

Definitions Facility Sustainable Enterprise and Food Security

Business case	business case or business model: the business assessment of a company to start an activity (product or service) where costs and benefits are weighed (usually established in a business or operating model) and includes a plan how revenue is generated from the product or service.
Capital goods (hardware)	Capital goods used in production, such as machinery, buildings and equipment (any computer software may also be included). Goods with a lifecycle of one production cycle or which are depreciated within one year are not regarded as investments in capital goods, but as operational costs for business activities and are therefore not eligible.
Child labour	The definition of child labour is recorded in international treaties drawn up by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). These are children who do work which is mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful or dangerous and which impair normal schooling. The treaties are about the minimum age of working children (ILO Convention 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO Convention 182). ILO Convention 138 prohibits children younger than 15 years and children that follow compulsory education to work. Summer jobs and chores at home after school are allowed. For some less developed countries, 14 years is set as the standard. ILO Convention 182 prohibits children less than 18 years to be used for unhealthy, unsafe and immoral work.
Climate Smart Agriculture	Activities should focus on climate adaptation/resilience and meet one or more of the following criteria (adapted from IFAD framework): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Strengthen the asset base of rural farmers to help create 'buffer capital' (natural, productive, financial, social and human capital) for times of crisis and for preventive climate risk management.- Promote farming practices that increase the natural buffer capacity of agro-ecosystems against extreme weather events, shifts in seasonal patterns (i.e.. integrated soil fertility management including organic matter, rainwater conservation, agroforestry, drought tolerant crops) as well as

effects thereof (like new upcoming pests or diseases).

- Broaden the range of livelihood options of smallholder farming systems (such as through the promotion of mixed cropping-livestock systems; diversification of crops, diversification of value chains, diversification of income streams, diversification of energy systems).
- Promote equity and inclusion of vulnerable and marginal groups in climate risk management initiatives (including women, the elderly, the handicapped, or the landless).
- Enhance the connectivity of local institutions (such as farmer groups, village councils, agricultural cooperatives, water user groups) with structures for risk management (such as disaster management centers, early warning systems, meteorological networks or local development planning).
- Improve smallholder access to information (e.g. through farmer field schools, IT networks, or available media) and facilitate knowledge sharing across administrative and geographic boundaries (e.g. through learning routes and study visits).
- Integrate learning and capacity development activities for farmers and community-based organizations on climate risk management and climate change adaptation.
- Introduce some spare capacity and redundancy in technical systems to buffer the effects of extreme events (for example, combine rainwater harvesting with communal ponds and aquifer recharge; broaden locations and capacities for post-harvest storage; introduce new energy sources).

Cooperation agreement

Formal agreement between the project partners

Economic necessity

Economic necessity for cross-border activities means that proposals with operations in several countries is only possible if there are compelling economic arguments. Examples are economy of scale of production/market, necessary for achieving efficiency, sourcing of raw materials; cross-border area dependent production.

Financial sustainability

All activities which continue after the PPP project is ended should be financial tenable; the extent to which

the project activities are able to endure without funding from foreign donors.

Both economic activities and private parties have to be able to continue after discontinuation of the PPP without any form of subsidy.

Food

Safe and nutritious food that meet the dietary needs and food preferences for an active, healthy life.

Food and Nutrition Security

“Exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life.” (FAO)

<http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/ontwikkelingssamenwerking/nederlands-ontwikkelingssamenwerkingbeleid/voedselzekerheid>

Forced labour

The ILO defines forced labour as work under threat or punishment, and whenever a person has not applied voluntarily. Forced labour also consists of any overtime or work required to reach the minimum wage. An employee should feel free to refuse overtime. Other forms of forced labour are bonded labour, withholding wages, deposits and confiscation of identity papers.

Grant application

Completed and signed application with all required attachments

Grant recipient

The organization to which the grant is granted. In this case, the lead partner of the partnership.

In-kind contribution local public bodies

These can include the use of manpower serving the project and/or investments in capital goods such as (raw materials for) facilities or infrastructure. From a sustainability perspective, the in-kind contribution of local government bodies in the form of manpower is not eligible as costs.

