

## SUMMARY

# Annual Action Programme 2017 part 2 for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture under the Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme to be financed from the general budget of the Union

### 1. Identification

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Budget heading | 21.020704 under the 2017 budget Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture  |
| Total cost     | EUR 28,679,590 from the EU<br>EUR 24,200,000 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.<br><br>Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 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. |

### 2. Thematic background

The objectives of the Annual Action Programme (AAP) 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 2010<sup>1</sup> on addressing food security challenges, in 2011<sup>2</sup> on sustainable agriculture and food security, in 2012<sup>3</sup> on resilience and in 2013<sup>4</sup> 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:

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<sup>1</sup> COM(2010)127.

<sup>2</sup> COM(2011)637.

<sup>3</sup> COM(2012)586.

<sup>4</sup> COM(2013)141.

- 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
- 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 2 addresses priority ii) 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:

- Lead to more effective dialogue on sustainable agriculture, food and nutrition security issues at global, continental and regional level;
- Ensure that innovative international initiatives on nutrition and those promoting environmental and social responsibility are rolled out at country level.
- Improve access to information and services for food and nutrition security.
- Improve participation of relevant stakeholders (public and non-public actors) in food and nutrition security policy making and governance.

The focus of this AAP is on strengthening the capacities of institutions involved in the governance of the food and nutrition security agenda, to deliver sustainable development and address food insecurity issues and root causes of undernutrition. It will influence rules and improve evidence based decision making on global food and nutrition security issues in line with EU policies and proportionally to EU's investments in the sector. The following main outputs are expected: a) Enhanced role of the Committee for Food Security (CFS) in guiding global FNS debates; b) Enhanced cooperation of Rome based Agencies<sup>5</sup> on gender in relation to FNS; c) Enhanced uptake of the nutrition agenda in SUN<sup>6</sup> countries through multi-sectorial approaches, nutrition action plans and investments; d) Preservation and enhanced access to key gene collections for FNS; e) Improved capacity to apply pesticide regulatory frameworks for FNS; f) Improved knowledge for enhanced impacts of investments in fisheries subsector. The action will be implemented through direct management (directly awarded grant contracts to the Crop Trust, to the International Trade Centre (ITC), to the World Bank and through a service contract to mobilize expertise coming from European science and knowledge institutions) and through indirect management (with GiZ, WFP, and UNOPS).

#### **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. This legal obligation will be included in all the grant and service contracts and delegation agreements established under this Annual Action Programme. Each project before starting implementation will prepare a communication and visibility plan and each plan will be prepared in accordance with the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action. The plan for actions implemented with UN agencies will be in line with the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EU-UN action in the field.

In addition once a year a meeting will be organised between the EU and the implementing partners to discuss and monitor progress. This annual meeting will be

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<sup>5</sup> Rome Based Agencies : FAO, WFP and IFAD

<sup>6</sup> Scaling up nutrition

held preferably in connection (back-to-back or as side event) with mayor events organised by the EU or by the implementing partners (such as the European development days, the CFS, the annual general assembly – UNGA, or AGA, etc.).

**5. Cost and financing**

|   |   |                       |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1   | <i>Support governance of global food &amp; nutrition security to build resilience</i> | EUR 27,500,000        |
| 2   | <i>Support Measure 2017</i>   | EUR 1,179,590         |
| <b>Total EU contribution to the Annual Action Programme 2017 part 2</b> |   | <b>EUR 28,679,590</b> |

The Committee is invited to give its opinion on the attached Annual Action Programme 2017 part 2 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 2 for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture under the Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme

*Component 2: Strengthening and promoting governance and capacity at the global, continental, regional and national level, for all relevant stakeholders*

### 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: 5.3.1.1, 5.3.1.2 and 5.3.1.3 concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals.

