

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: ADD RAISE-FS LOGIC (10-0001416)

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Date	19-05-2026
SAP application number	4000004753

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	ADD RAISE-FS LOGIC
Contract party	Stichting Wageningen Research Wageningen Centre Development Innovation (30080863)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	12000000
Start date	10-09-2021
End date	31-12-2028
Full name	Resilient Agriculture for Inclusive and Sustainable Ethiopian food systems (RAISE-FS)
Summary	The Wageningen Research Foundation (SWR) engages in initiatives for agricultural development and reform. RAISE-FS will focus on creating evidence for practices that contribute to food system transformation by addressing levers related to productivity, value chain performance and improved human nutrition for improved food security, while minimizing environmental impact and ensuring social inclusion. Based on the Food Systems approach, RAISE-FS works on key food system enablers to ensure improved access to affordable, safe and nutritious food. LOGIC is the Agrologistics component of the Resilient Agriculture for Inclusive and Sustainable Ethiopian Food Systems. It is an additional outcome to the current 5 outcomes of RAISE-FS: i) social and economic empowerment of women and youth, ii) improved enabling environment for system change, iii) efficient and sustainable production, iv) enhanced sector and value chain performance, and v) increased availability of safe and nutritious food.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	01-01-2023
Proposal's reference number	
Budget holder	Ambassade Addis Abeba (8221ADD)
Limit access	No
Related activity	

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000004753
Funds center	ADD ET Food security grants (1702U01010032)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Project support
Technical assistance	50% or more of the activity budget
CRS code	31120 Agricultural development
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Team Europe Initiative	No
Policy Markers	
Food security	Significant
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Explain your choices	This activity contributes to ensuring food security by improving Sector performance and value chains, availability of safe and nutritious foods and creating an enabling environment for systems change. With the enhancement of the agrologistics, RAISE-FS LOGIC will also contribute to improved private sector engagement in a sustainable manner and contribute to the competitiveness of the sector, along with contributions to food and nutrition security, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. One of the climate change mitigation strategies is the use of low-GWP refrigerants following the Kigali amendment, which will strengthen the supply chain towards international agreements.

Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Ethiopia
Location type	
Specific location	

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

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

  This activity adjustment is undertaken as part of the top-up funding form EU Delegation in Ethiopia to the RAISE-FS project. This adjustment focusses on the Advancing Agrologistics for Resilient Agriculture for Inclusive and Sustainable Ethiopian Food Systems (LOGIC) component of the Resilient Agriculture for Inclusive and Sustainable Ethiopian food systems (RAISE-FS) project.

  RAISE-FS LOGIC contributes to a several objects that are outlined both in the MACs as well as the Dutch aid and trade policy.

  The activity aligns directly with the Netherlands' new policy objectives, which emphasize strengthening local food production and improving access to local food markets for both producers and consumers. The policy also prioritizes reducing malnutrition by making healthy, affordable food accessible to low-income populations.

  The program follows the Dutch Diamond approach, integrating business, knowledge institutions, and government to drive sustainable development. Additionally, the policy underscores the importance of trade and economic interests, highlighting the need to better connect aid, trade, and investment.

  It contributes to Dutch economic interests by creating business opportunities for Dutch companies in Ethiopia's agrologistics sector, promotion trade partnerships, and strengthening market linkages. Besides supporting local development by improving Ethiopia's food systems, the initiative enhances Dutch earning capacity.

  The RAISE-FS Logic also contributes to the specific objectives mentioned in the MACS (2023-2026) and in the year plan such as:

- Smallholder farmers' output has grown, and their income has increased, amongst others, via input sector strengthening.
- Increased access to and consumption of affordable, nutritious food by Bottom of Pyramid (BoP) consumers, especially women, and children, has improved through market-based solutions and strengthening the implementation of nutrition-relevant policies, specifically through the value-chain strengthening of the horticulture sectors in selected geographic areas.
- Food and Nutrition security, resilience, and livelihoods of asset-poor households have improved.

  As a project that will also be financed by the EU, RAISE-FS LOGIC aligns with the EU's "Green Business Development for Sustainable Agro-Food Systems in Ethiopia (2024–2032)" and Ethiopia's policy priorities on food security, economic growth, and trade facilitation, ensuring mutual benefits for both Ethiopia and the Netherlands. Over all for the different policy objectives mentioned above the program will contribute to (i) climate change mitigation and adaptation through the promotion of the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by optimizing transportation routes, improving supply chain efficiency, and minimizing waste and spoilage of perishable goods, (ii) enhancing the incorporation of the (NL) private sector in agrologistics in Ethiopia, (iii) promotion of gender equality and social inclusion through empowerment of women and marginalized groups by providing equitable access to transport, storage, market information, and financing, (iv) enhancement of food & nutrition through reduction of food prices, enhancement of nutritional outcomes and job creation, and (v) conservation of biodiversity through reduction of post-harvest losses and waste, and supporting sustainable sourcing and certification schemes that protect diverse ecosystems by ensuring traceability and responsible supply chain practices.

  In alignment with this, the RAISE-FS LOGIC project is designed to support Ethiopia's food system transformation by aligning with national policies, including the Agriculture and Rural Development Policy, Food System Roadmap, 10-Year Perspective Plan, National Horticulture Strategy, National Postharvest Strategy, National Logistics Policy, Digital Agriculture Roadmap, National Food Safety and Quality Strategy for Primary Agricultural Produce, and Transport Policy. It also considers socio-economic realities such as income, employment, and nutrition security, as well as market opportunities—both domestic and export-oriented.

