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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of XXX

on the Annual Action Programme 2017 part 1 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 Union

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 236/2014¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action and in particular Article 2(1) thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002², and in particular Article 84(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The Commission has adopted the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the Thematic Programme “Global Public Goods and Challenges” for the period 2014-2020³ on behalf of the European Union. This 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 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.
- (2) The overall objective pursued by the Annual Action Programme (AAP) to be financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument⁴ 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 policy commitments taken in 2010⁵ on addressing food security challenges, in 2011⁶ on sustainable agriculture and food security, in 2012⁷ on resilience and in 2013⁸ on nutrition, in line with which it

¹ OJ L 77, 15.03.2014, p.95.

² OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1.

³ C(2014)5072 of 23.07.2014 Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme “Global Public Goods and Challenges” for the period 2014-2020

⁴ 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.

⁵ COM(2010) 127: EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges, and Council conclusions on an EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges - 3011th Foreign Affairs Council meeting, Brussels, 10 May 2010

⁶ COM(2011) 637: Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change

⁷ COM(2012) 586: The EU approach to Resilience and Council conclusions on Food and Nutrition Security in external assistance - 3241st Foreign Affairs Council meeting Brussels, 28 May 2013

⁸ COM(2013) 141: Enhancing Maternal and Child nutrition in External Assistance

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) The present AAP 2017 part 1 addresses one of the three priorities of the MIP and proposes one action supporting this priority.
- (4) The action entitled “Pro-Resilience Action” (PRO-ACT) 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 2017 will operate in the *following countries and regions to address these specific issues*: In Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Malawi, Somalia, Venezuela and the West Africa Region to address the effects of El Niño-related extreme weather events; and in Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Syria and Yemen to address the effects of Political/military protracted crises. The action will be implemented using a variety of modalities which include direct management (grants, EU trust funds and procurement) and indirect management with international organisations.
- (5) It is necessary to adopt a financing decision the detailed rules of which are set out in Article 94 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012.
- (6) It is necessary to adopt a work programme for grants the detailed rules on which are set out in Article 128(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and in Article 188(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012. The work programme is constituted by the Annex 1 (section 5.3.1.1).
- (7) The Commission should entrust budget-implementation tasks under indirect management to the entities specified in this Decision, subject to the conclusion of a delegation agreement. In accordance with Article 60(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, the authorising officer responsible needs to ensure that these entities guarantee a level of protection of the financial interests of the Union equivalent to that required when the Commission manages Union funds. These entities comply with the conditions of points (a) to (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 60(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and the supervisory and support measures are in place as necessary.
- (8) The authorising officer responsible should be able to award grants without a call for proposals provided that the conditions for an exception to a call for proposals in accordance with Article 190 of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 are fulfilled.
- (9) It is necessary to allow the payment of interest due for late payment on the basis of Article 92 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and Article 111(4) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012
- (10) Pursuant to Article 94(4) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012, the Commission should define changes to this Decision which are not substantial in order to ensure that any such changes can be adopted by the authorising officer responsible.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Development Cooperation Instrument Committee set up by Article 19 of the financing instrument referred to in Recital 2.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Adoption of the measure

The Annual Action Programme 2017 part 1 for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture, as set out in the Annexes, is approved.

The programme shall include the following action:

- Annex : Pro-Resilience Action - PRO-ACT 2017

Article 2

Financial contribution

The maximum contribution of the European Union for the implementation of the programme referred to in Article 1 is set at EUR 70,000,000 and shall be financed from budget line 21 02 07 04 of the general budget of the Union for 2017.

The financial contribution provided for in the first paragraph may also cover interest due for late payment.

Article 3

Implementation modalities

Budget-implementation tasks under indirect management may be entrusted to the entities identified in the attached Annex 1, subject to the conclusion of the relevant agreements.

The section “Implementation” of the Annex to this Decision sets out the elements required by Article 94(2) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012.

Grants may be awarded without a call for proposals by the authorising officer responsible in accordance with Article 190 of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012.

Article 4

Non-substantial changes

Increases or decreases of up to EUR 10,000,000 not exceeding 20% of the contribution set by the first paragraph of Article 2, or cumulated changes to the allocations of specific actions not exceeding 20% of that contribution, as well as extensions of the implementation period shall not be considered substantial within the meaning of Article 94(4) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012, provided that they do not significantly affect the nature and objectives of the actions.

The authorising officer responsible may adopt such non-substantial changes in accordance with the principles of sound financial management and proportionality.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

Neven Mimica

Member of the Commission

SUMMARY

Annual Action Programme 2017 part 1 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 Union

1. Identification

Budget heading	21.020 704 under the 2017 budget Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture
Total cost	EUR 70 000 000 from the EU EUR 3 719 000 from 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 objectives of the Annual Action Programme for food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture are to:

- improve food security for the poorest and most vulnerable;
- help eradicate poverty and hunger for current and future generations; and
- better address under-nutrition, thereby reducing child mortality.

These objectives are 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. The Programme will therefore focus on boosting the incomes of smallholder farmers, making vulnerable communities more resilient and on helping partner countries to reduce the number of stunted children by 7 million by 2025.

3. Summary of the Annual Action Programme

Point 5.2 of the Multiannual Indicative Programme for the thematic programme 'Global Public Goods and Challenges' for 2014-2017 sets out 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 global, continental, regional and national level, for all relevant stakeholders; and

¹ COM(2010)127.

² COM(2011)637.

³ COM(2012)586.

⁴ COM(2013)141.

- iii. supporting the poor and food-and-nutrition-insecure reacting to crises and strengthen resilience, including to the impacts of climate change.

This Annual Action Programme 2017 part 1 addresses priority iii) of the Multiannual Indicative Programme. It proposes one action supporting this priority that will help achieve one or more of the desired outcomes of the Multiannual Indicative Programme. This priority is expected to:

- ensure that productive and social assets, in particular natural resources and ecosystems, vital for food security are protected, recovered and climate resilient;
- improve women's access to decision-making processes and resources;
- ensure good practices for resilience are systematically applied and scaled up.

