

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Does the applicant need to apply for all three countries?

It is not necessary that an applicant should apply for all three countries. IFAD is open to receiving proposals for one or two or all three countries.

2. If applicants propose fewer countries is the ceiling reduced?

The grant resources are considered divided for all three countries, however, the precise grant allocation will only be determined based on the nature of proposals. Do note, since the grant financial resources are channelled to all three countries, it would be impossible to apply 3.5 Mil USD for just one country.

3. What is the intended duration of the project?

The grant implementation period is over a course of around 4 years and must end on December 31st 2024.

4. Where can I find the FMAQ?

The webpage for the call has been updated with the FMAQ document attached

5. Do you have a preference or vision for *where* hubs should be located? E.g., in Kenya, which locations would you envision hubs being set up?

IFAD does not have any preference for where they will be located in the country.

6. Is the co-financing contribution of USD 150,000 be considered in kind or in cash?

Both. The counterpart co-financing can be considered in kind or in cash.

7. What is the target outreach per country?

Each country is expected to have an average target of about 1,100 rural young people that will be targeted

8. Is there a specific template to submit the brief institutional profile, detailing experience in the priority area and specific theme?

No, there is no set template; the applicant is welcome to submit this in their own format.

9. Where can I find more information on financial expenditures?

The webpage has been updated with further guidance documentation on eligible financial expenditures.

10. Does IFAD expect a single hub per country or (preferably) multiple hubs per country?

The concept is to establish hub(s) that build upon already existing entities (TVET centres, accelerators, training institutions, incubators etc.) that are physical sites with training facilities, training experience and that meet certain basic criteria (refer to the evaluation sheet and the recipient selection and capacity). We envisage one principal hub per country. In some instances, the principal hub may also be inter-connected to other secondary and tertiary entities that can be considered 'satellite hubs'.

However, there should be only one principal hub through which the grant resources will be channelled to the other satellite hubs

11. What is the broader farming community?

The broader farming community represents a wider audience of all stakeholders and actors that are relevant to agribusinesses. This includes a wider array of representation from state and non-state actors along with the private sector. This typically includes policy makers, farmers organisations, agribusiness, commercial farms, public organisations, private investors, service providers, cooperatives as examples.

12. For the M&E - is this expected to be done through internal means or should an external evaluator be engaged?

The monitoring and evaluation must be undertaken by the recipient. However, for the larger programme, IFAD will involve its core technical team to conduct an impact assessment for all the hubs and will rely on the M&E data generated by the recipient