  Rationale

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

  The activity addresses major inefficiencies in Ethiopia's agrologistics system that limit the efficient movement of agricultural products to both the domestic and export markets. Some of the main issues include:

  - High transportation costs
  - Weak cold chain systems
  - Limited warehousing and packhouse facilities leading to delays

  -Post-harvest losses and,

  - Reduced product quality.

  Poor supply chain coordination in addition to the limited digitization is also a challenge that reduces efficiency and transparency. A capacity gap among sector actors further worsens these challenges by affecting food supply system

performance. Many logistics actors lack sufficient knowledge of grading, packaging, and international safety standards, resulting in higher rates of rejection in export markets.

These challenges are further worsened by gaps in the policy and regulatory framework. Which results in weak coordination between public and private stakeholders. The absence of a well-defined policy framework affects coordination of key resources such as agro-industrial parks, warehouses, transportation, cooling hubs, and tracing systems.

Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?

The activity helps to address the problem by taking a structured and practical approach to improving Ethiopia's agrologistics system. This is mainly because:

- It focuses on reducing transport and warehousing bottlenecks that currently cause delays and product losses.
- It supports the development of cold chain solutions to protect product quality and reduce post-harvest losses.
- Promotes digitization which as a result will improve efficiency, transparency, and coordination across the supply chain.

The project will also strengthen the capacity of logistics operators, cooperatives, and transport associations. This improves their ability to manage storage, grading, packaging, and distribution according to local market as well as export standards. The activity also works on improving the policy and regulatory environment so public and private actors can coordinate more effectively.

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

In selected agricultural subsectors, RAISE-FS LOGIC will contribute to the development of efficient and transparent agrologistic supply chains. It will build on the already known and identified emerging bottlenecks in selected horticulture commodities (banana, avocado and potato) together with the private and public sectors. The approach will focus on the identification and inclusion of any additional or emerging bottlenecks, starting from the farm gate to its final market destination, enhancing the robustness and relevance of the proposed solutions. It will pilot solutions aimed at the export as well as the domestic markets while strengthening agrologistic expertise in Ethiopia.

With the enhancement of the agrologistics, RAISE-FS LOGIC will contribute to improved private sector engagement in a sustainable manner and contribute to the competitiveness of the sector, along with contributions to food and nutrition security, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. One of the climate change mitigation strategies is the use of low-GWP refrigerants following the Kigali amendment, which will strengthen the supply chain towards international agreements.

The Theory of Change (ToC) adds the LOGIC outcome to the five interrelated outcome areas of RAISE-FS (Figure 3; Figure 4), these are:

i. Social and economic empowerment of women and youth in food systems (an enabler for the other outcome areas)
ii. Efficient and environmentally sustainable production
iii. Sector performance and value chains
iv. Availability of safe and nutritious foods.
v. Enabling environment for systems change (an enabler for the other outcome areas)
vi. Efficient and transparent agrologistics

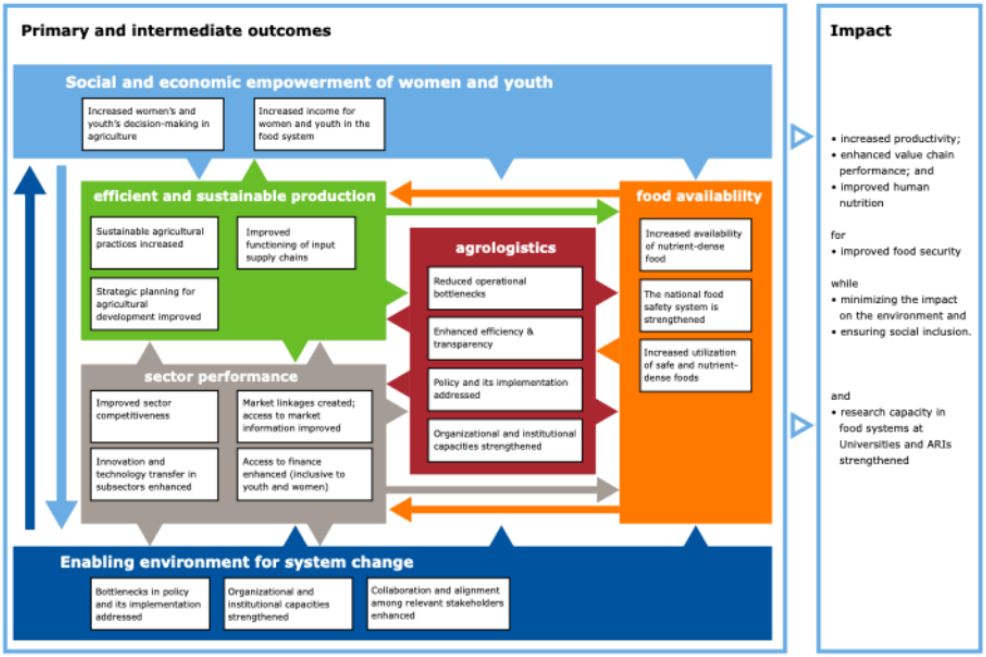


Figure: Position of LOGIC in the RAISE-FS (intermediate) outcomes and impact as part of the food system

- The result obtained from RAISE-FS LOGIC is indicated below in addition to the result indicated in RAISE-FS (indicated in the result section of this BEMO). These results will be reflected in OPSYS. It is not possible to include these results in IATI / results under RAISE-FS as these results do not match the results frameworks of the ministry.