The 'Pro-Resilience Action' (Pro-Act 2017) aims at building the resilience of vulnerable communities by better targeting the root causes of food insecurity while combining financial instruments in order to ensure that EU aid has the greatest possible impact. Pro-Act 2017 will operate in the following countries and regions to address specific issues:

- the effects of El Niño-related extreme weather events in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malawi, Somalia, Venezuela and the west Africa region; and
- the effects of political/military protracted crises in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Syria and Yemen.

The action will be implemented using direct management (grants, EU trust funds and procurement) and indirect management with international organisations.

4. **Communication and visibility**

All external actions funded by the EU have a legal obligation to set up measures to ensure the visibility of the EU. The Annual Action Programme 2017 part 1 indicates that this legal obligation will be included in all the financing agreements, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements established under Pro-Act 2017. The Annual Action Programme also requires each project to draw up a communication and visibility plan before starting implementation. This plan must be prepared in accordance with the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action. The plan for actions implemented with UN agencies must be in line with the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EU-UN action in the field.

This Annual Action Programme will be published online once it has been adopted by the Commission.

5. **Cost and financing**

1	Pro-Resilience Action - Pro-Act	EUR 70 million
Total EU contribution to the Annual Action Programme 2017 part 1		EUR 70 million

The Committee is invited to give its opinion on the attached Annual Action Programme 2017 part 1 for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture under the Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme.

ANNEX 1

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 part xx 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: 5.3.1.1 (DPR Korea, DR Congo); and in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.3.1.2 (Yemen, Nigeria, Malawi).

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Pro-Resilience Action - PRO-ACT 2017 CRIS number: DCI-FOOD/2017/040 160 CRIS number: DCI-FOOD/2017/040 479 (DPR Korea – procurement) financed under Development Cooperation Instrument	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Global and Multi-Country. The action shall be carried out in the following locations: Central African Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela, West African Region, Yemen.	
3. Programming document	GPGC-MIP 2014-2020	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture	DEV. Aid: YES
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 73 719 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 70 000 000 This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 3 719 000	
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Direct management: grants – call for proposals in DR Congo, DPR Korea; grants – direct award in Yemen, Nigeria, Malawi; EU Trust Fund: Bêkou in Central African Republic, EU Trust Fund for Africa – Horn of Africa in Somalia. Indirect management: with FAO in Syria; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Venezuela; UNICEF in Venezuela; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD in the Sahel Region; WFP for global coordination.	
7 a) DAC code(s)	52010	

b) Main Delivery Channel	NGOs; IOs; EU Trust Funds; FA (DPR Korea)			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagship	Supporting the poor and food insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience			
10. SDGs	SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all			

SUMMARY The Pro Resilience Action - PRO-Act methodology has been applied for the 4th year in a row in order to prioritise areas most affected by food crises. Collaboration with the main food security partners that started in 2016 was further expanded in 2017 to include more global stakeholders and has led to a broadly shared "Global report on food crises 2017". The global report was published in March 2017 and indicates that nearly 108 million people will be in a food crisis or emergency situation, corresponding respectively to phases 3 and 4 of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC). The analysis identified the main drivers of food insecurity in 2017 as: conflict and conflict-related, extreme weather events such as those related to El Niño and economic downturn. Because of the variety of drivers of food crises, there is a need for a global response based on a comprehensive analysis of causes and responses. Needs identified after applying the PRO-Act criteria for prioritisation are larger than the available resources. *Ad hoc* mobilisation of EDF reserves has been considered in order to reduce the gap between needs and available resources to address major food crises not covered by this document but eligible according to the same PRO-Act methodology. The following contexts are considered as requiring urgent support via the GPGC thematic programme: El Niño-related extreme weather events: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malawi, Somalia, Venezuela and the West Africa Region. Political/military protracted crises: Nigeria, Yemen, Syria, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo and the need for global coordination.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Thematic area

In recent years, multiple food crises were recorded, both periodic or protracted in nature, and fuelled by three major drivers often acting in combination: conflict, abnormal weather patterns related to El Niño and record-high food prices. The call for action is unprecedented and needs tend to be overwhelming compared to resources.

Responding to this scenario in 2013 the "PRO-Act methodology" was developed in order to facilitate the prioritisation and selection of countries eligible for support under the thematic programme GPGC-FSSA. In addition, the methodology aims to maximise the complementarity between various financial instruments in order to ensure a higher impact of EU aid. The selection criteria for PRO-Act relate to the:

1. Number of food insecure people, based on evidence-based needs assessments;
2. Nature of the food and nutrition crisis;
3. Response capacity and complementarity between external assistance instruments;
4. Other factors of vulnerability

A major component of the methodology is the annual joint analysis¹ carried out by Commission services (DG International Cooperation and Development, Joint Research Centre, DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, DG Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations), and EU technical partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), and other global stakeholders such as USAID through their agency FEWS NET.

This joint exercise generates an annual Global Report which compiles food insecurity analyses from around the world into a global public report. The 2017 Global Report on Food Crises indicates that the number of people in food crisis (corresponding to Phase 3 and 4 of the IPC² - Integrated food security Phase Classification) increased considerably compared to the previous year, increasing from 80 Million in 2016 to nearly 108 million in 2017.³ The report provides food security estimates for 48 countries selected on the basis of their risk of facing acute food crises. In addition, a detailed analysis is presented for those countries/regions facing acute food insecurity conditions.

For countries that are not included in the annual Global Report, for logistical or other reasons, the analysis is based mainly on information originating from reliable sources and collected by EU Delegations.

Conflict and conflict-related causes such as displacement and economic downturn are major drivers of food insecurity in 2017 with over 40 Million people affected as a result. The gender dimension of food crises related to a conflict situation is complex. In addition to being in some cases a primary target, conflict situations exacerbate women's already weak land tenure rights so that displaced females or female returnees may find it particularly hard to gain access to land thus losing their key asset for maintaining household food security.

¹ Global Report on Food Crises 2017 can be found here:

² The IPC is a set of tools used for classifying the severity and magnitude of food insecurity which allows comparability of situations across countries and over time. The reference table for area classification foresees 5 phases: IPC1-minimal; IPC2 -stressed; IPC3 -crisis; IPC4- emergency; IPC5 -famine/catastrophe.

