Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: Support to MAPP-OAS Colombia 2026 (25-0001560)

Id	25-0001560
Date	27-01-2026
SAP application number	

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	Support to MAPP-OAS Colombia 2026
Contract party	MAPP/OAS COLOMBIA ORGANIZACIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS (30041489)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	1886792 USD
Amount EUR	1600000
Start date	01-01-2026
End date	31-12-2027
Full name	Support to the Basket Fund to the Misión de Apoyo al Proceso de Paz of the Organization of American States (MAPP-OAS) with special focus on Nariño.
Summary	MAPP/OAS is committed to support and accompany the peace efforts of the Colombian State and its people. This activity has two goals. (1) Through funding the Basket Fund the MAPP the organization will be strengthened in its mission to support the different peace processes in Colombia. (2) The Netherlands has the role of observer in the peace process with the Comuneros del Sur (The Common People of the South) in Nariño. Part of the fund will be used specifically for this peace process. Logistically, for example, the Netherlands leans heavily on the MAPP-OEA, because this organization is one of the few organizations present in the department and can move to the remote areas where some of the negotiations take place.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	28-07-2025
Proposal's reference number	
Budget holder	DSH (8141DSH)
Limit access	No
Related activity	24-0002808

Accounting data

SAP application number	
Funds center	DSH Stability Fund ODA contribution (0502U04030001)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Basket/Pooled funding
Technical assistance	0% of the activity budget
CRS code	15220 Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Team Europe Initiative	No
Policy Markers	
__Trade & The Economy	Not targeted
_Security & Stability	Principal
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Climate change: mitigation	Significant
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Migration	Not targeted
Building institutions & capacity	Principal
Democratization	Principal
Good Governance / participation	Principal
Human rights	Principal
Rights of the child	Significant
The fight against corruption	Significant
Explain your choices	The MAPP/OAS is permanently deployed through 15 regional offices, mainly in rural and isolated areas of the country. It has been characterized by its independent work, respectful of the different dynamics of the territories. The mission is committed to support and accompany the peace efforts of the Colombian State and its people. Its mandate is to carryout a broad and flexible accompaniment of the Colombian State's peace policy with illegal armed groups, incorporating a gender, ethnic and age differential approach in all areas of work, in the territories most affected by the internal armed conflict. Through its work, the Mission contributes to peace in Colombia through 1) monitoring the impact of violence, social dynamics, and peace policies, 2) accompanying and supporting peace initiatives, 3) making visible the progress, challenges and threats facing peace in Colombia, and 4) empowering victims, communities, and leaders to build comprehensive peace. (see also policy appraisal)

Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Colombia
Location type	Territory
Specific location	National wide with some pointed actions in Nariño

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- The activity will contribute to supporting peace, security and good governance and fits the objectives of the Bogota annual plan and MACS related to peace, security, stability and migration.
  Peace, security and stability are among the main pillars of BOG in the 2025 Annual Plan (and will be in the upcoming 2026 Annual Plan). The 2025 (and 2026) goals are largely consistent with MACS 2023-2026 and prioritize human security and alternative approaches to organized crime. The “Total Peace” policy of the Colombian president Petro offers opportunities for cooperation in supporting peace, violence reduction, human rights and social justice.
- The government programm of the current Dutch government states that In line with the financial frameworks set by the Cabinet, the Cabinet therefore wants to promote stability in vulnerable countries, particularly in Europe's broader neighboring region* (...). Contributions to conflict prevention, reconstruction, socio-economic progress and protection of citizens in developing countries, where this also benefits our trade, migration management and security, are consistent with this commitment.
  *Colombia can be considered as a neighboring region since it's close to Aruba, Curaçao (autonomous countries within the Kingdom of the Netherlands) and Bonaire (a municipality of the Netherlands).

Rationale

- The main problem this activity addresses is the ongoing challenge to peace, security and stability in Colombia, both in relation to general peace processes in the country and the presence of illegal armed groups, and to the implementation of the peace agreement between the Colombian government and the FARC.
- The objective of the activity is to support the Colombian government and civil society in the construction of peace in Colombia, through monitoring and accompaniment activities in the areas most affected by the internal armed conflict. The activity contributes to the above mentioned problem by monitoring the security situation in various regions of the country, engaging in peace dialogues and facilitating negotiations within communities (including illegal armed groups, victims of conflict and civil society organizations) and forming a bridge to authorities at local and national levels. Furthermore, the MAPP produces 6-monthly reports to the Permanent Council of the OAS in which it aims to place issues relevant to peacebuilding on the Colombian agenda and influence the process of formulating and implementing public policies. The Mission also produces periodic and systematic reports containing strategic information, warnings, analyses and recommendations made available to all institutions of the Colombian State. Through these activities, the MAPP promotes designing and implementing public peace policies in the regions.

