Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: Agricultural Value Chain Program (24-0001954)

Id	24-0001954
Date	25-06-2026
SAP application number	

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	Agricultural Value Chain Program
Contract party	Palestinian Agricultural Dev. Ass. (PARC) (30204423)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	3680209 USD
Amount EUR	3288693
Start date	01-09-2024
End date	30-09-2026
Full name	Enhancing livelihoods, Food Security, and sustainable economic growth in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestine
Summary	In line with the United Nation's SDG8 'Decent Work and Economic Growth', the project aims to contribute to the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth (in accordance with national circumstances and taking in consideration the manmade limitations caused by the ongoing war), full and productive employment and decent work for all. A holistic view of the whole agriculture sectors across the agriculture value chain is vital for the quick and long-term revival of the sector, the sector that is strongly linked with the food security prospects for Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	22-07-2024
Proposal's reference number	
Budget holder	Ambassade Ramallah (8251RAM)
Limit access	No
Related activity	24-0001836

Accounting data

SAP application number	
Main funds center	Local private sector development (1701U0302)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Project support
Technical assistance	Between 10% (inclusive.) and 25% (exclusive) of the activity budget
CRS code	31120 Agricultural development
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	Yes
Team Europe Initiative	No
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Climate change: mitigation	Not targeted
Desertification	Significant
Equality between men & women	Significant
Environmental protection	Significant
Food security	Significant
Market development	Principal
Private sector development	Principal
Explain your choices	This project aims to enhance productivity in the agriculture sector, support rural and agricultural development, and improve food security across the Palestinian Territories.

Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Palestinian Authorities
Location type	Territory
Specific location	West Bank and Gaza Strip

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

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

The project contributes to objectives of the MACS on Sustainable Trade and Economic Development, more specifically the priority to enhance the productive capacity of the private sector (cluster 3, priority 2).
The RAM PSD portfolio focuses on two sectors in particular, agriculture and IT. This is also reflected in the priorities for 2024 ("*In addition to restoring economic security wherever possible, in the private sector development sphere, the NRO's focus will remain on bolstering agriculture and IT sectors. Agriculture is pivotal for ensuring food security in both Gaza and the West Bank as well as territorial integrity in West Bank, while the IT sector presents opportunities for international market access and rapid economic recovery*").

Rationale

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

*** All additions in red are added in October 2025 for the top-up**
This project supports rural and agriculture development, and enhances food security in Palestine, through the development of three value chains; potatoes, grapes and stone fruits value chains in the West Bank, and potatoes value chains in the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, in line with the United Nation's SDG8 'Decent Work and Economic Growth', the project aims to contribute to the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth. This project aligns also with SDG 2, 'Zero Hunger,' and SDG 12, 'Responsible Consumption and Production,' by promoting sustainable agricultural practices that enhance resilience and food security in the region. By integrating these global goals, the project contributes to broader international efforts to combat food insecurity and promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
In the long term, value chain development is crucial for promoting economic growth and creating jobs, especially in the agricultural sector in both West Bank and Gaza. This remains valid for post-7/10 situation: ILO surveys determined that, although the unemployment rate has soared to > 50% in the first quarter of 2024 in almost all economic sectors, the agricultural sector has initially remained stable as it absorbed part of the unemployed labour force. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) reports that agriculture absorbs about 11.5% of the Palestinian workforce. However, it remains one of the most fragile sectors due to weak resources and political uncertainty. This project deals directly with those vulnerabilities through high-value crop production and improvement of market access in an effort to contribute to the economic stability and food sovereignty of Palestinian communities.
Additionally, by harnessing the strength of its agricultural potential, oPT can address concerns about food supply shortages and reduce dependence on imported items that are susceptible to price fluctuations and supply disruptions. The agricultural sector in the oPt faces significant challenges due to ongoing occupation, water scarcity, and restricted market access. This is relevant especially for Gaza, but also for West Bank: The majority of the Palestinian population in the Gaza Strip are facing catastrophic food insecurity threats. In the West Bank the number of food insecure people has risen from 350,000 people to an estimated 600,000 people.