Results chain							
Impact/ ultimate outcome	Enhanced resilience of the agri-food sector to income instability and climate shocks, and increased food security and nutrition	**Indicator 1:** 10 logistics (Transport, warehouse, coldchain,…) associations supported with improved logistic management systems **(EU)** **Indicator 2:** 100 logistics operators and actors capacitated in improved logistics systems **(EU)** **Indicator 3:** 85% of piloted technologies adopted in the agrologistics system **Indicator 4:** 2000 smallholders reached with interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, planning and access to markets **(EU)**					
		Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Current value**	**Source and mean of verification**	**Assumptions**
Output 6.1	OP.6.1 Reduced operational bottlenecks in the logistics system	**Indicator 6.1.1**. Number of operational bottlenecks mapped and addressed	*0*	*8*		*Annual report*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.1.2. Number of manuals/guidelines developed for improving quality, standard and traceability of the commodities	*0*	*3*		*Annual report, Progress report*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.1.3. Number of SMEs in agrologistics incubated and supported	*0*	*10*		*Annual collected data*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.1.4. Number of pilots linking producers to markets with improved agrologistics	*0*	*4*		*Annual report*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.1.5. *Number of technologies introduced (storage, transport, handling packaging)*	*0*	*4*		*Annual report*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*

Output 6.2	OP. 6.2 Enhanced efficiency & transparency of the logistics system	**Indicator 6.2.1.** Number of digitised logistics systems supported **(EU)**	*0*	*3*		*Progress report and system usage analytics*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.2.2. Number of contract farming initiatives supported **(EU)**	*0*	*6*		*Signed MOUs an d pregress report*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.2.3. % of logistics actors sharing real-time data **(EU)**	*0%*	*75%*		*System generated report and MoUs with actors*	*Value chain actors (companies, institutions) commited to feed data to common tracking/visibility platforms*
		Indicator 6.2.4. Number of tracking and tracing systems tested	*0*	*6*		*Annual M&E data*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
Output 6.3	OP. 6.3 Agrologistic bottlenecks in policy and its implementation facilitated	**Indicator 6.3.1**. Number of mechanisms/ policies/ initiatives supported or implemented(EU)	*0*	*3*		*Annual report*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.3.2. Number of policy and policy implementation bottlenecks addressed in relation to agrologistics	*0*	*10*		*Annual report*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.3.3. Number of mechanisms developed to strengthen the national Food control system, PHL monitoring tool, food safety and quality Standards	*0*	*6*		*Annual report*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
Output 6.4	OP. 6.4 Organizational and institutional capacities in	**Indicator 6.4.1.** Number of existing private companies, cooperatives, supported with improved logistics (transport,	*0*	*12*		*Annual M&E data*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders'*

	agrologistics strengthened	warehouse) management systems **(EU)**					*committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.4.2 Number and type of platforms established/strengthened	*0*	*3*		*Annual report*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.4.3. Number of professionals/staff trained (public organizations) or coached on agrologistics, disaggregated by sex and age **(EU)**	*0*	*50*		*Progress report and M&E data*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
		Indicator 6.4.4. Number of people trained to improve awareness, skill and knowledge on agrologistics management disaggregated by sex and age	*0*	*3000*		*Progress report and M&E data*	*Government, impmenting partners and other stakholders' committement remains strong*
Activities	6.1.1 Comprehensive gap analysis of markets, supply chains and operational set-up identifying the key operational bottlenecks for selected commodities						
	6.1.2 Development of Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs)						
	6.1.3 Piloting of solutions to leverage identified bottlenecks						
	6.1.4 Business incubation						
	6.1.5. Special study on tracking stages of quality losses for the selected commodities						
	6.1.6 Special study on food safety						
	6.1.7 Special study on contract farming (pull-market)						
	6.1.8 Special study on network design scenarios						
	6.2.1 Assess the feasibility and impact of proposed solutions for tracking & tracing systems, contractual arrangement and digital systems						
	6.2.2 Inventory and feasibility assessment of appropriate automation/digitalization of the logistics system						
	6.2.3 Development of optimised agrologistics models for selected commodities						
	6.2.4 Identify key opportunities contractual arrangements						
	6.2.5 Piloting tracking & tracing systems, contractual arrangement and digital systems						
	6.3.1 Facilitate and improve the enabling policy environment for system change in ensuring an efficient and transparent agrologistics system						
	6.3.2 Pilot a monitoring system in the identified commodities to support the operationalisation of the postharvest directive						
	6.3.3 Identification and addressing compliance gaps with the EU regulatory framework						
	6.3.4 Development of a comprehensive implementation roadmap for effiecient and transparent agrologistics						
	6.3.5 Support the alignment/governance of the multiple policies related to agrologistics and related areas						
	6.4.1 Gap analysis of organizational and institutional arrangements within agrologistics						
	6.4.2 Support capacity of organizations, create awareness and knowledge						

