



Memorandum of Information Market Orientation 202505162.02 Training Programme to Empower a new generation of Farmers

Date: 1 July 2025

In this Memorandum of Information, the contracting authority provides answers to the questions asked and remarks posted in the context of the above-mentioned Market Orientation.

Question nr.	Question	Answer
	Target group	
1.	The target group Millenial Farmers has a relationship with the Food Brigade. What can you tell us about the Food Brigade or are there any resource documents available in Dutch about the Food Brigade?	The Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) is strengthening national food security through the establishment of the Food Brigade (Brigade Pangan), an initiative aimed at modern and professional management of agricultural land, especially for rice production. The brigades, made up of young farmers, receive training, agricultural machinery and access to inputs to manage up to 200 hectares per brigade. With now 1,154 active brigades and 230,800 hectares under management, the ministry aims to use this to accelerate food self-sufficiency through the use of technology and efficient farming methods. For more information (in Indonesian - no resource documents are available in Dutch), see: https://bbppketindan.bppsdp.pertanian.go.id/blog/post/melalui-brigade-pangan-kementan-perkuat-ketahanan-pangan-nasional
2.	What existing relationship do the target groups (young farmers, officials of IAAEHRD and implementation unit staff, and alumni of IADP, IAEP and vocational high schools) have with the Food Brigade? Or are they just new target groups that they want to "tap into" in order to make the Food Brigade programme as broad as possible?	The Food Brigade is closely linked to a specific target group that plays a direct role in strengthening national food security and modernising the agricultural sector. This target group consists mainly of young farmers, as well as representatives of institutions involved in agricultural training and development. These include officials of the Indonesian Agency IAAEHRD and staff of its executive units, alumni and students of the Indonesian Agricultural Polytechnics (POLBANGTAN and PEPI) directly under the Ministry of Agriculture, and agriculture-focused vocational schools scattered across Indonesia. Through targeted training and capacity building, these groups are strengthened to function as drivers of the Food



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		Brigade to contribute to modern, efficient and sustainable agricultural practices across the country.
3.	What existing relationship do the target groups have to each other?	The target groups are connected through training, mentoring and implementation in an ecosystem focused on agricultural innovation. Through their collaboration, knowledge transfer is enabled, innovation is accelerated in the field, and a sustainable structure for food security is created.
4.	Is the aim that these participants, regardless of which target group they belong to, will participate in the training in as diverse a composition as possible, so that as much cross-fertilisation and knowledge-sharing as possible can occur. Or, on the contrary, does one want e.g. officials from IAAEHRD and their staff from the implementation units to go through the training together as much as possible.	The Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) has not expressed any specific preference in this regard and is open to suggestions.
5.	What are the anticipated numbers of participants per training course and in total.	The Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) has not expressed any specific preference in this regard and is open to suggestions.
6.	Being able to permanently embed within organisations these participants are recruited from is important. Which organisations could these be for the young farmers and alumni?	For sustainable embedding, look at organisations where these target groups are already part of, in addition to suggestions from the training provider.
7.	Is sustainable embedding e.g. also the development of a learning tool (e.g. online modules) so that people can continue to develop independently after the given training?	The Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) favours sustainable embedding of learning resources.
	Training format and location	
8.	Is the aim to offer as many training sessions in various forms as possible, so that as many people as possible are trained in the shortest possible time (Nov. 2025 - May 2027)?	The goal is not just to train as many people as possible within the available time period; striving for lasting impact, ensuring the quality and effectiveness of the trainings is also important.



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9.	Is it the idea that these trainings can be offered throughout Indonesia, or are certain geographical regions preferred, and if so, which ones?	The Food Brigade has been rolled out across 12 provinces, with a preference from the Netherlands to zoom in on North Sumatra. However, the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture (Kementan) is looking wider and supports nationwide coverage.
10.	Is it the intention that participants can participate in the training (either f2f or digital) only from Indonesia, or can the training or aspects of it such as e.g. practical experience, take place in other countries?	As indicated in the market orientation, there is room for innovative and flexible forms of training, gaining practical experience abroad can be part of it.
	Co-operation with partners	
11.	The market orientation states: "Eligible Dutch providers include institutions offering secondary, higher vocational, or academic education, as well as other Dutch organisations that provide educational training programmes." Is it correct this refers to independent training parties? If not, what then?	This includes organisations that have in-house training capacity.
12.	The market orientation states: "These institutions, together with their local counterparts, must deliver the training themselves." Does this mean only knowledge institutions (from the Netherlands and/or Indonesia) and Dutch training parties are allowed to conduct the training alone (or jointly)?	Dutch and local training and knowledge institutions are encouraged to carry out the TMT jointly, with direct cooperation at the core. Intermediary organisations are not eligible.
13.	The Market orientation states: "Intermediary organisations are not eligible." Can you clarify what exactly is meant by this. Which parties are considered intermediary, and what are they allowed or not allowed to do. For example: if we engage a party to perform project management only, is that allowed?	Organisations that are not themselves substantively involved in the design or implementation of the training, but only act as intermediaries - for example, for administrative or organisational coordination on behalf of others - are not eligible.
14.	May a Dutch or Indonesian NGO (working locally or not) participate as a partner in the form of a) direct benefactor and/or as b) indirect participant?	This is allowed, provided the commitment and involvement of the NGO is clearly substantiated on the different roles (training provider and training recipient) and the conditions as described in the market consultation are met.



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	Process	
15.	Which costs are eligible, and which are not?	This will be described in the proposal phase.