|  |   |               |
|--|---|---------------|
| <b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>               | <i>Support governance of global food &amp; nutrition security to build resilience</i> CRIS number: FOOD 2017/040155<br>financed under Development Cooperation Instrument  |               |
| <b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>   | Global  |               |
| <b>3. Programming document</b>                       | GPGC-MIP 2014-2020  |               |
| <b>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</b>     | Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture   | DEV. Aid: YES |
| <b>5. Amounts concerned</b>                          | Total estimated cost: EUR 51,700,000<br>Total amount of EU budget: EUR 27,500,000<br>This action is co-financed through joint and parallel co-financing by other donors for an amount of EUR 22,700,000. This includes an indicative contribution from the Netherlands of EUR 4 million; from Germany of EUR 2,5 million; from UK of EUR 2 million; from Ireland of EUR 0,7 million; from France of EUR 0,15 million; from BMGF of EUR 3,2 million; from Canada of EUR 1,4 million; from the US of EUR 0,45 million; from WFP of EUR 1,8 million; from FAO of EUR 1,8 million; from IFAD of EUR 1,8 million.<br>This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 1,500,000 |               |
| <b>6. Aid modality and implementation modalities</b> | Project Modality<br>Direct management Grants – (direct award) and procurement of services<br>Indirect management with GIZ, WFP, UNOPS, World Bank   |               |
| <b>7 a) DAC code(s)</b>                              | 52010   |               |
| <b>b) Main Delivery Channel</b>                      | UN Agencies account for 43% of funding  |               |

| 8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form) | General policy objective  | Not targeted             | Significant objective      | Main objective           |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                 | Participation development/good governance   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>   | X                        |
|                                 | 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   | <input type="checkbox"/> | X                          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|                                 | RIO Convention markers  | Not targeted             | Significant objective      | Main objective           |
|                                 | Biological diversity  |                          | <input type="checkbox"/> X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|                                 | Combat desertification  | X                        | <input type="checkbox"/>   | <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 flagships   | NA                       |                            |                          |
| 10. SDGs                        | Main SDG <b>2</b> . "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"<br>Secondary: <b>Goals 1</b> Poverty; <b>5</b> Gender equality; <b>12</b> Responsible production and consumption, <b>target 13.1</b> Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries and <b>Goal 14</b> on Oceans. |                          |                            |                          |

**SUMMARY:** The proposed action will focus specifically on strengthening the capacities of key institutions and other stakeholders involved in the governance of the food and nutrition security agenda, to deliver sustainable development and address food insecurity issues and the root causes of undernutrition. Nine key players are targeted by the action, all of which the EU has previous experience of working with: the three Rome Based Agencies (RBAs<sup>1</sup>), the Committee on Food Security (CFS), the Secretariat of the Scale Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, the Secretariat of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD), the Global Crop Diversity Trust (Crop Trust), the International Trade Centre (ITC), and PROFISH. In line with EU experience and potential added value, four key areas of FNS governance are focussed on, namely: effective governance mechanisms and coordination systems; evidence for policy and decision making; stakeholder participation, dialogue and political leadership and implementation of norms and standards.

The overall objective of the action “*To improve Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) by strengthening global FNS governance*” is supported by four interlinked specific objectives (SO): SO1 Effective and inclusive global FNS coordination (for the achievement of the SDGs); SO2 Evidence-based policy and decision-making; SO3 Enhanced policy dialogue and EU political leadership and SO4 Strengthened regulatory frameworks through the application of norms and standards. The following main outputs are expected: a) Enhanced role of the CFS in guiding global FNS policy; b) Independent assessments, analysis and studies on FNS;

