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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX I

of the Commission Decision on the special measure in favour of people in situation of food insecurity in several African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

Action Document for Pro-Resilience Special Measure in response to food insecurity in ACP countries

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012), applicable to the EDF in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323 in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.4.1. (Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Fiji).

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Pro-Resilience – Special Measure in response to food insecurity in ACP countries CRIS number: FED/2016/39650 (Western and Central Africa) FED/2016/39691 (Haiti) FED/2016/39692 (Republic of Marshall Islands), FED/2016/39693 (Federated States of Micronesia), FED/2016/39694 (Palau), FED/2016/39695 (Fiji), FED/2016/039-779 (Papua New Guinea), FED/2016/039-753 (TL) FED/2016/39736 (Eastern & Southern Africa) financed under 11 th European Development Fund	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Haiti, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of the Marshall Islands, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Timor Leste, Zimbabwe. The action shall be carried out at the following location: Various	
3. Programming document	This action covers unforeseen needs not included in any programme.	
4. Sector of	Food and Nutrition Security and	DEV. Aid: YES ¹

¹ Official Development Aid is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective

concentration/ thematic area	Sustainable Agriculture			
5. Amounts concerned	<p>Total estimated cost: EUR 150 135 000 Total amount of EDF contribution EUR 145 500 000.</p> <p>This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 4 635 000.</p>			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	<p>Project Modality Direct management: <u>Grants direct award:</u> in Chad, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Haiti, Papua New Guinea to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or IO; <u>EU trust funds:</u> Bêkou in Central African Republic, EU Trust fund Africa in West Africa and Horn of Africa.</p> <p>Indirect management: with World Food Programme (WFP) in Burundi, Chad and Haiti, with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Timor Leste, with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Haiti and Zimbabwe, with the Pacific Community (SPC) in Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau.</p>			
7 a) DAC code(s)	52010 (100 %)			
b) Main Delivery Channel	Not Applicable			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	V	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	V	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	V	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	V	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	V	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	V	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	V
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	<i>Supporting the poor and food insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience</i>			

SUMMARY - The joint analysis of the food security situation (PRO-ACT - PRO-Resilience Action methodology), carried out by the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the European Commission (DEVCO/ECHO/JRC), in March 2016, indicates that 80 million are currently in food crises or emergencies.

In addition to the number of affected people, the analysis identifies also the main drivers of food insecurity, which include: extreme weather phenomena linked to El Niño, socio-economic and/or political/military protracted crises. The global response to food insecurity has to address this variety of determinants and to mobilise all available instruments in a coordinated way. To this objective, the global response to food crises is planned using the PRO-Resilience Action methodology.

Immediate needs have been addressed through humanitarian interventions which received an allocation of EUR 298 000 000 between November 2015 and April 2016.

A EUR 70 000 000 programme funded by the Budget Development Cooperation Instrument Global Public Goods and Challenges Thematic Programme within the Development Cooperation Instrument was adopted to address the above-mentioned medium/ longer-term crises determinants.

However, needs of soaring number of food insecure people cannot be fully covered with the available funds, and the 11th European Development Fund (EDF)'s unallocated resources need to be mobilized to complement the already planned responses.

Therefore, EUR 30 000 000 from the 11th EDF's unallocated resources are being allocated to Niger through a separate financing decision to address the above mentioned issues through a Sector Reform Contract, while EUR 145 500 000 from the 11th EDF's unallocated resources are the object of the present document.

The contexts and countries requiring support via the 11th EDF's unallocated resources covered by the present action document are: the impact of El Niño extreme weather phenomenon in Ethiopia, Haiti, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Fiji and Timor Leste, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan and Zimbabwe, the political/military protracted crises in Burundi, Central African Republic, and Democratic Republic of Congo, the conflict affected zones around the Lake Chad, particularly Northern Cameroon, Chad and Northern states of Nigeria (terrorism linked to Boko Haram armed groups), the socio-economic protracted crises in Burkina, Mali and Mauritania. Needs identified in the countries and EU Delegations and partners' implementation capacities are higher than available financial resources. Therefore the action has a certain degree of flexibility for internal reallocation of resources in case of force majeure.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

In 2016 the food and nutrition situation analysis indicates that the number of people in food crisis (corresponding to Phase 3 and 4 of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification - IPC) increased considerably compared to the previous year reaching 80 million people. The El Niño phenomenon has been recognised as being the most important driver of food insecurity with more than 41 million people in food crisis living in countries affected by the extreme weather events which are directly or indirectly linked to El Niño. The 2015-2016 event is one of the strongest since reliable data are available, comparable to the one occurred in 1997-1998. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by extreme weather events as they are largely responsible for maintaining adequate levels of food and water in the household. In general, extreme weather phenomena have a disproportionate negative effect on vulnerable people and are exacerbated by climate change.

Food insecurity has also been driven by other recurrent factors, including structural vulnerability, political instability, conflicts and economic shocks. The gender dimensions to

conflict and food insecurity are complex; conflict tends to exacerbate women's already weak land tenure rights so that female returnees may find their land has been appropriated by others and they have lost their key asset for maintaining household food security.

Because of the magnitude of the food insecurity figures for 2016, the Commission, through the present proposal, is recommending to mobilise additional resources from the 11th EDF unallocated resources to respond to the consequences of the crises and to address their structural causes. The PRO-Resilience Action (PRO-ACT) allocation for 2016 will be coordinated between resources coming from the DCI-FOOD / GPGC budget line and the 11th EDF unallocated resources to maximise the impact.

Besides, in 2012, the EU took the policy commitment to contribute to building resilience of vulnerable communities by addressing the root causes of food insecurity. Both the geographical and thematic instruments of the Multi-annual Financial Framework are requested to contribute to the above mentioned policy commitment. The Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FSSA) thematic instrument under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme (GPGC) contributes to the policy commitment with an annual indicative allocation of EUR 75 million.

Given the overwhelming needs of populations and the limited financial resources, a methodology to guide the selection of countries which could receive support from different instruments of the EU, was adopted in 2013 and named "PRO-ACT". One of the main aims is to maximise complementarity between various financial instruments to ensure high-impact of EU aid. Selection criteria are the following:

1. Number of food insecure people, based on evidenced based needs assessment;
2. Nature of food and nutrition crisis;
3. Assessment of response capacity and complementarity between instruments;
4. Others factors of vulnerability;

The methodology includes a joint analysis² carried out by Commission services (Directorate General International Cooperation and Development, the Joint Research Centre, Directorate General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, Directorate General Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations) and EU partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The joint analysis allowed identifying the above-mentioned figures of food insecurity.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The exceptional level of food insecurity and the high number food crises registered by the joint analysis in 2016 on one hand have stimulated the response, creating the political conditions for an enhanced financial response from the Commission. On the other hand, it has highlighted the gap of resource to address the global food security response. In this context increasing coordination of response to enhance impact and effectiveness is paramount. This has provided momentum for the launch of a global assessment of food insecurity involving different international stakeholders.

The Communication on Resilience, COM(2012)586 final titled "The EU approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises" is the policy reference document of the PRO-Resilience Action methodology which includes the food security analysis provided by the above-mentioned global assessment.

² Joint report 2016 can be found here: <http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC100754/lb-na-27879-en-n%20.pdf>

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

A global partnership has been established in February 2016 between the Commission³, the FAO and WFP for carrying out a joint food insecurity analysis. A "Global Network for Food Insecurity Risk Reduction and Food Crises Response" has been formally instituted to share data on food insecurity and agree upon the joint analysis. This partnership will continue to exist in the coming years to produce a yearly joint publication presenting the global analysis. The network has also the ambition of being as inclusive as possible by extending the participation to other members, such as the EU Member States, main international donors other UN agencies, civil society etc.

Moreover, at the global level, relevant stakeholders are also regional organisations, UN Agencies and civil society and of course partner countries with whom the EU will continue to ensure coordination and advocacy around the resilience agenda. At country level, the programme will focus on the most vulnerable populations, facing recurrent or one shot food crisis and/or under food stress as the main beneficiaries. Specific stakeholders' analysis is done at country level where substantial diversity exists. As gender equality has been identified as a significant programme objective, particular attention will be paid to targeting women and girls who play an important role in maintaining food security in the context of unpredictable weather phenomena and conflict, and who are also most at risk of food insecurity, under-nutrition and malnutrition. For the identification of the actions to be implemented at country level, partnership has been established including the national/local authorities, EU Delegation, the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), other main donors and civil society.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The PROACT methodology relies on evidenced based needs assessments (for instance the Integrated Phase Classification-IPC) to identify the needs of a country and the severity of the crisis in terms of number of people affected by food insecurity. The assessment carried out in January-February 2016 in 80 countries, indicates that, in the 60 most affected countries, 80 million people are in phase 3⁴ or 4⁵ (crisis or emergency), while 230.6 million are in phase 2 (food stress⁶). These people, in particular those in phase 3 or higher, are the main target of the PRO-Resilience Action in 2016. Fragility is a common underlying factor of vulnerability. Events of different nature in a fragile context produce catastrophic effects in terms of food insecurity.

The situations to be addressed in priority are: the impact of El Niño extreme weather phenomenon in several countries and regions, including Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Zimbabwe and the Pacific islands (Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Marshall Islands and Palau; Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea and Fiji), the political/military protracted crises in Burundi, Central African Republic and Democratic Republic of Congo, the conflict affected zones of the North Nigeria, Chad and North Cameroon (terrorism linked to Boko Haram armed group), the socio-economic shocks in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania). Moreover, Niger has also been identified for a top up of a Sector Reform

³ Namely: DG-ECHO, DG-DEVCO, DG-NEAR and JRC

⁴ Phase 3 of the IPC is defined as follows: households have food consumption gaps with above usual acute malnutrition.