The following Theory of Change has been drafted for this activity

1. What problem/opportunity for what target group will be aimed at:
   Colombia's internal conflict has become more complex after the 2016 peace treaty. Many illegal armed groups have stepped into the vaccuum left by the ex-FARC. The current government, through the Total Peace Program, is trying to enter into peace negotiations with these various groups. Many of the negotiations with nationally operating groups have been very difficult, while talks with locally operating factors seem to be more successful.
   The target groups are the illegal armed groups, the authorities (government, military, police) and the communities who live in the areas where the illegal aremd groups are operating. The MAPP-OEA is an organization that is generally well respected by all groups involved. Through the MAPP all groups can be reached. With regard to the peace proces in Nariño there is an opportunity to bring all groups together and to reach a peace treaty. An eventual peace treaty in Nariño may encourage other locally operating actors to enter into peace talks with the Colombian government. The challenge is to get the nationally operating groups (back) around the table to negotiate a peace treaty.

2. What will be lasting improvements for the target group and how will that be lasting achieved?
   The main goal is providing a wide and flexilbe accompaniment to the peace policy of the Colombian State with the illegal armed groups, incorporating a differential gender, ethnicity, and age approach in all areas of work. The main aim is to achieve a lasting peace in Colombia. This is probably too far-fetched a goal. With a focus on territorial peace, the idea is that the goals are more realistic and outcomes may lead to new peace initiatives.

3. What intermediate measures are necessary that enable the results to be realized, scale up and sustain?
   Because the peace process in Colombia is one of the long haul, immediate measures do not really apply. The key is to make clear agreements and give different parties problem ownership of the various tasks that emerge in the peace

process.

4. Who will do what and at which costs.
   The Mission will continue to concentrate on ongoing learning and reflection on its external and internal activities, designing effective mechanisms and strategies for generating impact, aiming to optimize the opportunities for transformation in the territories, rearm its contributions, and ratify its commitment to the country.

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?
  The activity will be implemented by the MAPP team from OAS. This team consists of an office in Bogota and 15 regional offices throughout Colombia. MAPP's target groups are community members, victims of conflict, members of illegal armed groups, civil society organizations and government authorities on local and national levels. The target groups provide MAPP with information on peace and security developments which the Mission can use to facilitate peace dialogues and to provide policy recommendations.

- Other countries that contribute to the Basket Fund are Germany, Chile, Canada, Spain, Ireland, Italy, the UK, Sweden and Türkiye. Argentina, Norway and Switzerland are other strategic allies of the MAPP. The role of these countries is to offer political and financial support to the MAPP and the peace process in Colombia.
  Because of the closure of USAID in the beginning of 2025 the US stopped being part of the Basket Fund.

- Who are the other main stakeholders?
  The MAPP-OEA

- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?
  The MAPP was closely involved in formulating the proposal. This was through meetings between members of the embassy and personnel of the MAPP. The MAPP came up with a draft proposal.

- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?
  The MAPP has a national coverage and is involved in different peace processes with illegal armed groups that are operating nationally. Part of the funding will be allocated to the peace process in Nariño where the Netherlands has an observer's role.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?
  Other European embassies (like Switserland, Ireland, Germany, Norway and Spain) and the Delegation of the European Union are involved in different peace processes in Colombia. Most of these processes are with illegal armed groups that are operating nationwide. Since the Netherlands is not involved in one of these processes it can focus on the territorial process with the Comuneros del Sur, which seceded from the nationwide ELN. They seceded mostly because they thought that the peace process with the ELN went too slowly. The ELN has spoken out against this territorial process. Therefore, countries like Norway and Switserland who accompany the peace negotiatons with the ELN try not te be linked to the process in Nariño. Since the Netherlands does not have a rol in one of the nationwide processes it can assume the role of observer in the Nariño process. Furthermore, the various parties in the process expressed positive views on the neutral and objective role of the Netherlands. The Dutch interventions (mostly technical and not substantive in nature) were well received by all parties.

- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?
  The Dutch support will go towards the Mission's basket fund, which currently contains funds received from Canada, Chile, Ireland, Italy, Germany, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Turkey. As such, the contribution will be used in principle to fulfill the mission's overall mandate. However, a maximum of 20% of the Dutch support will be made available to fund potential needs of the peace process in Nariño. Due to the dynamic nature of the process, specific activities will be selected on short notice and in coordination between all the actors involved (Colombian government, *Comuneros del Sur*, MAPP/OAS, Dutch Embassy).

