Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: GreenSchool for Circular Economy (23-0002513)

Id	23-0002513
Date	08-05-2026
SAP application number	4000007199

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Subactivity
Collection	230001589 TUN PADEO collection BEMO Employment
Short name	GreenSchool for Circular Economy
Contract party	Associat Wallah We Can (30097864)
ODA	Yes
Amount and Currency	3142000 TND
Amount EUR	996015
Start date	01-11-2023
End date	31-01-2027
Full name	GreenSchool for Circular Economy - PADEO
Summary	The "Green School" project, the first of its kind in Tunisia, is implemented through a circular business model build on transforming public green-schools into social enterprises by guaranteeing energy independence, producing and selling surplus, food self-sufficiency. The green-school cultivates a 65-hectare farm providing jobs for school children's parents, producing, processing and selling sustainable agricultural products in order to generate profits that are circularly reinvested to enhance the entire value chain. The project's approach is intended to be comprehensive, simultaneously targeting unemployment, socioeconomic inequality, health, education, food security and sustainable development. The circular model has been tested and developed further during the last 10 years. It has made it possible to generate market added value, create jobs, cooperative cultivation and managing a sustainable farm.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	15-03-2023
Proposal's reference number	
Budget holder	Ambassade Tunis (8251TUN)
Limit access	No
Related activity	

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000007199
Funds center	TUN TN Private sector development contr (1701U03020019)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Project support
Technical assistance	Between 25% (inclusive) and 50% (exclusive) of the activity budget
CRS code	16020 Employment creation
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Policy Markers	
Climate change: adaptation	Significant
Equality between men & women	Significant
Private sector development	Principal
Youth employment	Principal
Market development	Significant
Good Governance / participation	Principal
Explain your choices	Main policy markers are Private Sector Development and Youth Employment. The projects targets regions with a high unemployment rate and prospects for local economic development by identifying niches that have added value as well as an impact on growth and job creation. They promote private investment in the agricultural sector by strengthening the participation of smallholders and supporting growing MSMEs in the agri-food sector in order to achieve sustainable development objectives. Access to market and skills development will be targeted, but as a means to achieve the objectives for the principal policy markers. Equality between men-women is a cross-cutting topic which will be taken into account and will be reflected in the outputs and to a certain extent at outcome level. Climate adaptation will be taken into account, as it is an important element in the different objectives such as natural resources management for job opportunities

Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Tunisia
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?

The overall objective of the Netherlands in Tunisia, as stated in the Multi-Annual Strategy Plan, is: *Promoting stability and development and preventing irregular migration and radicalization by improving the lives of Tunisians through a root causes approach, by strengthening bilateral relations and through enhancement of trade and consular interests*.
The Netherlands focuses on job creation for young men and women in Tunisia's agri-food sector as part of its root causes approach, aiming at addressing the interlinked concerns of disenchanted youth, social cohesion, economic stagflation, instability, and migration.
Under the current MACS 23–26, the Netherlands aims to integrate different instruments and investments into a coordinated systemic approach, co-created with local stakeholders and focusing on youth employment in the agri-business sector.
The ultimate goal is to generate a positive and lasting effect, ensuring inclusive growth that provides socioeconomic opportunities for young individuals,thereby reducing the push factors of irregular migration.
The proposed activity is aligned with policy objective HGIS 5 (sustainable trade and investment). Also:

- SDGs 8, 13, and 16.
- DDE core indicators (direct and indirect employment supported) and IGG indicators (small-scale food producers supported)
- Policy Brief 19 637, Nr. 2375 (Policy Agenda on Migration and Development)

PADEO

Tunisia is one of the first pilot countries to implement the PADEO strategy within the current MACS 2023-2027. Key concepts are: 1. systemic work and 2. programmatic working & the learning agenda (adaptive/iterative/reflexive monitoring):
A thorough system analysis was carried out within the theme of employment in the agricultural sector (following the main theme and experiences of the embassy in Tunisia). This revealed root causes of unemployment, which were then translated into leverage points: access to land, access to finance, better link of education to the labour market, making the sector more attractive to young people and sustainability. EKN Tunisia has allocated almost the fully delegated DDE /PSD budget to address these leverage points and asked 3 implementers to submit a proposal: Creating (youth) employment in the Agro-Food sector, based on root causes and formulated from local needs.These implementers are Spark, IDLO and Wallah We Can