	6.4.3 Faciltate an agrologistic stakeholder platform

- **Contextual analysis**
- **Who is/are the target group(s) and why?**
  The primary target groups are logistics sector actors within the Ethiopian agricultural value chain. These include transport associations, private logistics operators, warehouse managers, cooperatives, and cold chain service providers as they play an essential role in the movement, storage, and handling of agricultural products. Thus, their technical and managerial capacity must be strengthened to eliminate challenges such as; post-harvest losses, product quality loss, and increase efficiency in domestic and export markets.
  In addition, smallholder farmers (which account for the larger percentage of the Ethiopian farming community) linked to these logistics systems are indirect target groups. And improved logistics will enable them to have better market access and reduce losses, which as a result will help them secure higher and more stable incomes.
- **Who are the other main stakeholders?**
  Other main stakeholders include relevant Ethiopian government institutions responsible for agriculture, transport and logistics, trade, and regulatory oversight. Such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Transformation Institute, Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration, Ministry of Transport and Logistics, Ethiopian Agricultural Authority, Ethiopian Maritime Affairs Authority, and Regional Cooperative Commissions (Sidama and South Ethiopia). Other key collaborators include the EIAR (Kulumisa Research centre for potato), Sidama research Institute (Sidama research centre for Avocado) and South Ethiopia research institute (Arbaminch research centre for Banana), and Arba Minch and Hawassa Universities, and private sector entities such as Flying Swans, EHPEA, Senselet food processing PLC, Ethio-Agri-CEFT, Ethiopia Fresh Exports, Lucy Agricultural Farms, and Gidabo Integrated Farm, along with other relevant stakeholders. Commodity associations and value chain platforms are also important stakeholders because they contribute to dialogue, policy advocacy, and sector coordination.
- **To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?**
  The proposal builds upon previous studies, programme experience of the RAISE-FS, and sector engagement. While this is explicitly mentioned in the proposal, there is limited information on a structured consultation process. However, support letters have been included from the different governmental organization the activity plans to engage, indirectly indicating acceptance by the different stakeholders.
- **Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?**
  The proposal targets selected regions in Ethiopia where horticulture production and agrologistics activities are concentrated. RAISE-FS LOGIC will focus on (i) avocado for export, (ii) banana for both export and domestic market, and (iii) potato for the domestic market. The pilots will be done in Southern Ethiopia, covering the regions Oromia, Sidama, and South Ethiopia. The selection of the regions was based on production potential, volume of production, number of farmers engaged, and proximity to Modjo cold port based on the CSA 2021/22 data. Locations for each of these commodities are selected targeting important marketing hubs. Accordingly, RAISE-FS LOGIC will work on three hubs, namely Shashmene Hub for potatoes, Dale Hub for avocados, and Arba Minch Hub for bananas. The stated hubs will have a designated woreda where the pilots will be carried out (in bold) along with woredas that will feed product supply to the pilot woreda.
- The Shashmene Hub for potatoes encompasses surrounding woredas, including Wondo Genet, Shashmene, Kofele, Hawasa Zuria, and Bura, with the piloting site in Wondo Genet Woreda.
- The Dale Hub for avocados includes Dale, Yirgalem, Shebedino, Alta Wondo, Chuko, and Hantate, with the piloting site in Dale.
- The Arba Minch Hub for bananas includes Arbaminch Zuria, Mirab Abaya, and Sile, with the piloting sites in Mirab Abaya and Arbaminch Zuria.

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 added value of the Dutch government is mainly its long standing engagement in Ethiopia's agricultural sector more specifically in the areas of horticulture, logistics and private sector development. The Netherlands is internationally recognized for its expertise in horticulture value chains, cold chain systems and agrologistcs. This technical knowledge is useful in addressing the challenges that are hampering Ethiopia's agrologistics sector. In relation to the EU and other donors, the dutch government brings sector-specific expertise and a marker oriented-approach. While the EU provides financial resources and broader programme freameworks, the nl contribution strengthens the technical depth, also considering its ongoing support to the RAISE-FS program continuity of already established partnerships with institutions and private sector actors is guaranteed. Compared to NGOs and local authorities, the Dutch government's added value is its capacity on policy dialog by linking Dutch knowledge institutions and businesses.
- **Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?**

There will not be direct financial contribution, however there is a clear element of co-participation. Logistics operators, transport associations, cooperatives and other private sector actors are expected to actively engage in adopting improved management systems and taking part in capacity building activities.

Lessons learned

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

The activity builds on lessons learned from previous programs and specific studies. one main reference is the feasibility study on sustainable cooling systems conducted by Wageningen Food & Biobased Research. This study highlighted the urgent need for structured cold chain development, viable business models, and coordinated logistics systems to reduce post-harvest losses and improve export competitiveness. It also showed that cooling infrastructure must be embedded within a broader logistics system to be financially and operationally sustainable.

In addition, lessons are drawn from earlier value chain and horticulture initiatives under RAISE-FS and related programs such as Horti-LIFE. These interventions demonstrated that increasing agricultural production alone is not sufficient if transport, storage, and market access constraints remain unresolved. They also showed that capacity gaps among logistics operators and weak coordination between actors reduce efficiency and lead to quality losses.

The activity also aligns with findings from the EU Action Document on Green Business Development for Sustainable Agro-Food Systems in Ethiopia. This document emphasizes the importance of strengthening logistics systems to improve market access and value chain performance.

Durability

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

The sustainability of the results is built into the design of the activity through institutional strengthening, private sector ownership, and policy alignment. It does not create parallel structures, but rather the project works through existing stakeholders and government systems. By strengthening their capacities, the improvements in operations will continue beyond the project period.

The activity also promotes feasible business models for logistics services. It improves efficiency and reduces losses, thus it creates incentives for logistics operators which to maintain and scale the systems introduced as it increases profitability. Digitized logistics will remain in use because they enhance transparency, reducing operational costs.

In addition, the project contributes to policy and regulatory framework strengthening. Improved public-private dialogue and alignment with national strategies will help institutionalize reforms and ensure continued coordination after the project ends.

The exit strategy therefore focuses on gradual handover and ownership by local actors. Capacity building will be phased to so that institutions and private operators can independently manage and sustain the systems.

Gender

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

The analysis confirms that gender inequality remains significant in Ethiopia, particularly in: access to resources, decision-making power, income control, and participation in economic activities. Women are often times underrepresented in logistics services and supply chain roles. They have limited influence over production decisions and access to assets compared to men. This imbalance also affects their ability to benefit from agricultural value chain development.