Inclusive business	A business case aimed at sustainable entrepreneurship and business with and for the people belonging to the BoP market in developing countries and emerging markets, due to the large business and labour opportunities and the extensive consumer market. Inclusive Business engages members who belong to the BoP as producers, entrepreneurs and/or consumers.
Inclusive growth	economic growth where lower-income and vulnerable groups benefit in terms of jobs, income and access to services.
Integrated project	A group of related activities carried out under the joint responsibility of the project partners, with the intention to achieve a shared outcome.
Knowledge institution	Knowledge institutions are educational and research institutions that contribute to knowledge sharing. To qualify as a knowledge institution, knowledge enhancement must be the core business of the institution (independent research, knowledge transfer) regardless of whether the research institute also carries out economic activities or belongs to the government. Within the FDOV a knowledge institution is not considered to be a public institution or company.
Lead applicant	The party in the partnership, which does the formal application for FDOV. This organization is always the first contact for RVO.nl regarding the project and the project proposal. Both Dutch and foreign parties can be lead applicant. If the application is approved, the lead applicant is the grant recipient. The grant recipient is fully responsible towards the Minister for compliance of all rules and regulations related to the grant, even if the grant partly funds the activities of Project Partners in the Partnership or the activities are (partly) carried out by (a) partner (s).
Most vulnerable groups	Groups in society with an increased risk of poverty and social exclusion with respect to the general situation. Often these groups have a reduced ability to deal with changing circumstances in disasters, stress or economic shocks. The vulnerable groups include poor households, women, children, the disabled, homosexuals, and indigenous peoples.

NGO

(Non-governmental organization) Registered non-profit organization 'not for profit'. This party has also been registered as such.

Nutrition sensitive

Integrating nutritional considerations in programs in various sectors is critical to a multisectoral nutrition response to sustain the gains from direct nutrition specific interventions. Projects and program's designed through this 'nutrition lens' are categorized as nutrition sensitive (in contrast to the category nutrition specific that refers to interventions that directly target nutrition) To be nutrition sensitive, the intervention must fulfil one of the following criteria:

- Aimed at Individuals: the actions must intend to improve nutrition for women or adolescent girls or children;
- The project has a significant nutrition objective OR nutrition indicator(s). Nutrition indicators should be specific to nutrition and not only an indicator to benchmark progress towards a nutrition-sensitive outcome. For example, indicators that track progress on child growth, dietary diversification, access to support for breastfeeding, anaemia prevalence or health facility capacity in nutrition, such as capacity to manage acute under nutrition, would count. Indicators that only monitor increasing resources in the hands of women, increased access to reproductive healthcare or childcare or improved access to education, for example, would not count.
- The project must contribute to nutrition-sensitive outcomes, which are explicit in the project design through activities, indicators and specifically the expected results themselves.

These outcomes, used to gauge the degree of nutrition sensitivity, are drawn from the nutrition conceptual framework (UNICEF 1990), the Reference Document "Addressing Under nutrition in External Assistance" (EC 2011) and the SUN Movement Strategy 2012-2015 (selection taken)

A. At individual level (children or adolescent girls or women):

- Increase purchasing power of women (examples: safety nets, cash transfers)
- Improve access to nutritious food of women, adolescent girls and/or children (examples: agriculture/livestock diversification, biofortification, food safety, increased access to markets)
- Improve the diet in quality and/or quantity for women, adolescent girls or children (examples: promotion of quality/diversity, nutritious diets, quantity/ energy intake in food insecure households, stability, micronutrient intake, vouchers, access to markets)
- Improve knowledge/awareness on Nutrition for relevant audiences (examples: inclusions of nutritional education in the curriculum for primary and secondary education, TV and radio spots addressing vulnerable households and decision makers, nutrition awareness campaigns)
- Improve empowerment of women (examples: access to credit, women based smallholder agriculture, support to women's groups)

B. National level:

- Improved governance of nutrition (examples: increased coordination of actors and policies for nutrition, establishment of budgets specifically contributing to nutrition, improvement of institutional arrangements for nutrition, improved nutrition information systems, integration of nutrition in policies and systems)
- Increase nutrition sensitive legislation (examples: food fortification legislation, right to food, legislation for the implementation of the Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes, food safety)

Own contribution

The part of the overall project budget that will be financed by the partners. The own financial contribution of the partnership is set at a minimum of

50% of the total eligible costs. Half of the own contribution may be composed out of other grants (not from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and funds from not-for profit organizations. 25% of the total funding has to come from the private sector, from which a minimum of 10% of the total eligible costs has to be in cash.

