

SUMMARY

Annual Action Programme 2016 part 2 for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture under the Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme to be financed from the general budget of the European Union

1. Identification

Budget heading	21 02 07 04 under the 2016 budget Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture
Total cost	EUR 70,000,000 of EU contribution EUR 1,721,000 of contribution of other donors and partner countries
Legal basis	Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 236/2014 of 11 March 2014 establishing common implementing rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for external action, and in particular Article 2 (1) thereof

2. Thematic background

The overall objective of the Annual Action Programme (AAP) for Food Security and Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture is to improve food security for the poorest and most vulnerable, to help eradicate poverty and hunger for current and future generations, and to better address under-nutrition thereby reducing child mortality. This objective will be pursued in line with the EU policy commitments taken in 2010¹ on addressing food security challenges, in 2011² on sustainable agriculture and food security, in 2012³ on resilience and in 2013⁴ on nutrition, in line with which it will focus on enhancing the incomes of smallholder farmers, the resilience of vulnerable communities and on helping partner countries reducing the number of stunted children by 7 million by 2025.

3. Summary of the Annual Action Programme

The Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the Thematic Programme “Global Public Goods and Challenges” for the period 2014-2017 sets out under point 5.2, the following three priorities for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture i) generating and exchanging knowledge and fostering innovation ii) strengthening and promoting governance and capacity at the global, continental, regional and national

¹ COM(2010)127

² COM(2011)637

³ COM(2012)586

⁴ COM(2013)141

level, for all relevant stakeholders iii) supporting the poor and food and nutrition insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience, including to the impacts of climate change.

The present AAP 2016 part 2 address one of the three priorities of the MIP and propose 1 action supporting this priority which contributes to one or more results mentioned in the MIP.

The expected results under priority *iii) supporting the poor and food and nutrition insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience, including to the impacts of climate change*, are: 1. Productive and social assets, in particular natural resources and ecosystems, vital for food security are protected, recovered and climate resilient; 2. Improved access for women to decision-making processes and resources; 3. Good practices for resilience are systematically applied and scaled up.

The action entitled "Pro-Resilience Action" (PRO-ACT 2016) aims at building resilience of vulnerable communities by better targeting the root causes of food insecurity while ensuring the complementarity between instruments for high-impact aid. More specifically the Action PRO-ACT 2016 will operate in the following countries and regions to address these specific issues: the impact of El Niño extreme weather phenomenon in Bolivia, DPR Korea, Horn of Africa and the Corredor Seco (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua) in Central America; the political/military protracted crises in Central African Republic, Syria and Yemen; the conflict affected zones around the Lake Chad, particularly Northern states of Nigeria (terrorism linked to Boko Haram armed groups). The Action will be implemented using a variety of modalities which include direct management– budget support, grants, EU Trust Funds and procurement- and indirect management with International Organisations.

4. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. The proposed action in this AAP 2016 part 2 contain communication and visibility measures based on Communication and Visibility Plan to be elaborated before the start of implementation of each action. Such measures will be implemented either (a) by the Commission, and/or (b) by the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations will be included in, respectively, financing agreements, 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.

In case of actions with UN agencies, the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EU-UN Action in the field will be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The present Annual Action Programme will be published online once the Commission Decision adopting it has been taken.

5. Cost and financing

Priority	Annex	Action title	EU contribution (EUR)
		iii) supporting the poor and food and nutrition insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience, including to the impacts of climate change.	
	4	Pro-Resilience Action -PRO-ACT	EUR 70 million
Total EU contribution to the Annual Action Programme 2016 part 2			EUR 70 million

ANNEX 1

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2016 part 2 for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture under the Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme

Component 3: Supporting the poor and food and nutrition insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience

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) in the following sections concerning calls for proposals: 5.3.2. (DPR Korea); and in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.3.3 (Syria, Yemen).