The main outcome of the gender analysis is the recognition that targeted measures are needed to increase women's participation in the agrologistics sector. The proposal therefore promotes women's inclusion in logistics SMEs, transport services, and value chain decision-making structures. Emphasizing empowerment through improved access to economic opportunities. Without such interventions, the gender gap in the sector would likely persist and continue to disadvantage women.

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

The proposal does justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs by identifying existing gender inequalities and linking them to the objectives of the activity. It recognizes the disadvantages women in Ethiopia face and highlights that women are underrepresented in agrologistics services and supply chain roles.

Based on the findings, the proposal actively promotes women's participation in logistics SMEs, value chain platforms, and decision-making processes. It supports capacity development, access to finance, and institutional strengthening measures that enable women to engage more effectively in the sector. The justification being that without deliberate inclusion strategies, women would continue to benefit less from improvements in market access and logistics systems.

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

Yes, women and young people have been included in the stakeholder analysis.

The proposal explicitly recognizes women and youth as important groups within the agrologistics and broader agricultural value chains. women are underrepresented in logistics services and decision-making roles and therefore

require targeted inclusion measures. Similarly, youth are identified as a key group with potential for entrepreneurship and employment in the logistics and transport value chain activities. Their inclusion is integrated as a crosscutting priority.

Climate change

- **Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?**
  The proposal does include consideration of the possible effects of climate change on the activity and its results (but in a focused and practical way rather than through a detailed standalone climate risk assessment.)
  The importance of sustainable cold chain infrastructure and environmentally friendly logistics solutions has been highlighted. Rising temperatures and climate variability increase the risk of post-harvest losses, especially for perishable products such as fruits and vegetables. The activity strengthens the resilience of agricultural value chains to climate-related stresses by improving cooling systems, storage, and transport efficiency.
  The proposal also links reduced food loss and improved efficiency to lower greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable resource use demonstrating an understanding that climate change affects food systems and that agrologistics plays a key role in adaptation and mitigation.
- **Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?**
  On the adaptation side, the activity promotes: the development of sustainable cold chain systems, improved storage facilities, and more efficient transport management. These measures help protect perishable agricultural products from heat and spoilage, which are risks that increase with rising temperatures and climate variability. it is through reduced post-harvest losses and improved handling practices; the project aims strengthen the value chains to climate-related stress.
  On the mitigation side, the proposal supports more efficient logistics systems and reduced food waste. When losses are reduced, fewer resources such as water, land, and energy are wasted in production and transport. The promotion of environmentally friendly technologies in cooling and logistics operations also contributes to lowering greenhouse gas emissions. While climate action is not the primary objective of the project, these interventions clearly support both adaptation and mitigation goals within the food system.

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?**
  Yes, the activity involves cooperation of different parties. Wageningen university and research leads implementation. As a dutch-knowldege institution it brings technical expertise in the agrologistics sector. This activity is also aligned with the EU action on Green Business Development for sustainable agro-food systems in Ethiopia. The EU Delegation in Ethiopia will provide funding as a top-up to the RAISE-FS project. In addition, the activity engages Ethiopian government institutions, logistics operators, cooperatives and private sector actors.
- **How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?**
  The project contributes to harmonization through its close alignment with the EU-supported Green business Development program and it builds on the existing RAISE-FS framework. Rather than a new standalone project, its designed is aimed at complementarity and continuity of the ongoing food systems support. The multi-donor financing will strengthen donor coordination as well as avoids duplication of efforts in the sector.
- **What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?**
  As discussed above there is policy alignment with the national food systems and agro-industrial priorities, EU MIP priorities as well as Dutch focus on FNS and private sector development. Funding is also coordinated to promote coherence rather than separate parallel financial streams.

Digitalisation

- **Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?**
  The proposal indicates that digital technologies will be developed or introduced to improve logistics efficiency and transparency, but it does not provide detailed information on the development process. It emphasizes digitization of transport and warehouse management systems and improving coordination across actors.
  That said, the activity is designed to work directly with transport associations, cooperatives, and logistics operators. Since these actors are the primary users of the proposed digital systems, their involvement in implementation and capacity building suggests that user engagement is intended.
- **Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?**
  While the document does not present a detailed, standalone analysis of the local digital ecosystem, the document recognizes existing limitations in logistics coordination, information flow, and system transparency.
- **Is data security guaranteed?**

The proposal does not include a specific section detailing data security measures. However, the digital components described focus mainly on logistics management systems such as transport coordination and warehouse management. These systems are operational in nature and are not expected to involve significant amounts of sensitive personal data. The activity is implemented by Wageningen University & Research and supported under EU-aligned programming frameworks. This implies that standard institutional and EU data protection requirements would apply where relevant.

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

  The digital components focus on practical improvements such as transport management systems, warehouse management systems, and better coordination across logistics actors. These respond directly to identified challenges in Ethiopia's agrologistics sector, where processes are often manual, fragmented, and inefficient. The digital tools are closely linked to real sector needs rather than being technology-driven interventions.

  Regarding sustainability it proposed that capacity building of local logistics operators, cooperatives, and transport associations will be ensured. The intention is that these actors will use and manage the systems themselves, building ownership. The digital solutions are also embedded within existing institutions, rather than being introduced as stand-alone platforms.

- **Is duplication avoided?**

  The proposal does not introduce a completely new standalone digital platform. Instead, it focuses on improving and digitising existing logistics management processes such as transport coordination and warehouse management. The digital solutions are linked directly to identified operational gaps within the agrologistics system rather than replicating broader national digital initiatives.