⁵ Phase 4 of the IPC is defined as follows: large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality.

⁶ Phase 2 of the IPC is defined as follows: households have minimally adequate food consumption.

Contract on Food and Nutrition Security decided in parallel as decision EDF/2015/38-320. It is important to spell out that PROACT methodology has identified needs in the countries which are much higher than the available financial allocation. Similarly EU Delegations and their implementing partners have the capacity to efficiently respond more widely in case additional financial resources become available. The action has therefore a certain degree of flexibility in the sense that in case of force majeure (resurgence of conflict/ lack of security for operators) in one country reallocation of resources to another country will be possible and efficient.

Regional and country analysis

- The El Niño extreme weather event affected countries and region across the world with events such as protracted droughts, floods and cyclones. Those events have had a direct impact on food production in countries affected with significant decreases reaching in some cases 50 to 70%. Most vulnerable population, particularly small farmers, herders and poor rural women in several countries are facing at the same time: reduced agricultural outputs, reduced food availability, depletion of productive assets, in some cases localised food price spikes. Underlying gender inequalities mean that poor rural women, who are largely responsible for subsistence farming and household food and nutrition security, also have less access to productive resources, such as land and technology, to combat hunger. Those elements are heaving heavy consequences in terms of food insecurity with more than 41 million people living in countries affected by El Niño which are in food crisis. Moreover, the phenomenon will continue for months and therefore figures of food insecurity are expected to grow until the end of the year. The following countries, affected by El Niño, will be covered by the programme:

- Ethiopia: El Niño phenomenon is causing the worst drought in decades and exacerbating already severe food insecurity in large swathes of Ethiopia. Two consecutively missed rainy seasons has left over 18 million people (20% of the population) in need of humanitarian assistance, with smallholders, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists being particularly affected.

Drought is a major factor driving food and nutrition crises in Ethiopia. However, it is not the only one. Other drivers include rapid increased pressure on arable land and pasture, mismanagement and depletion of natural resources, poor farming practices and limited access to modern farming technologies, low access to basic social services (such as public health, nutrition, water and sanitation, or education) or limited access to inputs and irrigation technologies.

Addressing these structural drivers call for a longer term approach in order to build the resilience of the population. Investing in economic opportunities and in long-term resilience building measures with strong links between emergency, recovery and long term development (LRRD) will have multiple impacts in achieving long term food security, in particular in preserving viable livelihoods through increased productivity and income.

- Haiti: Since 2014, the food security situation in Haiti is of great concern due to a prolonged drought affecting the country, with losses in main crops from 50 to 100% depending on the area, all exacerbated in 2015 by the influence of “El Niño” phenomena as well as the instability of the socio-economic and political context. 3.6 million people are suffering acute food insecurity countrywide (one third of the population) from which about 1.5 million people are severely and in need of immediate food assistance. According to the National Food Security Coordination service ("Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire" – CNSA) and Oxfam,

very poor households present survival gaps between 40% and 57%. According to the United Nations Children's Fund works for children's rights (UNICEF), in November 2015, over 20 surveyed municipalities, 4 present rates of global acute malnutrition (GAM) for children from 6 to 59 months exceeding 15% (nutritional emergency), 2 present a GAM rate above 10% (nutritional crisis) and 6 have a GAM rate of between 5% and 10% (nutritional stress). In addition to the deterioration of livelihoods accumulated during previous years and the reduction of sown areas, expected crops' yields in the next spring harvest (June-September 2016) will be lower than in a normal year, as small producers, highly de-capitalized, couldn't access agricultural input. Recent rains have even caused fast flooding episodes in some areas, causing deaths and a further reduction of recovery capacity for the most vulnerable households. Furthermore, climate change, topography, poverty, lack of governance, environmental degradation make Haiti especially vulnerable to all kind of threats, such as hydro meteorological events, epidemics or political crisis.

The Government of Haiti launched a National Drought Response Plan without allocating any resources to implement it, evidencing their lack of capacity to properly alert, prepare and respond to the current drought, floods and impact on food security and nutrition security. The EU through its Commission's Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) as well as other donors are supporting emergency intervention focussed on food assistance (cash transfers), livelihood protection, water and sanitation, malnutrition care and prevention. As well as direct targeted Disaster Risk Reduction interventions focused on improving drought preparedness capacities in drought affected areas, interventions under the present Action Document aim to build community resilience capacity by ensuring the transition from the humanitarian to the developmental approach linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD), namely by strengthening capacity of decentralised institutions to better prevent and manage scarcity and excess of water and to promote the use of resilience building practices in agriculture and farming, and more generally, in sustainable management of natural resources.

- Pacific region: The El Niño event of 2015-2016 is the strongest on record for the past 100 years and started in the Pacific region in the second half of 2015 and is expected to continue throughout most of 2016. In the Pacific region this has resulted in severe drought conditions for: the northern Pacific countries of Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Marshall Islands and Palau; for the western Pacific nations of Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea; as well as for the south Pacific nation of Fiji. The severe drought has impacted agriculture, food availability and nutrition security, and health for the more than 10 million people living in these six countries and with severe impacts for around 3.5 million. In Fiji, for example, 25% of the agriculture crop was lost by the end of 2015, and this loss was exacerbated by severe Cyclone Winston in March 2016. While the severity of the 2015-2016 El Niño event was predicted by scientific organizations, there was a lack of readiness for the severe drought conditions in the affected countries due to logistical, legislative and financial constraints. Recognising that El Niño events will continue for centuries to come, possibly even increasing in severity, there is an urgent need for Pacific countries to prepare for future events of the same nature.
- Fiji has experienced a severe and extended period of El Niño induced drought, which would extend into 2016, with impacts expected throughout the year. Termed

a 'Western Dry spell', the drought affected 30 000 to 50 000 citizens due to the severe lack of rainfall in some of the most agriculturally productive regions, in particular for sugar cane farming. Despite the events of cyclone Winston in February 2016, and brief troughs of low pressure immediately after, rainfall deficiencies are expected to prevail in the coming months, leading also to severe water shortages.

Activities supported by the initiative will help address the impact of the drought on rural communities. They will train local communities on drought adaptation and food security (food preservation techniques, water management pest control, irrigation schemes etc.). Focus will be put on subsistence farming as well as on income generating opportunities created by adapting agriculture methods, in order to cope and become more resilient to future El Niño events.

In terms of capacity building, the programme, through national institutions and NGOs, will support the strengthening of the capacity of Fiji Food Security coordination network leading members to help promote El Niño adaptation and preparedness efforts.

- Federated States of Micronesia, with more than 607 low-lying atolls and high volcanic islands, is facing a severe drought which started at the end of 2015 and is continuing through 2016. Between February and March 2016 each of the four states of Federated States of Micronesia declared a State of Emergency due to the El Niño which is affecting the entire population of 102 360 people. In the 60+ populated outer islands, which are extremely remote, around 30 000 people (29% of the total population) are facing severe water shortages, agricultural losses and health impacts. Residents of the outer islands depend for the most part on subsistence agriculture which was only just beginning to recover from severe Typhoon Maysak (April 2015) when the drought began. Underground water lenses (the only water sources in most outer islands in the absence of rainfall) are experiencing saline intrusions resulting in health impacts for men, women and especially children.

Several problems that the country will be supported with through a series of activities focused around enhancing drought readiness and specifically are: (a) a review and update of drought readiness plans and their supporting legislation; (b) behavioural change activities in collaboration with civil society groups, focusing on water conservation and making drought readiness an ongoing activity; (c) expansion of existing project investigations into the yield of underground water lenses; and (d) design and implementation of specific low cost, low maintenance measures to improve the supply and quality of water resources especially in populated outer islands, that build on the existing project's activities and also include the private sector.

- Republic of Marshall Islands was one of the first countries in the north Pacific to declare a State of Emergency relating to the El Niño drought on 3rd February 2016, followed by a declaration of a State of Disaster on 8th March 2016. With the country consisting of 34 islands and low lying atolls, 2-4m above sea level, the drought is causing serious water shortages, agricultural losses and health impacts for all 54 000 residents. In March 2016, water tanks on affected islands were nearly empty, and most well water had become undrinkable due to high salinity levels resulting in serious nutritional and health impacts for men, women and especially children.

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- Palau, with its mixture of low-lying atolls and high volcanic islands, and its vibrant tourism industry (160 000 arrivals in 2015 mainly from Asia) declared a State of Emergency due to the El Niño drought on 23rd March 2016. At that time it was reported that that tap water in Koror and Babeldaob was rationed to three hours a day. Total rainfall in Koror, the most populated state of Palau, for the first four months of 2016 was reported to be the lowest on record since 1951. Besides the economic impact on the tourist industry, all 21,000 residents of Palau are impacted by the drought and especially in the remote outer islands where the 3-4% of the population depend entirely on rainwater and the impacts on subsistence agriculture, health and nutrition are most severe. Furthermore the ongoing drought comes on top of the impacts of Typhoon Haiyan (2012) and Typhoon Bopha (2013), both of which were extremely severe events and impacted Palau.

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- Papua New Guinea has been strongly affected by the El Niño phenomenon in the Pacific region in 2015-2016. The prolonged dry spell experienced since May 2015 lasted for about 10 months. High altitude regions in the country were additionally affected by frost occurrences that destroyed food gardens and vegetation. The Government of Papua New Guinea estimates that the event placed about 300,000 people in life-threatening situations and created food insecurity for more than 2.7 million others. The impact of the drought on both water supply and agriculture is bound to last throughout 2016. The consequences of the prolonged dry spell already had a clear impact in the harvests of 2015 and early 2016 and contributed to an increase in food prices.