³ Regrettably global food security statistics are often not disaggregated by sex

El Niño-induced climatic events are also a major driver of food insecurity in 2017 with over 30 million people in food crisis as a consequence of protracted drought conditions that damaged agricultural livelihoods. 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. Natural shocks are exacerbated by climate change and are particularly harmful for countries with inadequate capacity to respond and for vulnerable groups characterized by low resilience.

In addition, and often in combination and as a consequence of the two drivers described above, record high prices for staple foods were recorded, further hampering access to food for vulnerable populations.

Because of the magnitude of the food insecurity figures for 2017, the Commission services are exploring the possibilities of mobilising additional resources to respond to the crises and to address their structural causes. Should additional resources be mobilised coordination will be sought to maximise the impact.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

In 2012, the European Commission assumed a policy commitment⁴ to contribute to building the resilience of vulnerable communities by addressing the root causes of food insecurity. The geographic and thematic external assistance instruments of the current Multi-annual Financial Framework MFF 2014-2020 both contribute to this policy commitment. The Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FSSA) thematic instrument under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme (GPGC) of the Development Cooperation Instrument⁵ (DCI) contributes to this policy commitment through the component “*Supporting the poor and food insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience*”. The indicative allocation for FSSA for the period 2014–2020 is EUR 525 million with an annual indicative allocation of EUR 75 million.

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 for the PRO-Act methodology.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

A global partnership was initiated in February 2016 between the Commission⁶, the FAO and WFP to carry out a joint food insecurity analysis. A "Global Network for Food Insecurity Risk Reduction and Food Crises Response" was formally instituted during the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) of Istanbul in 2016 to share data on food insecurity and agree upon a joint analysis. The partnership was expanded to other global stakeholders (namely: Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel CILSS, Famine Early Warning Systems Network FEWS NET, Intergovernmental Authority on Development IGAD, Central American Integration System SICA and the United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF) and led to the joint publication of the "2017 Global Report on Food Crises" to inform all partners' crises analyses and responses. The partnership aims to be as inclusive as possible by extending

⁴ COM(2012)586 final “The EU approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises”

⁵ 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.

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

participation to other members, such as EU Member States, international donors, other UN agencies, civil society etc.

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

The work of the EU Delegations at country level is fundamental to address the resilience of local agri-food systems, to ensure that the programme focusses on the most vulnerable populations facing recurrent or one-off food crises and/or under food stress, and to ensure country specific stakeholder analyses are carried out to capture existing substantial diversity.

In terms of target groups, for the identification of actions to be implemented at country level, partnerships have been established with national/local authorities, EU Delegations, ECHO offices, other main donors and civil society organizations.

In terms of beneficiaries, gender equality is identified as a significant programme objective, therefore particular attention will be paid to targeting women and girls who play an important role in maintaining household food security in the context of unpredictable weather events and conflict, and who are also the most at risk of food insecurity, under-nutrition and malnutrition.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The PRO-Act methodology relies on evidence based needs assessments (namely the Integrated Phase Classification, IPC) to identify the magnitude of needs in terms of number of people affected by food insecurity and the severity of their situation. The assessment carried out in January-February 2017 indicates that, in the 48 most affected countries included in the analysis⁷, nearly 108 million people are in phase 3⁸ or 4⁹ (crisis or emergency), while 124 million are in phase 2 (food stress¹⁰).

In addition to the crises described and analysed in the Global Report there is another major crisis that is not captured in the report due to the sensitive political context which prevents a thorough and independent assessment of the situation, namely Venezuela. For that country, the evidence of food crises is provided by data produced by partners and collected by the EU Delegation that permits a fair estimation of the severity and magnitude of the crisis.

Following prioritisation according to the selection criteria and in consultation with the Geographical Directorates, the EU Delegations and DG ECHO the situations to be addressed include: the following conflict related protracted crises suffering the direct consequence of the conflict in terms of disruption in food production and food systems, plundering of crops and livestock, loss of assets and incomes, record high prices of staple foods and forced displacement: *Syria, Yemen, the conflict-affected zones of North Nigeria, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo.*

⁷ Global report on Food Crises, which cover 48 countries considered in food stress or crisis.

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.

The following El Niño-related crises suffering from the cumulative impact of two consecutive years of drought impacting severely on the livelihood of farmers and pastoralists, causing disruption of agro and pastoral food systems and displacement: *Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Venezuela, Somalia, Malawi, West-Africa Region.*

In addition one global action is foreseen to support the timely preparation of the Annual Global Report and the application of the PRO-Act methodology.

Regional and country analysis

El Niño-related extreme weather events affected countries and regions across the world in some cases, for two consecutive years causing protracted droughts, unusual climatic patterns and hurricanes. These events impacted directly on agri-food systems in terms of reduced food production and increasing the risk of reduced resilience. The most vulnerable populations, particularly smallholders, herders and poor rural women face the combined effects of reduced agricultural outputs, reduced food availability and depletion of productive assets, often exacerbated by local food price spikes. Gender inequalities often imply that poor rural women, who are largely responsible for subsistence farming and household food and nutrition security, have less access to productive resources, such as land and technology. These elements impact heavily on the food insecurity of more than 30 million people. Moreover, global weather anomalies are expected to continue for months and therefore food insecurity levels are likely to grow in the coming months. The following countries affected by extreme weather events will be covered by the programme:

- Democratic People's Republic of Korea Although the country has emerged from the prolonged humanitarian crisis that 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. Food production in 2016 partially recovered from the reduced level caused by the prolonged dry spell in 2015. Output however remains below the previous three-year average. The overall level of chronic undernutrition is worrying. Furthermore, extreme weather conditions have posed challenges in recent years. In August 2016, days of heavy downpours brought by Typhoon Lionrock triggered one of the worst floods in 70 years. Additionally, long-term phenomena related to soil degradation and fertility losses are recorded, due to non-sustainable agricultural practices leading to a trend of decreased food production capacity. Interaction between the international community and the Government is very limited and food insecurity is not addressed by the authorities in a coherent way; even 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.
- Somalia: the IPC analysis conducted in August 2016 estimated that over 1.1 million people (nearly 9% of the population) were in IPC Phase 3 Crisis or IPC Phase 4 and in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. This was particularly the case following the early onset of the lean season, which saw food security decline compared to February–June 2016 and a 20 percent increase in the number of people in Crisis and Emergency.