- **Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?**
  For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

The project was designed to enhance and address systematic constraints and bottlenecks in key value chains in the oPT. The project is designed in a holistic manner that aims at driving systematic change across all points of the value chains. This will be done through the development of selected value chains to contribute to small-scale farmers economic growth and food security of Palestinian communities enhancing job creation, creativity, and innovation.
Outcome 1: Enabling the environment of the selected value chains through the streamlining of innovation, knowledge, and technology in selected Value Chains in the WB, in which this outcome will focus on fostering research, development, and innovation through supporting climate innovative initiatives, in addition to the capacity building for agronomists, MoA staff, university students, and partners staff.
Outcome 2: Increase farmers access to inputs and services, in which farmers will be provided with the needed services and knowledge that are needed for the development of the value chains. This will be done through the development and dissemination of technical guidebooks, through the establishment and management of an online capacity-building forums for farmers to have timely access to knowledge, and finally through providing farmers with collective pest and pruning campaigns and services.
Outcome 3: Vertical and horizontal expansions for the value chains, enhancing the productivity of the potato and stone fruits value chains in the West Bank.
Outcome 4: Vertical and horizontal expansions for the value chains, enhancing productivity and expansion of the potatoes value chain in the Gaza Strip.
Outcome 5: The final outcome focuses on farmers market readiness, accessibility, and decent work rights, which will include conducting consume local and lobbying and advocacy campaigns that aim at changing norms and attitudes towards local produce.

Additionally, the final outcome promotes increased awareness and enforcement of decent work conditions and rights of farmers and duty bearers, and strengthened legal frameworks and advocacy for better working conditions in agriculture.

Contextual analysis

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

Farmers and farming families are the main stakeholders in this project, and they are the main beneficiaries. The project's interventions are designed to capacitate selected farmers to increase their production and productivity in selected value chains. The project will provide a holistic package for farmers from direct capacity validating and inputs to interventions that are designed to enhance the enabling environment for the farmers. The project will work with both, individual farmers and farmers groups like cooperatives; it is expected that the project will benefit them directly.

- **Who are the other main stakeholders?**

Governmental bodies: The project has been endorsed by both the Ministry of Labor (MoL) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The project will particularly cooperate with the MoA throughout its duration, e.g. working with extension service officers in the Ministry to increase their extension service capacities. The project partners will continue to collaborate with MoA to ensure that farmers continue receiving high quality extension service after the project ends. As for the Ministry of Labor, project partners will collaborate with them to produce educational materials for farmers to raise their awareness of their work rights, and to coordinate capacity building activities.
University graduates: the project will focus on capacitating newly graduate agronomists in this project, to enable them to provide specialized extension services to value chain farmers. The project will provide ToT session for senior agronomy college students in four Palestinian Universities, Al- Quds university (MSc students), Al-Quds Open University, Palestine Technical University-Kadoorie, and An-Najah National University.

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

The project proposal drew from conclusions of previous studies conducted jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and the private sector, and farmers. Extensive consultations were held with key stakeholders, including local farmers, cooperatives, and agricultural experts, to ensure the project is based on the realities of the Palestinian agricultural sector. The design team also collaborated closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, collecting insights from previous initiatives to align with national priorities. Feedback from these stakeholders was integral in shaping the project's focus on value chain development, ensuring that the proposed interventions are both practical and responsive to the needs of the communities involved.

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

The focus of the project is on developing four key value chains: potatoes, grapes and stone fruits in the West Bank, and tomatoes and potatoes in the Gaza Strip.
West Bank

- Stone fruits: the focus will be on almonds and apricots in the Jenin and Nablus governorates.
- Potatoes: The focus will be on special varieties that can be used for frying and cooking. The focus will be in Tubas and Jenin areas,
- Grapes: The focus will be on grapes in the Jenin governate and the Jordan Valley.

