9%	449	2%	3,002	5%	2,208	5%
A.1.b. - Direct activity cost (non-HQ)	1,593	5%	167	1%	1,619	3%	2,246	5%
A.2. - Implementation by local partners	24,900	82%	24,126	97%	49,481	89%	35,450	86%
A.3.a. - Programme support cost (HQ)	1,257	4%	238	1%	1,393	3%	1,086	3%
A.3.b. - Programme support cost (non-HQ)								
Unallocated flexible funds	4,181				113		22	
Total PPA	34,654		24,979		55,608		41,012	

### Annex 3C

#### Fragile context focus - specification per grant type - Budget monitoring

Organisation: ADRA Denmark

Year: 2022

			Revised			
Fragile country or context	Initial Budget	Pct.	budget	Pct.	Actuals	Pct.
<b>Fragility focus - main MFA commitment</b>						
Uganda (only refugee related part)	1.589	6%	1.589	3%	1.440	4%
Ethiopia	3.653	14%	6.456	13%	6.199	18%
Sudan	3.635	14%	4.204	9%	3.583	11%
Yemen	5.244	20%	5.560	11%	5.519	16%
Syria	4.190	16%	4.189	9%	3.842	11%
South Sudan	5.091	19%	5.091	11%	4.116	12%
		0%		0%		0%
		0%		0%		0%
		0%		0%		0%
<b>Fragility focus - main MFA commitment - total</b>	<b>23.401</b>		<b>27.089</b>		<b>24.699</b>	
<b>Fragility focus - additional (SPA top-up) commitment</b>						
Ethiopia - Drought Respons		0%	4.729	10%	3.623	11%
Sudan		0%	4.673	10%	904	3%
Yemen		0%	3.738	8%	0	0%
Syria		0%	3.271	7%	13	0%
Ukraine		0%	4.766	10%	4.879	14%
		0%		0%		0%
<b>Fragility focus - additional (SPA top-up) commitment - total</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>21.178</b>		<b>9.420</b>	
<b>Unallocated flexible (expected future allocation to fragile context)</b>	<b>3.136</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	
<b>Total allocation to fragile contexts (excl. Admin)</b>	<b>26.537</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>48.380</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>34.119</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Annex 3D

### Additional SPA (top-up ) grants - specification per region

Organisation: ADRA Denmark

Year: 2022

Additional MFA grants received as part of the SPA				
	Grant amount	HUM %	HUM	DEV
<b>Africa and specific geographies</b>				
10.06.22 Ethiopia / drought response	5.060	100%	5.060	0
25.10.22 Syria / increase effort in & around Syria	3.500	100%	3.500	0
22.12.22 Yemen / food security as a consequence of the war in Ukraine	4.000	100%	4.000	0
20.12.22 Sudan / mitigating loss & damages due to climate changes	5.000	0%	0	5.000
			0	0
			0	0
<b>Africa and specific geographies - total</b>	<b>17.560</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>12.560</b>	<b>5.000</b>
<b>Africa and specific geographies - total (excl. admin)</b>	<b>16.411</b>		<b>11.738</b>	<b>4.673</b>
<b>Other regions</b>				
04.03.22 Ukraine	5.100	100%	5.100	0
Grant 6/ Country/purpose			0	0
Grant 7/ Country/purpose			0	0
Grant 8/ Country/purpose			0	0
			0	0
			0	0
<b>Other regions - total</b>	<b>5.100</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5.100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other regions - total (excl. admin)</b>	<b>4.766</b>		<b>4.766</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total additional grants received (incl. Admin)</b>	<b>22.660</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>17.660</b>	<b>5.000</b>
<b>Total additional grants received (excl.. Admin)</b>	<b>21.178</b>		<b>16.505</b>	<b>4.673</b>

\* Additional grants under the SPA are listed in full in the year the commitment is received.

\*\* See Information Note for list of specific geographies

#### Short narrative regarding additional funds received:

- Ethiopia Drought Response: Save lives and restore livelihoods of drought-affected households in four woredas of the Shebele zone of the Somali Regional State, additional 2,5 mio. from FLEX funds
- Ukraine: Humanitarian response to families affected by the conflict in Ukraine both with MPCA and PPS, additional 3,88 mio. DKK funds from private collections and #sammenforukraine
- Syria: to increase effort helping vulnerable families and children in & around Syria
- Yemen: Support vulnerable family with food security as a consequence of the war in Ukraine
- Sudan: Support to IDP mitigating loss & damages due to climate changes

## **APPLIED ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The final accounts for the Framework Agreement are presented in accordance with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs administrative guidelines for Danish organisations with a Framework Agreement.

The applied accounting policies are the same as for ADRA Denmark's Annual financial report for 2022. The recognition criteria for costs are when expenses are incurred by the partners except when ADRA Denmark distributes FLEX funds to ADRA International emergency projects as they are funded with different sources of income but an audit report with income specific note is a requirement.

Annual, locally audited project accounts are prepared for all projects. The local audit firms used in the project country are approved by ADRA Denmark and our auditor EY. The revised project accounts along with expenses incurred in Denmark form the basis of the current accounts.

In Denmark, direct costs related to the management of projects is included. The included costs primarily relate to technical assistance to the projects, travel expenses relating to feasibility studies, monitoring and review as well as consultants.

Transfers to the projects are mainly done in USD and EURO. Exchange rates between DKK and USD/EURO are registered per project based on the actual realized rates on transfers as well as local currencies.

Project interest earned in the year is stated in the total settlement for the year. Interest earned is considered as part of the Framework Agreement. Accrued interest is recognized as income and the use of these is reported on an equal footing with other Framework funds.

Wherever possible, interest-bearing accounts are used in the project country. However, in many of the countries involved, accounts are not interest-bearing, so most of the projects do not have interest income in the project country. Interest earned in the project country is calculated under the project specification and separately on the project balance sheet.





ADRA



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