According to the latest findings of a countrywide seasonal assessment conducted in December 2016 over 2.9 million people are expected to face Crisis or Emergency (IPC Phases 3 or 4) across Somalia up to June 2017. This is more than twice as many as estimated in August 2016. Additionally, more than 3.3 million people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity to over 6.2 million.

The repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya is further exacerbating the situation in particular in South-West and Jubaland states.

Food security in the first quarter of the year will be undermined by the poor first harvest; households are expected to run out of their own stocks earlier than usual and will likely face a long and harsh lean season. Looking further ahead, preliminary forecasts indicate that food security could worsen in some areas as below-average to near average rainfall is expected to prevail across most parts of Somalia during the 2017 Gu (April-June) season. In the lead-up to the Gu, staple food prices are expected to increase sharply and widespread livestock mortality is likely to occur as pasture and water resources become depleted. In a worst-case scenario of the Gu season being poorer than currently forecast, declining purchasing power and humanitarian assistance being unable to reach populations in need, IPC Phase 5 Catastrophe/Famine would be expected

The action will be carried out in close complementarity with ECHO, DEVCO and other partners' and will mainly focus on the main drought affected areas in the north of Somalia: Awdal, Sanaag, Bari, Sool and Nugal districts.

- Malawi According to the IPC analysis and the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC), nearly 4.1 million people (30 percent of the rural population) were estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or Phase 4 (Emergency conditions) between May and June 2016, which corresponds to the harvest period.

In August 2016, the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis estimated that 6.5 million people were food insecure, a number which has risen to 6.7 million as reported by the October 2016 update assessment.

Food security is expected to worsen in the first quarter of 2017, the peak of the lean season. Projections indicate a marginal increase in the number of food insecure and a further deterioration in the severity of conditions. FEWS NET projections point to Emergency and Crisis conditions by February. However, the situation is likely to improve from April 2017 when new supplies from the main season harvest should be available.

The current food insecurity situation in Malawi is mostly the result of two consecutive years of below-average crop production in 2015 and 2016, reflecting erratic weather conditions. Lower production has reduced food availability, making households more reliant on market supplies. High prices have weakened the purchasing power of vulnerable households, severely restricting food access.

Malawi is frequently hit by natural disasters such as drought and flooding, as well as crop and livestock diseases. Recurrent climatic shocks have had devastating effects on the resilience of the Malawian population, which is already weakened by poverty and other underlying socio-economic factors.

The action will focus on the 7 districts that are foreseen in the planned 11th EDF Social Protection and Resilience Programme (SPRP)

- Venezuela Access to timely and reliable information is a challenge in Venezuela, but following the ECHO monthly report from 12th November 2016, the Medical Federation of Venezuela (FMV) reported that the country faces "the worst" registered "mortality and

famine" rates. According to the Encovi¹¹ 2015 survey, at least 85,3% of the population classified as low income was facing malnutrition. Therefore, if extreme poverty has doubled since 2014 and 49% of the Venezuelan 31,4 million inhabitants is now below the extreme poverty threshold, over 13 million are facing malnutrition problems.

Venezuela is facing a complex situation resulting in food insecurity, malnutrition and high social vulnerability. The El Niño phenomenon -which lasted until June 2016- and the cumulative economic shocks over the last years have had a particularly negative impact. Severe drought spells (up to 40 days) and rain irregularities triggered a slow-onset crisis provoking losses of the main harvest among small producers.

Despite Venezuela being considered a middle-income country, its oil dependent economy has rapidly deteriorated due to inefficient economic policies and a sharp fall in oil prices as of end 2014 which exacerbated the effects of extreme weather events.

The official consideration of Venezuela as a middle-income country resulted in the abolishment of EU bilateral cooperation with the country for the 2014-17 budgetary period so the only cooperation instruments available to the EU Delegation to Venezuela remain the Thematic Budget Lines.

The action to be supported by PRO Act aims at enhancing the capacities of vulnerable groups to produce food sustainably and access food with a particular emphasis on small scale agricultural producers in rural and peri-urban areas.

- Sahel Region The Sahel and West Africa Region has been struck by natural and man-made disasters in recent years though extreme famine events were prevented.

A major contribution to this achievement is the existence of two regional networks, the "Reseau de Prevention de Crises Alimentaires" (RPCA) and the "Comite Permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Secheresse au Sahel" (CILLS). These provided specific tools for the prevention and management of food crises. In addition, the "Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Resilience" (AGIR), a partnership that aims at reinforcing regional strategies, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) with the support of the Sahel and West Africa Club is also considered to have played a role; in the context of a region that is prone to recurrent climatic and man-made shocks the reinforcement of regional platforms and in particular the support to regional actors in order to pursue a structured response to food crises through AGIR is considered a priority in order to keep a regional perspective in the framework of recurrent crises that do not respect national boundaries. The action supported by PRO-Act will support the annual work-plan of the RPCA, CILLS and AGIR.

Major food crises were fuelled by conflict. Conflicts undermine food security in multiple ways and create access problems for Government and intervening agencies. Problems include disruptions in food production and food systems, plundering of crops and livestock, loss of assets and incomes. Lack of access to food combined with poor access to medical facilities and often to clean water, has a detrimental effect on malnutrition, especially of children and pregnant and breastfeeding women. Conflicts also caused widespread displacement (internal and cross-border), protracting food insecurity and placing a burden on host communities. The following countries affected by conflicts will be covered by the programme:

¹¹ Encuesta Nacional sobre Condiciones de Vida 2016. Universities: Central de Venezuela; Catolica Andres Bello; Simon Bolivar

- Central African Republic: the country has experienced a major political crisis in the last three years which has resulted in a violent conflict that affected nearly the entire population. The main drivers of the food crisis are conflict and insecurity. Food security in CAR depends heavily on subsistence agriculture, with around 60% of the population living in rural areas and over 75% depending on agriculture for their livelihood. There are concerning food gaps for poor resident households in conflict areas, displaced households and host families.

Displacement, limited income generation activities and reduced production and asset depletion exacerbated by looting and theft are the main causes of deteriorating food security. As a consequence of this situation 2 million people are considered to be in phase 3 "crisis". Immediate action is needed in order to preserve the resilience of agri-food systems.