<sup>1</sup> Rome Based Agencies: FAO, WFP and IFAD

c) New programmatic approaches, strategies and priorities in FNS; d) Increased number of coordinated FNS actions; e) Increased participation of civil society and private sector in FNS dialogue; f) Increased level of Public/Private Partnerships in the field of FNS; g) Increased budgetary allocations to FNS; h) Enhanced uptake of the nutrition agenda through multi-sectorial approaches, nutrition action plans and investments in SUN countries; i) increased availability of evidence for the elaboration of policies for enhanced development results in ARD; j) Preservation of, and enhanced access to, key gene collections for FNS; k) improved capacity to apply regulatory frameworks for FNS (in particular pesticides); l) increased number of value chain analyses leading to inclusive value chain investments; m) improved knowledge for enhanced impacts of investments in the fisheries subsector; and n) enhanced RBA cooperation on gender in relation to FNS. The action will be implemented through direct management (directly awarded grant contracts to the Crop Trust, to the International Trade Centre (ITC), to the World Bank and through a service contract to mobilise expertise coming from European science and knowledge institutions) and through indirect management (with GiZ, WFP, and UNOPS).

## **1 CONTEXT**

### **1.1 Thematic area**

While substantial achievements have been made in the area of global food security, the current rate of progress is not sufficient to reach the SDG2 target of zero hunger by 2030. The Global Hunger Index shows that the level of hunger has fallen by 27% since 2000; however, the total number of people chronically undernourished still stands at 795 million, while 159 million children under 5 are short for their age (stunted). Without policy change, there will still be over 600 million calorie deficient people in the world in 2030, while at the same time obesity rates will increase globally<sup>2</sup>. In addition, developing countries are experiencing an increasing number of crises of different origin (e.g. internal displacements due to war, climate change related etc.) affecting the resilience of entire societies.

Besides the changes induced by globalisation, urbanization and corresponding changes in consumer demand, new quality and safety standards and increasingly formalized markets are fundamentally changing local and global agricultural and food systems and patterns of production, distribution and consumption, in both developed and developing countries. Pressured by global challenges related to climate change, the degradation of natural resources including marine resources and demographics, developing countries are very often exposed to food insecurity with the most vulnerable groups facing the most risks. The 2030 Agenda has therefore set out clear goals and targets addressing poverty, hunger, food and nutrition security and productivity.

Recent reviews of current global institutional arrangements in support of agricultural development and food and nutrition security<sup>3 4</sup> revealed that the world is not well prepared for managing these challenges and risks, highlighting the critical need to redesign global Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) governance and instruments to ensure they are capable of driving the appropriate policies and investments across sectors and on different levels.

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<sup>2</sup> Global Panel on Agriculture and Food Systems (2016); Food Systems and diets: facing the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century,

<sup>3</sup> Candle JJJ (2014), Food security governance: a systematic literature review

<sup>4</sup> von Braun J and Birner R (2016), Designing Global Governance for Agricultural Development and Food and Nutrition Security

Given the limited funding available at this stage, this action document must be seen as a first step, aiming to build upon some of the emerging 'global' FNS structures by addressing challenges related to the generation of certain key 'global' public goods (with the corresponding governance mechanisms) essential to the emergence of sustainable and nutritious food system governance. Significantly, it aims to consolidate the role of the EU in the transformation of global governance for FNS in ways that render it fit for the purpose of achieving the SDGs.

### ***1.1.1 EU Policy Framework***

In the last three years, the international community has advanced an ambitious framework to achieve sustainable development and eradicate poverty by 2030 (the 2030 Agenda- 'Transforming our World'<sup>5</sup>, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda<sup>6</sup>, the Sendai framework on disaster risk reduction<sup>7</sup> and the Paris agreement on Climate Change<sup>8</sup>) thus scaling up and accelerating the global momentum and political will to achieve FNS. Momentum is also specifically accelerating on nutrition, and the SDGs build on the six global nutrition targets as agreed by the World Health Assembly (WHA). In April 2016, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2016-2025 the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition.

The new European Consensus on Development "Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future"<sup>9</sup> constitutes the common response framework of the EU and its Member States to the 2030 Agenda in respect to development policy. It structures EU development cooperation around five pillars/components: People; Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. With "ending hunger" as the second goal under the 2030 Agenda and sustainable rural development substantially contributing to several other SDG goals (in particular SDG 1, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG11, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 16 and SDG17), addressing food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture are considered as fundamental building blocks of the Consensus.