The Government through the National Disaster Centre (NDC) initiated a coordinated disaster response efforts. Development Partners provided short term interventions aimed at providing immediate relief to the affected communities. The National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI) is a member of the disaster response team. NARI has a crucial mandate regarding the provision and dissemination of relevant technical information on agricultural technologies, practices and strategies for coping with drought, higher level of salt in the soil or frost. NARI is instrumental as well in building capacity of partner organisations to deliver relevant technical trainings to farming communities and the rehabilitation

efforts after the disaster to help communities re-establish their food gardens, cash crops and livestock.

- Timor-Leste is, according to a recent survey, highly food insecure. The 2015/2016 El Niño event led to erratic rainfall pattern. Maize is severely under water stress due to delayed planting and prolonged dry spells of up to four weeks after germination and the main rice planting season is progressing slowly with current national level rice planting progress at approximately 40 to 50%. Some farmers have already lost the majority of their crop, while some areas have experienced torrential rains and flooding as well as pest attacks from rodents. Significant numbers of sick and dead animals (i.e. in excess of 1,000 head) have also been reported.

The implications for Timor-Leste's maize and rice production forecast for the 2015/2016 cropping season is that around 40 and 57% respectively of the overall production area have been affected by El Niño. Considering the already high cereal deficits in 2014/2015 of about 149 000 tonnes, the national and household food security is at high risk. In general terms, it seems that the food security situation in the country is stable. However, localised cereal production shortfalls particularly in coastal areas greatly impacted by El Niño exacerbated the food insecurity and nutrition situation of vulnerable groups, particularly those that are undernourished such as the 50% stunted children under five years and 27% underweight women. Access to food also remains a major challenge in upland areas and remote villages. The effect of the El Niño phenomenon in 2015/2016 puts more pressure to the already inadequate livelihood resources of the rural households in Timor-Leste. The action will contribute to enhance the livelihood resilience of vulnerable farm families in disaster-prone areas through promotion of climate-smart agricultural practises and early warning for mitigation and response in agriculture in El Niño-affected areas.

- South Sudan: besides the impact of El Niño, with below average of rainfall in some regions, the country is the theatre of a protracted civil war since 2013. The food security situation is largely affected by the conflict, with direct and indirect impact over food and non-food price spikes (inflation is 165% from January 2015 to January 2016). More than half of the population is in food stress, and 2.8 million people (23.5% of the population) are in food crisis. Out of those, more than 800 000 people are in food emergency (Phase 4 of the IPC) and the risk of famine (Phase 5⁷ of the IPC) exists for at least 30 000 people. The most affected areas are the counties of Leer, Guit, Koch and Mayendit in Unity State. Jonglei and Upper Nile are also severely affected by conflict and consequently food insecurity. The extremely unequal position that Sudanese women and girls hold in society means that they are disproportionately affected by both drought and conflict. The action will enhance the capacities of vulnerable groups to sustainably produce and access food, reducing vulnerability and enhancing livelihoods of rural households in Greater Bahr el Ghazal states and Jongli.
- Somalia is facing a large scale food insecurity compounded by recurrent poor rainfall and drought. This is specifically the case of Puntland and Somaliland, which have been hit hard by drought exacerbated by El Niño.

⁷ Phase 5 of the IPC is defined as follows: extreme lack of food and/or basic needs even with full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death and destitution are evident.

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) indicate that 931,000 people will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 22 000 more people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)¹ across Somalia through June 2016. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) represent 68% of the total number of people in Crisis and Emergency, rural populations (26 percent) and urban populations (6%). Approximately 3.7 million additional people across the country are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through mid-2016. In total, the assessment reports that nearly 4.7 million people or 38% of the total population of Somalia are acutely food insecure and will be in need of humanitarian assistance between now and June 2016.

In this context, it is important to adopt resilience building approaches that contributed to peace-building, economic development and strengthening local institution capacity for service delivery that will strengthen vulnerable communities; establish linkages with markets for inputs and technologies, and empower poor farmers to sustainably produce crops including vegetables and animals to meet their food and nutrition requirements; create income earning opportunities, help poor households to build their assets base and build the capacity of local institutions to manage development initiatives.

- Sudan: Sudan has been affected by El Nino events. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) released a report in August 2015 showed that the 2015 rainy season had been significantly delayed, below-average as well as characterised by intermittent dry spell. In particular, cumulative seasonal rainfall was reported to be from 25 to 80% below-average across the country. The area of cultivated land has decreased by 27% compared to the 2014/2015 season. The decline of the planted areas is coupled with a significant reduction in the crop yields for the harvest period December 2015/January 2016 which results in a country-wide crop failure. Impact of the weather anomalies are that 4 million people are in a food crisis situation while 12.5 million are in food stress (10.5% and 32.7% of the population, respectively).

Sudan's population relies on rain-fed agriculture and livestock farming and consequently food availability is deemed to be heavily dependent on rainfall. Rain patterns significantly affect agriculture productivity as well as livestock.. Food availability constraints in Sudan can also be attributed to different causes, including the low investments and interventions in agriculture and natural resource conservation and development, ongoing insecurity and conflicts and the huge displacements of population. The population's capacity to purchase food in Sudan is clearly linked to low agricultural and livestock productivity. Hence low income is a limiting factor, on one hand, agriculture related income generating activities are affected by poor harvest, whereas, on the other hand, high risk of livestock losses are connected to depleted pasture and scarce availability of water as well as diseases outbreaks. The action will facilitate sustainable access to and availability of water for human consumption, agricultural and livestock use.

Zimbabwe: In Zimbabwe low agricultural productivity, a lack of resilience to shocks and high levels of food and nutrition insecurity and vulnerability are the result of a complex set of interlinked factors, resulting from both human-induced and a natural extreme vulnerability to climatic shocks. Long term trends, such as the AIDS pandemic, food and nutrition insecurity, environmental degradation, migration, climate change and rapid urbanization provide further challenges for resilience building. The assessment of context, capacities and needs of

households/communities, and systems for resilience determine the entry point to focus on in programming for resilience in Zimbabwe. The building blocks of people's lives such as social, human, financial/economic, natural/ environmental, political, and physical/technological assets form the basis for analysis and support. The selected focus sectors of interventions will be complemented by support to disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation initiatives and the mainstreaming of gender and environment. In order to enhance people's resilience and to achieve better food and nutrition security, Zimbabwean communities are encouraged under this program to create more diverse, adaptive and stable means of livelihood as well as build an increased ability to adapt to climate change.

Countries affected by food crises not related to El Niño:

Central Africa

- **Burundi:** is facing a political crisis since early 2015. This crisis led to several concerns, inter alia, about 259,000 refugees and 25,000 internally displaced persons (IDP). The inflation rate for foodstuffs is 8.3% (March 2016, National Institute of Statistics). Several phenomena of floods and mudslides have been registered, possibly linked to weather anomalies linked to the El Niño, preventing good harvests in some areas. The existence of around 4.6 million people (46% of the population) is at risk due to food insecurity (European Food Safety Authority - EFSA, WFP, April 2016) of which 6% is classified as being at risk due to extreme food insecurity. Compared to February 2014, food insecurity rate inflated to 11%. In 2012, 29% of the children under 5 were undernourished while stunting of the same age group was around 58%.

In March 2016, the EU concluded the discussion with the Burundian Government planned under art.96 of the EU-ACP Partnership Agreement (Cotonou Agreement). Leading to support to the government being adjourned but direct support to help the population is continuing. Due to the crisis, in the meantime, the nutritional situation is still worsening for the Burundians. And there is an added need for food supply, both in terms of quantity and quality. The entry point for the intervention will be the support to the agriculture sector with an objective of strengthening food security of vulnerable population, including returnees, but will also focus on the process of settlements of internally displaced and returnees, early warning, social protection and provision of temporary jobs.

- **Cameroon:** In September 2015, the number of people in food insecurity was estimated at 1.9 million people or 18.8% of all households in the 4 regions of Northern and East Cameroon (Far North, North and Adamawa and East). The Far North is the region most seriously affected with 35% of households in food insecurity. According to WFP estimates, 1.4 million people are food insecure in the Far North, out of which 200 000 are severely food insecure. Severe Acute Malnutrition levels exceed the 2% emergency threshold in this region. Furthermore, the Far North counts more than 70 000 Nigerian refugees, including 54 000 registered by the UN's Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in the Minawao camp. In total, Cameroon is currently hosting almost 331 000 refugees. The number of IDPs is estimated in November 2015 at 158 000 out of which 123 000 are displaced by the conflict linked to Boko Haram. Other movements (35 000) are related to climate phenomena (early rains the previous year, followed by early and prolonged drought in 2015/16).

The focus of most donors has been on the Far North region. Consequently, the spill-over effects of the Central African Republic crisis and the food security situation in the East and Adamawa region have been largely neglected. Indeed, respectively 18.7% and 8% of households are food insecure in the Adamawa and East most-affected areas. The total

number of Central African Republic refugees in Cameroon is close to 260 000, an estimated 160 000 Central African Republic refugees have entered Cameroon between December 2013 and throughout 2014. Only 45% of new Central African Republic refugees live in camps while the remaining 55% live in villages.

As to trends, the Adamawa Region is most hit by the deteriorating food security situation, with numbers rising from 73 000 food insecure people in June 2015 to over 220 000 in September 2015, including 15 000 severely food insecure. According to surveys conducted by the WFP (EFSA, September 2015), Northern Cameroon and the East are affected by poor harvests. Rainfall deficits have also negatively impacted on pastoral activities (reduction of pastures, poor feed, extension of transhumance, reduced milk production) and hence on the livelihoods of pastoralist households. The 3 Northern and the East regions are land locked and do not present sufficient economic opportunities. Urgent response should thus shift from a pure humanitarian action of food aid to livelihoods support to enable refugees and vulnerable local populations covering their food needs by the reestablishment of an agricultural based livelihood. A particular attention should be given to the East and Adamawa regions.