- Nigeria: The October 2016 Cadre Harmonisé covered 13 states in addition to Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, assessing a total of 92 million people, including those most affected by conflict. The analysis found that 8.1 million people – 9% of the population studied – were facing acute food insecurity. Around 6.2 million people (7 percent) were in CH Phase 3 "crisis", 1.8 million (2 percent) were in CH Phase 4 Emergency and 55,000 people were in CH Phase 5 Famine (i.e. IPC Catastrophe). A further 18.6 million people (22 percent) were in CH Phase 2 (Stressed) and required resilience-building interventions.

The 2016 cereal crop harvest was completed in January 2017 benefitting from well-distributed rainfall. Moreover, Government support to the agricultural sector and higher commodity prices helped increase the planted area and yields in some regions. However, in the northeast, the Boko Haram conflict has had a huge impact on agriculture because of the large-scale population displacement and the restrictions imposed on agricultural activities. This has led to a sharp drop in planted areas in some states, especially in Borno. In 2016, Nigeria also faced the depreciation of its national currency caused by falling oil revenues. The Nigerian naira (NGN) has depreciated by more than 50 percent since early 2016, seriously affecting regional price trends and trade flows. Nigerian cereal exports to regional markets have increased, putting pressure on domestic food supplies.

The ongoing conflict and insecurity in the northeast is likely to cause ever-worsening food security outcomes. The latest CH analysis predicts that 11 million people – 12 percent of the population of 16 states – will be facing Crisis, Emergency or Famine conditions during the next lean season (June to September 2017):

Close coordination with the humanitarian actions as well as with the medium to long-term resilience-building activities foreseen under the National Indicative Programme are also planned. The action will specifically target the state of Taraba which is one of the least supported by ODA in the north-east where IDPs escaping from the Boko Haram insurgency have found a safe haven. Addressing food insecurity and the resilience of agri-food systems in Taraba will contribute to increasing stability in the entire north eastern region.

- Syria: Food security in Syria has plummeted since the beginning of the conflict in 2011. The Food Security Sector mid-year review of needs estimated that in June 2016, 9.4 million Syrians were in need of food assistance. The number of food-insecure people has risen from 6.3 million to 6.7 million (up 6 percent) and those at risk of food

insecurity have increased from 2.4 million to 2.7 million (up 13 percent). The largest increases were reported for the governorates of Quneitra, Dar'a, Damascus, Idleb and Aleppo, all affected by large population movements since late 2015 due to an escalation of the conflict, as well as by market price changes and food shortages.

The coping strategies applied by households are often irreversible, such as selling productive assets. Levels of negative coping are higher in areas directly affected by conflict. Agricultural production continues to be seriously hampered by the conflict. Insecurity is restricting access to fields, disrupting electricity supplies and destroying storage facilities, irrigation infrastructure and machinery.

Syria's traditionally vibrant livestock sector has suffered increasingly since 2011: pasture availability and access is much reduced and feed prices continue to rise.

Household food access is limited both physically – by fragmented market functionality and severe shortages caused by transportation bottlenecks – and financially, because of high inflation, exchange rate fluctuations, and price increases.

Those most vulnerable are households headed by women or children, some of whom are also IDPs. The resilience of farmers has been heavily compromised by almost six years of conflict. There is a risk that many will abandon food production.

In addition, without urgent support for veterinary services, animal diseases may spread possibly even beyond national borders, thereby affecting livestock in neighbouring countries.

The PRO Act action will be implemented inside Syria and will target directly the resilience of agri-food systems.

- Yemen: IPC analysis conducted in Yemen in June 2016 found 7.1 million people in Phase 3 Crisis and 7 million in Phase 4 Emergency. The combined figure of over 14.12 million people represents 51 percent of the population. An additional 8.2 million people were estimated to be in Phase 2 (Stressed).

Both the security and the macro-economic situation in Yemen are uncertain. As of March and throughout July 2017, 17 million people are estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 Crisis and Phase 4 Emergency. This corresponds to 60% of the population and represents a 20% increase compared to the results of the IPC Analysis conducted in June 2016.

The highest levels of food insecurity are among internally displaced people (IDPs) who have lost their livelihoods due to displacement. Their situation also impacts host communities, whose resources are stretched.

The main driver of severe food insecurity in Yemen is the ongoing conflict, with its devastating effects in terms of population displacement, economic performance, agricultural losses and the widespread disruption of infrastructure, services, markets and livelihoods.

Limited access to water as well as shortages of seeds and fertilizers have crippled crop production. Annual inflation is currently estimated at over 30 percent and is expected to increase, reducing purchasing power for many.

Food security has also been undermined by natural disasters, including locust plagues and flooding caused by unusually heavy rains

Close coordination with ECHO activities and ongoing DEVCO resilience building projects will be ensured.

- Democratic Republic of Congo: The latest IPC analysis covering the post-harvest period from June 2016 to January 2017 estimated that over 5.9 million people (nearly 8% of the population) were in IPC Phase 3 Crisis or IPC Phase 4 Emergency

Most of the food insecure are in districts characterized by civil insecurity and the presence of armed groups, as well as military operations by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and exactions in various forms (killings, kidnapping, rape, pillage and multiplication of illegal taxes). The forced displacement of populations is observed in these areas, resulting in severe food insecurity.

Vast areas in the east and centre of the country are also affected suffering from intercommunal conflicts, poor access to agricultural inputs, locust invasion and erratic rainfall.

Key drivers of acute food insecurity include conflicts among armed groups in the east and intercommunal violence in other areas, as well as instability in neighbouring countries which triggers recurrent and large-scale movements of refugees in DRC.

In addition, natural disasters and animal/plant diseases seriously reduce food availability, exacerbating food insecurity. Flooding and torrential rains in the last quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016, linked to El Niño, affected over 770,000.

DRC authorities struggle to control diseases and plagues such as cassava brown streak and banana bacterial wilt. Since November 2016 Equator province (north west) and Katanga (south east) have suffered from infestation of caterpillars attacking maize - which is of serious concern as maize is a fundamental part of the food basket.