Gaza Strip

- Potatoes: PARC's field supervisors have identified numerous areas in the North, Middle and Khan Younis governorate that could be rehabilitated for cultivation.*

*The potato intervention in the Gaza Strip is contingent on the security situation under the top-up. Currently (October '25), as researched by WFP, there is very little farmable land (only 1.5%). Therefore, unless the security situation improves (a ceasefire is achieved and access for goods to go into the Gaza Strip is possible again).

Added value

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

The Netherlands has a long-standing involvement in the promotion of agricultural development in an approach that serves both production and marketing of high value crops with export potential. From 2013-2016, the NRO ran the High Value Crops project (through FAO) in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in order to develop the horticultural sector towards market-orientation. From 2017-2022, NRO initiated a joint program called MAP (Reform and Development of Markets, Value Chains and Producers' Organizations) with FAO financed by NL, Denmark, Switzerland, EU and Spain.
NL actively negotiated for its successor MAP 2, but was hindered through parliamentary decision from partaking as UAWC could not with certainty be excluded as implementing partner. As the MAP 2 program no longer could be funded, it was decided to develop a program on agricultural value chains, mainly in vegetables and fruits, to avoid duplication.
NL remains an active participant in the Agricultural Sector Working Group. The project has been discussed with other donors (SWI, SPA) to ensure complementarity and avoidance of duplication. The project has been aligned with the National Agricultural Sector Strategy (NASS) and endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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

In total, the project overall budget is 2,451,817.00 USD (2,180,209 USD NRO funded, 271,608 USD community contribution)

For the top-up, the project budget is 1,784,756.54 USD (of which 1,500,000 USD NRO funded and 284,756.40 community contribution) .

- West Bank: Other than socio-economic factors, criteria to select beneficiaries will include the commitment of farmers to provide approximately 20% cash contribution

Lessons learned

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

The project at hand drew from the conclusions and lessons learned from previously implemented value chain focused projects. Namely, the "Integrated Market Development Program Across the Occupied Palestinian Territory" supported by Danida, SIDA and Oxfam, (in which both PARC and ESDC were partners in), in which ESDC worked extensively on stone fruits.
It will also build on the experiences and lessons learned in current projects, e.g. ARDI II funded by the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Grand Dutchy of Luxembourg, that already have an existing program for training freshly graduate agronomists. Within the framework of ARDI II, the project will mainstream lessons learned pertaining the support of climate resilient technologies and initiatives, the project will utilize and build upon prepared material and standard of operations that are related to innovation and climate change.
Previous interventions in the oPt highlighted the importance of integrating local knowledge with modern farming techniques. This project will incorporate these insights by facilitating knowledge exchange between local farmers and international agricultural experts, ensuring that the value chains are both innovative and contextually appropriate.

Durability

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

The project is designed with scalability in mind, initially targeting a specific number of current and new farmers within each value chain. This approach allows for the possibility of including additional farmers and other stakeholders in future projects, contributing to the development of the targeted value chains. By creating a successful model for enhancing productivity and supporting rural development, the project establishes a foundation that can grow over time. PARC and its partners will continue to seek additional funding from international donors, to replicate and expand the project, ensuring the ongoing development of these value chains. As part of the project, trainees, especially agronomists, will be introduced to the Orange Corners program to support entrepreneurship. They will receive guidance on developing their ideas, contributing to innovation within the agricultural sector. This approach aligns with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets and national development priorities, creating a framework that can be scaled up to benefit more communities and strengthen the agricultural sector.

Gender

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

Though women form almost 20% of the agricultural workforce in Palestine, they have less access to resources and decision-making roles. This project will implement targeted capacity-building workshops for women farmers to ensure they have equal opportunities to benefit from the project's interventions and are empowered to take on leadership roles in their communities.
The project is designed based on gender-sensitive approaches at macro (community level) and micro (personal level). The project has been carefully designed to bring no harm to the target group. The project is not against community norms and culture.

- **Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.**

To ensure social sustainability in this project, equal opportunities for females and promotion of equal pay for both genders will be prioritized. The project will conduct awareness raising and advocacy work with both women and men, and ensure that the selection criteria is inclusive to vulnerable groups. Dissemination of women success stories and women leaders will be done for positive change.