  There is no indication that the project seeks to develop systems that overlap with large national e-government or digital infrastructure programmes. Rather, the approach is targeted and sector-specific. However, continued coordination with relevant authorities and sector actors during implementation will remain important to ensure complementarity.

Results

Food and Nutrition Security

D. D. Knowledge & Innovation Systems

Indicators

D.1. Number of SSFPs applying new technologies/practices that aim to transform food systems towards desirable outcomes (disaggregated for male/female)

Measurements: Baseline: 0 Target: 45000

- Individual result: 5695
  Comment: Remarks: This is the number of small-scale food producers that adopted new knowledge and technologies (see page 12). Sophia number-MINBUZA-2024.751232.
- Individual result: 18925
  Comment: This is the number of small-scale food producers that adopted new knowledge and technologies (the data is available in annex 2 on page 25). Sophia minbuza number: MINBUZA-2025.2310642 and Web url: https://sophia.hag.minbuza.nl/contentmanager?uri=18917401&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false.
- Individual result: 18925
  Comment: This is the number of small-scale food producers that adopted new knowledge and technologies (the data is available in annex 2 on page 25). Sophia minbuza number: MINBUZA-2025.2310642 and Web url: https://sophia.hag.minbuza.nl/contentmanager?uri=18917401&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false

D.2. Number of FNS-relevant knowledge and extension institutions reached with interventions that aim to strengthen their capacity

Measurements: Baseline: 0 Target: 190

- Individual result: 94
  Comment: Remarks: This include enabling environment for system change and knowledge efficient and environmentally sustainable production.(see page 12 in the annex section table 1). Sophia number-MINBUZA-2024.751232.
- Individual result: 73
  Comment: This include enabling environment for system change and knowledge efficient and environmentally sustainable production. The data is the sum of the (1) the number of FNS- relevant knowledge institutions that perform better (on page 25 of annex 2), (2) The number of policy and policy implementation bottlenecks addressed in relation to women's and youth empowerment, sustainable production, sector and value chain performance and safe and nutritious food (3) The number of mechanisms adapted for increased collaboration in food systems (4) Number of scaling partners and (5) the number of publications (policy brief, issue brief, working paper, woreda profile, experience brief) (see page 26, Annex 2). Sophia minbuza number: MINBUZA-2025.2310642 and Web url: https://sophia.hag.minbuza.nl/contentmanager?uri=18917401&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false.
- Individual result: 73
  Comment: This include enabling environment for system change and knowledge efficient and environmentally sustainable production. The data is the sum of the (1) the number of FNS- relevant knowledge institutions that perform better (on page 25 of annex 2), (2) The number of policy and policy implementation bottlenecks addressed in relation to women's and youth empowerment, sustainable production, sector and value chain performance and safe and nutritious food (3) The number of mechanisms adapted for increased collaboration in food systems (4) Number of scaling partners and (5) the number of publications (policy brief, issue brief, working paper, woreda profile, experience brief) (see page 26, Annex 2). Sophia minbuza number: MINBUZA-2025.2310642 and Web url: https://sophia.hag.minbuza.nl/contentmanager?uri=18917401&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false

B. Productivity and Income

Indicators

Reach B.2.1. Number of SSFPs directly reached with activities aimed at structural/systemic improvement of their agricultural performance

Measurements: Baseline: 0 Target: 60000

- Individual result: 7189
  Comment: Remarks: This include (1) The number of small-scale food producers directly reached with activities to increase productivity or income (see page 12, in the annex section). The detailed information is mentioned in in the intermediate outcome of 1.2 and 2.1. Sophia number-MINBUZA-2024.751232.
- Individual result: 24461
  Comment: This include (1) the number of small-scale food producers directly reached with activities to increase productivity or income (the data is available in annex 2 on page 25). The detailed information is mentioned in in the intermediate outcome of 1.2 and 2.1 on page 9. Sophia minbuza number: MINBUZA-2025.2310642 and Web url: https://sophia.hag.minbuza.nl/contentmanager?uri=18917401&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false
- Individual result: 24461
  Comment: This include (1) the number of small-scale food producers directly reached with activities to increase productivity or income (the data is available in annex 2 on page 25). The detailed information is mentioned in in the intermediate outcome of 1.2 and 2.1 on page 9. Sophia minbuza number: MINBUZA-2025.2310642 and Web url: https://sophia.hag.minbuza.nl/contentmanager?uri=18917401&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false

A. Malnutrition

Indicators

Reach A.2.1. Number of people directly reached with activities aimed at structural/systemic improvement of their nutritional situation

Measurements: Target: 2686

- Individual result: 638
  Comment: Remark: This include (1) the number of mechanisms adapted for increased availability of nutrient dense foods, (2) number of government officers, university staffs and researchers trained in food safety, (3) number of farmers/food handlers trained on food safety and nutrition, and (4) number of food safety mechanisms developed and/or strengthened. The detailed information is mentioned in in the intermediate outcome 1 on page 2. The summary result is available in the annex section on page 12. Sophia number -MINBUZA-2024.751232.
- Individual result: 638
  Comment: Changed from 636 to 638 by BIS/Reinier van Hoffen due to ADR checks. Summation error (2 of the result value was on next page)
- Individual result: 1863
  Comment: Remark: This indicator refers to the number of farmers/food handlers trained on food safety and nutrition and the number of government officers, university staff and researchers trained in food safety and nutrition. The detailed information is mentioned in in the intermediate outcome 1 on page 8. The summary result is available in annex 2 of the report on page 26. Sophia minbuza number: MINBUZA-2025.2310642 and Web url: https://sophia.hag.minbuza.nl/contentmanager?uri=18917401&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false
- Individual result: 1863
  Comment: This indicator refers to the number of farmers/food handlers trained on food safety and nutrition and the number of government officers, university staff and researchers trained in food safety and nutrition. The detailed information is mentioned in in the intermediate outcome 1 on page 8. The summary result is available in annex 2 of the report on page 26. Sophia minbuza number: MINBUZA-2025.2310642 and Web url: https://sophia.hag.minbuza.nl/contentmanager?uri=18917401&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false