The PRO- Act action will be spread over five different areas across the country, for the reason of complementarity with ongoing DEVCO projects: 1) Surroundings of the Bili-Uere Hunting Resrve, in Bas-Uélé; 2) Surroundings of the UPemba National Park, Haut-Katanga; 3 and 4) Axis of acute food insecurity crisis (IPC phase 3) across the Kwango and Kwilu provinces; 5) Area of large CAR refugee settlements in Sud-Ubangui.

Global network Since 2013, the European Commission has worked to develop ways to compare and compile the results of food security analyses across partners and geographical areas. In 2015, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) produced an annual report on food insecurity hotspots to inform decisions on food crisis allocations. In 2016, the European Commission invited FAO and WFP to contribute to the JRC's publication by providing food security data and analysis. Following the successful experience of the 2016 analysis, the three organizations agreed to involve additional partners in the global assessment with the aim of producing a consensus-based yearly report from early 2017. The initiative was further cemented with the launch of the Global Network Against Food Crises during the World Humanitarian Summit on 23 May 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey.

A transparent process to respond to food crises rests on two complementary work streams:

- ✓ The first pillar, mainly political in nature, is the Global Network Against Food Crises. The Network comprises decision makers from resource partners as well as regional organizations, Civil Society representatives and UN agencies. Its mandate is to facilitate better coordination of assistance and the monitoring of responses to food

crises. This to be based on the second pillar of the initiative, the Global Report on Food Crises;

- ✓ The Global Report on Food Crises is designed to (i) provide an accurate, comprehensive assessment of food crises by jointly analysing data from the main global and regional food security monitoring systems; (ii) add value by bringing together complex data and information from different regional and global technical agencies; and (iii) drive coordination through an independent analysis that allows for informed planning and implementation of humanitarian and resilience-building initiatives.

Up to now the production of the Global report has been undertaken on the basis of *ad hoc* arrangements, whilst the Global Network on Food Crises is yet to be fully operationalized. The PRO Act supported action aims at supporting the process of animation of the Network Against Food Crises and, with a longer-term perspective, supporting the production of the Global Report on Food Crises. The action will help ensure that a) a Global Report on Food Crises is produced timely every year with additional partners joining the initiative and b) the global Network Against Food Crises, meets regularly and decisions are taken on the basis of the Global Report.

2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
For El Niño affected countries (DPR Korea, Somalia, Malawi, Venezuela, Sahel Region): a risk exists that 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 vulnerability reducing the risk of people being affected in the future. Amongst the planned interventions note: climate change adaptation measures, preparedness, safety nets, etc.
For conflict prone countries (Central African Republic, Nigeria, DRC Congo, Syria, Yemen), a risk exists that 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 justified by an 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 period, ii) allows for selection of implementing partners able to cope with the volatile situation. Besides, contracts will incorporate adaptability and flexibility and, whenever feasible, the activities will directly contribute to conflict reduction 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 events, the programme is tailored to the size of extreme weather events that occurred already or are forecasted. Additional extreme weather events have a low probability of occurring 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 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 a demonstrated ability to respond to food crises with different financial instruments (geographical and thematic). However, addressing causes is more effective than responding to crises after their occurrence. For this reason, and as per the 2012 Commission approach, the aim is to address the root causes of vulnerability, namely: chronic food and nutrition insecurity and their 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 of: i) preventing the need for reallocation of funds from the National Indicative Programme (NIP) to respond to crises, ii) addressing acute crises to prevent their deterioration into protracted crises, iii) contributing to build up resilience of affected communities by helping them restore conditions after the shock, iv) contributing to the capacity building process, which has been instrumental in resilience initiatives.

A critical lesson learned from the preceding years of application of PRO-Act is that coordinating different financial instruments to respond to crisis situations with a long-term vision and using a mix of available instruments (EDF, thematic instruments under the general budget of the Union, other instruments such as the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace¹² (IcSP), etc.) offers the opportunity to achieve the scale needed to respond to global challenges such as the El Niño.

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 the long term.

The fourth lesson learned concerns the use of EU Trust Funds 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.

¹² 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 key criterion of the PRO-Act methodology is the pursuit 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 scope for building upon previous and/or parallel initiatives.

At country level, coordination is assured by EU Delegations and synergies are constantly sought, namely with the NIPs, the EDF reserves and 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 allows the foundations of the Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach to be built and, supported by data and analyses provided in the Global Report, provides a clear ground for 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, as a common approach across countries, 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 eliminate undernutrition amongst children, pregnant and lactating women, and teenage girls. This focus is primarily for two reasons: (i) a recognition 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 to, and mitigating erratic climatic events so their participation in durable solutions is critical.

Orientation towards 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 interventions at country level given that it is context specific. This applies in particular to Malawi, Venezuela, DPR Korea, Sahel Region, where fertility and soil conservation, protection against degradation and rehabilitation of degraded land will be specifically targeted.

Environmental degradation is globally considered one of the main reasons for the lack of sustainability of agri-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 consideration for planning interventions aiming at strengthening resilience to food crises in particular in rural areas where agriculture is the main source of revenues and where local food markets provide access to basic food.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

This programme is relevant to Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG 2: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and

promote sustainable agriculture" and also promotes progress towards Goal (15) "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss". Though it should be noted that this does not imply a commitment by the countries benefiting from this programme.

The global objective is to reduce food and nutrition insecurity. The action will tackle the root and underlying causes of vulnerability thus building resilience to stresses and shocks. There will be a specific focus on 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: Enhance resilience to food shocks of chronic and acute food insecure populations. This includes responding to post-food crises scenarios, promoting structural actions aiming at improving the capacity to prepare to, withstand and bounce back after shocks or stressors. Sectors to be considered are: adaptation to climate change, combatting desertification, nutrition and policies encouraging sustainable and resilient small scale agricultural practices whilst taking into account the gender dimensions of resilience.

Objective 2: More effective actions by public institutions and non-state actors to prevent, prepare to and respond to food crises. Capacities improvement is particularly oriented towards capitalising the experience on prevention of food crises as well as promoting innovative good practices or resilience building. This will help mitigate the impact of shocks of different nature and reduce the risk of them evolving into crises

Output1.1, Negative coping mechanisms of vulnerable communities are avoided thus contributing to build resilience to food crises, including long term impact of climate change, for the targeted population.

