

This document contains an unofficial and courtesy English translation of the Dutch Policy Rules

Order of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of 11 June 2018, no. Min-BuZa.2018.1211-42, laying down administrative rules and a ceiling for grants awarded under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 (SDG Partnership Facility Grant Programme)

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation;

Having regard to articles 6 and 7 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree;

Having regard to article 5.1 in conjunction with article 10.2 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006;

Orders:

Article 1

The administrative rules appended as an annexe to this Order apply to grants awarded under article 5.1 in conjunction with article 10.2 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 with a view to financing activities by public-private partnerships aimed at promoting sustainable enterprise and food security in the framework of the SDG Partnership Facility (SDGP) Grant Programme, from the date on which this Order enters into force up to and including 31 December 2020.

Article 2

1. Grant applications under the SDGP Grant Programme may be submitted in two rounds.
2. Applications for SDGP grants in the first round may be submitted from 16 November 2018 until 15:00 CET on 17 December 2018.
3. Applications for SDGP grants in the second round may be submitted from 15 November 2019 until 15:00 CET on 16 December 2019.
4. Applications for SDGP grants must be submitted using the model application form as stipulated by the Minister and accompanied by the documents stipulated in the form.¹

Article 3

1. An overall ceiling of €35 million applies to SDGP grants referred to in article 2, paragraph 2 that are awarded from the date on which this Order enters into force up to and including 14 December 2019.
2. The available funds referred to in paragraph 1 are divided over the following themes:
 - a. Nutritional value: €5 million;
 - b. Efficient value chains: €15 million;
 - c. Circular economy in agriculture: €5 million;
 - d. Better work and higher income for youth and women: €10 million.If, following the approval of applications for a particular theme, funds are left over, these will be made proportionately available for applications relating to the other themes, in so far as these satisfy the criteria laid down in this Order.
3. An overall ceiling will be announced at a later date for SDGP grants referred to in article 2, paragraph 3 that are awarded from 15 November 2019 up to and including 31 December 2020.

Article 4

The available funds referred to in article 3, paragraphs 2 and 3 will be allocated in accordance with an assessment based on the criteria set out in the annexe to this Order, on the understanding that, of the applications that meet the criteria, those that meet them best will be given priority.

Article 5

This Order enters into force on the day after the date of the Government Gazette in which it appears and expires with effect from 1 January 2021, with the proviso that it continues to apply to grants awarded prior to that time.

This Order and its accompanying annexe, including the appendices, will be published in the Government Gazette.

R.M. Buijs
Deputy Director-General for International Cooperation
For the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

¹ The application form can be downloaded from <https://english.rvo.nl/sdgp>.

ANNEXE

1. Background

The grant programme described in this Order is part of the Policy Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals Partnership Facility ('SDGP'), which also provides scope for the use of other instruments besides grant funding. The SDGP Grant Policy Framework can be downloaded from the website of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO).²

The SDGP grant programme ('the grant programme') contributes to the implementation of the SDGs set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.³ The grant programme is contributing to SDG 2 (ending hunger), 8 (decent jobs and economic growth) and 17 (partnerships for the goals) furthermore the programme also contributes to SDG's 5 (gender equality), 12 (Responsible consumption and production) and 13 (Climate action).

Problems relating to sustainable enterprise and food security are complex and often involve wide-ranging interests. As a result solutions cannot usually be developed or funded by a single party. The grant programme encourages the formation of public-private partnerships made up of public bodies, businesses, NGOs and knowledge institutions. By combining their individual strengths they can develop innovative and sustainable solutions to these problems. Partnerships also offer opportunities for the Dutch private sector, especially in the field of agriculture, and help build local SMEs. The focus on partnerships and on developing economically sustainable solutions makes the grant programme particularly suited to countries making the transition from aid to trade. In fragile states or in countries where the institutional conditions for economic development are still weak, partnerships between public and private parties are a particularly suitable instrument for strengthening the business climate.

2. Implementing organisation

The Minister has mandated the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), an agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, to implement this grant programme.