Lessons learned

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

Through its comprehensive vision of peace, MAPP has been able to connect the realities of the territories and make them the lynchpin of any peace dialogue, affirming its credibility with communities and Colombian authorities. During the periods of former fundings MAPP-OEA has proven to be a reliable partner.
The experience with former peace processes is that civil society was not sufficiently involved in the process, implementation. Furthermore, the implementation and the aftermath of the final agreement they left much to be desired. In it's role af observer the Netherlands will try, in its interventions, to make the various parties aware of the need to dwell on these issues and to make good agreements about them.

- A certain amount of the funding is specially aimed for the Peace Process in Nariño. The MAPP-OEA opened an extra office in Samaniego in the department of Nariño. This office largely contributed to the activities of the peace process in 2025. Nevertheless, it was not always clear how to use the Dutch contribution to the Basket Fund for specific activities for the peace process with the Comuneros del Sur. For 2026 more specific arrangements need to be made between the Netherlands and MAPP-OEA.

Durability

- How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?
  The Dutch support will go towards the Mission's basket fund. The funding will be for the year 2026. It is unrealistic to think that full peace will be achieved in Colombia by the end of 2026, although certain sub agreements have been established. MAPP will continue its work to support the peace processes. Hopefully, concrete steps have been taken in the Nariño peace process which will eventually lead to a peace agreement with the Comuneros del Sur. This could be an incentive for other (smaller) illegal armed groups to begin peace negotiations with the Colombian government.

Gender

- MAPP/OAS is committed to support and accompany the peace efforts of the Colombian State and its people. Its mandate is to carry out a broad and flexible accompaniment of the Colombian State's peace policy with illegal armed groups, incorporating a gender, ethnic and age differential approach in all areas of work, in the territories most affected by the internal armed conflict. The Mission remains committed to advancing the gender agenda and the rights of women, victims, and ethnic peoples, in the context of cease-res and peace negotiations.

Climate change

- Under this plan, the MAPP/OAS reiterates its commitment to joining global efforts to prevent deforestation and to restore and conserve the Amazon rainforest, supporting Colombia in the implementation of Participatory Environmental Zoning, the forest development hubs of the Amazon, and the strategy of peasant forest concessions.

  Likewise, the Mission will promote environmental peace issues in the dialogue and peace processes agendas concerning environmental conservation, respect for the territorial governance of the communities, and the resolution of socio-environmental conflicts. The MAPP/OAS will also continue to make visible the progress and challenges encountered in the implementation of public peace policies with an environmental impact and will continue to support the implementation of the Final Peace Agreement, a mandate assigned to the Mission in October 2012.

  The Comuneros del Sur engage in illegal economic activities - including illegal mining - which is very harmful to nature. One of the topics to be discussed during the peace negotiations is the transition from illegal econom

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- Currently, the Basket Fund comprises Canada, Chile, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States (until February 2025), and Türkiye, countries that provide funding for more than 90% of the Mission's budget, covering fundamental expenses such as personnel, office maintenance, vehicles, insurance, and travel.

- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?
  Donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication. The donors of the Basket Fund and the MAPP/OEA meet regularly in which the annual operational plan and the performance management report are discussed.

- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?
  Donor countries align behind these objectives and use local systems. MAPP-OEA's mission aligns completely with the objectives of the donor countries concerning themes like security, human rights, stability and decmoratization.

Moreover, the Mission will continue strengthening the capabilities of the organizations that comprise local ecosystems of participation, with the aim of monitor the impact of relief and humanitarian missions, advocate for the situation of persons deprived of their liberty and verifying the implementation of agreements.

Digitalisation

- N/A

Additional remarks (if applicable)

The donors of the Basket Fund and the MAPP/OEA meet regularly in which the annual operational plan and the performance management report are discussed. The MAPP has indicated that there is no problem with bilateral meetings taking place between the MAPP and the Dutch embassy to allocate special activities to the peace process in Nariño. These meetings will be reported and the activities agreed upon will be detailed in these reports.