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Pro-Resilience Action - PRO-ACT 2016- CRIS number: DCI-FOOD/2016/039-550 DCI-FOOD/2016/ 039-551 (Bolivia) financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Multi-Country: Bolivia, Central African Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syria, Yemen, Central America Region, Horn of Africa Region, West African Region.
3. Programming document	GPGC-MIP 2014-2020
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 71 721 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 70 000 000 of which EUR 7 000 000 for budget support. This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 1 721 000.
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality and Budget Support Direct management: <u>budget support</u> : in Bolivia; <u>Grants –call for proposals</u> in Democratic People's Republic of Korea; <u>direct award</u> : in Syria and Yemen to NGOs; <u>EU Trust Funds</u> : Bêkou in Central African Republic, EU Trust Fund for Africa in West Africa and Horn of Africa. Indirect management: with World Food Programme (WFP) in Central America Region.
7. DAC code(s)	52010

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"/>	
	Climate change adaptation	<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 Pro Resilience Action - PRO-ACT methodology has been applied for the 3rd year to prioritise areas to address food crisis. In 2016 an alliance with the main food security partners has been created at global level to produce a "joint analysis of the food security situation". The joint analysis, carried out in February 2016, indicates that a total of 80 million people would be in food crises or emergency, corresponding respectively to phases 3 and 4 of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC). The analysis identified also the main drivers of food insecurity in 2016, namely: extreme weather phenomena linked to El Niño and political/military protracted crises. Taking into consideration that people in food crisis are the main target of PRO-ACT and because of the diversity of drivers of food crises, emphasis is put on the need for a global response to food insecurity rather isolating one single cause from the global context. Needs identified by the analysis are larger than the available resources, even after the application of PRO-ACT criteria for prioritisation. In 2016 an *ad hoc* mobilisation of the EDF reserves is being considered to reduce the gap between needs and available resources to address other major food crises not mentioned in this document but selected through the same PRO-ACT methodology.

The following contexts are considered requiring urgent support via the thematic funds of PRO-ACT: the impact of El Niño extreme weather phenomenon in several countries and regions, including Bolivia, DPR Korea, Horn of Africa and the Corredor Seco (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua) in Central America, the political/military protracted crises in Central African Republic, Syria and Yemen, the conflict affected zones around the Lake Chad, particularly Northern states of Nigeria (terrorism linked to Boko Haram armed groups).

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

In 2012, the Commission took the policy commitment¹ to contribute to building resilience of vulnerable communities by addressing the root causes of food insecurity. Both the geographical and thematic external assistance instruments of the current Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF 2014-2020) are 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) of the Development Cooperation Instrument² (DCI) contributes to the policy commitment through the component “*Supporting the poor and food insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience*”. The indicative allocation in FSSA for the period 2014–2020 is EUR 525 million 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 through the thematic programme GPGC-FSSA was developed 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 evidence-based needs assessment;
2. Nature of food and nutrition crisis;
3. Assessment of response capacity and complementarity between external assistance instruments;
4. Others factors of vulnerability

The methodology includes a joint analysis³ carried out by Commission services (DG International Cooperation and Development, the Joint Research Centre, DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, DG Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations) and EU partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

In 2016 the food and nutrition situation analysis indicates that the number of people in food crises (corresponding to Phase 3 and 4 of the IPC⁴) increased considerably compared to the previous year reaching 80 million people.⁵ 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 weather event is the most intense since 1997-

¹ COM(2012)586 final “The EU approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises”

² Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation, OJ L 77, 15.03.2014, p.44.

³ Joint report 2016 can be found here: <http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC100754/lb-na-27879-en-n%20.pdf>

⁴ The IPC is a methodology of food security analysis allowing convergence between different actors (Governments, donors, NGOs, UN Agencies, etc.) and producing a shared picture of the present and projected situation in a defined area (national or sub-national level).

⁵ Unfortunately global food security statistics are often not disaggregated by sex

1998 and one of the strongest since reliable data are available. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by extreme weather events in food insecure countries as they are largely responsible for maintaining adequate levels of food and water in the household. In general terms, 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, Commission services are exploring possibilities to mobilise additional resources to respond to the consequences of the crises and to address their structural causes. Should additional resources be mobilised the coordination will be sought to maximise the impact.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and Policy Framework

The Commission 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-ACT methodology.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

A global partnership was established in February 2016 between the Commission⁶, the FAO and WFP for carrying out a joint food insecurity analysis. A "Global Network for Food Insecurity Risk Reduction and Food Crises Response" was 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.