- Central African Republic (CAR): is facing a political, security and humanitarian crisis since 2013 with live conflicts causing an inability for part of the population to sustain their food consumption. In September 2015 a new spike of the conflict was registered, particularly in Bangui. The impact of this conflict spread in all country, reducing secure access to land and people movements, with a direct impact on agricultural production capacity. The consequence of this situation is that more than 500 000 people (9.8% of the population) are in food emergency (corresponding to phase 4 of the IPC), more than 1.5 M people (approximately 28%) are in food crisis and 2.3 million people (or 43% of the population) are in food stress. Many of those households have heavy food consumption deficiencies, and they apply non-sustainable, emergency-coping mechanisms reducing their livelihood for the future. The ongoing conflict in Central African Republic has led to a high number of internally displaced female headed households who are unable to provide adequate food for their families. The action focuses on strengthening resilience through a direct support to the next agricultural campaign, the development of the "*caisse de résilience*" approach and the strengthening of the seed value chain in the country.
- Chad: More than 67% of the population lives in extreme poverty and the recurring climatic and environmental shocks (floods, droughts, pests, etc.) accentuate its vulnerability. Multidimensional poverty as measured by the Human Development Index is high. According to the national survey on food security (2015), 24.3% of the population is in a situation of food insecurity, 4% of which in a severe form.

Global acute malnutrition prevalence is 13.3%, and 7 out of the 19 assessed regions, including almost all the Sahelian zone, will have a prevalence of global acute malnutrition beyond the emergency threshold (15%). According to the latest Health and Demography study (2015), 40% of children suffer from stunting, 13% of wasting and 29% of underweight. Although data on malnutrition of mothers are not available, it is obvious that this high vulnerability population suffers malnutrition and deficiency of micronutrients particularly high rates. Chronic malnutrition affects more children in rural areas (42%).

Governance of food security and nutrition still lags behind with the government heavily relying on external funding almost always oriented to crisis response. The action will contribute to strengthen the local communities' capacities in planning investments on food production (agriculture and livestock) and participating to the provision of local services (health, water) having a direct impact on nutrition improvement and stunting reduction.

- Democratic Republic of Congo: The country is facing a high level of chronic food insecurity and persistent acute food insecurity situations. 10.9 million people (23.1% of the population) are in food stress, out of which 4.4 million people (9.4% of the population) are in food crisis. The causes of food insecurity in Democratic Republic of Congo are various and diversified and closely related to the generalized poverty of rural population. The inadequate food consumption in terms of poor calorific value and unbalanced diets and diseases is observed. The prevalence of stunting among children under five in the Democratic Republic of Congo—about 43% (23% severe)—remained practically unchanged in the country between 2001 and 2014. Today an estimated 5 million children are stunted and, given the current trend and considering the population growth, this number is projected to increase to 5.6 million before 2025. Wasting and micronutrient deficiencies are major public health concerns. Anaemia is widespread, affecting 60% of children (6-59 months) and 38% of women in reproductive age. Wasting levels reach 8% nationally. Natural disasters and increasingly uncommon rain patterns impact on crops, livestock and infrastructures as roads and bridges. Furthermore, various diseases affect crops and livestock impacting thus the already precarious livelihoods. In some areas, shocks repeating over time (conflict, massive population movements) are constantly changing the scenario of food security. Democratic Republic of Congo is still very slowly recovering from wars and institutional and economic governance are extremely low. The commitment from the Government of Democratic Republic of Congo to tackle chronic food insecurity is still missing. Government's resources and attentions are concentrated on big-scale agribusiness initiatives that will most likely have no impact on food security in rural areas. Thus due to an unfavourable economic environment, to the low purchasing power of households, to the reduction of agricultural productivity, insecurity and the generalized poverty, peoples are facing a serious crisis. The action will promote sustainable agriculture related activities (including: food production differentiation, good practices, fertility restoration, recuperation of degraded land, strengthen farmers organisations, value chain approach, nutrition training and awareness, etc.), to improve vulnerable people food and nutrition security status.

West Africa

- Burkina Faso: Despite significant efforts made in hydro-agricultural schemes (14 % of irrigable land is managed), Burkina Faso remains highly dependent on rainfall, and output, whether of food crops or cash crops, barely makes any progress. The reasons are manifold: land degradation, low level of technical training and equipment of producers, land security problems, high input costs, and sharp price fluctuations. These limitations, combined with population growth, do not secure in the long term the country's food availability and environmental resources and consequently food security. However, in the last 15 years, due to the increased harvested area and the development of out-of-season crops, food supplies have been sufficient (in 12 out of 15 years) to cover the needs of the whole Burkina Faso. As a consequence, food aid and food imports have decreased significantly. The problem of chronicity of food security in Burkina Faso lies more in terms of inability to access a varied diet and in sufficient quantity. This access problem is linked to low incomes (46.4 % of the population is poor) and a lack of market organisation resulting in price variations of basic foodstuffs, particularly in areas at risk. This leads to an unsuitable quality and quantity of food and reduces a significant proportion of the population to malnutrition and chronic malnutrition (39 % of children under 5 years suffer chronic malnutrition, 91 % of mothers are anaemic). Lack of education of mothers combined with low coverage of health services also contribute to the high rates of

malnutrition. People in chronic food insecurity are also extremely vulnerable to shocks, particularly climatic irregularities which are very likely in the dry areas.

Professional and inter-professional organisations increasingly get involved in political dialogue, but remain weak given the scale of challenges that they face. The shift to modern techniques agriculture, protection and conservation of natural resources, better use of productive resources, subject to competition (requiring secure access to land, strengthening of storage and post-harvest processing infrastructures, market protection and support to organisation of producers, etc.), has now become the fundamental way to ensure stable incomes and will be the object of the action. Nutrition remains a neglected sector of investment to be also covered by the action. Efforts to broaden the scope of the prevention of food crises and causes of vulnerability should be better targeted and include short-term measures within a longer term vision.

- Mali: with a quarter of the population facing chronic food insecurity, the country is facing political instability since 2012 with recent renewed conflicts. In addition, an uneven rainy season has particularly impacted the North. Mali faces an extremely complex humanitarian emergency. A succession of food crises in the last decade significantly weakened the livelihoods of the poorest families reducing their coping capacity. This situation has been further aggravated by the conflict that began with a coup in 2012, and that involves Government forces, separatists groups and radical Islamist militias.

Despite a peace agreement signed by some of the armed actors in May/June 2015, there is still a long way to go and many challenges to overcome to restore peace in the north of Mali and the consequences of the shocks continue to directly affect the civilian populations, especially the most vulnerable. The delay in restoring the rule of law in the northern regions maintain a high level of exposure to banditry and crimes for civilians while the number of deadly asymmetric attacks attributed to armed radical groups targeting national and international security and defence force increases. This level of insecurity makes access to the populations in need very challenging for humanitarian interventions.

The conflict in Mali is compounded with the ongoing food and nutrition crisis which affects the entire Sahel region. It is an immense challenge for development and humanitarian workers to provide adequate assistance to conflict-affected people within a context of instability, food insecurity and malnutrition.

Thus, although the Malian population approaches food self-sufficiency at national level, the country remains highly vulnerable to food crises in particular in the northern regions. Lack of diversification of the food production system undermines food availability at agricultural households' level. Moreover, a problem exists of access to food for a significant part of the population due to the remoteness of some geographic locations (Northern region) and an incidence of poverty mostly due to the lack of variety of income. Physical isolation and lack of storage facilities promote the prices spikes during the lean season. The above-mentioned factors contributing to recurrent food insecurity and exposure to food crises will be addressed by the action by a large spectrum of activities supporting income and reducing food and nutrition insecurity focusing on youth, such as temporary job creation, support to local rural entrepreneurship, support to agricultural productive factors (seeds, fertilisers, small livestock, vaccination), rural infrastructure for the access to livestock water, agricultural extension services, nutrition education, social transfers.

- Mauritania: the different droughts of the seventies and eighties pushed rural and nomadic populations to a mass exodus. The consequences of this have been uncontrolled

urbanisation and significant growth in suburban districts of Nouakchott. Under the best conditions of production, Mauritania covers only 30% of cereal consumption needs. To make up for this deficit, Mauritania relies on imports and food aid. The commercial circuit is able to make food available wherever there is demand. However, accessibility (poverty) remains the limiting factor for poor people (access dimension of food insecurity). Food consumption is very poorly diversified, actions in the field of nutrition (management and prevention) are insufficient and 1 child in 5 suffers from chronic malnutrition and is stunted.

The lack of a long-term food security strategy and of consultation and coordination between different actors characterises the successive actions made so far to address food insecurity which is marked by major economic crises. However, these crises are greatly exacerbated by a deep structural imbalance which Mauritania must face today through the introduction of an effective and operational strategy which should be based on a cross-cutting approach and will focus on improving the particularly low information system in the country.

