

# GREEN AGRIFOOD SYSTEM FUNDING PROPOSAL

Promoting green transformation of  
agricultural food systems in Uganda

aBi

## Guidelines for Applicants

Reference: VCD/GRASP/2024/04

Application Procedure: Competitive bidding

All documentation and information  
pertaining to this call for proposal is  
also available via the aBi Website on  
this [Link](#)

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICATION PROCESS

- i. All information and the application forms, templates and guidelines are available on-line
- ii. All applications will have to be submitted through the aBi GMS URL web link  
[https://www.mandemobile.com/abi/applicant/opportunitypublic/opportunitypublic/public\\_view/QuJ68n8f7nsz3x4YenMIGRgs9uyXS6-repVm1Y5mLOM](https://www.mandemobile.com/abi/applicant/opportunitypublic/opportunitypublic/public_view/QuJ68n8f7nsz3x4YenMIGRgs9uyXS6-repVm1Y5mLOM)  
 Also available in the link below;  
[GMS Application link Here](#)
- iii. Hard copies and softcopies delivered at the aBi office or by email will not be considered.
- iv. After a successful submission, the applicant will receive an email with a confirmation.
- v. Only eligible applicants with eligible activities will be considered
- vi. Only submissions received before the deadline will be considered and processed

### Eligible applicants and activities

The Green Agrifood System Program Funding window call is open to private sector agribusinesses, NGOs, farmer organisations and Apex organisations/platforms that deal in agribusinesses. Applicant proposals should directly or indirectly lead to enhanced green and inclusive growth in Uganda's agri food systems. Specifically, it should enhance resilience of smallholders and agri businesses to climate change; Increase competitiveness and investment in green solutions for smallholder farmers and agri-businesses and improve the enabling environment for a sustainable agri-business sector

Applicant proposals should be able to promote climate smart technologies appropriate for farmers and agribusinesses; improve production efficiency and quality; enhance operation efficiency, business growth and competitiveness and facilitate access to new markets.

Applicants should submit their proposals or business ideas under any one of the categories, namely i) Central and Western Uganda ii) Northern and Eastern Uganda.

### Eligibility criteria for applicants

- Applications must address one or more of the following: climate change adaptation, mitigation or protection of environment and biodiversity in one or more aBi priority enterprises; or with green innovations
- Applications must directly or indirectly lead to increased economic benefits and productivity
- Applications should demonstrate the ability to be scaled up for adoption on a large scale to benefit the agribusiness sector
- Applicants must be legally registered institutions
- Period in existence: At least 3 years, supported with audited financials
- Applicant should be a reputable organization with no previous record of funds mismanagement
- Applicant should be fully tax and NSSF compliant

**Eligible activities**

The Green Agri Food System Program targets to enhance SME/Farmer resilience to climate change and to promote a green agri-food system. This funding window will support the design and implementation of green catalytic agricultural transformation agenda aimed at creating a regionally competitive and sustainable agribusiness sector in Uganda.

**Eligible activities include:**

The FW will focus on green intervention areas such as:

1. Climate smart agriculture technologies for increased production and productivity.
2. Postharvest handling, quality management and value addition
3. Increase in agriculture mechanization and transfer of green technologies.
4. Vertical market integration of smallholder farmers with off takers
5. Increased access to financial services
6. Other innovative green adaptation and mitigation technologies.
7. Digitalization

**Timelines**

Activity	Date and Time
Concept Note Submission Deadline	3 <sup>rd</sup> July - 2024
Application Submission Deadline	26 <sup>th</sup> July 2024
Evaluations and selection of the best proposals for support	27 <sup>th</sup> July – 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2024
Awards for winning proposals	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2024
Implementation start	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2024

**Ethics clause**

Any attempt by an applicant to obtain confidential information, enter into unlawful agreements with or influence aBi staff during the process of examining, clarifying, appraising and comparing applications will lead to the immediate elimination of the application.

For any complaints on fraudulent practices by aBi staff, call the aBi toll-free number 0800 203 026 or send an email to: [hotline@abi.co.ug](mailto:hotline@abi.co.ug).