3. Definitions

The following definitions are used in this grant programme:

- *Knowledge institution*: an educational or research institution that contributes to knowledge exchange. To qualify as a knowledge institution, an institution's core tasks must be independent research and/or knowledge transfer, regardless of whether it also carries out economic activities or is a public body.
- *Local organisation*: an organisation in the country where the activities are being implemented.
- *Minister*: the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.
- *SME*: an enterprise as described in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.⁴
- *Non-governmental organisation (NGO)*: a not-for-profit organisation neither established by nor linked to a public authority either de facto or under its constitution, which possesses legal personality under civil law in the country where it has its registered office; this organisation must also be registered as such.
- *Company*: a legal person which is not an association, foundation or NGO, that carries out economic activities, regardless of the way it is financed. A cooperative association (cooperative) that carries out economic activities can be considered a company. An economic activity is the offering of goods and/or services on an economic market. Legal persons that carry out economic activities on a not-for-profit or not-for-loss basis may also qualify as a company in the partnership.
- *Government*: all central, regional and local government bodies (central government, province, municipality or the equivalent in a given country). Semi-public bodies that carry out certain statutory tasks or serve the public interest and are financed entirely from the public funds may also take the role of 'public body' in a public-private partnership.
- *Lead partner*: member of the partnership that applies for the grant on behalf of the partnership. If the application is approved, the lead partner is the grant recipient and, as such, bears full responsibility towards the Minister for implementation of the proposed activities and compliance with the obligations in respect of the grant.
- *Public-private partnership (also referred to as PPP)*: a contractual partnership without legal personality, consisting of, on the one hand, one or more public bodies and, on the other hand, one or more companies or not-for-profit organisations. The partners themselves each have legal personality and carry out activities aimed at achieving common objectives, such that each partner delivers part of the necessary input and bears part of the accompanying risks.

² <https://english.rvo.nl/sdgp>.

³ SDG stands for Sustainable Development Goals.

⁴ OJ 2003, L 124.

4. Grant programme

4.1 Goal

The goal of this grant programme is to contribute to sustainable enterprise and food security through the efforts of PPPs.

4.2 Target group

The beneficiaries of this grant programme are SMEs, farmers and fishers, and where possible the local government. Special attention is devoted to strengthening entrepreneurship by and for young people, including agricultural and horticultural entrepreneurs. Vulnerable groups such as the very poorest, women and girls of, for example ethnic minorities are also part of the target group. All activities supported by the grant programme should contribute to improving the living standards of one or more subgroups within the target group.

4.3 Parties that may be eligible for a grant

SDGP grants are intended for PPPs, represented by a lead partner that submits the application.

A PPP must consist of at most six participants (partners), including at least:

- one NGO or knowledge institution,
- one company, and
- one public body, preferably in the target country.

One of the partners must be a local party.

The lead partner must be a Dutch partner possessing legal personality under Dutch law which has its statutory seat in the Netherlands. It may not be a Dutch public body.

Individual members of the SDGP target group may not be partners in a PPP. Multinational enterprises may only participate in the PPP if an SME, either Dutch or foreign, is also a partner.

To be eligible for a grant, the lead partner and its partners must demonstrably endeavour to prevent serious sexual and other misconduct and other serious forms of inappropriate behaviour towards employees and other individuals during the implementation of the proposed activities, and that in the event of such incidents, they will act as promptly as possible to put an end to the misconduct or inappropriate behaviour and mitigate the consequences.

4.4 Project development stage

If a lead partner wishes to submit a grant application on a partnership's behalf, it must first submit a concept note. This stage ends when an RVO adviser issues a recommendation to the potential grant applicant concerning the concept note. The recommendation is not binding, however. It is up to the potential applicant to decide whether or not to submit an application. More information can be found at <https://english.rvo.nl/sdgp>.

4.5 Eligible activities

To be eligible for an SDGP grant, the activities for which a grant is being requested (the project) should focus on at least one of the following SDGP themes:

- Nutritional value: helping to combat malnutrition through better access to and consumption of healthy food throughout the year.
- Efficient value chains: contributing to market development in all or part of the production and supply chain (inputs, production to consumer).
- Circular economy in agriculture: helping to raise the efficiency of agricultural production, processing and consumption, with a view to the reuse of raw materials and products.
- Better work and higher income for youth (under 35) and women: helping to create better work and raise income for youth (under 35 years of age) and/or women, by promoting both jobs and independent entrepreneurs (including farmers).