- **Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.**

The target groups and beneficiaries will provide preferential treatment to women and youth, and will advocate for their engaged participation. In order to raise their decision-making/ knowledge in this sector and engage the most vulnerable groups in the planning and technological solutions, this will be guaranteed during awareness campaigns, and capacity building, and will be monitored closely in all project activities.

Climate change

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

The project is designed to combat effects of climate change and promote climate resilience, as farmers are among the most vulnerable to climate change. Activities include selection of climate-adapted varieties, implementing shade structures, and practicing water-saving techniques to mitigate the effects of climate variability.
This project will promote climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices, including the use of efficient irrigation systems, to enhance the productivity of the selected value chains. These innovations, proven effective in similar projects in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, are expected to reduce water usage by up to 20% and increase crop yields by 20 %. Trainings and capacity buildings will be

focused on Good Agricultural Practices that don't harm the environment. Furthermore, the project includes research & development to identify problems and priorities faced by targeted farmers due to climate change. Through the research, problems, challenges and potential areas of climate innovation will be identified, and will aid in the development of climate-smart agricultural initiatives.

- **Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?**

The interventions designed will allow the beneficiaries to have better knowledge of climate adaptation/mitigation measures, and smart agriculture technologies. Moreover, the implementation of this project will have a positive effect on the environment, as trainings and capacity buildings will be focused on Good Agricultural Practices that don't harm the environment. The project will promote tailored climate adaptation practices, including the introduction of climate-resilient crop varieties and sustainable water management practices, such as efficient irrigation systems. By conducting ongoing climate risk assessments and integrating them into the project's planning and implementation, the project will contribute to mitigating the negative effects of climate change on agricultural productivity. Additionally, training programs for farmers will emphasize the importance of adopting these practices, ensuring long-term resilience and sustainability in the face of changing climatic conditions.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- **Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?**

The project will synergize with other projects currently implemented. For instance, for the training of MoA staff, agronomist and partners staff will be conducted in synergies with the project ARDI II funded by the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Grand Dutchy of Luxembourg, that already have an existing program for training freshly graduate agronomist, through this training program the project will provide the specialized training courses. Also within the framework of ARDI II, the project will mainstream lessons learned pertaining the support of climate resilient technologies and initiatives, the project will utilize and build upon prepared material and standard of operations that are related to innovation and climate change.
The project also builds on current efforts in the Gaza Strip. PARC is currently working with Tasdeer supported by Cowater, regarding establishing mechanisms that will enable the entry of agriculture input like seedlings and organic fertilizers to the Gaza Strip. PARC is also working with a number of donors like Oxfam on reviving the agriculture sector in the Strip and supporting up to 200 farmers to resume their agricultural activities. PARC was also successful through efforts with Doctors Without Borders in coordinating the entry of water tanks and desalination plants to the Gaza Strip, to ensure there is access to water resources. These processes that are being put in place will prove to be very beneficial during project implementation and will enable the project to navigate the challenging situation currently taking place in the Gaza Strip.

- **How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?**

See above.

- **What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?**

At a national level the project is aligned with numerus national policies in Palestine. Mainly, the Palestine National Agenda (2017 – 2022), National Agricultural Sector Strategy (2021-2023), and the Labour Sector Strategy (2021-2025).