- **Nigeria:** In the northeast of Nigeria more than 15 M people are in phase II or higher (31.1% of the population) of the Cadre Harmonisé, out of which 5.26 million (10.8% of the population) were considered to fall under phase 3 or higher (food crisis and emergency), strongly indicating acute food insecurity and malnutrition in 2015. More than half a million children and pregnant women and nursing mothers are receiving treatment for acute malnutrition. According to the Food Crisis Prevention Network (FCPN), this figure is projected to rise to 5.43 million in 2016. If strong action is not taken, the food and nutrition crisis could impact, by June/August 2016, some 10.5 million people in the region. An already fragile situation in the North East of Nigeria has been heavily compounded by the Boko Haram insurgency and military response, resulting in massive internal displacement (over 2 million IDPs), livelihood losses experienced by vulnerable populations, the depletion of their stocks, local increases in the price of food and deterioration in the terms governing the trade in livestock/grain for pastoralists as a result of significant decreases in livestock prices. Moreover, the northern states of Nigeria show very high stunting rates, linked to a chronic situation of undernutrition and very low resilience to food shocks due to the limited access to basic services. The effects of this crisis are felt far beyond the state and national borders, provoking instability in the entire region, which is, in itself, a structural cause of food insecurity and a limiting factor for resilience building. Government authorities at state and local level in the North of Nigeria will actively contribute to the strategic definition of the resilience and food security program. Close coordination with the humanitarian actions implemented by ECHO, as well as the more medium to long-term resilience-building activities foreseen under the National Indicative Programme and the EU Trust fund, is also planned. Nevertheless, the implementation will be done through field partners such as the WFP and international NGOs which are those having operational capacity in those areas where security is a major issue.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For El Niño affected countries (Ethiopia, Fiji, Haiti, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the 	High	Focus is given to the causes of vulnerability to extreme weather events, particularly drought and floods. Interventions are meant to structurally

<p>Marshall Islands, Palau, South Sudan, Zimbabwe): a risk exists that the weather anomalies will continue in the coming months with a long lasting impact and a growing number of people affected.</p>		<p>address the vulnerability reducing the risk that the phenomenon could affect people in the future. Among those interventions it can be mentioned: climate change adaptation measures, preparedness, safety nets, etc.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For conflict prone countries (Central African Republic, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen), a risk exist that a deterioration of the security situation could limit the operational capacity restricting the movements of the implementing partners. 	<p>Medium to High depending on the countries</p>	<p>When applicable because of the emergency situation, direct award procedures are applied or use of relevant EU instrument (EU trust fund for crisis). The application of those procedures: i) reduces the contracting process period, ii) allows the selection of implementing partners able to adapt to the volatile situation. Besides, contracts will be designed in a way that allows for more adaptability and flexibility and, whenever feasible, the activities planned will directly contribute to conflict reduction and solution by addressing the causes of disputes, such as access to natural resources or social conflicts.</p>
<p>Assumptions</p>		
<p>The security situation in the countries addressed does not deteriorate to the point of disabling operations because of accessibility issues.</p> <p>Concerning extreme weather, weather forecasts indicate already a protracted drought linked to El Niño. The programme is tailored to the size of extreme weather events that occurred already or are forecasted. Additional extreme weather events have low probability to happen and, therefore, a worsening scenario of weather extremes has not been taken into considered for specific risk planning.</p> <p>Besides, for smooth programme implementation, the human resources in EU Delegations or EU trust funds should remain adequate in terms of number and technical background to guarantee the follow up and steering of the programmes at country level. This element has been assessed and it was one of the criteria for the selection of the countries for intervention.</p>		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The Commission has demonstrated its ability to respond to food crisis through different financial instruments (geographical and thematic). However, focusing on causes turns more efficient than responding to them after their occurrence. For this reason, the resilience approach, established by the Commission in 2012, aims at addressing the root causes of vulnerability, among the most important of which are chronic food and nutrition insecurity and their inter-relationship with gender inequality. During the 2014-2020 period, the Food and nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FSSA) resilience building mechanism will address post-crisis situations with the objectives to: i) prevent the need of reallocation of funds from the National Indicative Programme (NIP) to respond to crises, ii) address acute crisis to prevent their deterioration into protracted crises, iii) contribute to build up resilience

of affected communities by helping them in bouncing back after the shock, iv) contribute to the capacity building process, which has been instrumental in resilience initiatives.

This year, one of the most important lessons learned is that coordinating different financial instruments to respond to crises situation with a long-term vision using a mix of available instruments (notably the reserves of the EDF, the thematic instruments, other instruments such the Instrument for Stability and Peace (IcSP⁸), etc.) offers the opportunity to achieve scale to respond to global challenges such as the El Niño weather phenomenon in 2015-2016.

The second lesson learned is that joint analysis of food insecurity and food crises is a first fundamental step to pave the way towards improved joint programming. The "Global Network for Food Insecurity Risk Reduction and Food Crises Response", created in 2016, is a very good example of this joint approach of coordination.

The third lesson learned, deriving from the previous two is that building resilience should be achieved by: i) enhancing coordination between stakeholders around a common objective, ii) recognizing local and national authorities as the main actors of the development process, iii) integrating multi-sector and multi-partner interventions and iv) committing for long term.

The fourth lesson learned concern the use of EU trust fund for the implementation of operations in fragile and disaster prone, insecure areas. The adoption of this innovative financial instrument provides flexibility to field operations, speeding up decision and implementation processes.

The fifth lessons learned is that the added value of the global analysis carried out through the Global Network is the possibility to use data and analyses from different sources and tools (such as remote sensing, ad hoc food security analysis, IPC, INFORM⁹, climate data, weather forecasts, etc.) providing a thorough overview of the food and nutrition insecurity situation completed with the risk analysis.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

One of the key criteria of the PRO-Resilience Action methodology is the research of complementarity between different financial instruments of the EU including its Member States, as well as other national and international partners. The "Global Network for Food Insecurity Risk Reduction and Food Crises Response" goes clearly in this direction. Besides, EU funds are allocated taking into consideration the necessity to build upon previous or parallel initiatives.

At country level, coordination is done by EU Delegations and synergies are constantly sought, namely with the NIPs, the EDF reserves and/or the humanitarian funds managed by ECHO and defined by the Humanitarian Implementation Plans (HIP) and, as far as coordination is feasible, with other partners. The integration of NIPs, EDF reserves, HIPs and thematic instruments allow building the foundation of the Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach and provides a clear ground of discussion with other partners, including EU Member States.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Specific analysis of cross-cutting issues is performed at country level. However, across countries and as a common approach, gender equality and the role of women and girls is recognised as central for building up resilience against food crises, as well for contributing to undernutrition amongst children, pregnant and lactating women, and teenage girls. This focus

⁸ Regulation (EU) No 230/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an instrument contributing to stability and peace, OJ L 77, 15.03.2014, p.1-10.

⁹ INFORM is a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. It supports decisions about prevention, preparedness and response.

is primarily for two reasons: (i) underlying gender inequalities mean that women and girls experience greater levels of food and nutrition insecurity in the context of climate change and conflict; and (ii) as guardians of household food security and nutrition, rural women are versatile in adapting and mitigating to erratic climatic events so that their participation in durable solutions is critical.

Orientation toward the most vulnerable is also paramount to this program. Building resilience to food crises can only be achieved by focusing on those who are most vulnerable, food insecure and undernourished.

Climate change adaptation is mainstreamed in intervention at country level. This applies in particular for Bolivia, Central America, Ethiopia and South Sudan, where fertility and soil conservation, protection against degradation and rehabilitation of degraded land will be specifically targeted. More globally, environment degradation is considered as one of the main reasons for the lack of sustainability of food systems and, thus it is one of the cross-cutting elements to be taken into consideration to ensure long term resilience building. Moreover, environmental disasters, in particular extreme weather events, are the main risks to be taken into close consideration for planning interventions aiming at strengthening resilience to food crises in particular in rural areas where agriculture is one of the main sources of revenues and where local food markets are those who provide access to basic food.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG target 2 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, but also promotes progress towards Goals 1, 5, 10 and 13. This does not imply a commitment by the countries benefiting from this programme.

The global objective is to structurally and sustainably reduce food and nutrition insecurity by tackling the root and underlying causes of vulnerability and reducing the negative impacts of stresses and shocks. There will be a specific focus on targeting rural women and girls who are most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the context of conflicts, extreme weather events and climate change.

Specific objectives are:

Objective 1: Enhancement of resilience to food shocks of chronic and acute food insecure people in post-food crisis by responding to major post-food crises scenarios, promoting structural and resilient actions aiming at improving the capacity to prepare for, to withstand and to bounce back after shocks or stressors. This includes improving adaptation to climate change, combatting desertification, promoting nutrition sensitive activities and policies and encouraging sustainable and resilient small scale agricultural practices whilst taking the gender dimensions of resilience into account.

Objective 2: Improvement of public institutions and private organisations food crisis response management capacities, enabling moderating impact of shocks of different nature and decreasing of frequency of their translation into food crises. Capacities enhancement is particularly oriented towards improving capitalisation on food crises prevention experiences as well as on investing into resilience building good practices, such as the Global Alliance for Resilience (AGIR) and the Supporting Horn of Africa Resilience (SHARE) initiatives.

4.2 Main activities

Result 1.1, Negative coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations are avoided contributing to build resilience against future food crises, including long term impact of climate change, for the targeted population.

Activities:

- Introduction and/or expansion of adapted agricultural production methods, including soil protection, fertility restoration, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded land, combat desertification, reclamation of desertified land, agroforestry, drought resistant varieties, climate resilient techniques, etc.;
- Small scale agriculture including productive assets preservation (including seeds, tools and fertiliser) to rebuild livelihoods, considering the barriers that poor female farmers face in accessing productive resources;
- Strengthening of producer groups with emphasis on empowering women and women associations including through better access to credit;
- Promoting efficiency in water use for the small scale water systems for small scale water systems, such as: rainwater harvesting, small water pump;
- Raising awareness on water use efficiency and challenges created by climate change to enhance capacities for farmers, with particular emphasis to women, to identify their adaptation pathways;
- Improving access to productive natural resources such as water and land especially targeting female farmers who have limited or no access to water for irrigation and secure land tenure;
- Strengthening local food and seeds storage facilities, food processing and other coping mechanisms for the lean season;
- Improve access to basic services, especially for remote rural women whose restricted mobility limits their access to these services;
- Food and nutrition security early warning or early response mechanisms;
- In conflict or crisis situations, specific gender based violence prevention and protection activities reducing or avoiding negative coping mechanisms for women and children.