The current activity " Green School for Circular Economy" is one of three projects submitted by the selected implementers upon the embassy's request.
(for the Programmatic & the learning agenda, Please see the TUN PADEO collection BEMO Employment)

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity

Please see the TUN PADEO collection BEMO Employment.
In addition:
With the support of donors, financial institutions, and technical partners, Tunisia has been addressing the challenge of youth unemployment since 2011 by initiating a multitude of programs and initiatives focused on fostering entrepreneurship and job creation. The majority of these programs have been developed based on various models that emphasize aspects such as aligning supply and demand, enhancing soft skills, promoting financial inclusion, fostering public-private partnerships, and instituting reforms in investment laws.
However, it is noteworthy that high unemployment rates have remained a prominent feature of the Tunisian economy, persisting at levels exceeding 14%. Despite substantial investments amounting to hundreds of millions of euros over the course of twelve years, there has been limited success in fundamentally altering the key characteristics of Tunisia's unemployment landscape. These initiatives have often fallen short in adopting a systemic perspective that can effectively trigger a more substantial transformation in the structure of the employment system.
In 2023, Tunisia's economy continued to be heavily impacted by the effects of Russia's further invasion of Ukraine. Despite a slow recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, Tunisia's GDP grew by only 2.4 percent in 2022 after 3.1 percent growth in 2021,

and a record contraction of 8.8 percent in 2020. The country still faces high unemployment, high inflation, and rising levels of public debt, in addition to shortages of medicines, energy commodities, and food products.
In the summer of 2023, Tunisia's agricultural sector has been hit hard by a rise in severe weather occurrences, including a harsh wave of drought that led to a drastic drop in production for farmers. While farmers had been relying for decades on imported seeds for their agricultural needs, over time and amid growing impacts of climate change, it has become increasingly crucial to stimulate and promote any new entrepreneurial initiative in the agribusiness, a sector becoming less and less attractive and more and more economically unviable even for long-time farmers themselves, let alone Tunisian youth and entrepreneurs.
Besides, the surge in national inflation in 2023 (which reached 9.2 percent) forced Tunisia to redirect all its resources to combat the spikes in commodity prices while also dealing with the legacy of COVID-19 on all levels. The government is left with no resources to redirect funds or consolidate national strategies toward key issues such as unemployment. However, livelihood programs and social safety nets appear to be the least of the government's priorities as depicted by the 2022 and 2023 state budgets, where priorities were focused on public sector deficits, social spending, and to a lesser extent on security. These economic and social challenges, combined with the country's political crisis, the authoritarian backlash, austerity measures, and the shrinking civic space, are key drivers of potential unrest and open the door to the alluring narratives of all forms of migrations .

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

Rationale

If an integrated farm is created to serve as a source of sustainable employment; **if** unemployed graduated youth and parents gain access to certified training programs, enabling them to develop new and tailor-made professional skills, and **if** the trained parents are hired, and the farm cultivates products from certified, sustainable, and equitable peasant agriculture, and **if** the region's young graduates acquire new skills enabling them to be employed in schools as thematic facilitators, and **if** the schools in the target region are renovated and provided with energy autonomy and improved study and living conditions for students, and **if** the income generated from the sale of fair agricultural products is reinvested in the farm's activities to make it economically viable, and **if** the young and parent employees of the farm become shareholders in the cooperative that operates and manages the farm, **Then** unemployment rates among the target population decrease, socio-economic conditions within the community are enhanced, poverty lessens, food insecurity is addressed, and the incidence of education dropouts is reduced.

1. Initial Situation
   - Context: The project is implemented in a community marked by adverse socio-economic circumstances.
   - Challenges: These challenges include high unemployment rates, widespread poverty, food insecurity, and increased education dropout rates.
   - Vulnerable Demographics: Young adults and marginalized individuals within this community lack access to economic opportunities, training and employability

2. Intervention Strategy
   - Action: the activity aims to initiate change by establishing a regional farm that embraces sustainable, innovative, and eco-friendly agricultural practices.
   - Programs: The project integrates certified training programs, fostering the creation of sustainable employment opportunities for both the young and adult members of the community.
   - Key Principles: Sustainability, innovation, and environmental consciousness guide the agricultural activities and training programs.