At the global level, relevant stakeholders include regional organisations, UN agencies, civil society and partner countries, with whom the coordination and advocacy around the resilience agenda will continue to be ensured.

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, partnerships have been established including the national/local authorities, EU Delegations, ECHO offices, other main donors and civil society.

⁶ Namely: DG-ECHO, DG-DEVCO, DG-NEAR and JRC

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The PRO-ACT 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 indicates that, in the 63 most affected countries included in the analysis⁷, 80 million people are in phase 3⁸ or 4⁹ (crisis or emergency), while 230.6 million are in phase 2 (food stress¹⁰). These people, in particular those in phase 3 or higher, are the main target of the PRO-ACT action in 2016.

The priority situations to be addressed¹¹ are: the impact of El Niño extreme weather phenomenon in several countries and regions, including Bolivia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Zimbabwe and the 'Corredor Seco' (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua) in Central America, the political/military protracted crises in the Central African Republic, Syria and Yemen, the conflict-affected zones in North Nigeria (terrorism linked to 'Boko Haram' armed group).

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:
 - Bolivia: The country is facing a record drought lasting already two years. This extreme weather phenomenon is causing significant agricultural loses as well as food price spikes. As an example, in December 2015, 27 '*municipios*' of the high and low lands have been declared in emergency situation. Besides, more than 20% of children under 3 years are in a situation of chronic malnutrition mainly due to iron and zinc deficiencies, while anaemia in children under 5 reaches 39%. Analyses done in December 2015 indicate that 1 million people (or 9.3% of the population) are in food stress, out of which 300 000 people (2.8% of the

⁷ Analysis carried out on 80 countries in total

⁸ Phase 3 of the IPC is defined as follows: households have food consumption gaps with above usual acute malnutrition.

⁹ Phase 4 of the IPC is defined as follows: large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality.

¹⁰ Phase 2 of the IPC is defined as follows: households have minimally adequate food consumption.

¹¹ Priorities identified for the scope of this Action Document should take into consideration that major crises not taken in charge by PRO-ACT will be supported by other financial instruments, namely the EDF reserves.

population) are in food crisis. The country will be supported through a top up of an ongoing sector budget support the government in intensifying activities related to the address the causes of chronic micro-elements (iron and zinc) undernutrition in children under 2 and mothers, enhancing the adoption of agricultural good practices to increase resilience against droughts, increasing diversification of agricultural production and strengthening food insecurity monitoring mechanisms.

- Regional Central America: in the area of ‘*Corredor Seco*’ (including El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua), the current food security situation is of great concern, and the perspectives are negative for most vulnerable families already affected by four consecutive years of staple grains’ production losses (due to irregular rains and extended dry spells) and difficulties to generate incomes (notably coffee rust affectations). Rural women in particular are affected, as they play an important role in ensuring food security but gender inequalities mean that they hold only 30% of land titles, 10% of credit and 5% of technical assistance.¹² Actual opportunities for recovery are limited by the deterioration of livelihoods in previous years and the reduction of sown areas. More crucially, at present families are adopting crisis and emergency coping strategies that reduce food consumptions times, sell family basic assets in order to get food, or migrate to provide remittances. Such negative coping strategies will result in increasing families’ vulnerability to food insecurity. Approximately 6.3 million people (ranging from 14.1% to 24.4% of the population depending on the country) are in food stress, out of which 4.6 million people (ranging from 8.2% to 22.8% of the population) are in food crises.
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Although the country has emerged from the prolonged humanitarian crisis which started in the mid-1990s, the economic and social situation remains extremely fragile and beset with difficulties. Food security remains fragile and vulnerable to shocks. This year, the food security situation is tense because of the drop in food production due to the recent drought. Besides, long-term phenomena related to soil degradation and fertility losses exist, due non-sustainable agricultural practices leading to a trend of decreased food production capacity. The underlying challenges facing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are structural in nature and response mechanisms to such structural challenges are more suitably provided by longer-term development cooperation instruments instead of ad hoc humanitarian interventions. Approximately 10.7 million people (43% of the population) are in food stress out of which 4.7 million people (19% of the population) are in food crisis. Interaction between the international community and the Government is very limited and food insecurity is not addressed by the authorities in an integrative way: though the Government is aware of the situation and has initiated some minor agricultural reforms, no clear strategy has been elaborated to improve the situation.
- Ethiopia: Rural households are facing this year significant uncertainty with regard to future food and non-food consumption. Besides drought linked to El Niño phenomenon, reducing crop yields and, consequently, incomes, there are other causes of uncertainty which are exacerbated: poor infrastructure and social services, together with price spikes that make purchasing basic food supplies more