- Palestine national agenda 2017- 2022: The project is aligned with the national priorities, exceptionally under the sustainable development goals. Especially, priority 12 (job employment), priority 15 (decreased poverty), priority 18 (gender equality), priority 19 (focusing on youth), priority 28 (environmental sustainability), priority 29 (empowering agriculture sector and rural communities).
- The National Agricultural Sector Strategy "NASS" (2021-2023): . The proposed action is aligned with NASS in the sense that it also focuses on women and youth, and improving the livelihoods in rural communities through promoting GAP, entrepreneurship, and market driven training, as a mean to uplift the agriculture sector in these communities and make it more environmentally friendly and more resilient to shocks caused by climate change. Moreover, the project particularly aligns with the results focused on increasing the share of Palestinian agricultural produce in the local market (SO2.1.), the result that is focused in increasing the area of planted donums (SO 3.2.), and finally the results that focus on enhancing extension services, agricultural R&D are being always improved (SO5.1.).
- Labour Sector Strategy (2021 – 2023): Particularly, strategic goal 2: better equipping university graduates with skills needed in the market, and strategic goal 3: Enhance resilience and productive capacities of marginalized groups mainly women and youth.
- Seeds for Change (2025-2026): An initiative from the Ministry of Agriculture, which emphasizes climate-smart agriculture . By introducing improved cultivation techniques for seedless grapes and facilitating value chain integration, the project directly contributes to the Ministry's vision of establishing a more productive and environmentally sustainable agricultural sector.

Digitalisation

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

No.

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

No.

- **Is data security guaranteed?**

Not applicable

- **Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?**

Not applicable

- **Is duplication avoided?**

See above.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

Food and Nutrition Security

1. Ending hunger and malnutrition

Our 2030 target is to lift 32 million people out of undernourishment, especially women and children.

Indicators

A.0. Improvements towards desired changes, transitions or transformations in nutrition environments

Measurements:

- Individual result: Over the reporting period, the project helped maintain the availability of locally produced nutritious food, especially fresh vegetables, by supporting continued production, providing extension follow-up, and stabilizing key services (incl. irrigation).
  Comment:

C. Sustainable farmland use

Indicators

Reach C.2.3. Number of hectares of SSFP's farmland indirectly reached

Measurements: Target: 2225

- Individual result: 969
  Comment: MINBUZA-2025.27186936

Private Sector Development

1. Strengthening the business climate

SDG target(s): 8a, 8.1, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.8, 8.10, 10.2, 17.11. Short description: In the result area 'strengthening the business climate', the approach is to strengthen the local business climate through interventions relating to infrastructure, youth employment and entrepreneurship, policy and regulation, institutional capacity building and social dialogue to strengthen MSME's within their ecosystem and improve their access to financial and other services.

Learning questions

1.2 How, and under what conditions, can local MSMEs contribute to strengthening the business climate in focus countries?

Measurements:

- Individual result: The project has demonstrated that the practical coordination arrangements between farmers/MSMEs we put in place, particularly the local committees and farmer clustering, helped implementation move faster and reduced a lot of the day-to-day bottlenecks.
  Comment: MINBUZA-2025.27186936

What have we learned from this activity for this result area, strengthening the business climate?

Measurements:

- Individual result: Strong technical oversight and timely information sharing are critical in managing price volatility and input shortages, and in keeping private sector actors engaged, especially in high-risk contexts.
  Comment: MINBUZA-2025.27186936

Indicators

Description how the activity contributes to the result area, strengthening the business climate

Measurements:

- Individual result: The project supported a more enabling business environment in the targeted value chains by improving coordination and organization, strengthening the reliability of production through better access to services and inputs, and reducing operational risks.

Comment: MINBUZA-2025.27186936

1.E. Number of MSMSEs gaining new or improved access to a value chain. (IATI code XXX0005)
Measurements: Target: 25

- Individual result: 28
  Comment: MINBUZA-2025.27186936

1.F. Number of direct jobs supported in individually supported MSMEs. (IATI code XXX0006)
Measurements: Target: 2090

- Individual result: 1780
  Comment: MINBUZA-2025.27186936

1.G. Number of direct beneficiaries supported to have raised incomes. (IATI code XXX0007)
Measurements: Target: 20

- Individual result: 460
  Comment: MINBUZA-2025.27186936

1.R. Number of improved or introduced new products. (IATI code XXX0018)
Measurements: Target: 10

- Individual result: 11
  Comment: MINBUZA-2025.27186936

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

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

Include the following elements:

- **Planning versus realisation: tracking progress against predetermined objectives as laid out in the project proposal.**
- **Performance and quality: checking relevance and appropriateness of the implementing organisation's performance based on key assumptions in the proposal and the outcomes of the risk analysis.**

Pay attention to the method and frequency of monitoring and describe the roles and responsibilities. For further information, see Help.