3. Intermediate Outcomes

Job Creation and Certified Training

-
  - Action: The farm serves as a source of sustainable employment.
  - Impact: Participants gain access to certified training programs, enabling them to develop professional skills.

Reduction in Unemployment

- Action: The project offers job opportunities within the community.
- Impact: This contributes to a reduction in local unemployment rates.

Poverty Reduction

-
  - Action: The employment opportunities created provide stable income.
  - Impact: This, in turn, effectively diminishes poverty levels among the target population

Food Security

-
  - Action: The farm significantly contributes to local food production.
  - Impact: This combats food insecurity by supplying fresh agricultural products to the community.

Access to Quality Education

-
  -

- Action: Certified training programs enhance access to quality education for participants.
- Impact: As a result, there is a notable reduction in the incidence of education dropouts.

Outcome

- Cumulative Impact: These combined actions lead to an overall enhancement of the socio-economic conditions within the community.
- Positive Changes: Unemployment rates decrease, poverty lessens, food insecurity is addressed, and dropout rates in education decline.

Global Impact

- Alignment with SDGs: Wallah We Can's project is harmoniously aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically targeting SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 2 (Zero Hunger), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 4 (Quality Education), and 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

Contextual analysis

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

The direct target groups are mainly unemployed parents particularly women in precarious; jobless young graduates of higher education and schoolchildren from socio-economically vulnerable families

- Who are the other main stakeholders?

Institutional Partners:

Agriculture: National Agronomic Institute of Tunisia (INAT),

- Water: Centre for International Cooperation in Agronomic Research for Development CIRAD ,
- Energy: MEDTECH,
- Business : Mediterranean School of Business Business MSB,
- Training: Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ),
- Architecture: National School of Architecture and Urban Design, Tunis (ENAU),
- Incubator: ADVI,
- Agricultural research and development: Centre de Biotechnologie de Borj Cedria,
- Training in agriculture: Agricultural Extension and Training Agency AVFA,
- Employability: International Labour Organization ILO
- Administrative procedures ; Prime Ministry
- Monitoring and evaluation: B&S Europe, ADVI.

Key partners:

- Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment;
- Ministry of Education;
- Department of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries;
- National Institute of Agronomic Research of Tunisia (INRAT);
- Agency for the Promotion of Agricultural Investments (APIA); • Technological Centre for Organic Farming (CTAB)
- World Food Programme (WFP);
- CorrectAgri • Mabrouka Gardens;
- COTUGRAIN;
- Consulting Architects: Bayram Zgolli, Asma Ben Kahla
- INSAT (Agrofood & Food Section)
- Startup WaterSec (Intelligent Water Management Solutions)
- Stratup Ettaba (Agricultural Land and Equipment Management)

The project will be implemented in the region of Bizerte, a region in northern Tunisia with a high unemployment rate but huge potential, where this project can have a significant impact.

The Bizerte region is also a good sample of the entrepreneurial ecosystem that characterises Tunisia. The project offers the possibility to explore ways to operate successfully despite challenges the system poses, but at a small-scale through an innovative and unconventional business model (School Farm) in the hope of maximizing the benefits of a PADEO approach that gives a central place to the continuous learning of the different interventions supported by the Netherlands in terms of job creation for Tunisian youth.

In addition to the above-mentioned motivations, Bizerte's geographical proximity makes it easier for the embassy to carry out field visits more frequently and provides at the same time opportunities to deploy economic and public diplomacy.

Please see the TUN PADEO collection BEMO Employment.

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 programming approach, PADEO, presents an opportunity for the Netherlands to make a valuable contribution to addressing youth unemployment in Tunisia. PADEO is founded on the principles of complementarity, coordination, and collaboration among all stakeholders. Currently, various donors, NGOs, and local authorities in Tunisia operate independently, which hinders the achievement of sustainable and long-lasting results.
Given the Netherlands' Polder Model culture, it is well-suited to act as a unifying force, bringing together these initiatives under the banner of "Together, we can make a difference." This approach aligns with the Netherlands' localization policy, making it an ideal partner for such initiatives.
On a bilateral political level, the Tunisian government has shown a strong interest in the results of the GreenSchool pilot project already implemented in Makthar. They have formally expressed their support for the expansion and replication of this project in other governorates, a.o. in an official letter received from former PM Najla Bouden, addressed to the Ambassador of the Netherlands.
This project offers an opportunity for the Netherlands to leverage its expertise and resources to drive positive change in Tunisia and address the pressing issue of youth unemploymen
(Please see under the header 'Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment)

- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent? **Yes, they are.** The recipients are living and working 'within' the project they contribute by studying, learning, working, and owning the activities.