Results

Security and Rule of Law

To contribute to building of just, peaceful and inclusive societies, SRoL efforts should strengthen the social contract, which entails a trust and responsibility-based relationship between people and authorities (5) and among communities (6). Authorities have to fulfil the justice and security needs of people (7), including those of marginalised groups. This requires not just 'political will' but also institutional capability (8). Moreover, people and communities need to be included in policy and decision making (2), as service delivery is not sufficient to strengthen the social contract. To strengthen the effectiveness of SRoL efforts, international and local partners need to work coherently across levels and programmes (3) and in a conflict-sensitive manner (4). The MFA, for its part, should use insights from their local engagements and diplomatic work to inform (Dutch) SRoL policies and their implementation (1).

Learning questions
What have we learned from this activity for this policy theme?
Measurements: Thanks in part to the contribution of the MAPP-OEA the process with the Comuneros del Sur (CS) has resulted in 11 partial agreements to date, concerning amongst others the destruction of weaponry of the CS and the substitution of illicit crops.

Indicators
Description how the activity contributes to the policy theme, Security and Rule of Law
Measurements: The MAPP-OEA has included a special results section in its proposal (see below).

Due to the peace process in Nariño the stability and security in the region where the Comuneros reside, has over all improved.

1. Security for people and communities

Human security is security as experienced by people, including individual safety, protection from threats, and empowerment. The state has a duty to provide security to people and it should be held accountable in this role.

Learning questions
What have we learned from this activity for this result area?
Measurements:

Indicators
8.1. Formal and informal institutions strengthened to better prevent conflict, provide security and justice and sustain social cohesion by working in a more inclusive, responsive, accountable and professional manner
Measurements:

9.1. People and communities strengthened their mechanisms to prevent the outbreak, continuation, escalation and recurrence of violent conflict
Measurements:

Description how the activity contributes to the result area, Security for people and communities
Measurements:

2. Rule of Law and people-centred justice

Rule of law is needed to sustain order, instil popular confidence in governance structures and address people's justice needs. Justice services need to be accessible, including to the marginalised and judicial systems need to be impartial. This contributes to social cohesion and helps prevent violent conflict and manage it.

Learning questions
What have we learned from this activity for this result area?
Measurements:

Indicators

8.2. Formal and informal institutions strengthened to better prevent conflict, provide security and justice and sustain social cohesion by working in a more inclusive, responsive, accountable and professional manner
Measurements:

9.2. People and communities strengthened their mechanisms to prevent the outbreak, continuation, escalation and recurrence of violent conflict
Measurements:

10.2. Actors use their capacity better for more effective oversight of SRoL
Measurements:

3. Peacebuilding, peacemaking and inclusive governance

This area aims to sustain peace and promote inclusive governance, fostering a renewed social contract with enhanced levels of interpersonal and institutional trust. It therefore requires investment in both people's and states' capacities to prevent and manage violent conflict and build peace.

Indicators

8.3. Formal and informal institutions strengthened to better prevent conflict, provide security and justice and sustain social cohesion by working in a more inclusive, responsive, accountable and professional manner
Measurements:

9.3. People and communities strengthened their mechanisms to prevent the outbreak, continuation, escalation and recurrence of violent conflict
Measurements:

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.

The Netherlands' contribution will be used to support the different peace processes in Colombia. The Netherlands would like to be an observer in the peace process with the Comuneros del Sur - The Common People of the South in Narino. Part of the Basket Fund will be used specifically for this peace process. Logistically, for example, the Netherlands leans heavily on the MAPP-OEA, because this organization is one of the few organizations present in the department and can move to the remote areas where some of the negotiations take place.

The annual report (the narrative- as well as the financial report) is written for all donors, including the Netherlands. We cannot add specific requirements because we contribute to the general basket fund.

Type of report	Period covered	Deadline
progress report	1 January 2026 until 31 December 2026 1 January 2027 until 31 December 2027	30 September 2027 30 September 2028
financial progress report	1 January 2026 until 31 December 2026 1 January 2027 until 31 December 2027	30 September 2027 30 September 2028
General yearly audited report according to the basketfund	1 January 2026 until 31 December 2026 1 January 2027 until 31 December 2027	30 September 2027 30 September 2028

Evaluation

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

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

There is no need for an evaluation, as this is only mandatory for amounts exceeding EUR 5 million.

Finance

Budget breakdown

- The financial substantiation can be found in Sophia through MinBuZa-2025.2474721.
- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.