MEAL will be a vital component of the project from its design phase through to completion, focusing on monitoring progress and capturing lessons learned throughout the process. The impact will be assessed during all stages of the project and after its conclusion.

The project will have a central project unit (PMU) at PARC, with a dedicated MEAL officer, which will be responsible for the overall coordination, documentation and coordination for the project, also the MEAL plan and overarching MEAL operations will be conducted by this unit.

A baseline study will be conducted assess the socio-economic and technical status of all targeted communities across various value chains. Using a mix of qualitative and quantitative tools, the team will gather data reflecting the actual status of beneficiaries prior to our intervention. This will be followed by data cleaning and analysis to produce accurate results representing the targeted communities and beneficiaries' status. MEAL activities will be integrated with each project activity for all partners, focusing on implementation quality, adherence to timelines, and estimated costs.

During project activities, The MEAL officer, supported by the field team, will maintain continuous contact with beneficiaries to observe changes in their status, ensure their engagement in the project, and capture lessons learned. Progress towards project indicators will be measured as outlined in the logical framework.

- Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT): to be used to document quantitative performance indicators, set baseline values and targets, and track and reflect on progress toward targets during implementation. Furthermore, the MEAL officer will work to develop the proper MEAL tools, data collection and analysis that reflect to measure the impact of the project in coherence with its indicators.
- Feedback, Complaints and Response Mechanism (FCRM): following the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) and PARC policies, to increase accountability and uphold safeguarding commitments.

This includes ensuring that all sources of verification (SOVs) are captured, considering gender and environmental aspects, and focusing on economic growth, job creation, and innovation in each activity. Additionally, the quality of training and work conditions for all project beneficiaries will be monitored to ensure their decency. These insights will be shared with the PMU and the entire implementation team to improve the quality of work and services provided to beneficiaries at every project stage.

Monthly update meetings with the NRO policy officer and PARC will be held to monitor the developments of the program closely.

At the conclusion of the project, an evaluation study will be conducted to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of the intervention. This evaluation will be crucial for the team to learn and enhance the quality of work, scale up the project, and improve the capacities of the implementing organizations, ultimately benefiting all Palestinian citizens in the West Bank and Gaza.

Evaluation

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

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

During implementation there will be a base- and midline survey. At the conclusion of the project there will also be an endline survey. These will be included as reporting obligations. Therefore no final evaluation will be conducted.

The reporting schedule is updated as follows:

Updates no-cost extension of 2 months in blue:

Type of report	Period covered	Deadline

Annual progress - and financial report	01 September 2024 until 31 August 2025	30 November 2025
Final progress- and financial report incl. evaluation report	1 September 2024 until 30 September 2026	31 December 2026
Annual audited statement (project specific) (audit opinion where activity is identifiably included)	1 September 2024 until 30 September 2026	31 December 2026
Overig report Follow up on ORIA assessment – evidence documents for assessments performed to partners before selection.	1 September 2024 - 31 December 2025	Received and accepted
Overig report Baseline surveys	1 September 2024 - 31 December 2025	Received and approved.
Overig report Endline surveys	1 September 2024 - 30 September 2026	Waived, will be integrated in the final combined narrative/financial report.

In addition to the above reporting requirements, PARC do audit reports on their organizational annual accounts drawn on calendar year, these reports will be submitted to us FYI, they will not be considered as part of the reporting requirement.