# 1 Title of the Call for Proposals (CfP)

To enhance green and inclusive growth in Uganda's agri food systems

## 2 Background to the CfP

### 2.1 Purpose of these Guidelines

These guidelines set out the rules for the submission and the selection process of applications to be financed under this GRASP Fund. Successful applicants will sign a Funding Agreement and will implement an agreed project in accordance with the aBi Funding Guidelines and the Guidelines for aBi Implementing Partners. Please consult these documents from the following site: <https://www.abi.co.ug>.

### 2.2 Background to this Call for Proposals

The GRASP Funding Window call is developed to address the increasing impacts of climate change on Uganda's agri-food system. The proposal is developed in line with national and international strategies of increasing climate change resilience and also contributing to achieving the global target of limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C, and potentially even to 1.5°C by 2050.

Uganda's agriculture is evidently experiencing a rapid declining growth rate mainly because of the effects of climate change. The population's dependence on agriculture combined with changing climate patterns and unsustainable land management contributes to Uganda's position as the 12<sup>th</sup> most vulnerable to climate change globally. This vulnerability will worsen if Uganda continues with its high levels of unsustainable natural resource utilisation. We see this in forest loss (2.6% per year), which is one of the highest rates globally and through land degradation (41% of land) which is estimated to have cost Uganda around 17% of GDP<sup>1</sup>.

Climate change is mainly manifested in extremes of two attributes - rainfall and temperatures. The Uganda Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Report (2013) indicates that while no significant change in average annual rainfall could be detected in the 60-year historical record and no significant change in average annual rainfall is projected for the 2015 - 2045 period, there was the projection of an annual increase in rainfall in the months of December, January, and February, which is typically a dry season in all locations in Uganda. This increase could have strong impacts on agriculture, especially with respect to crop growing and post-harvest activities such as drying and storage.

In terms of temperature, an analysis of average annual temperatures between 1951-1980 and 1981-2010, shows a notable increase of approximately 0.5 - 1.2 °C for minimum temperatures and 0.6 - 0.9 °C for maximum temperatures. This warming trend is projected to continue, with some models projecting an increase of more than 2 °C by 2030. It will likely have a strong impact on agriculture and livestock, increasing the risk of disease and pest infestations.

Agriculture's exposure to pests, diseases, rains, floods and drought spells is projected to increase in incidence and severity under climate change. Although trends are uncertain and data remain limited, the main climate change impacts expected to affect agriculture in Uganda in the future include higher temperatures, more erratic and heavy rainfall, changes in the

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank Group (2021). From Crisis to Green Resilient Growth: Investing in Sustainable Land Management and Climate Smart Agriculture: 17TH EDITION

timing and distribution of rainfall, and an increase in the frequency and duration of droughts. The climate risk report for the East Africa region (2022) further indicates that higher temperatures will increase water and heat stress for crops and livestock, lowering the productivity of pastoral livelihoods and negatively impacting the production of important crops such as maize, wheat, cotton, and coffee; increased temperatures and heavy precipitation will result in the growth of pest populations, such as desert locusts which can devastate crops affecting both agricultural livelihoods and food availability across the region; and land degradation and soil erosion will be exacerbated by more intense rainfall events, posing risks to the natural resource base, agricultural productivity and subsequently food security, particularly in already degraded areas.

## **2.3 Context of GRASP Fund**

Agriculture is the main economic sector in Uganda, accounting for 24.1% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and contributing 33% of total exports. Furthermore, agriculture supports the livelihoods of 73% of the households and provides employment for about 34% of the economically active population, and over 80% of the poorest of the population. About 75% of women provide farm labour to boost agricultural production with potential to create gainful employment for youth. Agriculture is also a main source of income for both the refugees and host communities According to National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector, agriculture also contributes 100% of all material resources for agro-based industries and food crop production<sup>2</sup>. However, climate induced stresses risk undermining this contribution.

### **2.3.1 Climate Change Landscape**

While aiming for growth, Uganda acknowledges climate change as a major threat to sustainable development. This concern is reflected in key policies like Vision 2040, the NDP III, and the National Climate Change Policy. aBi's Green Growth Strategy and Green Taxonomy were specifically designed to support these national and corporate environmental targets.