Reach A.2.2. Number of people directly reached with activities aimed at temporary/partial improvement of their nutritional situation

Measurements: Target: 44049

- Individual result: 7189
  Comment: Remarks: This include (1) The number of small-scale food producers directly reached with activities to increase productivity or income (see page 12, in the annex section). The detailed information is mentioned in in the intermediate outcome of 1.2 and 2.1. Sophia number-MINBUZA-2024.751232.
- Individual result: 24461
  Comment: Remarks: This include (1) the number of small-scale food producers directly reached with activities to increase productivity or income (the data is available in annex 2 on page 25). The detailed information is mentioned in in the intermediate outcome of 1.2 and 2.1 on page 9. Sophia minbuza number: MINBUZA-2025.2310642 and Web url: https://sophia.hag.minbuza.nl/contentmanager?uri=18917401&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false
- Individual result: 24461
  Comment: This include (1) the number of small-scale food producers directly reached with activities to increase productivity or income (the data is available in annex 2 on page 25). The detailed information is mentioned in in the

intermediate outcome of 1.2 and 2.1 on page 9. Sophia minbuza number: MINBUZA-2025.2310642 and Web url: https://sophia.hag.minbuza.nl/contentmanager?uri=18917401&t=record&lang=ln_english&mbd=false

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.

WUR will be requested to submit annual plans over each calendar year of implementation (First implementing year, the proposal will be considered as an annual plan) as well as narrative and financial reports and audits. These reports will cover activities and results of both RAISE-FS as well as RAISE-FS LOGIC. The reports will be aligned with the Description of Action (DOA), logframe and the budget format of the EU (Annex 3). Annual plans (working plan including budget) will be assessed by the Embassy as it is not a requisite of the EU that it assesses annual plans separately. The latter however does form an integral part of the annual interim reports. The latter is composed of the narrative and financial reports will be initially assessed by the Embassy and submitted thereafter to the EU together with the approved annual plan (working plan + budget) as well as a management declaration and a payment request for EU funds. The audit is to be assessed by the Embassy as EU does not require submission of an annual audit.

Additionally WUR has to provide MFA with a List of Transactions, to be included in the grant amendment.

RAISE-FS-LOGIC progress will be monitored through monthly updates, and quarterly internal reviews. WUR will report its activities, progress and resources spent in accordance with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and following the IATI publication guidelines of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The RAISE-FS-LOGIC activity will be reported on by the IATI publisher WUR. OPSYS updates will also be requested annually through narrative and financial reports submitted to EKN forwarded to the EU, and strategically at mid-term and endline moments.

It is indicated in the proposal that RAISE-FS LOGIC ME&L systems will provide input for results monitoring focused on the extent to which intended outcomes are realized. Key Performance Indicators have been formulated for each outcome and are presented in the logical framework.

Only the Embassy can submit the log frame in OPSYS to the EU. As a consequence WUR cannot unilaterally amend the outputs, indicators, etc in OSPYS. WUR will be requested to enter the results achieved for RAISE-FS LOGIC into OPSYS. These results will be compared to the log frame submitted as annex to the narrative report. When the narrative and financial reports are sent to the EU, the policy officer of EKN will submit the results in OPSYS to the EU.

Monitoring will be done by the policy officer together with the CU of the Embassy, while any monitoring visits will be done together with the EUD when relevant. Some important timelines and procedures include:

- Reports will cover a calendar year.
- Annual plans are to be received latest 2 months before the start of the calendar year
- Narrative and financial reports as well as audits are to be received 4 months after the calendar year.
- The narrative and financial reports are to be submitted to the EU 6 months after the calendar year.
- Approval to the narrative and financial and audit to be given after the assessment and approval of the narrative report by the EU.

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 organization (for details, see Help).

WUR will commission the baseline of the LOGIC component. A final evaluation will also be done over the entire project, ie RAISE-FS and LOGIC. The WUR will commission these reviews and will be conducted by independent external evaluators. The timing, scope, procedures and practical arrangements and the ToRs will be agreed upon between EKN and WUR, with WUR providing full access to monitoring data, and stakeholders to facilitate a transparent and comprehensive evaluation process. The baseline will be done in Q2 2026 and the final evaluation in Q3 2027.

Finance

This is a migrated activity.

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.