Lessons learned

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

These lessons learned from the Wallah We Can project emphasize the importance of comprehensive, community-based, and sustainable approaches to address complex socio-economic challenges, particularly in underprivileged communities :
Local Empowerment: The Wallah We Can pilot project in Makthar demonstrated the importance of empowering local communities to address their unique challenges. By involving parents, students, and local stakeholders, the project creates a sense of ownership and responsibility for the school's development.
Multi-Sectoral Approach: To address complex issues like youth unemployment and education quality, a multi-sectoral approach is essential. Integrating agriculture, energy, education, and social services allows for holistic solutions.
Sustainable Agriculture: The use of sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural practices, such as certified training programs and small-scale farming, can not only promote self-sufficiency but also benefit local economies.
Renewable Energy: Energy autonomy through renewable energy sources, like solar panels, can lead to cost savings and reduced environmental impact, while providing educational institutions with reliable power.
Public-Private Partnerships: Collaboration between government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector can leverage resources and expertise to achieve social and economic goals.
Cultural Sensitivity: Tailoring programs to the cultural context and local needs is crucial for successful implementation and acceptance within the community.
Measurable Impact: Monitoring and evaluating the impact of the project is essential. It allows for adjustments and ensures that resources are directed where they can have the most significant effect.
Community Engagement: Engaging the community in project planning and decision-making can foster a sense of ownership and ensure the project aligns with their aspirations and priorities.
Government Support: Cooperation with local and national governments is crucial for sustainability and scalability. Policy support can facilitate the expansion of successful projects to benefit a broader population.
Participation of Youth: Involving youth in both the development and decision-making processes can empower them and provide education and employment opportunities.
Positive Global Impact: Aligning projects with international goals and frameworks, like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), can attract global attention, support, and funding.
Lessons from Pilot Projects: Starting with a pilot project allows for testing and learning before scaling up. Lessons from a pilot can inform the expansion of similar initiatives in different regions. There is already a Greenschool in Mokthar, where lessons can be drawn for the Greenschool to be set-up in Bizerte.

Durability

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

In order to secure the project's long-term viability, the Wallah We Can association has partnered with Newrest, a prominent provider of catering and food service solutions, designating both the Makthar farm and the one that will be established in Bizerte as their preferred suppliers. This is the notification that was made stating that Newrest is now the GreenSchool farm's principal client. The table with Newrest's yearly requirements is included.
Forecasts of annual orders according to the agreement signed between wallah we can and Newrest rises to around 1.084.857 Tunisian dinar (turnover).

(Newrest is a global leader in multi-sector catering, selling its expertise in 54 countries and active in all catering and related hospitality segments, including inflight, rail and group catering, retail, buy on board, duty free, remote site and support services). Discussions are also ongoing with the national retail chain monoprix, interested in the label ‘’greenschool farm products’’ to enrich their offer of local eco-responsible products.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?
- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.
- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

1. The gender perspective has been an integral part of the project from the outset, and will be incorporated at every stage. The reduction of discrimination on one hand and the search for equality between women and men at all levels on the other are major elements. Thus, according to the rating system that governs the application of the OECD DAC marker for gender equality, the Wallah We Can project is at DAC1 level.
2. The predominantly rural North-West region, like the rest of the country, has a high unemployment rate, which mainly affects women (71.8%, compared with 34.2% for men in 2021), forcing them to migrate towards urban areas. The North-West zone is the main source of young girls working as domestic servants in Tunis: 17.5% are minors (aged 12 and over), 60.8% are aged between 18 and 29, and over 32% have never been to school (source: Association des Femmes Tunisiennes pour la Recherche sur le Développement). This example is part of an overall socio-economic context in which the rights and conditions of women in rural areas are not a priority. Even in the agricultural sector, where women play an important role, particularly as farm workers, their situation remains precarious. Most of them work in informal sectors, which do not give them access to social rights such as the CNAM (health) and the CNSS (retirement) (source: Association Tunisienne d'Agriculture Environnementale).
3. It is in this context that WWC, with 10 years' experience of the pilot project developed in Makthar, intends to capitalize on its experience to make the search for gender equality a priority integrated into all the project's objectives

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?
- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

While not going in depth into Climate Change in general, the proposal emphasize the use of solar panels, producing enough energie for the Greenschool. The circular model is build on this concept of self-sustaining.