For an overview of the themes and corresponding indicators on which project results should focus, see appendix 1 to these administrative rules.

Activities focusing on the financial sector, except insurance systems, are not eligible for an SDGP grant.

At least half (as measured by the implementation costs) of the project activities must relate specifically to one of the themes listed above. The grant application must be submitted, assessed and ranked under this one theme. Other activities may be related to the other SDGP themes, however.

The project must yield results in one of the target countries listed in appendix 2 to these administrative rules. If the application concerns an economic activity in a contiguous area that extends across international borders, the project may yield results in two of the countries listed in appendix 2.

4.6 Duration of the activities

To be eligible for an SDGP grant, the activities for which a grant is being requested (the project) must be implemented within a period of seven years.

4.7 Size of the grant

Grants will be awarded for up to 50% of the eligible costs, up to a maximum of €3,000,000.

The minimum requested grant amount is not lower than €500,000.

The PPP partners' own contribution (own resources or resources obtained from third parties, not being the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), is at least 50% of the total eligible costs.

At least 25% of the total eligible costs must be covered by the company or companies taking part in the PPP, and at least 10% of the total eligible costs must be provided by the participating company or companies in cash.

5. Eligible costs

5.1 Principles

In calculating the costs eligible for a grant, the following principles apply:

- costs that cannot reasonably be considered necessary for carrying out the activities for which grant funding is sought are not eligible for a grant;
- costs that are not directly related to carrying out the activities are not eligible for a grant;
- costs incurred before the project's starting date or after its end date are not eligible for a grant. The project's starting date may not be earlier than the date on which the grant application is submitted;
- the rate that PPP partners may charge is calculated on the basis of wage costs and a 50% mark-up ('loonkosten plus vaste-opslag-systeem');
- income obtained directly from the project, for example from the resale of hardware or for providing training and advice, will be deducted from the eligible costs.

5.2 Eligible costs

a. Costs for technical assistance (TA):

- Project management: including for example the costs of activities such as organising meetings, drawing up business plans, reporting, project administration and auditing;
- Costs of monitoring and evaluating the project, either internally or by an external party;
- Costs of materials for demonstration activities, such as seeds, fertiliser and pesticides;
- Costs of maintaining all or part of the products or services generated by the project during the period covered by the grant.
- Costs of activities that exceed the capacity of individual organisations and contribute directly to the objectives cited in the project proposal, such as multi-stakeholder dialogue, market development and institutional capacity building.
- Costs of quality marks or CSR certification (e.g. ISO and/or environmental certification), permits, marketing and advice.
- Other technical assistance costs, including knowledge transfer to and training of staff of the PPP partners and third parties.

b. Costs associated with the purchase and/or production of capital goods

Capital goods are goods used in production processes, like machines, buildings, company stock and technical systems (including any computer software). Costs for goods that only last one production cycle or that will be written off within one year are not categorised as investments in capital goods, but as operating costs, which are not eligible.

Costs of capital goods that are eligible for a grant are:

- investments in durable capital goods that are necessary for implementing the project;
- investments in new common infrastructure or improvements to existing infrastructure, excepting normal maintenance;
- mandatory levies on the acquisition of capital goods, excluding VAT;
- costs of shipping capital goods.

In case capital goods are supplied by one of the PPP partners only the cost price is eligible for a grant.

Costs for technical assistance and capital goods, except for costs incurred in the inception phase, are only eligible after the inception phase has been completed, i.e. when all the activities envisaged for the inception phase have been carried out and the results have been achieved. This condition will be included in the grant decision. RVO may waive this rule at the PPP's request. RVO will assess the request on the basis of the submitted report, including appendices, on the inception phase.

5.2 Costs not eligible for a grant

The following costs are not eligible for a grant:

- costs associated with developing, preparing or submitting the application;
- financing costs and interest payments;
- revolving funds;

- purchase or lease of existing buildings or land;
- costs of research and development (R&D), excluding demonstration activities;
- operating costs, including goods, services and activities;
- VAT, unless it can be shown that an exemption could not be obtained and/or that there was no right to deduct the VAT;
- costs of activities carried out by third parties, except for goods or services provided and billed to the PPP partners;
- costs resulting from inflation or exchange rate fluctuations;
- salary costs for staff at a public partner in the country concerned.