The Global Strategy for the EU's Foreign and Security Policy, launched in 2016, also reiterated the commitment to respond to global challenges, while building the necessary resilience at country and community level, including for chronic- and acute food insecure people in post food crisis situations. The Action will further EU's external action agenda specifically on growth and jobs, climate, ocean governance, mobility and migration, and transforming gender relations.

In relation to achieving the goal to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture (SDG2), the EU made a strong commitment to this goal<sup>10</sup> in 2010. This commitment was complemented by additional commitments on sustainable agriculture and food security (2011)<sup>11</sup>, on resilience (2012)<sup>12</sup> and on nutrition (2013<sup>13</sup> and 2014<sup>14</sup>). In particular, on nutrition, the EU has committed to an ambitious objective: to

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<sup>5</sup> UN Resolution A/RES/70/1

<sup>6</sup> UN Resolution A/RES/69/313

<sup>7</sup> UN Resolution A/RES/69/283

<sup>8</sup> FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/REV.1

<sup>9</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ%3AC%3A2017%3A210%3ATOC>

<sup>10</sup> COM(2010)127 final, "An EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges".

<sup>11</sup> COM(2011)637 final, "Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change

<sup>12</sup> COM(2012)586 final, "The EU approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises".

<sup>13</sup> COM(2013)141 final, "Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance: an EU Policy Framework"

<sup>14</sup> SWD(2014) 234 final, Action Plan on Nutrition

support partner countries in reducing stunting by at least 7 million by 2025<sup>15</sup>. Research and Innovation, notably under Societal Challenge 2 of the Horizon 2020 programme, support this commitment<sup>16</sup> as well as the EU Bio economy Strategy<sup>17</sup> and the recent FOOD 2030 Staff Working Document<sup>18</sup> which is a R&I policy framework calling for a systemic approach to future-proofing our nutrition and food systems towards becoming sustainable, resilient, diverse, responsible, inclusive and competitive in the long term. At the same time, the EU is committed to ensuring the conservation of, and access to, plant genetic resources adapted to local conditions which will enhance the ability of farmers to successfully face the challenges of climate change and to increase their yields and incomes, thus strengthening resilience.

In all of these commitments, the importance of coherent and functional multilateral food security governance structures is frequently highlighted with the CFS considered as the pivotal institution to coordinate global food security initiatives. In addition to supporting the CFS and its reform, other focal areas range from fostering closer coordination among the Rome-Based UN Agencies (RBA), encouraging more inclusive FNS policies and strategies, strengthening evidence-based policy making (Global Donor Platform for Rural Development -GDPRD, World Bank-WB) and supporting the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement and its targets<sup>19</sup>.

Furthermore, with the EU considering trade as a key driver for sustainable development, guaranteeing the safety<sup>20</sup> of agri-food products, strengthening developing countries' capacities to monitor and manage pesticide residues<sup>21</sup> and ensuring the sustainability of fisheries also become global governance issues.

Moreover, the EU Communication on the role of the private sector in achieving inclusive and Sustainable Growth<sup>22</sup> in particular through the promotion of inclusive value chains, places the private sector at the forefront of international development and acknowledges its role as a key partner in achieving sustainable development, in particular in least developed countries and where the agricultural sector (including fisheries and aquaculture) plays an important role as a driver of growth and jobs.

Achieving gender equality and empowerment of women has also been an EU priority area for many years. In 2015, the EU prepared a new framework for addressing gender equality together with a gender action plan for 2016-2020<sup>23</sup>. This Plan, which promotes a transformation of unequal gender roles, includes objectives that are directly related to improving women's roles in food and nutrition security.

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<sup>15</sup> [Around this objective the EU has built its Nutrition policy framework "Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in external assistance: an EU policy framework](#) (COM (2013) 141).

