

Global programme with German non-governmental organisations

Global programmes aim to make a greater impact by networking individual projects. A greater structure-building impact is made by harnessing synergy effects across countries and subject areas and by focusing on **capacity development and advocacy**. Global programmes focus their attention on **global challenges and national crises** (e.g. refugees, climate change, pandemics, famine, etc.).

The **level of funding** for global programmes is generally in excess of **€ 1.0 million**. The **duration is initially limited to 4 years**, with the option of a follow-up phase. A global programme can take place in:

- One sector, at least 3 countries
- One country, at least 3 sectors
- Several sectors, several countries
- One country, one sector and with at least 3 local executing agencies.

Here, evidence must be provided of synergy effects and strategic approaches for achieving a common overall objective. In addition, global programmes should not only have an impact at micro level, but in particular at meso and macro level (national and/or regional) and aim for systemic changes. After being approved by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), global programmes can equally be used for particularly innovative approaches, e.g. in the case of joint applications by several German NGOs.

Differentiating global programmes: In addition to global programmes, there are **multinational projects and projects that are being carried out with several executing agencies or in different sectors**. Unlike global programmes, projects involving different countries, sectors and executing agencies make an impact primarily at micro and meso level and their eligibility for funding level is generally no more than €1 million. Accordingly, the requirements for global programmes do not apply for multinational projects.

The **prerequisite** for eligibility for funding global programmes is that the private local project partner should:

- Have extensive experience with BMZ-funded projects (as a rule, at least 10 years)
- Be able to implement multilevel approaches
- Have extensive development and sector policy expertise
- Have widespread access to various partners in the host country (documentation evidencing work with independent local partners, generally in at least 5 countries)
- Have the ability to mobilise extensive eligibility for funding (at least € 5 million annual revenue, exceptions are possible in justified individual cases after consulting with BMZ)
- Have completed training at bengo on administrative and technical questions relating to global programmes.

Implementing a global programme does not increase the total amount of money authorised to an executing agency but rather integrates a number of individual projects undertaken by local project partner with a view to achieving a broader impact. Global programmes should be discussed with BMZ well before the annual planning enquiry.

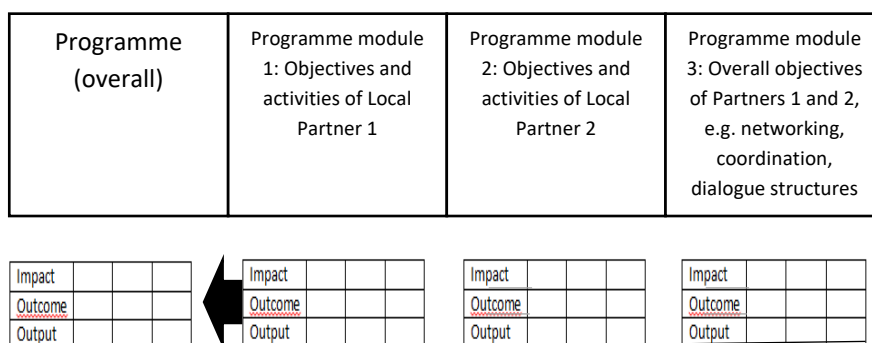
Simplifying procedures:

The amount of work involved in preparing a global programme is far higher than traditional private executing agency projects. However, the following possibilities exist for simplifying procedures:

1. **Reduced paperwork:** Just one application, one uniform planning phase (financing a feasibility study including planning workshop for multiple countries/sectors) and just one factual report for the entire global programme.
2. **Greater flexibility in implementation:** Up to 30 % of individual budget categories in the overall financial plan can be reallocated without the need to submit a request.
3. **Possibility of a follow-up phase:** In order to apply the impacts from the first phase on a larger scale, it is possible to approve a follow-up phase; however, this cannot be approved at the beginning of the first phase. This means that the first phase of a project must contain a demonstrably achievable and sustainably implementable objective and have an impact independent of a follow-up phase.
4. **Financing networking activities and programme coordinator:**
A programme coordinator can be financed in Germany or one of the partner countries. In addition to coordinating programmes, this position involves setting up networking structures (possibly financing regional or sectoral workshops). The coordinator is responsible for preparing and implementing steps for transferring coordination roles to local partners as part of an exit strategy and for ensuring the continuity of the networks beyond the duration of the project itself. If at all possible, personnel costs should therefore be budgeted as decreasing over time. However, costs for this position – including networking activities – may not exceed 10 % of total project costs.
5. **Less detail required** when planning activities:
The individual measures for achieving sub-objectives can, for example, be described with an “activity pool”, the need for which must be determined by the impacts matrix. The planned expenditure can be summarised in the main categories. In the application, the executing agency confirms that only expenditure eligible for grant funding will be implemented and accounted for in accordance with funding guidelines.
6. **Applicants’ own funds:** Applicants must contribute 25 % of eligibility for funding for global programmes in non-crisis countries themselves. This contribution is 10 % for an overall programme if at least 50 % of the measures are implemented in a crisis country/a number of crisis countries or if the global programme specifically addresses a regional crisis context (civil war, revolts, refugees, catastrophes) and is implemented in at least one crisis country.

Application structure: The guidelines for the eligibility for funding of private German executing agencies dated 1 January 2016 equally apply for the global programme. A feasibility study (max. 30 pages) is to be conducted before commencing the project.

- In the application, a **separate programme module with its own impacts matrix** (see chart) is to be provided **for each local partner**; this is to be brought together in the overall matrix.
- The **impacts matrix** for the global programme **as a whole** summarises the objectives, impacts and measures of the individual modules. In this way, it maps the aggregate benefit of the programme, which should be applied on a larger scale later on with a view to achieving a broader impact.
- A **separate module should show common objectives** and interactions between the partners and, in some cases, further actors.



- For each programme module, a separate financial plan is to be prepared in the application and in the proof of use and interim proof of use – this aggregates to form an overall financial plan.
- **The total impacts matrix and overall financial plan are binding.**

Supporting documentation: For global programmes, proof of use and interim proof of use consist of:

- Financial reporting (one per programme module and an aggregate report)
- A factual report making reference to the separate impacts matrices for each programme module.