6. Application

6.1 Requirements

Before a lead partner can submit a grant application under the SDGP programme, RVO must have issued a recommendation on its concept note as described in section 4.3 (sic).

Applications must be submitted using the form supplied for this purpose, which can be downloaded from www.english.rvo.nl/sdgp. The form must be accompanied by the documents specified in it in the format prescribed by RVO.

Applications should be drafted in English and should include the following:

- the reference number of the recommendation issued by RVO;
- PPP partner forms;
- a project plan, including a business case and CSR policies;
- a budget;
- a financial declaration for each PPP partner concerning its solvency and liquidity position, and/or a letter of guarantee;
- a signed agreement guaranteeing the participation of the PPP partners in carrying out the activities and their compliance with the agreements reached, as well as their compliance with the obligations incurred under the grant decision.

The PPP partners must also declare that they are aware of and comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on responsible business conduct matters and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. They must also be aware of the exclusion list of FMO, and not engage in any activity on that list.

Applications must be duly signed and submitted on a USB flash drive or by email to RVO. Visiting address: Prinses Beatrixlaan 2, The Hague; postal address: P.O. Box 93144, 2509 AC The Hague; email address: sdgp@rvo.nl.

Applications must be *received* by RVO no later than 15.00 CET on 17 December 2018 for the first round, and no later than 15.00 CET on 16 December 2019 for the second round.

6.2 Opportunity for supplementation

With regard to the application procedure, particular attention is drawn to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree. If an incomplete application is submitted, the Minister may request a supplement. In this case, the date of receipt of the application will be the date on which the application was supplemented. If the application is submitted less than two weeks before the deadline, the lead partner runs the risk that, the Minister will not use her discretionary powers to request a supplement; this in connection with the time required to check all applications on completeness. In this case, no supplement can be submitted and the application will be assessed as it stands.

When filling in the form, it is not sufficient to refer for the sake of brevity to other parts of the application, websites or annexes, unless the application form states that this is wholly or partly acceptable. Incomplete applications may be rejected.

7. Assessment and allocation of resources

7.1 Assessment

To be eligible for a grant, applications must satisfy the requirements, especially those set out in sections 4 to 6. Only applications that meet those requirements will proceed to an assessment of their quality based on the five substantive criteria set out in section 7.2.

In aid of its assessment, RVO may undertake action to verify any assumptions or statements made in the application. To this end, it may contact any of the PPP partners and any stakeholders to obtain the information needed to properly assess the quality of the application.

RVO may also consult external experts during the substantive assessment procedure. The Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands are always asked for their opinion with regard to the assessment of the 'policy contribution' criterion, in particular the extent to which applications are aligned with the embassy's policy and with the local situation. Finally RVO will submit its assessment of the proposals to an independent SDGP advisory committee appointed by the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.

The provisions of the General Administrative Law Act, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 are fully applicable to the assessment of applications and the ultimate award of grants. Applications will be assessed in accordance with the above legislation and pursuant to the requirements set out in these administrative rules.

7.2 Substantive criteria

Applications must achieve minimum scores on the substantive criteria (see section 7.3) to be eligible for a grant. Eligible applications will be ranked according to their total score on the following criteria, including any bonus points awarded, to determine which applications will receive a grant.

Policy contribution

- a. The size of the project's and the partnership's expected impact on the SDGP's development focus and objectives and the likelihood that this impact will be achieved.
- b. The extent to which the project delivers positive results for the target groups and is tailored to their needs. The project's contribution to improving the living conditions of vulnerable groups will be explicitly considered.
- c. The extent to which the project's main thematic focus fits with the policy of the country concerned and of the Dutch government.
- d. The extent to which the project is aligned with the policy of the Dutch embassy in the country concerned, especially the embassy's priority themes, and with the local situation.
- e. The extent to which the project helps improve the structural preconditions for scaling up the business case, thus contributing to systemic and/or sectoral development.
- f. The extent to which the project helps improve legislation in the interests of entrepreneurship in the sector, sub-sector or chain in question, or helps enhance the target group's knowledge and skills.