¹² <http://www.fao.org/americas/perspectivas/seguridad-alimentaria/en/>

difficult for those with few resources. A severe drought in Ethiopia, such as the one occurring in 2015-2016, causes immediate supply shortage, limited availability and results in sudden food price increases. There are two main elements of vulnerability in rural areas. Firstly, the economy is still dependent on rain-fed agriculture that has been vulnerable to extreme drought in recent decades and particularly this year. Secondly, those households who have benefited from the poverty reduction programmes in the country are still very vulnerable to shocks, and without safety nets and timely recovery response actions to protect them in the event that shocks occur, are vulnerable to falling back into poverty. Direct consequence of this year drought is that more than 10,000,000 people have been drugged into of food crisis and many more are at risk if the drought will continue for the coming months. The situation is worse for rural women in Ethiopia who, whilst they provide the majority of agricultural labour, are further constrained by unequal access to land and extension services. The PRO-ACT programme could complement activities implemented through a well-established network of NGOs which are partners in specific areas, particularly prone to food insecurity and food crises. A well-established coordination of the field actions exists with humanitarian intervention as well as with other donors who joined forces to contribute to the same program. Local authorities are also closely involved for the selection of the areas, the identification of target beneficiaries and the strategic orientation of the actions.

- 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 M 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 5¹³ 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.
- Central African Republic: 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 outbreak 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 1.5 million people (or about than 28%) are in food crisis and 2.3 million people (or 43% of the population) is 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

¹³ 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.

a high number of internally displaced female headed households who are unable to provide adequate food for their families.¹⁴

- Nigeria: In the northeast of Nigeria more than 15 million 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 Internally Displaced People), 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 as well as the more medium to long-term resilience-building activities foreseen under the National Indicative Programme 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.
- Syria: since 2011, the Syrian civil war has affected the population creating massive population movements, notably internal displaced people. Economic repercussions and the unstable security situation generated by the conflict are severely and negatively impacting the food production and food access capacities in the most affected geographical areas. Soaring of food prices and reduced access to source of income, drop in food production are depleting purchasing power and severely affecting the access of vulnerable people to a sufficient diet. 8.7 million people (or the 51% of the population) are in food stress, out of which 6.3 million people (36.9% of the population) are in food crisis. Female headed households have a higher rate of food insecurity than male headed households and the health and nutrition of women and children in Syria is becoming increasingly fragile as the conflict continues.
- Yemen: Food and nutrition crisis have been recurrent in the past history of Yemen and the population has always been vulnerable to shocks and external events. Food insecurity has been historically linked to poor livelihoods, a constantly insufficient production and poor access to markets. Population grow is one of the drivers of vulnerability. Another is the severe inequality that women and girls face – Yemen ranks last in the UNDP Gender Inequality Index – which leaves them vulnerable to high levels of food security, malnutrition and undernutrition. Today, the country has among the most worrisome score

¹⁴ Gender Briefing Note on Central African Republic, 2014. GenCap, OCHA Bangui

of the Middle-East and Northern-Africa region. Half of the population is in food stress (phase II or higher of the IPC), out of which 7.6 million people (or the 25.6% of the population) are in food crisis (phase 3 of the IPC) or emergency (IPC phase 4). The nutrition situation is deteriorating since 2014 due to escalated conflict, worsening health services, food insecurity and absence of basic services, including sanitation, hygiene, and safe water. The Nutrition cluster projection estimated 537,000 children under five would be at risk of severe acute malnutrition in 2015 compared to 160,000 children before the conflict. Additionally, it is estimated that 1.2 million children under five suffered from moderate to acute malnutrition in 2015 compared to 690,000 before the crisis. Some 3 million children under 5 years and pregnant or lactating women require services to treat or prevent acute malnutrition. National authority as a limited capacity to control the national territory due to the presence of multiple armed groups subjugating a large share of the Governorates (20 out of 22). Instead, partnering with local communities and Local Authorities has provided a comparative advantage for the implementation in insecure areas, allowing basic services to be continued at a satisfactory level. The partnership also proves effective for addressing capacity development needs at local level.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For El Niño affected countries (Bolivia, Central America, DPR Korea, Ethiopia and South Sudan): 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. 	High	Focus is given to the causes of vulnerability to extreme weather events, particularly drought and floods. Interventions are meant to structurally 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.
<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. 	Medium to High depending on the countries	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.
Assumptions		
The security situation in the countries addressed does not deteriorate to the point of disabling operations because of accessibility issues.		
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.