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Addressing the drivers of climate change in agriculture sector and sustainable natural resources management can greatly contribute towards the country's commitments to addressing climate change impacts. The growing commercial agriculture that is adaptive to climate change must not ignore its emissions - this therefore calls for a low emission pathway to economic growth. Investing in efficient production and post-harvest handling processes would drive economic growth and reduce emissions from

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<sup>2</sup> MAAIF (2018). National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector, Kampala, Uganda

the agricultural sector. Alongside this, increasing food production without expanding land (agriculture intensification) and protecting and restoring natural ecosystems would enhance landscape resilience and lower emissions<sup>3</sup>.

### **2.3.2 Green Technology Transfer**

Uganda's agricultural future hinges on embracing innovation. This includes climate smart technologies like high-yielding, pest and drought-tolerant varieties or breeds, green machinery, and efficient processing technologies. Coupled with advanced knowledge sharing, these advancements have the power to revolutionize Uganda's agriculture.

It is anticipated that accelerated technology transfer will unlock a cascade of benefits for Ugandan agriculture. Increased farm production, reduced losses, and a nation secured against hunger stem from increased productivity. Processing technologies empower farmers to create high-value products, boosting their incomes and market access. This transformation creates a ripple effect, generating a wave of new opportunities in agro-processing, logistics, and related fields, ultimately driving job creation. Additionally, the program will foster improved farming practices that promote resource conservation and environmental sustainability.

There's a strong demand for these advancements among Ugandan farmers and agribusinesses. Fortunately, there's a wealth of relevant innovations available in developed and developing countries facing similar agricultural challenges. The Funding Window will act as a bridge, ensuring Ugandan farmers have access to the tools they need to thrive.

The program acknowledges a one-size-fits-all approach won't work. The focus will be on prioritizing green technologies specific to Uganda's key agriculture enterprises that have economic impact. Promoting sustainable practices and technologies that are adaptable and affordable for Ugandan farmers in the long run is paramount.

### **2.3.3 Agricultural Mechanisation**

The need to scale up mechanisation to improve productivity in agriculture and to feed the world is undisputable especially when expected demographic developments are put into perspective (Böttinger et al., 2013). Historically, very few countries have managed to fully transform their economies without agricultural development that requires mechanisation among other facets.

In Uganda, agricultural production is still dominated by smallholder farmers who mostly till one to five acres by hand. Compared to its neighbours, Kenya and Tanzania, agricultural mechanisation in Uganda remains comparatively low. A study by JAICAF (2014) showed that 90% of the ploughing in Uganda depends on human power, 8% on livestock and only 2% depends on machines. Only about 5% of production is estimated to be under large-scale and highly mechanised production and primarily centred around a few crops such as sugar cane and tea.

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<sup>3</sup> MAAIF (2018) National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector

Production of crops that are critical for Uganda's food security such as maize, cassava, bananas and beans are largely produced by small-scale farmers relying on basic hand tools. But the existence within the study area of a handful of fully mechanised commercial farms cultivating maize, upland rice and pulses, are a clear indicator of how mechanisation could be a key driver in realising the potential of Uganda's land resources.

By comparing the costs and time involved between tilling soils with machinery versus muscle power, we can further understand the extent of the opportunity costs involved. The tillage of one acre would take sixteen-man days, while the same work would be done in 2 days for one ox pair and take no more than an hour for a 75HP tractor and 3-disc plough. Comparing the cost of labour, at the current wage rate (= \$2.20/man-day), this would equate to \$35 per acre for hand-hoeing. In comparison, the cost of tillage with a tractor is about \$23/acre. So, at two thirds the cost and well over a hundred-fold quicker, the benefits of and need for mechanisation are very clear. One farmer with a hoe could plant just under an acre in two weeks, but if he/she had unlimited access to a 75HP tractor and a set of implements he could plant no less than 140 acres in the same period!<sup>4</sup>

### **2.3.4 Business Development and Advisory Services**

Formal Commercial banking institutions often require stringent requirements and collateral that many farmers and value chain actors simply don't have. This leaves the actors (farmers and traders) reliant on informal options and lower tier financial institutions, which may not provide the adequate funds needed for significant growth and at exorbitant cost. This is exacerbated by limited awareness on viable financing options. aBi Development targets to use business development and advisory services to unlock financing for agribusinesses and on terms that are in tandem with their business operations.

Initiatives to create business models with innovative financing including but not limited to equity investment, debt financing from impact lenders, offshore lenders with an aim of unlocking the SME full potential will be exploited.