Partnership

- g. The added value of the partnership: the extent to which the PPP is suited to finding innovative and sustainable solutions so as to achieve the project objectives and have the desired impact.
- h. The appropriateness of the partners: the extent to which the selection of PPP partners will result in the efficient and effective implementation of the project.
- i. The partnership's capacity: the extent to which the PPP partners, in particular the lead partner, have the necessary expertise and influence on decision-making, as well as the organisational capacity to achieve the project objectives.

Intervention strategy

- j. The extent to which the project intervention is based on sound and accurate contextual, stakeholder and problem analyses.
- k. Effectiveness of the intervention strategy: the extent to which the project intervention follows logically from the contextual, stakeholder and problem analyses, and the likelihood that it will result in the achievement of the project objectives. This includes a good quality risk analysis and risk mitigation.

Business case

- l. The project is not commercially viable for the duration of the project and for two years thereafter. A project is commercially viable if the entire project cost can be recouped through one or more business cases supported by the project during the project period and the two subsequent years, or if the necessary funding can be obtained on the market. The business case also makes clear how the project results can be sustained independently after the project ends.
- m. The project will not distort the market in the country concerned or in Europe.

Sustainability and CSR

- n. The extent to which the project contributes to climate adaptation by making supply chains more sustainable in terms of:
 - using water wisely (anticipating the impact of climate change);
 - reducing food losses;
 - preserving biodiversity.
- o. The extent to which the project accelerates and supports the transition to a circular economy in the countries concerned.
- p. The extent to which the project contributes to gender equality, paying special attention to the position of women.
- q. The extent to which the project helps secure a living wage or liveable income for employees or small business owners.

- r. The extent to which the project helps combat child labour.
- s. The extent to which the project addresses the other CSR themes mentioned in the OECD Guidelines.⁵

7.3 Scoring system

A maximum of 100 points can be obtained. The table below shows the maximum number of points that can be awarded on each criterion and the minimum that must be obtained in order to be eligible for a grant.

Criterion	Maximum	Minimum
Policy contribution	40	28
Partnership	20	14
Intervention strategy	10	7
Business case	10	7
Sustainability and CSR	20	14
Total number of points	100	70

In addition to the maximum of 100 points that can be scored on the assessment of the substantive criteria bonus points can be obtained. Five bonus points will be awarded to applications proposing activities in one of the 20 IGG-DDE focus countries listed in appendix 2 to these administrative rules.

7.4 Allocation of resources

The SDGP grant programme will have two funding rounds. A total of €35 million is available for applications submitted in the first round. Of this amount, €5 million is available for activities focusing on Nutritional value, €15 million for Efficient value chains, €5 million for Circular economy in agriculture and €10 million for Better work and higher income for youth and women. The funds available for applications submitted in the second round will be announced by ministerial order at a later date.

8. Grounds for rejection

In addition to the grounds for rejection set out in section 4:35 of the General Administrative Law Act, a grant application will be rejected if it does not (or not sufficiently) satisfy these administrative rules or if the budget available is insufficient to award a grant given the application's ranking with regard to the chosen theme.

9. Project monitoring

RVO will carry out random checks to assess the proper use of grant funds, checking regularity and efficiency under the terms of the grant decision.

The grant recipient is obliged to inform RVO if it cannot (or cannot fully) comply with the conditions of the grant and/or cannot (or cannot fully) carry out the activities for which the grant has been awarded.

10. Obligation

Under the grant decision, grant recipients are obliged to cooperate with monitoring and assessment by RVO of the activities for which a grant has been awarded.

11. Administrative burden

A test based on a standard cost model has been carried out in the interests of accountability for the administrative burden that the applicant will face over the course of the grant programme, from drafting and submitting the application to the management phase, the determining of the definitive grant amount, and any objection and appeal procedures. The calculation shows that the administrative burden expressed as a percentage of the total available grant budget is 0.4%.