Total EKN/EU contribution to WUR is EUR 16.626.168. This is calculated as follows:

Total EU contribution	4.950.000
7% EU remuneration to DGIS	323.832
Net amount available for implementation	4.626.168
RAISE-FS grant	12.000.000
Total EU/EKN contribution	16.626.168

The maximum total contribution by the EU is EUR 4.95 mln. Of this amount the EU provides EUR 4.626.168 to the implementation costs (direct costs). Costs not eligible for EU contribution are covered by the funding towards RAISE-FS by EKN through the use of the notional approach. However, as the WUR's overhead costs are high, there is limited space within the remainder of the EKN budget to cover the costs deemed ineligible by the EU with EKN funds. Should the amount of ineligible costs exceed the buffer required for the notional approach, then these costs will have to be paid by WUR itself.
The approved EU contribution is lower than requested. In the budget proposal it is noted that under tab 3 expected sources of funding, the WUR mentioned that the approved NL grant amount for RAISE-FS was EUR 13,186,500. This amount was used in the further calculations of the budget proposal. The EU contribution to the activity is in total EUR 4,95 mln. This includes the 7% indirect costs for DGIS which amount to EUR 323,832. The net amount available for implementation costs (direct costs) is therefore EUR 4,626,168. This implies that the WUR shall have to implement proposed activities by saving costs on the budget.
The remuneration by the EU to DGIS shall be 7% of the final EU Contribution to the direct costs and up to a maximum of EUR 323.832. The EU contribution expressed as a percentage of total eligible costs is 27.29%.
The proposed budget for RAISE-FS LOGIC is for the period 1 January 2026 – 31 December 2027. A detailed budget is attached in a separate Excel file.

Annex III - Budget for the Action "Raise FS + Logic"

Outputs	Total
1. Management & Coordination	*€ 4.724.792*
1.1 Project Management Unit	€ 3.430.155
1.2 Project Monitoring Evaluation and Learning	€ 1.294.636
2. LOGIC	*€ 4.123.977*
2.1 Reduce Bottlenecks	€ 1.781.248
2.2 Enhance Efficiency and Transparency	€ 1.151.580
2.3 Bottlenecks in Policy Addressing	€ 514.936
2.4 Strengthen Organizational Capacity	€ 676.213
3. RAISE-FS	*€ 8.101.232*
3.1 Social Inclusion	€ 966.146
3.2 Sustainable Production	€ 2.528.971
3.3 Sector Performance and Value Chains	€ 2.205.246
3.4 Safe and Nutritious Food	€ 1.445.534
3.5 Enabling Environment	€ 955.335
Total direct costs	**€ 16.950.000**
Indirect costs (DGIS)	€ 1.186.500

The total EU/EKN budget for implementation of activities/direct costs in 2026 is EUR 3.92 mln.

- Is the budget arithmetically correct?

Yes.

- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?

Yes, amounts and rates (where applicable) are in line with the CRM agreement between MinBuZa and WUR. These are acceptable for EKN and EU. The budget was drawn up and finalised in conjunction with EU-SF in order to fit the layout of the EUD before submitting it to the EUD.

- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.

The budget is drawn up using the format approved by the EU. The direct sosts are subdivided into ouputs/budget headings, being budget for management and coordination (for both LOGIC and RAISE-FS), budget for LOGIC specifically respectively RAISE-FS. With regard to the budget, the EU Annex 3 (Budget) to the contribution agreement is leading.
A budget line 7% indirect costs/overheads for DGIS has been calculated and included in the budget. This amount will be recovered by DGIS since EU delegated funding allows this. It has no bearing on the total amount made available by the EUD for the LOGIC component implemented by WUR.

- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged?

According to the excel sheet WUR charges a flat rate of 0% as overhead. The overheads however are incorporated into the rates charged for the staff as per the CRM. In the excel sheet it is mentioned that the daily rate according to ICS (international cost standard) is inclusive of 71% overheads. The Ethiopian office of the WUR charges 8% overheads as it does not apply ICS to its cost structure.

- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended)

No.

- Is the budget suitable as a management tool (linking outputs to budget)?

Yes.

Earmarking

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

N.A. There is no earmarking within the budget or activity for the period 2026 - 2027. The EU does not earmark its contribution, nor reserve funds specifically. The EU will reimburse eligible costs incurred during the implementation period 2026 - 2027 up to a max of EUR 4.626 mln for direct costs. All costs made prior to 2026, ie over the period 2021-2025, are for NL account as are ineligible costs for the EU made in the period 2026-2027.

Prepayments

- Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.

Payments made with Dutch funds will be entered as prepayments against the RAISE-FS commitment. The EU will deposit its (pre)payments into a bank account held by the Ministry. These funds will be booked using a balance account and will not be booked against the RAISE-FS commitment. Payments made by EKN will be done after receipt, assessment and approval of the annual plan for the following year including budget and liqudiity overview. Payments made by the EU will be done after approval of the annual progress report by the EU.

- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?

A maximum of 95% of the Dutch contribution will be prefinanced. The EU will pay a max. of 90% of its contribution. The remaining 5% respectively 10% will be paid if the final narrative, financial and audit report are received, and other contractual obligations are fulfilled.

- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

The Dutch prepayments can be closed after receipt, assessment and approval of the final audit, financial and narrative reports in 2028. Approval of the annual audit, financial and narrative reports may lead to a registration of approved amount, but not to closure thereof. The EU will determine itself how it closes its (pre)payments after receipt and assessment of the narrative (and financial) reports.

Available resources

	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	0
Dutch contribution (including overheads/indirect costs)	12.000.000
EU contribution to direct costs	4.626.168
Total available resources	16,626.168
Budget needed	16.950 mln
EU remuneration 7% to DGIS	323.832

	EUR
Uncovered balance	None

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

No

- 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?

Not Applicable (NA)

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.

NA

- 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.

As the Ministry is not pillar assessed for funding mechanisms by the EU, there is a possibility that any expenditure that is deemed to have been spent on perceived funding mechanisms will be found ineligible for the EU and that these costs will then have to be paid by EKN funds.

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 annual activity audit with a report of audit findings is required. The audit (protocol) will also include the standard EU instructions for WUR.