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.

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The Commission has demonstrated its ability to respond to food crisis with different EU 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 EDF, the thematic instruments under the general budget of the Union, other instruments such the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace¹⁵ (IcSP), 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 planning.

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) recognising 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.

¹⁵ 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.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

One of the key criteria of the PRO-ACT 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 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 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

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.

4.2 Expected results and 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, 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 associations;
- 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 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 storage facilities, food processing and other coping mechanisms in 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.

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

Activities:

- Livelihood diversification and non-agricultural income generating opportunities with 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.

Activities:

- Capacity building of public institutions and civil society organisations to promote partner-country owned resilience initiatives;
- Capacity building of local governments and communities/community organisations on disaster risk management (DRM);
- Capacity building of farmers on climate change adaptation and environmentally sustainable production to promote identification of locally tailored climate extremes adaptation pathways.

Result 2.2, Know-how and lessons learned are shared.

Activities:

- Capitalisation of initiatives, good practices and sharing of lessons learned: (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.).

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, only with Bolivia. It is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the other partner countries (Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen and Central American Region).

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is up to 126 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement or 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 technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation components and modules

5.3.1 *Implementation of the budget support component for Bolivia*

5.3.1.1 Rationale for the amounts allocated to budget support

The amount allocated for budget support component is EUR 7 000 000. This amount is based on at least 300,000 households in need of assistance to complement other national allocations to respond to the crisis receiving an indicative amount of EUR 23 per household. **Criteria for disbursement of budget support**

The PRO-ACT 2016- Bolivia will be an addendum to the recently approved "Sector budget support for strengthening family farming and food sovereignty in the municipalities abandoned by their labour force for coca production in Bolivia" DCI/ALA/2015/038-430. Disbursement will be done in two tranches, one fix tranche at the beginning of the implementation and one variable tranche 12 months later. Conditions for disbursement will be the same and they will be analysed at the same time with the above-mentioned Sector Budget Support therefore.

The general conditions for disbursement of all tranches are as follows:

- Satisfactory progress in the implementation of the "Food Security strategy in the municipalities abandoned by their labour force for coca production in Bolivia" and continued credibility and relevance thereof;
- Implementation of a credible stability-oriented macroeconomic policy;
- Satisfactory progress in the implementation of the Action Plan to improve the Public Finance Management.
- Satisfactory progress with regard to the public availability of timely, comprehensive and sound budgetary information.

The expected results of the intervention are twofold: 1) A decrease of chronic undernutrition among children above 5 years old (corresponding to the Pillar 8, Objective 1 of the National Plan of Social and Economic Development). 2) 40% percent of beneficiary municipalities apply best practices on sustainable household food systems.

The specific indicators and targets focus on the two expected results and are complementary to four of the six indicators of the Sector Budget Support and they will be defined in coordination with Minister of Rural Development and Land before the signature of the contract. The programme will be fully aligned with the Food Security chapter of the National Plan for Social and Economic Development. Special attention will be paid to monitor how the IPC index in Bolivia evolves in general and in the targeted areas in particular.

The chosen performance targets and indicators to be used for disbursements will apply for the duration of the programme. However, in duly justified circumstances, Minister of Rural Development and Land may submit a request to the Commission for the targets and indicators to be changed. The changes agreed to the targets and indicators may be authorised by exchange of letters between the two parties.

In case of a significant deterioration of fundamental values, budget support disbursements may be formally suspended, temporarily suspended, reduced or cancelled, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the financing agreement.