<sup>16</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/food-security-sustainable-agriculture-and-forestry-marine-maritime-and-inland-water>

<sup>17</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/research/bioeconomy/pdf/201202\\_commission\\_staff\\_working.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/research/bioeconomy/pdf/201202_commission_staff_working.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> European Research and Innovation for Food and Nutrition Security, SWD (2016)319  
<http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/10102/2016/EN/SWD-2016-319-F1-EN-MAIN.PDF>

<sup>19</sup> [At the Nutrition for Growth event in London in June 2013 the EU pledged to allocate 3.5 billion Euros for nutrition in 2014-2020 to achieve its stunting reduction objective.](#)

<sup>20</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and

<sup>21</sup> Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin

<sup>22</sup> COM (2014) 263 final "A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries"

<sup>23</sup> SWD(2015) 182 final, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020

### ***1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis***

This action seeks to contribute to the emergence of sustainable and inclusive food systems by strengthening the corresponding governance structures. The principle players targeted by this action include the three RBAs, CFS, the Secretariat of the SUN movement, the Secretariat of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD), the Global Crop Diversity Trust (Crop Trust), the International Trade Centre (ITC)<sup>24</sup>, and PROFISH. The following sections provide detailed information on these stakeholders' respective strengths and weaknesses and on how the lessons gained from previous experiences of working with them have been incorporated into this action.

The main final beneficiaries of this action will be food insecure rural population (including those in small rural towns, coastal areas and peri-urban areas). In particular, beneficiaries will be those most at risk from the effects of food and nutrition insecurity such as children under two and women and girls of reproductive age who will benefit from specific policies and measures addressing stunting and malnutrition. Other beneficiaries will be: local authorities, actors along the agro and agro-food value chains (from farmers<sup>25</sup> and farmers' associations, cooperatives, storage facilities, processors, traders, transporters, and exporters).

### ***1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis***

Recurrent food crises, ongoing demographic transitions, climate change and accelerated urbanization revealed that the current approaches to FNS (including its global governance systems) will not suffice to achieve zero hunger (and other SDGs), and to stabilise global food systems. In order to foster faster progress towards zero hunger and other SDGs it needs to be more effective and better adapted to the Agenda 2030. This entails a reassessment of the expected roles and functions of the (international) public sector and mechanisms, including the mobilization of responsible private sector investment. In particular, it calls for a) more efficient, effective and inclusive partnerships, including UN Agencies, civil society organisations, the private sector and donors; b) more effective food security policies and strategies based on evidence (in policy making, monitoring etc.); c) more efficient and sustainable use of (scarce) natural resources, including genetic diversity and; d) more efficient and effective use of public (donor) funds through (i) better donor coordination and (ii) increased public-private financing. Within this complex governance structure and based on an assessment of the areas where the EU can best add value, this action will focus on four selected priority areas that address these needs, namely:

- Effective governance mechanisms and coordination systems
- Evidence for policy and decision making
- Stakeholder participation, dialogue and political leadership
- Implementation of norms and standards.

Within these priority areas, a selected number of interventions have been identified based on their strategic importance within the global constellation of food security governance, their synergetic effect, their potential for having multiplier effects (i.e. relatively small investments which are likely to have widespread effects) and lessons emerging from previous EU support in these areas.

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<sup>24</sup> ITC is a Subsidiary organization of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and provides trade-related technical assistance

<sup>25</sup> Including fishers and fish farmers.

The contributions of the selected partners and stakeholders to each of these priority areas is described in the following sections but it should be borne in mind that partners may contribute to more than one priority area.

### *Effective governance mechanisms and coordination systems*

The current architecture for global food & nutrition security governance is complex, involving many actors, agencies, platforms and initiatives. The **RBAs**, cooperating among themselves and through the **CFS**, are becoming increasingly pivotal for coordinated global policy guidance, SDG2 monitoring, and support in moving towards the 'zero hunger' goal. Hence, strengthening the capacity of the CFS to fulfil its global food security governance mandate and enhancing the roles of RBAs, particularly on gender, will increase the efficiency, effectiveness and coordination of food security investments at global, regional and national levels.