Business development and advisory services are essential for SMEs as they provide valuable support in various aspects of business growth. With these services, SMEs improve their operational efficiency, enhance their market competitiveness, and expand their customer base. By offering guidance on strategic planning, marketing, financial management, and technology adoption, business development services enable SMEs to identify new opportunities for growth and navigate challenges effectively. Additionally, these services can help SMEs access new markets, form strategic partnerships, and secure funding for expansion. Overall, business development services play a crucial role in empowering SMEs to achieve sustainable growth and success in the competitive business landscape.

Financing is crucial in agriculture for several reasons. Firstly, it allows farmers to invest in necessary resources such as seeds, fertilizers, equipment, and technology to improve

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<sup>4</sup> NU-TEC Market Development (MD) Programme FINAL REPORT, Market research on tractor hire services and large-scale, commercial farming in Northern Uganda, 2017



productivity and efficiency. Additionally, financing helps farmers manage risks associated with unpredictable weather conditions, pests, and market fluctuations. Access to financing also enables farmers to expand their operations, adopt sustainable practices, and stay competitive in the market. Overall, financing plays a vital role in supporting the growth and sustainability of the agricultural sector.

### **2.3.5 Refugees and host communities**

The climate change threats in Uganda is anticipated to greatly increase following the growing population size and the coming of refugees. Uganda currently is the third-largest refugee-hosting country in the world and the largest in Africa (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 2021). It hosts more than 1.5m refugees, with more than 900,000 from South Sudan (UNHCR, November 2021). This increasing number of refugees has exerted pressure on the environment following the rising demand for food, fuel energy leading to land degradation and vegetation loss which negatively affects the micro-climate in the refugee settlement areas leading to increasing climate variability and climate change (CREEC, 2022) something that requires an urgent attention. Addressing food production cannot exclude refugees.

## **3 Projects, objectives and activities**

### **3.1 Project**

Successful applicants will sign a project funding agreement with aBi Development Ltd, which consists of a contract, a detailed description of the objectives, activities and outputs of the project and a series of key-performance indicators that measure the success of the project.

Funding agreements are awarded on a competitive basis. The best eligible proposals, in terms of innovation, relevance, quality and ability to scale up will be awarded a funding agreement until the total available funding from aBi for this GRASP call runs out.

### **3.2 Objectives and Theory of Change**

This Fund is informed by the aBi Green Agri Food Systems Program 2024 -2028 plan. The purpose to enhance green and inclusive growth in Uganda's agri-food systems.

#### **Specific Objectives:**

Enhance resilience of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses to climate change.

Increase competitiveness and Investment in Green solutions for smallholder farmers and agribusinesses.

Improve the enabling environment for a sustainable agribusiness sector.

**The intended outcome of this FW is threefold as outlined in Table 1.** A number of flagships will be rolled out to achieve the three intended outcomes:

Outcomes	Flagships
<b>Impact</b>	<b>Enhanced green and inclusive growth in Uganda's agri-food systems</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b></p> <p>Strengthened resilience of small holder farmers (including youth, women and refugees) and agribusinesses to climate change</p>	<p><b>Enhance household and sector resilience to climate shocks.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>Climate-Change Awareness Campaign:</b> Undertake action research and awareness creation on climate change for policy influence and adoption of climate solutions.</li> <li>ii. <b>Climate-Smart Technology Transfer:</b> Farmers and agribusinesses co-funded to adopt climate-smart agricultural technologies to build a circular economy.</li> <li>iii. <b>Agro-industrial Zones and Clusters Enhancement:</b> Agri Food Systems enhanced within defined zones and market clusters to accelerate uptake of green practices, technologies, and innovations.</li> <li>iv. <b>Farm Services and Inputs Centres:</b> One-stop-shop farm services, machinery and inputs centres established to serve smallholder farmers.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b></p> <p>Increased business growth and competitiveness of smallholder farmers and agribusinesses through green practices.<sup>5</sup></p>	<p><b>Boost incomes of smallholder farmers, youth, women and other vulnerable groups</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v. <b>Young Entrepreneurs and Workforce Development initiatives:</b> Youth and women skilled and mentored to start, own, manage, service and work in agribusinesses and farms.</li> <li>vi. <b>Digital Platform:</b> Smallholder farmers supported to access output markets and inputs credit through digital platform.</li> <li>vii. <b>Commodity Market Clusters:</b> Commodity Export Clusters such as Fresh produce cluster strengthened.</li> <li>viii. <b>Blended Financing:</b> Leverage resources from the Financing institutions seeking to finance agribusiness priorities; working capital and Capital assets.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b></p> <p>Improved enabling environment for a green agribusiness sector</p>	<p><b>Enabling legal framework in Uganda's Agribusiness Sector</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ix. <b>Advocacy and Policy Influence:</b> Establish multicommodity industry platforms to advocate for favourable policies and infrastructure.</li> </ol>