Country (income)	2026	2027
Germany	USD 1.100.000	
Canada	USD 557.000	
Sweden	USD 1.440.000	
Total	**USD 3.097.000**	
Needed	USD 9.068.038	USD 9.909.552
Gap	USD 5.971.038	USD 9.909.552
Budget		
Personnel	USD 5.887.464	USD 6.433.821
Travel	USD 268.317	USD 293.217
Transportation	USD 253.173	USD 276.667
Activities	USD 452.000	USD 493.946
Office Expenses	USD 557.697	USD 609.451
Equipment	USD 76.452	USD 83.547
Insurance	USD 274.669	USD 300.158
Others	USD 119.421	USD 130.503
Overhead 13%	USD 1.178.845	USD 1.288.242
Total	**USD 9.068.038**	**USD 9.909.552**

- Is the budget arithmetically correct? yes
- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable? As this is a multi-donor trust fund, we must adhere to the rates submitted by the organization. No breakdown of these rates is provided. The Dutch contribution amounts to approximately 10.4% of the annual budget for 2026 and 9.5% of the annual budget for 2027.
- Briefly explain the structure of the budget. This is a Trust Fund. These types of funds are rarely output or outcome oriented. The budget of the Basket Fund is a projection because it is very difficult for OAS to know with certainty how much the funds are in the coming year. What they do is a calculation of the expenses and an estimate of the contributions secured.
- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged? The overhead rate is 13%. This is common fort his type of fund and therefore hereby approved.
- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? n.a. (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended)

Earmarking

- Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.
  No, this contribution concerns a lumpsum:
  The contribution for subsequent years depends on the performance in the previous year, which is communicated annually in writing to the implementing organisation. For each subsequent tranche, a memo must be drawn up in addition to the budget, explaining the liquidity situation in relation to the results achieved and requesting approval for the transfer of the next tranche.

Prepayments

Submission date for updated liquidity forecast	Amount and currency
On 1 December 2025, based on the countersigned Arrangement	USD 943,396

In September / October 2026 based on a payment request and a liquidity forecast	USD 943,396
Total	**USD 1,886,792**

7. 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. This contribution concerns a lump sum. See the following 3 questions and answers:
8. Is this an activity to which multiple donors contribute? Yes, the Dutch contribution is approximately 10% of this organisation's annual budget.
9. 2. Is the Dutch contribution unearmarked, i.e. is the specific final destination of the total funds not yet known at the time the Netherlands makes its contribution? If the Netherlands contributes to a fund or programme as a whole, the contribution will be unearmarked. Correct
10. 3. However, if a contribution is made to a programme or fund and the financial regulations provide for settlement between donors on a predefined end date, the contribution is earmarked and the payment must be recorded as an advance. This contribution is for the years 2026 and 2027, and this term will also be included in the Arrangement. However, if our contribution has not been spent by 31 December 2027, the activity will be extended – in any case, the money will not be reclaimed because our contribution will be included in a basket fund.

11. What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why? An advance payment of 12 months in advance can be provided, whereby no percentage needs to be retained as this is not a subsidy but a contribution via an Arrangement.
12. Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?
13.

Type of report	**Period covered**	**Deadline**
progress report	1 January 2026 until 31 December 2026 1 January 2027 until 31 December 2027	30 September 2027 30 September 2028
financial progress report	1 January 2026 until 31 December 2026 1 January 2027 until 31 December 2027	30 September 2027 30 September 2028
General yearly audited report according to the basketfund	1 January 2026 until 31 December 2026 1 January 2027 until 31 December 2027	30 September 2027 30 September 2028

Available resources

Country (income)	**2026**	**2027**
Germany	USD 1.100.000	
Canada	USD 557.000	
Sweden	USD 1.440.000	
Total	**USD 3.097.000**	
Needed	USD 9.068.038	USD 9.909.552
Gap	USD 5.971.038	USD 9.909.552
Budget		
Personnel	USD 5.887.464	USD 6.433.821
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Others	USD 119.421	USD 130.503

Overhead 13%	USD 1.178.845	USD 1.288.242
Total	**USD 9.068.038**	**USD 9.909.552**

	Foreign currency	**EUR**
Implementing organisation's own contribution		
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	USD 3.097.000	
Dutch contribution	USD 943.396	
Total available resources	USD 4.040.396	
Budget needed	USD 9.068.038	
Still to be financed	USD 5.027.642	
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)		
Uncovered balance	USD 5.027.642	

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.? N.a.
- If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?
  The Dutch contribution for an amount of USD 943.396 is meant for the year 2026, with five months remaining for fundraising. If there is still a shortfall in the budget after this period, the budget will have to be adjusted and fewer programmes than currently planned will be able to be implemented.

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

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

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.
- An annual audit report based on an audit protocol is mandatory if the allocation exceeds EUR 5 million. This isn't the case here with a yearly contribution of EUR 800.000. The fund will provide a general auditor's report, which will be requested.
- 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)? n.a.