Similarly, the **SUN Movement** plays an important role in strengthening nutrition governance and capacity at global, continental, regional and national levels. Consisting of a collaborative platform of 58 governments, and thousands of partners committed to scaling up nutrition, the movement is collectively responsible and accountable for results. Continued support to the SUN movement will not only keep nutrition on the global agenda but also considerably strengthen global and national accountability for nutrition.

The **GDPRD**<sup>26</sup>, positions itself at the interface between (renewed & complex) policy agendas and implementation (investments and innovative financing mechanisms). By contributing to evidence-based policy making for sustainable agriculture and rural transformation in line with the SDGs, knowledge sharing on thematic issues, joint advocacy<sup>27</sup> and networking are the core functions of the platform. By formulating new approaches and solutions, the GDPRD seeks to improve the effectiveness of public aid to achieve the Agenda 2030 objectives in response to the rapidly changing architecture of international development cooperation. Continued support to the GDPRD secretariat will strengthen members' capacity to internalize the challenges and complexities into coordinated donor programmes and mechanisms, resulting in better FNS operations on the ground.

Within the framework of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture ITPGRFA, the Global Crop Diversity Trust (**Crop Trust**) contributes to global food security governance by ensuring the conservation and availability of crop biodiversity to developing countries. The Crop Trust was set up by the CGIAR and by FAO in order to evolve from a system of ad hoc funding of the world's most important gene bank collections to sustainable funding. The creation of an Endowment Fund as a vehicle for donors to contribute to secure sustainable funding provides financial certainty to the gene banks' crop collections protected by the ITPGRFA. In spite of a Pledging Conference in 2016<sup>28</sup> the USD 175 million paid to date falls short of the USD 500 million target, hence the need for catalytic EU support.

### *Evidence for policy and decision making*

The High-Level Panel of Experts for Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) forms the science-policy interface of the **CFS**. The HLPE carries out independent assessments to provide

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<sup>26</sup> created in 2003 by group of donors observing that agriculture was neglected, the GDPRD is now a successful network of 38 bilateral and multilateral donors, international financing institutions, intergovernmental organisations and development agencies

<sup>27</sup> e.g. securing an SDG land governance indicator.

<sup>28</sup> 15 April in Washington DC

analysis, understanding and advice on urgent policy issues of a global nature. The HLPE has produced 10 Reports since its establishment in 2010<sup>29</sup>. Around 200 experts from over 50 countries in all regions of the world have been involved in HLPE work. HLPE reports form the basis on which CFS global policy guidance is built.

The **GDPRD**<sup>30</sup> seeks to shape new programmatic approaches, strategies and priorities. Its aim is to support donors and partner countries in 'translating' new insights related to agricultural and rural transformation<sup>31</sup> into development policies and strategies and into concrete programmes and actions on the ground.

The support to the Value Chain Analysis for Development (VCA4D) initiative (part of AgriFI<sup>32</sup>) will also raise the capacity to generate evidence based knowledge related to value chains, in order to draw lessons for action, innovation and accountability, and to ensure that sustainable benefits are channelled to the poor and most vulnerable. VCA4D will support the EU work on value chain development. In particular, the social component of the VCA4D covers six key dimensions - access to land and water; working conditions; gender equality; food and nutrition security; social capital; and living conditions– all of which are critical to the FNS agenda.

The EU and the World Bank are two of the main donors in the fisheries and aquaculture sector. Over the last few years, cooperation and coordination between the World Bank, Commission services and some Member States' development agencies have increased. The EU's contribution the **PROFISH** trust fund will underpin this cooperation by providing the best available knowledge on fisheries and aquaculture. A coordinated approach – bringing together best practices and the pooling of resources – is a vital step towards achieving the SDG 14.4 objective to restore fish stocks at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yields as determined by their biological characteristics, by 2020 – which also strongly contributes to the overarching sustainable development goal of 'Zero Hunger' (SDG 2).