Partner country	One of the 15 countries with bilateral cooperation relationship with the Netherlands. See Appendix 1 of the grant decision for an overview of the partner
Partnership	The parties that will implement the project. For the FDOV a partnership consists of at least one public institution, one company and one NGO or research institution. Of these parties, at least one party has legal personality under Dutch law and one party comes from the country where the activity is set up. Dutch parties must be registered with the Chamber of Commerce. Foreign parties have to be registered at a similar institution. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is part of the partnership.
Partnership agreement	Formal agreement between the project partners and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Poverty reduction	The OECD ¹ defines poverty as the inability of people to meet economic, social and other standards of well-being. Poverty reduction therefore focuses on enabling people to meet their economic, social and other standards of well-being. http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/47/14/2672735.pdf
PPP	A Public Private Partnership is defined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a collaboration between government and business, often with the involvement of NGOs, trade unions and/or knowledge institutions in which the risks, responsibilities, resources and skills are shared to achieve a common goal or to perform a specific task. For Facility Sustainability and Food special demands on the composition of the partnership (see "Partnership").

Private party	See private sector
Private sector	These are companies or enterprises. The rule of thumb is that any entity that performs economic activities, regardless of how it is financed, is considered as private sector. An economic activity consists of offering goods or services in a market economy. Even entities performing economic activities on not-for-profit and not for loss' basis may qualify as private sector in the partnership.
Project	All of the activities for which an application has been submitted to the FDOV. The project consists of investments in capital goods and technical assistance and is described in the application form and the associated project.
(Project) budget	The sum of eligible costs for the implementation of the project for which the grant is requested to the FDOV.
Project proposal	Attachment to the application in which the project is described within a fixed mandatory model.
Proselytization	attempts towards conversion of faith
Public body	Whole of central and local government bodies (state, county, municipal, or local variant of it). Also, semi-government parties can participate in the partnership as 'government'. It often involves agencies that carry out statutory tasks or serve the public interest and are financed from public funds. A knowledge institution is not considered as a public institution.
Self management	The extent to which the target group is able to solve their own problems and are less dependent of aid. See also sustainability.
Sustainability	The (contribution to) sustainability of proposed projects will be assessed on the basis of the FIETS-criteria: F (financial): The extent to which the projects are able to proceed without funding from foreign donors; I (institutional): The degree of embeddedness in local institutional systems, procedures and policies and the

capacity of local project partners and governments (knowledge transfer);

E (ecological): The extent to which the projects contribute to the long-term availability of natural resources, climate smart agriculture, climate resilience and a healthy environment;

T (technical): The extent to which the technologies are linked to the local needs and conditions, are of good quality and are affordable and operationally sustainable.

S (social): The extent to which activities are socially and culturally acceptable and generate positive results (such as income growth, economic security and social services) for the most vulnerable groups (e.g. women, indigenous peoples.).

Projects should at minimum comply with the rules relating to International Corporate Social Responsibility ((see OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, 2011 version)

Target group	The specific group of people on which the activities focus. E.g.: poor households, small farmers or fishermen, vulnerable groups, local SMEs and local officials.
Technical assistance	TA includes activities such as project management, training, certification, legal and architectural consulting services. This is the part of the project that is not spent on capital goods and other goods.
Theory of change	A methodology that allows long-term goals to be defined with regards towards the optimal goal, after which the necessary change is identified. Here the assumptions and logic (causal relationships) between results through time are described and an explanation of proposed approach to the problem (the intervention) is given.
Track record	Past performances of the applicant and its partners.
Wage costs	It concerns direct labour: Gross salary according salary table associated with Collective Labour Agreements (scale/step) or individual contract of employment, vacation pay, not profit-related year-end bonus/13th month. Employers expense included in direct labour costs: Employers Part pension, unemployment

premium, (supplementary) Disability Insurance contribution, Contribution Health (Insurance Act), other employer contributions for unemployment and sickness benefits.