Output1.2, Temporary and permanent market failures are addressed by facilitating access to sufficient and nutritious food through promoting alternative income opportunities.

Output 1.3, Improved access to a balanced dietary intake.

Output 2.1, Capacities are improved at regional, national and possibly local level on effective resilience building initiatives and mechanisms.

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

4.2 Main activities

Output 1.1, Innovative coping mechanisms of vulnerable communities are promoted thus contributing to build resilience to food crises, including the long term impact of climate change, for the targeted population – relevant to all foreseen actions

Activities:

- Introduction and/or expansion of adapted agricultural production methods, including soil protection, fertility restoration, rehabilitation of degraded land, combatting desertification, reclamation of degraded land, agroforestry, drought resistant plant and seed varieties, etc.;

- Small scale agriculture including productive asset preservation (including seeds, tools and fertiliser) to rebuild livelihoods, with a gender approach that considers the limited access of poor female farmers to productive resources;
- Strengthening producer groups with an emphasis on smallholders and women associations;
- Promoting efficiency in water use in small-scale water systems, such as rainwater harvesting and local water pumps;
- Raising awareness on water use efficiency and challenges deriving from climate change to enhance capacities of 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 nor secure land tenure;
- Strengthening local storage facilities, food processing and other coping mechanisms in the lean season;
- Improve access to basic services, especially for rural women in remote areas.
- Food and nutrition security early warning or early response mechanisms.
- Include access to renewable energy” (water system, food processing, vaccine storage, etc.) when required.

Output 1.2, Temporary and permanent market failures are addressed by facilitating access to sufficient and nutritious food by promoting alternative income opportunities – particularly relevant to DR Congo, Venezuela, Syria, Nigeria,

Activities:

- Livelihood diversification and promotion of off-farm income generating opportunities with an emphasis on reducing the barriers to alternative opportunities for rural women;
- Social transfers and promotion of the restoration of livelihoods with an emphasis on women and children.

Output.3, Improved access to a balanced dietary – relevant to all actions

Activities:

- Promote diversification of agricultural production (e.g. backyard gardens, small livestock, aquaculture, etc.) promoting climate-smart and environmentally sound techniques (i.e. soil and water conservation, efficient use of agrochemicals, crops and varieties sound in light of changing climatic conditions).
- Promote consumption of locally produced, diversified food, particularly addressing the needs of pregnant and lactating mothers and children,
- Promote high-nutrient content food (e.g. fortified and complementary food),
- Promote nutrition sensitive programs, including nutrition education and knowledge 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 – relevant to all actions

Activities:

- Capacity building of public institutions and civil society organisations at regional, national and local scale in order to promote 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 adaptation pathways to climate extremes.

Result 2.2, Know-how and lessons learned are shared – relevant to all actions

Activities:

- Capitalisation of initiatives, good practices and sharing of lessons learned through the Global Network Against Food Crises.
- Strengthening the processes leading to the timely preparation of the annual Global Report on Food Crises
- Strengthening the links between the preparation of the annual Global Report and the Global Network Against food Crises

4.3 Intervention logic

A steady increase in the number and severity of food crises has been recorded in recent years. The nature of the crises is diverse, ranging from extreme weather, often linked to climate change, to natural disasters (earthquakes, tsunami, etc.), to human made events (social unrest, political or economic crises, wars, etc.). The effect of the crises in developing countries is often related to the soaring of food insecurity.

Food crises are a symptom of people' extreme vulnerability to different shocks. For this reason, the evolution of food crises is a good proxy for monitoring crises of different nature to be used for early warning and triggering of response mechanisms.

Besides, food crises are at the same time the consequence of crises of other nature, but can also be the underlying cause of insecurity and fragility, e.g. i) the rural exodus can create the conditions for socio-economic tensions and unrest in cities and across borders triggering violence and/or politico-military crises and migrations ii) the overexploitation of natural resources for food production purposes triggers deforestation, desertification and soil erosion, exacerbating the impact of droughts or floods, and prompting migration.

Thus, food crises, fragility, insecurity and migration are closely interlinked, because their root causes are often common (demography, poverty, climate change/ climatic shocks, economic/political crises, conflicts, etc.), and mobility is one of the most important resilience strategies for people who are at risk of livelihood deterioration and need to escape from threats.

Addressing the root causes of fragility and food insecurity by strengthening vulnerable peoples' resilience to food crises is one of the most effective entry points to address long-term insecurity and migration. This can be achieved by ensuring a global consensus on the assessment of the magnitude and severity of the crises and the complementarity between different instruments and partners. These are the preconditions for high-impact actions to

address food crises, prevent increasing fragility and build the resilience of vulnerable communities.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, a financing agreement will be concluded with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

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 120 months from the date of 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 modalities

5.3.1.1 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 resilience to food crises 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 awards grants to NGOs for capacity building of line Ministries via the implementing community-based projects to improve food production, food diversification and food processing

(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 2 500 000 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.

Democratic Republic of Congo: call for proposals to awards grants to diversify and improve agricultural productions of nutrient-dense foods; strengthening farmer's associations / market oriented activities in support of market access, food availability and affordability for vulnerable groups; nutrition-related training and sensitization.

(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 3 500 000 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.

Points (c), (d) and (e) are the same for both countries

(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 under this call 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 2017.

5.3.1.2 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 resilience to food crises and sustainably produce and access food. The implementation of the programme will be carried out through national and international NGOs.

Countries:

Yemen Direct award of grants to INGO for nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities in combination with support to cooperatives and strengthening at community level; activities aiming at re-establishing livelihoods, including reinforcement of social transfers and small scale infrastructures.

Nigeria Direct award of a grant to NGO OXFAM aimed at improving the quality and quantity of foods and farm produce, including livestock; contribute to the strengthening of the governance system in the agriculture sector; supporting peace initiatives between herders, fish producers and small-holders; creating linkages with the private sector for offtake of farm produce; supporting creation of farmer-led community micro-credit schemes. Direct award justified by the de facto monopoly of OXFAM within the targeted geographical and thematic scope of this programme.