The underlying **Theory of Change** for this programme is shown in **Annex A:**

## 4 Sustainability

<sup>5 5</sup> Competitiveness refers to *agricultural output, value addition and trade*

GRASP aims to address the underlying systemic constraints related to climate change in a sustainable and catalytic manner. It will trigger SMEs and farmers to plan and implement cost-effective and commercially viable climate resilient farming systems. This will enable additional investment for sustainable growth of agribusinesses.

The Fund's approach to sustainability will focus on risk-sharing with SMEs and farmers by providing solutions that maintain or improve production, resource efficiency and marketing amidst climate change impacts. This will enable SMEs and farmers adapt to climate change risks and support continuous and uninterrupted agribusiness.

Sustainability will also be central to the approach by linking low transaction cost green interventions with new markets such as the international carbon markets. This will be an additional income stream to farmers and SMEs to sustain implementation of climate mitigation and adaptation actions.

## **5 Rules for this Call for Proposals**

### **5.1 How to apply-General instructions**

To apply, an applicant needs to register in the aBi Grants Management System (GMS) at

[https://www.mandemobile.com/abi/applicant/opportunitypublic/opportunitypublic/public\\_view/QuJ68n8f7nsz3x4YenMIGRgs9uyXS6-repVm1Y5mLOM](https://www.mandemobile.com/abi/applicant/opportunitypublic/opportunitypublic/public_view/QuJ68n8f7nsz3x4YenMIGRgs9uyXS6-repVm1Y5mLOM)

Applicants are required to submit a brief concept note about the project/business idea which will be reviewed by aBi evaluation team within a week. Applicants whose concepts meet the pass mark will be sent a link (on their emails registered in the aBi GMS) to the main application template to submit a full application.

Applicants will be required to fill in the application template applicable to the category under which the application is being submitted-ie. Central and Western Uganda or Northern and Eastern Uganda.

The entire process from registration to submission of the application documents is completed online. The application must be submitted in English.

#### **5.1.1 Purpose and process**

This application takes place on an open competitive basis. Out of the applications received, several applicants will be selected for this Fund until the available budget is depleted. Successful applicants must fulfil the eligibility requirements as listed above. In addition, the implementation strategy, budget and accompanying documents of the winning applicants must clearly show the relevance of the project in relation to the objectives of the challenge fund, a detailed activity plan and timeline, its value for money and the capacity of the applicant to execute the project.

#### **5.1.2 Where and how to send proposals**

Proposal applications will be done on-line as follows:

- i. Go to the aBi GMS URL web link:  
<https://www.mandemobile.com/abi/applicant/opportunitypublic/opportunitypublic/public/view/QuJ68n8f7nsz3x4YenMIGRgs9uyXS6-repVm1Y5mLOM>
- ii. Open an aBi on-line project account; set and remember your username and password for the project account;
- iii. Open the Portal for this Call: VCD/GRASP/2024/04, and enter the username and password for your aBi account;
- iv. Fill in the appropriate application template and submit your proposal
- v. Upload the required documents;
- vi. Once the submission is complete, you will receive a confirmation email.

Applications sent by any other means (e.g. by e-mail) or delivered to other addresses will be rejected.