5.3.1.2 Budget support details

Budget support is provided as direct financial transfers to the National General Treasury (TGN). The crediting of the euro transfers disbursed into Bolivian Pesos (BOB) will be undertaken at the appropriate exchange rates in line with the relevant provisions of the financing agreement.

5.3.2 Grants: call for proposals - (direct management)

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

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 implementation of the programme will be carried out through local authorities, public bodies, international organisations and NGOs.

Countries:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Call for proposals to award grants to NGOs for capacity-building for building the technical and organisational capacity of technical

departments of line ministries or linked institutions working on food security- and nutrition-related issues.

(b) Eligibility conditions

The applicants should be local authorities, public bodies, international organisations or NGOs.

Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution per grant is between EUR 500 000 and EUR 5 000 000 and the grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries and to consortia of beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries). The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 60 months.

For DPR Korea, making reference to Article 9, point 2 a) and b) of the Regulation (EU) no 236/2014 of the European Parliament and the European Council, China and India are eligible as goods providers to the DPR Korea.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are 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.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

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

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, 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.

(e) Indicative timing to launch the call

Fourth trimester of 2016.

5.3.3 Grant: direct award (direct management)

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

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 implementation of the programme will be carried out through national and international NGOs.

Countries:

Syria: direct award to NGOs following a call for interest, for: i) support to increasing production and productivity of agriculture, including cereals, vegetables livestock, ii) providing veterinary services and supplementary feeding iii) Enhancing capacities of rural

communities to restore livelihoods and build resilience, iv) enhance food security monitoring and risk management, v) enhance food security sector coordination, vi) Improve natural resource management, vii) support capacities at local levels to provide essential public services.

Yemen: direct award to NGOs for: i) nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities, ii) support of network/cooperative creation/strengthening at community level, iii) promotion and/or re-establishment of livelihoods, including reinforcement of social transfers and small scale infrastructure interventions.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to NGOs (for Syria and Yemen). The recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified in Syria¹⁶ and Yemen¹⁷ because of the crisis situation referred to in Article 190(20) RAP, allowing the application of flexible procedures. Should the crisis situation not be recognised any more at the time of the contractual procedure, calls for proposals might be launched.

(c) Eligibility conditions

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

(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 action; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 90%.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, 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.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Fourth trimester of 2016

(g) Exception to the non-retroactivity of costs

Not applicable.

¹⁶ ARES(2015)2517141

¹⁷ ARES(2015)2961715

5.3.4 EU Trust Fund (Direct management)

In accordance with Article 187 of the Financial Regulations, 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 Board of the Trust Funds.

The EU Bèkou Trust Fund for Central African Republic is geared towards interventions in crisis and post crisis situations with weakened national administration in particular undermining the absorption capacity of donor funds in the case of a sudden increase of funds. The Trust Fund for the Central African Republic that pools together funds from EU, France, Germany and the Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland is operational since 2014.

The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa is operational since 2015. The overall objective of the Trust Fund is to address the crises in the regions of the Sahel and the Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa, and the North of Africa. It intends to support all aspects of stability and contribute to address the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration, in particular by promoting resilience, economic and equal opportunities, security and development and better migration management. The Trust Fund has 4 main activity areas: (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. The Trust Fund has 3 windows one for North Africa, one for the Sahel and Lake Chad region and one for the Horn of Africa.

The contribution of PRO-ACT to the EU Trust Fund for Africa, Sahel and Lake Chad window could indicatively address the North Nigeria crisis while the contribution to the Horn of Africa window could address the crises in Ethiopia and South Sudan.

5.3.5 Procurement (direct management)

Subject in generic terms, if possible	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Supply of machinery and equipment (agriculture, agro –forestry, food processing, including spare parts and maintenance) for Democratic People's Republic of Korea	supply	1	4 th 2016

5.3.6 Indirect management with an international organisation.

A 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 responding to major post-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 implementation is justified because the international organisation has long term experience both working with the country and with civil society.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks procurement of goods and services, contracting of partners for the implementation of the activities in the mentioned countries. 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.