⁵<http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/guidelines/>

Appendix 1. Overview of themes and indicators

a. Overview of themes

Theme:	1. Nutritional value	2. Efficient value chains	3. Circular economy in agriculture	4. Better work and higher income for young people (<35) and women
<i>Description</i>	Combating malnutrition: projects must contribute to better access to and consumption of healthy food throughout the year.	Development of value chains: Proposals must contribute to market development in all or part of the production and supply chain (from farm to fork).	Helping to raise the efficiency of agricultural production, processing and consumption, with a view to reuse of raw materials and products.	Contributing to better work and higher income for young people (<35) and/or women, by promoting both jobs and independent entrepreneurs (including farmers)
<i>Budget</i>	€5 million	€15 million	€5 million	€10 million
<i>Core indicators</i>	1. Reduce malnutrition	2. Promote agricultural growth (including livestock/fish) and/or 4. Create better and more efficient working conditions	3. Create ecologically sustainable food systems	4. Create better and more efficient working conditions

b. Overview of indicators

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY and SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT				
1. reduce malnutrition	2. promote agricultural growth (including livestock/fish)	3. create ecologically sustainable food systems	4. Create better and more efficient working conditions	5. Increase Private Sector Investment
REACH PER OBJECTIVE (non-cumulative indicator on output level)				
1. Total number of undernourished people reached (direct/indirect)	2. Total number of farmholders (male/female; age: % < 35) reached (direct/indirect)	3. Total number of hectares of farmland (including pastures and fish ponds) reached (direct/indirect)	4. Number of trained smallholders in sustainable agricultural practices and production workers in sustainable production practices	5. Total amount of investment Number of companies with plans to invest or trade (Local or Dutch) SDGP specific: total amount of private sector co-financing generated
a. EFFECTS OF THAT REACH (non-cumulative indicators on effect level)				
1.a.1 Number of people with improved food intake 1.a.2 Number of people with improved access to appropriate food 1.a.3 Number of people whose nutritional situation became more resilient to possible stresses and/or shocks	2.a.1 Number of farmholders (male/female; age: % < 35) with increased productivity and/or income 2.a.2 Number of farmholders (male/female; age: % < 35) with improved access to input and/or output markets 2.a.3 Number of farmholders (male/female; age: % < 35) whose farming enterprise became more resilient to possible stresses and/or shocks	3.a.1 Number of hectares of farmland used more eco-efficiently 3.a.2 Number of hectares of farmland that became part of improved watershed/landscape management 3.a.3 Number of hectares of farmland that agro-ecologically became more resilient to possible stresses and/or shocks	4.a.1 Number of land and factory workers with improved labour conditions in accordance with international agreements (male/female) 4.b Number of land and production workers with improved working techniques and conditions	5.a.1 Amount of private investment by companies or financial institutions generated by ODA
b. OUTCOME OF REACH PLUS EFFECTS (cumulative indicator on outcome level)				
1.b Number of people lifted out of undernourishment	2.b Number of farmholders (male/female; age < 35) that doubled their productivity and/or income	3.b Number of hectares of farmland converted to sustainable use	Number of jobs and FTE supported	5.b Amount of investment leveraged

Appendix 2: List of countries

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Afghanistan - Algeria - Angola - Armenia - Bangladesh* - Benin* - Bhutan - Bolivia - Burkina Faso - Burundi* - Cambodia - Cabo Verde - Chad - Colombia - Côte d'Ivoire - Democratic Republic of the Congo - Djibouti - Egypt* - Ethiopia* - Georgia - Ghana* - Guatemala - Guinea - Haiti - India - Indonesia - Iraq* - Jordan* - Kenya* - Kosovo - Laos - Lebanon* - Liberia - Libya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Madagascar - Malawi - Mali* - Morocco - Moldova - Mongolia - Mozambique* - Myanmar - Nepal - Nicaragua - Niger - Nigeria* - Pakistan - Palestinian Territories* - Peru - Philippines - Rwanda* - Sierra Leone - São Tomé and Príncipe - Senegal* - Somalia - South Africa - South Sudan* - Sri Lanka - Sudan* - Suriname - Tanzania - The Gambia - Togo - Tunisia* - Uganda* - Vietnam - Zambia
<p>* Five bonus points for projects targeting the 20 IGG-DDE focus countries</p>	