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?
- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?
- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?

WWC's GreenSchool project is developed and will be implemented in harmony and in synergy with already existing projects: WWC intends to be part of an ecosystem of already existing projects, and to provide complementary responses or sometimes innovative approaches to problems already identified. Thus, the Greenschool project is part of the dynamic of many projects carried out in particular by the **International Labor Organization (ILO)** in Tunisia, projects which have been operational for several years most often.
The EU funded **Jeun’ess** and **ACJEMP** projects - Support and Coaching of Young People and Strengthening their Employability - both respond to goals common to those of Wallah We Can:
For GreenSchool, the focus will be on young unemployed graduates, who will receive specific training to become **leaders** of **extra-curricular clubs** in renovated schools thanks to the profits generated by the farm.
The **Forter'ess** project relating to **women's organizations operating in the field of ESS**, responds to another problem, that of the reassessment of the place and rights of women. For GreenSchool Bizerte, this theme is all the more important as the agricultural sector is often considered to **be disrespectful of women's working conditions**. By creating an SMSA guaranteeing a fair salary and social rights on the one hand, and by access to specific and technical certifying professional training on the other hand, Wallah We Can intends to strengthen the principle through a gender approach. of equal rights between men and women.
This problem of women's rights in rural regions can be found in the ‘**Accelerating progress towards the economic empowerment of rural women’** project, **United Nations JPRWEE** programme. The themes of sustainable agricultural development, women's empowerment such as support for the emergence of leadership, These are points that GreenSchool Bizerte promotes, around the identification and strengthening of specific training, responding to the emergence of new agricultural markets. It is also through the SMSA that WWC will enable the emergence of micro-projects aimed at the empowerment of women and the emergence, at the local level, of leadership. , WWC intends to collaborate with the **Tunisian Association of Ecological Agriculture (ATAE)** for **technical and specific questions**, such **as biodiversity hedges** for the GreenSchool Farm.
For questions relating to the **choice of certain crops** - the carob tree for example - WWC will collaborate **with Les Amis de**

Capte, who work particularly on this plant. With **SELMA**, supported by **Italian Cooperation**, WWC will collaborate, for example, with the Training Center for Rural Women, around the issues of **peasant seeds** and strategic choices of **resilient plants**. The Wallah We Can association is highly interested in benefiting from the expertise of Dutch institutions in smart water management, climate-resilient seeds, or any other techniques that could benefit the project. Wallah We Can is particularly interested in **Wageningen University** and the possibility of hosting Dutch students in applied agriculture at the Bizerte farm to co-develop **smart climate agriculture** solutions together.