### ***Stakeholder participation, dialogue and political leadership***

Since its reform in 2009, the **CFS** has become the main global governance platform for FNS. Its governance structure includes the voices of UN bodies, civil society organizations, international agricultural research organizations, private sector associations, and philanthropic foundations. By including civil society and the private sector, and by enhancing its evidence-based work, the CFS has become the most prominent multi-stakeholder platform on food security in the world, attracting well over 1000 people to its annual plenary meetings. The 2017 evaluation of the CFS<sup>33</sup> underlined its relevance while also indicating the need for further changes in order to reach its full potential. EU assistance will support these changes with a focus on enhancing impact and effectiveness. The SUN movement and GDPRD as platforms for the promotion of the FNS agenda are also mechanisms encouraging a more inclusive and participatory approach.

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<sup>29</sup> See: [www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe](http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe)

<sup>30</sup> Under its Strategic Initiative *Agenda 2030 for Rural Transformation*

<sup>31</sup> Trade and value-chain development, inclusive agri-business, land governance and climate finance

<sup>32</sup> AgriFI, is the Agriculture Financing Initiative, aiming at increasing investment in smallholder agriculture and agribusiness MSMEs in order to achieve inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth. AgriFI is based on three pillars: the mobilisation of public and private investment, through the provision of risk capital, guarantees or other risk-sharing mechanisms; the provision of technical capacity to support the development and enhancement of business development and the provision of value chain analysis.

<sup>33</sup> Evaluation of the CFS, January 2017 (draft)

In terms of political leadership, the EU has played, and continues to play, a major role in fostering dialogue and coordinated partnerships in distinct areas of FNS such as its championing of nutrition in the SUN movement; resilience through the recently launched "Global Network against Food Crisis", and gender through its dialogue and support to the Rome Based Agencies. Another example of effective EU leadership relates to the promotion of the Voluntary Guidelines for Governance on Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI).

**Implementation of norms and standards**

Many least developed and developing countries face market access challenges caused by significant deficiencies in their food safety, plant health, animal health and quality control systems. At the same time SPS and TBT related measures are becoming more stringent due to the need for importing countries to ensure that food and food products, plants and livestock products, are safe for human consumption, do not constitute a risk for animals and plants and preserve their natural resources. Developing countries are therefore continuously challenged to ensure that their food exports fully respect the new safety requirements put in place by importing countries. Support to the **International Trade Centre (ITC)**, will specifically focus on building up developing countries' capacities to meet the requirements of pesticide regulatory frameworks. Furthermore, the cooperation with the ITC on the Enhanced Integrated Frameworks (EIF) on trade facilitation and market access will advance the coherence between trade and agricultural policies.

The **GDPRD** also plays an instrumental role in the application of norms and standards, principles, and guidelines. Examples include the Platform’s Global Donor Working Group on Land supporting the implementation of the VGGT<sup>34</sup> through coordinated donor action and the recognition of the RAI<sup>35</sup> in the work of the inclusive agri-business work stream.

**2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

| Risks   | Risk level (H/M/L) | Mitigating measures   |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Limited willingness among RBA leaders to enhance RBA collaboration on the EU priority theme of gender   | L                  | Active engagement of EU Delegations and EU Member States in Governing Bodies of the RBAs, demanding delivery on promises  |
| Slow progress on CFS change agenda  | M                  | Active follow-up on Action Plan to implement recommendations of the CFS evaluation  |
| Development partners choose not to invest further in the Movement or SUN countries who would like timely, reliable support for their scale up plans.                                    | M                  | Partnerships are forged with service providers wanting to adapt their services to needs expressed by country stakeholders.  |
| Shifting policy priorities and the breakdown in strategic priorities (e.g. on uncontrolled migration) may lead to less resources for FNS, sustainable agriculture and rural development | L                  | Exploiting the opportunities and synergies between short and long term strategic priorities through the use of innovative policy instruments and programmes and adequate communication. |