Result 1.2, Temporary and permanent market failures are addresses by facilitating access to sufficient and nutritious food through prompting alternative income opportunities

Activities:

- Livelihood diversification and non-agricultural income generating opportunities with an emphasis on reducing the barriers to on and off-farm income opportunities that rural women face;
- Social transfers and promotion of the reestablishment of livelihoods with emphasis on women and children.

Result 1.3, Access to a dietary balanced intake is promoted in post crises situations

Activities:

- Promotion of diversified agricultural production (e.g. backyard gardens, small livestock, aquaculture, etc.) ensuring that such production is climate-smart and environmentally sustainable (i.e. taking heed of soil and water conservation, efficient use of agrochemical products, crops and varieties sound in light of changing climatic conditions).
- Promotion of consumption of locally produced, diversified food, particularly addressing the needs of pregnant and lactating mothers and children;
- Promotion of high-nutrient content food (e.g. fortified and complementary food);

- Promotion of nutrition sensitive programs, including nutrition education and knowledge strengthening to enhance dietary diversity, with focus on women, children and youth.

Result 2.1, Capacities are improved at regional, national and possibly local level on effective resilience building initiatives and mechanisms with emphasis on gender issues.

Activities:

- Capacity building of public institutions and civil society organisations to promote partner-country owned resilience initiatives, including disaster risk management, contingency planning, the participation of women to the decision making process to face food crises;
- Capacity building of local governments and communities/community organizations on disaster risk management (DRM), from contingency planning to risk reduction initiatives, with emphasis on gender vulnerabilities;
- Capacity building of farmers on climate change adaptation and environmentally sustainable production to promote identification of locally tailored climate extremes adaptation pathways able to reduce risk vulnerability, particularly adapted to women.

Result 2.2, Know-how and lessons learned are shared

Activities:

- Capitalization of initiatives, good practices and sharing of lessons learned at national, regional and global level, through regular exchanges, seminars, workshops, etc: (e.g. good practices in institutional set-up of resilience initiatives and road maps, such as AGIR and SHARE, good agricultural practices, food reserves, risk management tools, including storage mechanisms, agricultural insurance, food security contingency planning, Private-Public-Partnerships for resilience building, etc.).

4.3 Intervention logic

Intervention logic is country specific and is described in country action fiches per country or region.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Haiti, Mauritania, Mali, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Timor Leste and Zimbabwe).

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented is 48 months from the adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/322.

5.3 Budget Support

N/A

5.4 Implementation modalities

For all countries, the selection of grant beneficiaries will be based on the final assessment of the implementation capacity of implementing partners already engaged in the response to the food crisis and Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) in their operations on the ground.

5.4.1 Grant: direct award (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results:

Cameroon: The objective foreseen is to : (i) Strengthen municipalities and communities in terms of ownership of hydraulic structures for the purpose of drinking water and agricultural activities and (ii) Improve food security through the promotion of farming and animal production, including nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities.

Chad: The objective is to strengthen the resilience and food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable households by promoting local governance, cooperation and networking in selected districts of Ouddai, Wadi Fira, Dar Sila, Guera and Batha.

Democratic Republic of Congo: Expected results for the targeted population include: (a) stable and increased food supply and physical, social and financial access to diversified food; (b) improved hygiene practices, care and use of water and food; (c) increased resilience of local networks and (d) increased capacities of local and national authorities/institutions to initiate and monitor local development activities with a food and nutrition security impact under their responsibility.

The global objective for all implementation components and modules is to improve the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable population groups. The specific objective is to enhance the capacities of vulnerable groups to improve their food crises resilience and sustainably produce and access food. The programme will aim at: i) increasing production and productivity of agriculture, including cereals, vegetables, livestock, fish farming and other off-farm income generation activities, ii) training for and organizing basic veterinary services, iii) enhancing capacities of rural communities to restore livelihoods and build resilience, iv) improving natural resource management and sharing of ecosystem benefits, v) nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities (training, sensitisation, food utilization at household levels), food fortification, etc., vi) improving women's empowerment (access to credit, women based smallholder agriculture, support to women's groups), vii) diversification of agricultural productions of nutrient-dense foods, viii) organizing and strengthening farmer's associations, ix) market oriented activities in support of market access, food availability and affordability for vulnerable groups, particularly for marketing of nutrient-rich foods (transforming, stocking, commercializing, and preservation).

Fiji: the grant is foreseen to 1) Enhance local communities long term capacities to become more resilient and adaptive to El Nino induced drought conditions and 2) Strengthen local and institutional capacities to address and coordinate proactive and responsive actions around food security, food nutrition and sustainable agriculture during periods of El Nino. Expected results, among others, may include communities empowered and adaptive to deal with El Nino conditions; national capacities on food security and nutritional issues strengthened and best practices promoted across the country.

Haiti: the objective foreseen is to: i) support to increasing sustainable production and productivity of agriculture and farming; ii) enhance capacities of rural communities to restore livelihoods and build resilience, including most vulnerable individuals iii) enhance food

security monitoring and risk management; iv) enhance food and nutrition security sector coordination; v) improve natural resource management; vi) build local capacities to better prepare and respond to stress and shock; vii) prevent acute and chronic malnutrition.

Scaling up and capitalization of tools and methodologies developed by ECHO and by DEVCO partners in a logic of resilience building and LRRD will be taken into account. To this end, different tools can be used such as (non-exhaustive list): i) Multi-hazard and resources Mapping, ii) Departmental "Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)" Action Plans, iii) Contingency plans and Early Warning Systems for Hydro meteorological hazards in the agricultural sector (link with Food Security and Nutrition). The IWRM Action Plans component will be implemented, in the different targeted areas, by international NGO's, following a highly participatory methodology involving all key stakeholders in order to consider all concerned sectors and usages of water resources, ensuring full involvement and appropriation of local institutions. Close linkages will be ensured with the other components, in particular with the multi-hazards and resources' mapping exercise.

Papua New Guinea: The global objective is to improve the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable population group.

The specific objectives are: 1. Enhance the strategies/systems for soil and water management as well as soil health improvement. 2. Enhance crop diversification through the establishment of local seed multiplication and distribution mechanisms including piloting of new or improved crop diversification options in response to target communities' needs. 3. Enhance access to protein through livestock and fish diversification. This will include the establishment of local distribution centres for breeding stock, piloting of new improved livestock and fish diversification options in response to target communities' needs.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Papua New Guinea: Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to National Agricultural Research Institute (NARI) in Papua New Guinea because of the situation referred to in Article 190(1) (f) of the RAP. NARI was established by an Act of National Parliament of PNG in July 1996 as a public funded, statutory research organization, to conduct and foster applied and adaptive research. Besides, NARI is responsible for providing technical, analytical, diagnostic and advisory services and up-to-date information to the agriculture sector in PNG.

The response to the food security crisis will use improved food (crop and livestock diversification options) and systems for soil already developed by NARI such as water management as well as soil health improvement. NARI will implement directly these new and improved farming innovations and technologies through its local distribution centres (Farmer Resource Centres to be established under current support from EDF 10 project) targeting the vulnerable target communities.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because of the crisis/emergency situation referred to in Article 190(2) RAP, allowing the application of flexible procedures in Cameroon, Chad, Fiji, Haiti and Democratic Republic of Congo. Should the crisis situation not be recognised any more at the time of the contractual procedure, calls for proposals would be launched.

Cameroon: Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to NGOs or a Consortium of NGOs. The direct grant is justified by the fact that we need NGOs are already present to implement the

food security intervention as soon as possible in Northern Cameroun also affected by conflicts and religious extremism.. These NGOs have the appropriate expertise for a LRRD approach and they are also partners in other operations funded by the Commission (DG ECHO) that are complementary to the present one.

Chad: Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to a consortium of NGOs headed by CARE. Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because of the rapid worsening of the food and nutrition security conditions, demanding for partners that are already implementing similar actions in the targeted geographic areas.

Democratic Republic of Congo: Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to NGOs and IO. Given the crisis situation in the country the award of direct grants is necessary to ensure a rapid response to the increasing food security needs. It is also justified by the need of using reliable partners with the necessary experience in the field and the geographical area.

Fiji: Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to NGOs and/or international organisations. In view of the specificity of the crisis a tailor made action grant will be awarded and this within a much shorter time frame than under a call for proposals. In Fiji, selected NGOs and IOs have the capacity to deliver targeted direct support to the affected population. This particular capacity to deliver effectively on the ground has developed in the partnership with the EU on supporting livelihoods in the agriculture/sugar sector under the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol (AMSP) Programme.

Haiti: The potential beneficiaries of funding should be local authorities, international organisations, NGOs. In Haiti, direct awards to NGOs are justified by the high level food insecurity situation, which requires a fast reaction in order to protect affected people. It is also necessary to ensure a quickly relay of emergency response actions already initiated by ECHO and ensure their continuity in an LRRD approach. Moreover, in the intervention area the opportunity to take advantage of competition is very restricted taking into account the limited number of NGOs potentially able to answer to our calls and correctly manage the grants.

(c) Eligibility conditions

The potential beneficiaries of funding should be local authorities, public bodies, international organisations, NGOs or NGOs consortia.

(d) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for these grants is 90%.

In accordance with Article 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 in accordance with Article 37 of (EU) Regulation 2015/323, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer

responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant in Chad, Fiji and Papua New Guinea is 100%.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Fourth trimester of 2016

(g) Exception to the non-retroactivity of costs

In Chad, the Commission authorises the eligibility of costs prior to the formal adoption of the financing decision as from the actual submission of the grant application by the future beneficiary linked to recital (13) of the Financing Decision body.