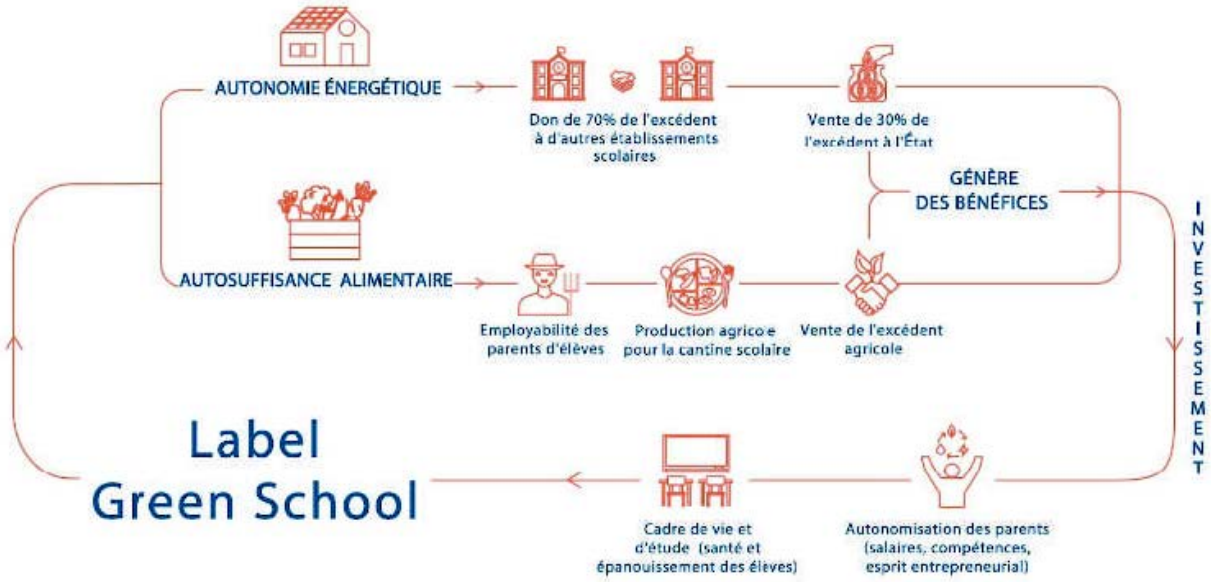
Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?
- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?
- Is data security guaranteed?
- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?
- Is duplication avoided?

The Greenschool doesn't include analysis of local digital ecosystem. Digitalisation doesn't take a prominent place in the proposal.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Attached image reflects the concept and the sustainable approach of the Greenschool.



Results

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.

Indicators

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

- Individual result: 0
  Comment:

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

- Individual result: 0
  Comment:

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.

Monitoring

The monitoring activities will involve:

- Monthly data collection to track project indicators.
- Bi-annual assessments to measure progress against the project schedule and make necessary adjustments.
- Analyzing aggregated data to evaluate project performance and plan for the next implementation phase.
- Conducting performance analysis to facilitate discussion and reflection.

Dissemination activities will concentrate on:

- Creating a platform for dialogue with project stakeholders.
- Ensuring that project results are embraced by the beneficiaries.
- Promoting sustainability and a participatory approach

In addition, as stated in the risk mitigation measures, the embassy envisions being actively involved. Means to do this: field visits, quarterly learning events with the other projects under PADEO, informal and formal connections with the project implementers. The Embassy is confident that WwC, with its years of on-the-ground experience and demonstrated ability to adapt and learn, will be able to develop an effective information collection and monitoring system in good harmony with the PADEO approach

reporting

Type	Period	Submission date
Annual plan	*01-11-2023 – 31-12-2024*	*proposal will be used for this no extra annual plan needed*
Annual report Narrative report including IATI and financial report	*01-11-2023 – 31-12-2024*	*31-03-2025*
Annual plan	*01-01-2025 – 31-12-2025*	*01-11-2024*
Annual report Narrative report including IATI and financial report	*01-01-2025 – 31-12-2025*	*31-03-2026*
Annual plan	*01-01-2026 – 31-10-2026*	*01-11-2025*
Final narrtive report (including the last year) and IATI Final financial report (including the last year).	*1-11-2023 - 31-10-2026*	*31-12-2026*

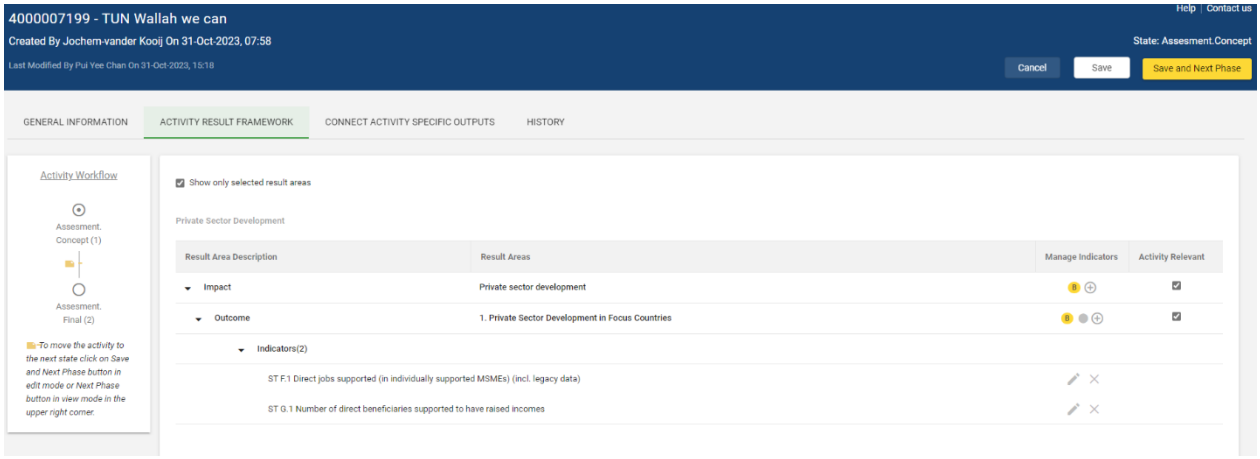
Organizational audit will be asked for information only.