Finance

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.
- Is the budget arithmetically correct?
- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?
- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.
- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged?
- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended)

The budget is set out along the following main budgetlines:

- human resources
- activities
- transport
- other like equipment, communication, visibility
- evaluation
- baseline and endline surveys
- audit

The different value chains are mentioned under activities. The budget gives a clear overview of unit costs and nos. which are acceptable.
Besides the main direct costs (ref. 1-7) indirect costs (5%) are charged for both PARC and ESDC to cover the overhead costs (utilities, rent, core staff salaries, office supplies, insurance and maintenance).
Furthermore, a liquidity planning is available per month (per budgetline).
update 13/10/2025 - The structure of the budget is the same as the original budget with some re-programming in the activities to adapt to the current situation.
The indirect cost remains at 5% of the total direct cost.
Although there is an inception phase of approx. 3 months for the recruitment of staff, creating project's manual, forming the steering, technical, location selection and local committees' formation as well as selecting farmers and supplies, it is not foreseen that implementation of the programme as such is conditional on the budget being amended during this phase.
update13/10/2025
Present commitment: USD 2,180,209 - duration: 01 September 2024 to 31 December 2025.
The adjustment process concerns top-up by USD 1,500,000 and extension till 31 July 2026 bringing the total contribution not exceeding USD 3,680,209.
Based on the reporting/liquidity needs provided the following:

	liquidity forecast in USD		estimated cost		
Original cont	**2,180,209**			01/09/24-31/12/25	
1st payment	2.071.199,00		1.773.146	01/09/24-31/08/25	
realised	**2.071.199,00**		**1.773.146**		
			1.907.063	01/09/25-31/07/26	liquidity forecast for max. of 11 months including the balance brought forword as of 31/08/2025
			3.680.209		revised total budget including the top up / commitment
	pre-payment max	95%	3.496.199		
	disbursed till date		2.071.199		
	next payment		1.425.000		upon signing the amendment
	final payment		184.010		to a max of 5% based on approved final reports/audit

Reported expenditures (out of the original budget) as of 31/08/2025 = USD 1,299,257+ Commitments USD 473,889 (formal report + narrative due 30.11.25
Total expenditures as of 31 August 2025 = USD 1,773,146
Remaining budget as of 31/08/2025 = USD 407,063 (USD 2,180,209 - USD 1,773,146)
Liquidity needs reflect the remaining from the original budget + top up covering the period 01/09/2025 to 31/07/2026 = USD 1,907,063 (USD 407,063 + USD 1,500,000) including the cash balance brought forward as of 31/08/2025 integrated in the liquidity planning (NL transfers - estimated USD 2,071,199 - USD 1,773,146 = USD 298,053)
First payment upon signing the amendment = 95% * 3,680,209 = USD 1,425,000
The remaining not exceeding 5% amount of USD 184,010 will be paid upon approval of final reports and determining the definite amount of the contribution.

Earmarking

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

NL is the only donor and covers the majority of the budget. A small portion is covered by income to be generated from the community.

Prepayments

- Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.
- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?
- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

As it is a short term programme, 95% of NL contribution will be paid upon signing of the agreement and does not exceed maximum of 12 months of the budget. PARC submitted a 12 month liquidity forecast. As this exceeds the 95% of the total commitment, the 1st payment will be 95% of the commitment.
The final payment will be based on approval final report (narrative/financial).
payments will be registered as pre-payments:
1st payment on signing agreement = USD 2.071.199 (max 95%)
final payment up to max 5% based on approval final report + audit
Pre-payments can be closed based on approval final narrative/financial report + audited financial statements.
Update: Adjusted see table above.

Available resources

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?
- If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?

Community contribution is partly cash partly in kind.
Update 13/10/2025
Total budget = USD 4,219,232 out of which 87% (USD 3,680,209) is covered by NL and the remaining of 13% USD 539,024) will be covered by the farmers contribution.

	Total Contribution	NRO contribution	Community contribution
Original budget	USD 2,451,817	USD 2,180,209	USD 271,609
Top - up	USD 1,767,415	USD 1,500,000	USD 267,415
Adjusted budget	USD 4,219,232	USD 3,680,209	USD 539,024

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

- Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.
- Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

n/a

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.
- Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?

An audit is not a requirement. Taking into consideration that this is a new set up and if more budget is available, there might be a possibility of expanding the programme. Therefore we will ask for annual financial statements where this activity indentifiably is included.