5.4.2 EU Trust Fund (Direct management)

In accordance with Article 187 of the Financial Regulations, applicable to the general budget of the Union the European Commission can create and manage, with other donors, a trust fund. The funds allow pooling together funds from different EU financial sources and instruments as well as funds from other donors.

The EU contribution of EU trust funds is a case of direct management as per Article 33 point d) of the RAP. The subsequent decisions on the use of the funds of the Trust Fund (launching procurement and grant procedures or, in the case of emergency and post-emergency, by delegating implementation tasks to third entities) will be adopted by the Operational Committee (or Board) of the trust funds.

To implement part of this decision the following EU trust funds will be used

a) the "European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa" (EU-TF).

The intervention addressing the food security crisis will respond to the objectives of i) Establishing economic programmes that create employment opportunities, especially for youth and women, (ii) Supporting resilience of the most vulnerable in terms of food security and of the wider economy, (iii) Improving migration management, and (iv) Supporting improvements in the overall governance and promoting conflict prevention. to the Trsufund

The interventions addressing the crises in Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia and South Sudan will be covered by the Horn of Africa Window of the EU-TF.

The interventions addressing the crises in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and North Nigeria will be covered by the Sahel and Lake Chad region Window of the EU-TF.

b) The "EU Bêkou trust fund for Central African Republic" is geared towards interventions in crisis and post crisis situations with weakened national administration in Central African Republic and the additional funding to respond to the food security crisis will channel through this trust fund together with eventual additional funding made available by France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland.

5.4.3 Indirect management with an international organisation.

A part of the action may be implemented in indirect management in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323 as follows:

In Burundi, with the World Food Programme (WFP). This implementation entails several activities among which: Agricultural local market support linked to the school meals activities, Prevention of under nutrition, Treatment of acute malnutrition, Cash for assets activities. This implementation is justified because WFP is already leading this type of activities in Burundi and so has a proven experience in those fields in link with the damaging situation.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following tasks: focus on the demand side of the food system (post-harvest management - including strategies to reduce post-harvest losses –, gender mainstreaming, marketing and access to financial services, and food procurement for schools), focus on children aged 6–59 months as well as pregnant and lactating women for implementing prevention and treatment activities on malnutrition, focus on returnees, households with acute malnourished children, as well as households who have lost their productive assets to develop safe access to fuel and energy: initiative: training, production and marketing of fuel efficient stoves and briquettes for both rural households and WFP-assisted schools.

Chad: with the World Food Programme (WFP). This implementation entails the scaling up of the country network initially created by REACH in support of nutrition governance work targeting the national level as well as the governance structures at local level in the selected regions with the aim of increasing capacities of local and national authorities/institutions to initiate and monitor local development activities with a food and nutrition security impact. The REACH will also start work in order to activate the National Food and Nutrition Commission (CNNA). This implementation is justified because in 2013 the Government of Chad subscribed to the efforts of coordinating the fight against malnutrition led by the UN agencies under REACH (legally residing under the World Food Programme). REACH is already identified in the Presidential Decree on the establishment, responsibilities, organisation and functioning of the National Commission on Food and Nutrition (CNNA) as main technical support for the Technical Committee underpinning CNNA work.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks respecting the conditions stipulated in the management letter issued by the Contracting Authority: enforcing the contracts concluded (making payments, accepting or rejecting deliverables, enforcing the contract, carrying out checks and controls, recovering funds unduly paid), and also running the procurement and grant award procedures preceding the conclusion of such contracts, including the award and rejection decisions.

Federated States of Micronesia/Republic of Marshall Islands/Palau: with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). This implementation entails to support the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau. It is proposed to sign a new agreement building on the results of the existing Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Islands States Project (DCI-ENV/2011/269-297) which is implemented by SPC in accordance with the stipulations mentioned in the management letter issued by the CA. SPC has (i) a thorough technical expertise in climate change and disaster risk reduction/resilience through its Geoscience Division, (ii) delivered strong results in nine Pacific Small Islands States including the above-mentioned countries in climate change and disaster-related activities, (iii) received the mandate from its member states to deliver/assist at the both national and regional levels on disaster risk reduction issues.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks respecting the conditions stipulated in the management letter issued by the Contracting Authority: enforcing the contracts concluded (making payments, accepting or rejecting deliverables, enforcing the contract, carrying out checks and controls, recovering funds unduly paid), and also running the procurement and grant award procedures preceding the conclusion of such contracts, including the award and rejection decisions.

Haiti: with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This implementation entails support to decentralised institutions, local authorities and civil society's capacity to better prepare and respond to hydro meteorological risk at local level through: i) Multi-hazard and resources mapping (following the National Guide for the Prevention of natural risk in urban areas developed by ECHO projects financed under the “Disaster Preparedness” budget line - DIPECHO); ii) improving capacity of local authorities and communities to better manage hydro meteorological hazard and protect livelihood (link with Food and Nutrition Security) iii) promoting structural and resilient actions aiming at improving the capacity to prepare for, to withstand and to bounce back after shocks or stressors.

This implementation is justified because UNDP is currently working to strengthen institutional capacity in DRR through supporting the National System for Disaster and Risks management and this experience confirms that entrusting management of this action to UNDP will ensure the identification of the most appropriate partner for the implementation of activities, achievement of the stated objectives and efficient use of resources.

A second part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with World Food Programme (WFP) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails to expanding the safety net database to the whole North West Department (area) and municipalities from North Artibonite such as: Gros-Morne, Terre Neuve et and Anse-Rouge, and strengthening national institutions capacities to standardize and to use/manage such tool. This implementation is justified because WFP the international organisation has long term experience both working with the country and with national institutions. WFP is the current implementer of this the same action in some other municipalities throughout the country in support to national institutions. The present is action will allow us to extending the safety net database to areas covered concerned by actions of under the 11th EDF Food and Nutrition Support Programme, SAN in order to and, hence, identifying one of the main target of the latter, i.e. the most vulnerable families as one of the main target of this later.

The entrusted entities (UNDP and WFP) would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: procurement of goods and services, contracting of partners for the implementation of the activities in Haiti. This includes launching calls for tenders, definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria, evaluation of tenders and award of contracts, concluding and managing contracts, carrying out payments, recovering moneys due etc.

Timor-Leste: with Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). This implementation is justified because FAO has substantial previous relevant experience in implementing Food Security programs and conservation agriculture in Timor-Leste. FAO is working already in close coordination with the Ministry. The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: procurement and grant award procedures; awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement contracts and grant contracts, notably accepting deliverables, carrying out payments and recovering the funds unduly paid.

Zimbabwe: with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This implementation entails the administration of the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF). The entrusted entity would implement activities which would mainly contribute to:

- increasing the absorptive, adaptive and transformative resilience capacities of target communities;
- ensuring appropriate, predictable, coordinated and timely responses to shocks (mainly via cash transfers modalities) for communities in crisis through the crisis modifier window;
- ensuring resilience based research, analysis and information systems are tied into an overall nationally owned M&E framework.

This implementation modality is justified because UNDP has demonstrated long experience in resilience building, preparedness and prevention actions. UNDP has a long standing international mandate to support countries in their improvement of DRM (Disaster Risk Management).

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks:

- Contracting of grants with implementing partners (e.g. NGO's, local government) based on UNDP procurement procedures.
- Awarding services and supply contracts to selected entities to provide both technical assistance for capacity building and other support services as well as procurement of required supplies;

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Pacific Community (SPC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Food Programme (WFP) have passed the pillars assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 323/2015. The Commission's authorising officer responsible deems that those international organisations can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

5.5. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative¹⁰ budget

	EU contribution (in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
5.4. – Project and program modality composed of		
5.4.1 – Direct grant to NGOs (direct management) – Chad	9 450 000	0
5.4.1 – Direct grant to NGOs (direct management) – Cameroon	5 000 000	555 000
5.4.1 – Direct grant to NGOs or IO (direct management) – Democratic Republic of Congo	10 000 000	1 000 000
5.4.1. – Direct grant to NGOs or IO – Fiji	5 000 000	0
5.4.1 – Direct grant to NGOs (direct management) - Haiti	4 500 000	490 000
5.4.1 – Direct grant to NARI (direct management) – Papua New Guinea	3 000 000	0
5.4.2. EU Trust Fund Africa (direct management) window Horn of Africa	43 500 000	2 000 000
5.4.2. EU Trust Fund Africa (direct management) window Sahel and Lake Chad region	25 000 000	0
5.4.2. EU Trust Fund Bêkou (direct management) in the Central African Republic	15 000 000	0
5.4.3. – Indirect management with World Food Programme (REACH) – Chad	550 000	0
5.4.3. – Indirect management with World Food Programme – Burundi	5 000 000	0
5.4.3. – Indirect management with the Pacific Community – Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau	4 500 000	0
5.4.3. – Indirect management with UNDP - Haiti	1 900 000	200 000
5.4.3. – Indirect management with WFP - Haiti	3 600 000	390 000
5.4.3. – Indirect management with FAO – Timor Leste	2 000 000	0
5.4.3. Indirect management with UNDP – Zimbabwe - Resilience Building Fund	7 500 000	0
5.9 – Evaluation, 5.10 – Audit		N.A.

¹⁰ As indicated in chapter 1.1.3, interventions at country level have been sized on the basis of available resources. Each country has appropriate implementation capacity to efficiently use resources made available due to unforeseen circumstances, such as conflicts or fragility, in countries under the present action document.