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).

A mid-term evaluation at portfolio level will be held for the 3 projects of the Collection Bemo on Youth Employment.
Attached RBM snip belongs to Results of this BEMO, but we can only upload one file per chapter, so it is uploaded here.


4000007199 - TUN Wallah we can
Created By Jochem-vander Kooij On 31-Oct-2023, 07:58
Last Modified By Pui Yee Chan On 31-Oct-2023, 15:18
Help | Contact us
State: Assesment.Concept
Cancel
Save
Save and Next Phase
GENERAL INFORMATION
ACTIVITY RESULT FRAMEWORK
CONNECT ACTIVITY SPECIFIC OUTPUTS
HISTORY
Activity Workflow
Assesment. Concept (1)
Assesment. Final (2)
To move the activity to the next state click on Save and Next Phase button in edit mode or Next Phase button in view mode in the upper right corner.
Show only selected result areas
Private Sector Development
Result Area Description
Result Areas
Manage Indicators
Activity Relevant
Impact
Private sector development
Outcome
1. Private Sector Development in Focus Countries
Indicators(2)
ST F.1 Direct jobs supported (in individually supported MSMEs) (incl. legacy data)
ST G.1 Number of direct beneficiaries supported to have raised incomes

Finance

Budget breakdown

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

	Total (EUR)	**Total (DTN)**
Composant 1: Equipement et exploitation de 65hectares de ferme agricole (36mois)		
(a) Construction	24243	76850,31
(b) Aménagement	36364	115273,88
(c) Equipement	281652	892836,84
(d) Plantation et Cheptel	27273	86455,41
(e) Fond de roulement*	232292	736365,64
Sous-total	601824	1907782,08
Composant 2: **Gestion du projet**		
(a) Responsable de projet	85189	270049,13
(b) Assistant de responsable projet	30425	96447,25
(b) Responsable ressources Humaines	30425	96447,25
(c) Responsable Administratif et financier	48120	152540,4
(d) Assistant financier	22015	69787,55
(e) Ingénieur agronome	33480	106131,6
(f) Responsable agro-tourisme	33480	106131,6
(g) Suivi & Evaluation	48120	152540,4
(h) Honoraires d'avocat	4545	14407,65
(i) Coûts de fonctionnement du projet (location et charges de bureau, consommables de bureau, frais de transport, etc.)	49292	156255,64
(j) Renforcement des capacités	10000	31700
Sous-total	395091	1252438,47
Total	996915	3160220,55

- Is the budget arithmetically correct? *yes*
- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable? *yes*
- Briefly explain the structure of the budget. *see above*
- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged? *5 % , this is a reasonable percentage.*
- 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) *there will be no inception phase.*

Earmarking

- Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why. *Dutch contribution is on base of approved budget, we are the only donor.*

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. *Yes, payments will be booked as prepayments.*
- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why? *95%*
- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed? *aproved narrative and financial reports.*

Available resources

	Foreign currency	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution		
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	n.a.	
Dutch contribution	3,142,000 TND	996.915
Total available resources		
Budget needed	3,142,000 TND	996.915
Still to be financed	0	0
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)		
Uncovered balance	n.a.	n.a.

- 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? n.a.

there ar no uncovered balances

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.
- there are no revolving funds

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain. *An audit on activity level is not required. Wallah we can has a yearly audit which we will receive for information. Settlement of prepayments will be done on base of approved financial and narrative report.*
- 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.