WFP will operate in crisis and post-crisis situations with an imbedded degree of uncertainty; the entity, equipped with their management, steering and technical expertise, will ensure the identification of the most appropriate partner for the implementation of activities, ensure achievement of the stated objectives and efficient use of resources.

The entrusted entity would, in:

- Central America Region: work on i) Stabilisation or improvement of access and consumption of food for families in risk of food insecurity, ii) improving households and communities livelihoods' resilience by improving food and nutrition security and risk management capacities to deal with climatic-related shocks notably dry spells, rain irregularities and heavy storms, iii) increased capacities of national authorities and municipalities, by enhancing knowledge and coordination to deal with climatic-related shocks notably dry spells, rain irregularities and heavy storms iv) support regional institution and municipalities to improve transboundary water basin hydrologic balance and environmental resilience through comprehensive and coordinated management.

5.4 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 Budget Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 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.

5.5 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified (amount in EUR)

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified (amount in EUR)
5.3.1 - Budget support: Sector Reform Contract - Bolivia	7 000 000	0
5.3.2 – Grant: Call for proposals (direct management) - Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1 500 000	166 000
5.3.3 – Grants: Direct Award to NGOs (direct management) - Yemen	5 000 000	555 000
5.3.3 – Grants: Direct Award to NGOs (direct management) - Syria	9 000 000	1 000 000
5.3.4 - EU Trust Fund Bêkou (direct management) in the Central African Republic	3 000 000	0
5.3.4 - EU Trust Fund for Africa (direct management) window Horn of Africa	23 000 000	0
5.3.4 - EU Trust Fund for Africa (direct management) window Sahel and Chad Lake Africa	10 000 000	0
5.3.5 Procurement (direct management) – DPR Korea	1 500 000	0
5.3.6 – Indirect management with WFP – Central American Region	10 000 000	0
5.8 – Evaluation, 5.10 - Audit	Covered by another decision	N.A.
5.10 – Communication and visibility	Financed by individual grant and delegation agreement	N.A.
TOTAL	70 000 000	1 721 000

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

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

The budget support in Bolivia, grants directly awarded in Syria and Yemen will be managed by the EU Delegations in the respective countries.

The Call for Proposal for Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be managed by the DG-DEVCO Dir. H in collaboration with the Food Security Office in Pyongyang.

The delegation agreements in Central American Region will be managed by the EU Delegation in Nicaragua.

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

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

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.

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of the action 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 (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). 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).

5.8 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, but the Commission and the EUDs 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 evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.9 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 the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10 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 5.5 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 actions in the field will be adopted.

APPENDIX 1 INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

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.

	Intervention logic	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>Number of households (when available, disaggregated by sex) falling in IPC2, and 3+.</p> <p>Number and % of children under the age of 5 which are stunted</p> <p>Prevalence of pregnant women with anaemia</p>	<p>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>Malnutrition statistics by country</p>	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-GIEWS, FEWSNET, others)	

Specific objective:	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.	No. of hectares of degraded land rehabilitated; No. of farmers (gender disaggregated) using improved agricultural production methods; No. of farmers (gender disaggregated) practicing water conservation; No. of households adopting dietary diversity	Baselines by country will be established at inception stage	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Reports at country level.	No major additional (natural and man-made) crises happen during the reference period.
	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.	No. of households affected by food crises and above (IPC 3+)	Baselines by country will be established at inception stage	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Yearly joint global analysis based on food security analysis available at country level (e.g. IPC, Cadre Harmonisé, FAO-GIEWS, FEWSNET, others)	
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	Sex disaggregated number of beneficiaries affected by food crises receiving support from the program intervention	0	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Program project reports	Insecurity will not affect the operationalisation 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	Sex disaggregated number of beneficiaries receiving a form of social transfer as a direct or indirect effect of the PRO-ACT program	0	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Program and project reports	
	1.3. Access to a dietary balanced intake is promoted in post crises situations	Minimum Dietary Diversity Score DDS (for men and women) for women of reproductive age and infants of 6 to 23 months.	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	Number of Community Based Organisations (CBOs) established/ reinforced for the management of: i) food crises, ii) public goods such as natural resources	0	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Program project reports	
	2.2. Know-how and lessons learned are shared	Number of good practices adopted in a country issued of a knowledge sharing mechanism (seminar, information material, other)	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