### 5.1.3 Deadline for submission of the full proposal

The deadline for the submission of the proposal is 26<sup>th</sup> July 2024

### 5.1.4 Further information about the full proposal

Any questions regarding this call may be sent by e-mail no later than 26<sup>th</sup> July 2024 to the addresses below, clearly indicating the reference of this CfP (VCD/GRASP/2024/04): E-mail address: [ayub.isabirye@abi.co.ug](mailto:ayub.isabirye@abi.co.ug) and [richard.mwesigwa@abi.co.ug](mailto:richard.mwesigwa@abi.co.ug)

The applicant will receive communication whether the application was accepted for a Due Diligence check or not, not later 1<sup>st</sup> October 2024.

## 5.2 Appraisal and selection of applications

Applications will be examined and evaluated by aBi with possible assistance of external assessors. All applications will be assessed according to the following steps and criteria.

### 5.2.1 Proposal appraisal

Proposals will be appraised within 3 weeks after the closure of the submission period.

#### 5.2.1.1 Administrative check

During the administrative check the assessors will establish the following:

- If the submission deadline has been met;
- If all the required forms and documentation, as indicated in the submission checklist have been submitted.

If any of the two criteria are not met, the assessors may reject the submission on this basis.

#### 5.2.1.2 Technical appraisal

Proposals will be evaluated using the evaluation criteria as indicated in the table below\*.

- **Table 2: Technical evaluation criteria**

Evaluation criteria	Scale	1	2	3	4
	Key	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent

<b>Project objective</b>					
To which degree is the project objective climate change adaptation or mitigation or environment conservation?					
<b>Business Idea</b>					
How well developed is the proposed project, i.e., value proposition, knowledge of the value chain, market and customers, and competitors?					
What is the potential for the proposed project to become commercially viable and scaled up beyond the project period?					
How innovative is the proposed project (has it been done before?)					
<b>The Development Impact</b>					
What is the potential for the proposed project to create jobs?					
What is the potential for the proposed project to generate income?					
To which degree is the project expected to contribute to marginalised groups i.e., to include women, youth, refugees and/or other underserved parts of the population in the target area?					
<b>Implementation and Feasibility</b>					
How well described, sound and realistic is the implementation plan to achieve the project outputs and outcomes?					
What is the capacity and commitment of the key commercial partner in relation to the project?					
Have key risks been identified and measures proposed to mitigate major risks?					
Is the budget well specified and does it represent a cost-effective use of funds?					
<b>Coherences and Synergies</b>					
How well aligned is the project with aBi priorities?					
Is the national project context and the coherence with national and sector objectives well described?					

### 5.2.1.3 Provisional selection

After the appraisal, the appraisal team will rank the proposals from the highest to the lowest score, whereby the highest scoring applications will be provisionally selected until the available budget for Fund is spent.

The remaining proposals that meet the selection criteria will be put on a reserve list. This list will be used if more funds become available during the validity period of the reserve list, and kept open until all selected projects have passed the due diligence test. If any of the provisionally selected proposals fails the due diligence test, the next highest scoring eligible project will be added.

#### *5.2.1.4 Due Diligence visit*

The applicants on the provisional project list will be further assessed during a due diligence visit in which the following aspects will be checked and confirmed:

- i. That the information provided in the application forms and other submitted documents is correct;
- ii. The business case, the market and the client base of the organisation;
- iii. The technical and financial capacity of the organisation;
- iv. The administrative and financial internal control systems;
- v. The implementation capacity of the organisation: technical skills, monitoring and reporting skills.

Based on the findings in each of the assessment areas, the due diligence team will assess the implementation risks and will recommend, conditionally recommend or reject the applicant for funding. The recommendation or conditional recommendation may include proposals for additional capacity building before and/or during project implementation.

The applicant will be informed in writing within 1 month after the due diligence visit about the outcome of the appraisal process. The letter may include issues to be negotiated or addressed as part of the award of a contract.

#### *5.2.1.5 Negotiations*

The appraisal may give rise to specific issues that need to be clarified or negotiated before a contract shall be signed. The negotiation issues will be included in the provisional award letter, with further instructions on how and when they should be addressed.

#### *5.2.1.6 Contract award*

If the negotiations are successful, the applicant will be sent a contract offer letter, with a summary proposal and budget attached. The applicant will return the signed offer letter within one week, after which he will be invited to sign the contract.

### **5.3 Conditions for contract implementation**

By submitting a full proposal, the applicant agrees, if awarded a contract, to the contractual conditions and all its annexes.

## 6 Annex A: Theory of Change for the Green Challenge Fund