Malawi Direct award of two grants for actions building the resilience capacity of communities and local government promoting intra-communities understanding and large scale adoption of sustainable and efficient practices (eg drought tolerant crops; diversity of crops and seed stocks; promotion of organic fertilization; community based local seed systems; small scale irrigation; agroforestry; water harvesting; promotion of energy saving cook stoves; village savings and loan schemes; nutrition education, promotion of dietary diversification; off farm activities). One grant to be awarded to the INGO consortiums United Purpose (UP); one grant to be awarded to an INGO consortiums led by Christian Aid (CA) due to their *de facto* monopoly within the targeted geographical and thematic scope of this programme and knowing that they are the only available option with the technical capacity, experience and manpower to scale up their activities in line with EU priorities in the shortest possible time.

(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 eligible applicants in Yemen, Nigeria, Malawi. The recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified in Yemen and Nigeria 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.

The recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified in Malawi because of the *de facto* monopoly of the selected bodies.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to i) INGOs in Yemen; ii) Oxfam in Nigeria, iii) INGO consortium United Purpose UP and INGO consortium Christian Aid CA in Malawi

(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 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 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 2017

5.3.2 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 Békou 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, Horn of Africa window, could address the crisis in Somalia.

5.3.3 Procurement (direct management)

Subject in generic terms, if possible	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Support national Food Security Office DPR of Korea	Services	1	1 st semester 2018

5.3.4.1 Indirect management with an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the World Food programme (WFP); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; UNICEF; FAO 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 in the area and in the sector.

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.

The entrusted entity 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 entities would:

Global coordination: WFP (in partnership with FAO) will: i) liaise with all partners and coordinate all actions leading to the timely production of the annual Global Report on Food Crises is produced timely every year and ii) support the activities of the global Network Against Food Crises ensuring its proper functioning in parallel with the preparation of the Global Report.

West Africa/Sahel: OECD as the appointed secretary of AGIR will implement advocacy activities and mobilisation of the Western Africa regional organisations, the partner countries and the technical and financial partners. The entity may also procure services, including to mobilise short term technical assistance and expertise to carry out studies.

Venezuela: UNICEF will implement an action aimed to increase nutritional status of food insecure population, with a particular emphasize on children at school age, in partnership with FAO

Venezuela: IFRC will implement an action aimed to enhance resilience to food crises in rural and peri-urban areas of the semi-arid zones in partnership with the Venezuelan Red Cross and Caritas Venezuela

Syria: FAO will contribute to an efficient and profitable agriculture sector built on a sustainable, equitable and resilient basis. In specific FAO will adopt an area-based, flexible and phased programming; a conflict-sensitive programming that does no harm, promotes peaceful coexistence among various groups and ensures inclusiveness engagement and benefits of all actors; Invest in generating evidences and managing knowledge to support FAO planning and implementation and to inform other actors; Work with a broad range of strategic and operational partners to harness synergies, leverage impact, expand reach and support conflict-sensitive programming; inclusive approach to capacity building (public institutions, farmers' organizations, implementing partners, etc.) to restore capacity and foster sustainability; Mobilize FAO's technical expertise, resources and partnerships at global and regional levels.

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 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 implementation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified EUR
5.3.1.1 Grants: Call for proposals (direct management) Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 500 000	277 000
5.3.1.1 Grants: Call for proposals (direct management) Democratic Republic of Congo	7 000 000	777 000
5.3.1.2 Grant: direct award (direct management) Yemen	10 000 000	1 110 000
5.3.1.2 Grant: direct award (direct management) Nigeria	5 000 000	555 000
5.3.1.2 Grant: direct award (direct management) Malawi	9 000 000	1 000 000
5.3.2 EU Trust Fund Bekou (direct management) Central African Republic	3 000 000	0
5.3.2 EU Trust Fund for Africa window Horn of Africa (direct management) - Somalia	10 000 000	0
5.3.3 Procurement (direct management) – DPR Korea	2 500 000	0
5.3.4.1 Indirect management with WFP – global coordination	2 000 000	0
5.3.4.1 Indirect management with OECD – Sahel region West Africa	4 000 000	0
5.3.4.1 Indirect management with IFRC – Venezuela	1 500 000	0
5.3.4.1 Indirect management with UNICEF – Venezuela	1 500 000	0
5.3.4.1 Indirect management with FAO – Syria	12 000 000	0
5.9 – Evaluation, 5.10 - Audit	will be covered by another decision	N.A.
5.11 – Communication and visibility	Financed by individual grant and delegation agreement	N.A.
Total	70 000 000	3 719 000

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 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 contribution to the Bêkou Trust Fund for Central African Republic and to the EU Trust Fund for Africa for the Horn of Africa (Somalia) will be managed by the Trust Fund Boards based in HQs.

5.8 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 SMART food security and nutrition indicators, supported by a clear baseline, annual milestones and end of programme targets which will be assessed annually. The annual review will be carried out by the "Global Network" mentioned in section 3.2, based on a 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. Besides the main annual report, the network will produce quarterly updates of the food and nutrition security situation in countries where food crises rapidly evolve. The evolution of figures related to food insecurity over the years will contribute to provide elements of performance monitoring, taking into account that the actual situation will be largely influenced by factors 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 originating from household or other surveys depend on the regularity and timing of the surveys which are often partner driven and whose regularity and timing vary in the specific situations.

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 this 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).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the action applies an innovative approach to identifying and monitor food crises.

In case an evaluation is not foreseen, the Commission 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 30 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.

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

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 0 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 - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ¹³

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 (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Reduce food and nutrition insecurity.	<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 108 million people at global level, out of which 58.5 million people in the 10 countries addressed by the program</p> <p>are in food crisis or above (IPC 3+)</p> <p>Malnutrition statistics by country</p>	<p>At least 15% reduction of the number of people in phase 3+ of the IPC (corresponding to 8.7 M people moving out of food crisis situation)</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>	

¹³ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	Objective 1: Enhance resilience to food shocks of chronic and acute food insecure populations.	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: More effective actions by public institutions and non-state actors to prevent, prepare to and respond to 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)	
	1.1. Negative coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations are avoided contributing to build resilience to 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. Improved access to a balanced dietary balanced intake	Minimum Dietary Diversity in Women (MDD-W) for women of reproductive age and infants of 6 to 23 months.	From baseline studies	5% increase of the MDD-W 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