	EU contribution (in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
- Will be covered by another measure	0	
5.11 – Communication and visibility - Will be covered by another measure	0	N.A.
Totals	145 500 000	4 635 000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The organisational set-up will be defined according to the specificities of each country and implementing modality.

The grants directly awarded in Chad, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo and Haiti will be managed by the EU Delegations in the respective countries.

Fiji: The project will be managed by the EU Delegation. Regular steering committees will be organised with sector partners to ensure a smooth implementation of the programme. Partners will involve the Ministry of Agriculture, relevant government agencies, NGOs, EU and development partners involved in community development and agriculture. Efforts will also be paid on visibility and communication to ensure that information related to the El Nino programme is integrated into the work of the Ministry of Agriculture and shared with Agriculture stakeholders.

Papua New Guinea: The Grant directly awarded to NARI in Papua New Guinea will be managed by the EU Delegation in Papua New Guinea.

The contribution to the Bêkou trust fund for Central African Republic and to the EU trust fund Africa for Sahel and Chad Lake and Horn of Africa will be managed by the trust fund Boards based in headquarters.

Federated States of Micronesia/Republic of Marshall Islands/Palau: The indirect management component for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau will be implemented by the SPC. The organisational set-up and responsibilities defined under the existing Global Climate Change Alliance: Pacific Small Islands States Project (DCI-ENV/2011/269-297) will apply.

The Geoscience Division of SPC will be responsible for the implementation of the programme with a senior Climate Change team leader and her team responsible for day-to-day management and project administrative oversight from the Division Director, Strategic Engagement, Policy and Planning Unit and the SPC Director General. A steering committee will be organised at least once a year while regular inter regional agencies (CROP) and relevant partners will provide on-going guidance and assessment as required. A multi-country, regional conference and/or lessons learnt seminar may be organised half way through implementation; It is envisaged that regional workshops will be organised annually between implementing partners and beneficiary countries of the programme to ensure cross-fertilisation through exchange of good practice and lessons learnt during implementation. Those exchanges will also help governments of the region affected by El Nino to develop a coordinated response.

Timor-Leste: FAO will provide international expertise in agriculture and food security related issues and capacity building to support the implementation of all the activities related to resilience and conservation agriculture. Part of the activities delegated to FAO should be implemented through NGOs.

Zimbabwe: The Steering Committee (SC) is the highest body governing the Zimbabwe Resilience Fund. The SC is co-chaired by the Government and a Funding Partner. The funding partners will select annually a co-chair amongst themselves. UNDP will serve as the secretariat.

Moreover, UNDP will manage the Zimbabwe Resilience Fund. Under the oversight of the Steering Committee, UNDP is responsible for ensuring overall financial management and attainment of programme results across all components of the programme. UNDP's role includes legal responsibility for the appropriate use of the funds as well as the performance of implementing partners. In areas where it has a comparative advantage as determined by the Steering Committee UNDP may implement some specific actions.

Besides, the Technical Committee (TC) chaired by UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator consists of government, funding partners, UN and NGO representatives with particular technical capacities within the areas of work relevant to the Fund. The duties and authorities of the Technical Committee are as follows: coordination, technical support, operational guidance, submitting ZRBF portfolio and performance report to the Steering Committee every three months.

Finally, the Fund Management Unit: ensures overall management (financial and administrative) of the fund as well monitoring and evaluation of activities financed by the fund. The Unit is located within UNDP and reports to the UNDP Country Director.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action in respective countries will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Moreover, at the beginning of each project, a comprehensive internal monitoring system in line with the overall monitoring and evaluation systems used for development cooperation actions will be established. The system will rely on a set of food and nutrition smart indicators, supported by a clear baseline, annual milestone and end of the programme targets which will be assessed annually (annual review). The annual review is done through "Global

Network" mentioned in section 3.2, based on a new launched permanent global partnership. The Global Network will consolidate available analyses on food and nutrition insecurity (based on IPC, Cadre Harmonisé, FAO-GIEWS, FEWSNET, other analysis) producing a global report with national/regional data. Beside the main annual report, the network will produce 6-month of quarterly updates of the food and nutrition security, in countries where the food crises rapidly evolve. The evolution of figures related to food insecurity across years will contribute to provide elements of performance monitoring, taking into account that the actual situation would be largely influenced by positive or contingencies not necessarily directly linked to the program implementation. Food and nutrition security analysis (IPC, IPC compatible or equivalent) are regularly and timely available. However, primary data depending on household surveys depend on the regularity and timely of the surveys which are often partners driven and which regularity depend on ad hoc funding.

Whenever possible, linkages with the EU results framework indicators related to systemic resilience to food crisis, food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture will be sought.

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation(s) will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. In case an evaluation is not foreseen beforehand, the Commission and the EU Delegations may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 60 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluations shall be covered by other measures constituting financing decisions.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of audits shall be covered by other measures constituting financing decisions.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

For UN organisations, Joint Visibility Guidelines for European Commission-UN actions in the field will be adopted.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)¹¹

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (2016)	Targets (2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Structurally and sustainably reduce food and nutrition insecurity by tackling the root and underlying causes of vulnerability and reducing the negative impacts of stresses and shocks.	<p>1. ** (EURF 10 L1) Number of households (when available, disaggregated by sex) falling in IPC2, and 3+.</p> <p>2. ** (EURF 9 L1) Number and % of children under the age of 5 which are stunted</p> <p>3. Prevalence of pregnant women with anaemia - baseline and targets by country.</p>	<p>1. Around 80 million people at global level, out of which and 43.4 million people in the 12 countries addressed by the program</p> <p>are in food crisis or above (IPC 3+)</p> <p>2. & 3. Malnutrition statistics by country</p>	1. At least 15% reduction of the number of people in phase 3+ of the IPC (corresponding to 6.5 M people moving out of food crisis situation)	Yearly joint global analysis based on food security analysis available at country level (e.g. IPC, Cadre Harmonisé, FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System - GIEWS, FEWSNET, others)	

¹¹ Indicators aligned with the relevant programming document are marked with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

Specific objective:	<p>Objective 1: Enhancement of resilience to food shocks of chronic and acute food insecure people in post-food crisis by responding to major post-food crises scenarios, promoting structural and resilient actions aiming at improving the capacity to prepare for, to withstand and to bounce back after shocks or stressors.</p>	<p>1.1. No. of hectares of degraded land rehabilitated;</p> <p>1.2. No. of farmers (sex disaggregated) using improved agricultural production methods (good practices);</p> <p>1.3. No. of farmers (sex disaggregated) practicing water conservation;</p> <p>1.4. Minimum Dietary Diversity Score DDS (for men and women) for women of reproductive age and infants of 6 to 23 months.</p> <p>Because of the global nature of this Action, indicators will be adapted to the country context</p>	<p>1.1 to 1.4. Baselines by country will be established at inception stage</p>	<p>Target by country will be established at inception stage</p>	<p>Reports at country level.</p>	<p>No major additional (natural and man-made) crises happen during the reference period.</p>
	<p>Objective 2: Improvement of public institutions and private organisations food crisis response management capacities, enabling moderating impact of shocks of different nature and decreasing of frequency of their translation into food crises.</p>	<p>2.1. No. of households affected by food crises and above (IPC 3+)</p>	<p>2.1. Baselines by country will be established at inception stage</p>	<p>2.1. Target by country will be established at inception stage</p>	<p>Yearly joint global analysis based on food security analysis available at country level (e.g. IPC, Cadre Harmonisé, FAO-GIEWS, FEWSNET, others)</p>	

Outputs	1.1. Negative coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations are avoided contributing to build resilience against future food crises, including long term impact of climate change, for the targeted population	1.1.1. Sex disaggregated number of beneficiaries affected by food crises receiving support from the program intervention. 1.1.2. Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA).	1.1.1. 0 1.1.2. RIMA analysis 2014-2016	1.1.1. Target by country will be established at inception stage 1.1.2. RIMA index in increased	Program project reports 1.1.2. RIMA reports for countries where analyses are available (i.e. West and East Africa).	Insecurity will not affect the operationalization of the program in the field by limiting movements of implementing partners
	1.2. Temporary and permanent market failures are addresses by facilitating access to sufficient and nutritious food through prompting alternative income opportunities	1.2.1. ** (EURF 10 L2) Sex disaggregated number of beneficiaries receiving a form of social transfer as a direct or indirect effect of the PRO-ACT program 1.2.2. Income diversification level	1.2.1 0 1.2.2. Existing income diversity	1.2.1. Target by country will be established at inception stage 1.2.2. Target defined by country	Program and project reports 1.2.2. Households Analyses (such as Household Economy Approach - HEA, Living Standards Measurement Study- Integrated Surveys on Agriculture - LSMS-ISA, etc.) where available	

	1.3. Access to a dietary balanced intake is promoted in post crises situations	1.3.1. Minimum Dietary Diversity Score DDS (for men and women) for women of reproductive age and infants of 6 to 23 months.	1.3.1. Xx	5% increase of the DDS across countries of intervention	Households surveys	No food production shocks are occurring during the reference period affecting the dietary diversity from the availability side.
	2.1. Capacities are improved at regional, national and possibly local level on effective resilience building initiatives and mechanisms	2.1.1. Number of public institution staff who participated to specific trainings on risk management, risk reduction, contingency planning and management of emergency response. 2.1.2. Number of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) established/ reinforced for the management of: i) food crises, ii) public goods such as natural resources	2.1.1. 2.1.2. 0	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Program project reports	
	2.2. Know-how and lessons learned are shared	2.2.1. Number of good practices shared in a country issued of a knowledge sharing mechanism (seminar, information material, other)	2.2.1. 0	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Program and project reports	Conditions for the knowledge sharing are met, namely the natural, social and institutional environment are ready to accept innovations