<sup>34</sup> Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure

<sup>35</sup> Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems

| Risks  | Risk level (H/M/L) | Mitigating measures   |
|--|--------------------|---|
| Present financing models (e.g. for the secretariat of the GDPRD or for the Crop Fund) based on partner contributions and a few lead donors (BMZ and EC in the case of the secretariat of the GDPRD) might be discontinued in a longer-term perspective if agriculture and rural development loses its current development priority.  | L                  | Increased outreach to attract more paying members to broaden the pool of members and ensure financial stability and a solid financial base.   |
| Potential donors delay the disbursement of pledged funds or pledges are insufficient to meet needs   | H                  | Global Trust to put forward a multi-faceted strategy to mobilize resources. Pre-financing by Centres, delay or reduction of activities where possible, prioritization of gene-bank routine operations. Restriction in income distribution to the CGIAR crop collections and mobilizing other short-term grant funding to meet the projected annual contributions to the gene-banks. |
| Limited political support and availability of human and financial resources to actively participate and address recommendations, complying with pesticide measures.  | M                  | The action will build capacities in competent authorities, producers' organizations, trade associations, and retailers in order to comply with regulatory frameworks for pesticides.  |
| Insufficient consideration of EU priorities in the use of the PROFISH trust fund.  | L                  | The EU contribution will be earmarked for specific issues / areas. The Commission services (DG DEVCO and DG MARE) will play an active role in the steering committee.   |
| <b>Assumptions</b>   |                    |   |
| Annual reporting by RBAs on their collaboration to the combined Membership of the RBAs Action Plan on implementation of recommendations of CFS evaluation agreed at CFS44  |                    |   |
| <p>The fundamental assumption for the SUN movement to deliver are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governments engaged in the SUN Movement have committed to scaling up nutrition.</li> <li>• Similarly, all stakeholders engaged in the Networks at global level have committed to the principles of the SUN Framework and SUN Roadmap.</li> </ul> <p>All stakeholders that are part of the SUN Movement have committed to aligned efforts to support scaling-up nutrition or at least towards open and constructive dialogue.</p> |                    |   |
| The Crop Trust Donors' Council manages to persuade a number of government donors to abide by their commitments and, at the same time, works out an additional strategy (outreach towards foundations, private corporations, industry associations).  |                    |   |

### 3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

#### 3.1 Lessons learnt

The present action builds on the lessons learned and recommendations of several evaluations and reviews of the DCI Instrument, the Food Security Thematic Programme and individual project reviews.

On a general level, the evaluation of the Development Co-operation Instrument (2017)<sup>36</sup> recommends the EU, among others, to consider investing more heavily in long-term, value-driven, multi-actor partnerships at global levels in line with the SDG agenda using non-development policies as well as ODA to promote action on common global concerns.

More specifically, the main conclusions of the review of EU Support to “Governance for Food Security through the thematic programmes (2007-2016)” confirm that:

- The EU has made a significant contribution to improving global food security governance through the scale of its funding, advocacy and championing of key governance issues.
- Use of the Thematic Instrument has been critical to this contribution, enabling a coordinated global response and strengthening the capability of global institutions to deliver at regional and national scales.
- The EU needs to continue to substantially support governance in FNS through the Thematic Instrument in order to: respond to the continuing need; further strengthen its strategic position as a key donor/actor in this area; and to realise returns on investment already made that require further support.
- A next phase of support for global FNS governance needs to focus on how global public goods enable implementation at regional and national levels.

The recent evaluation of the CFS recommends that further changes are needed in order to capture its full potential, particularly with respect to its role as a global coordination platform, as well as the effectiveness of its products at national and regional levels. EU priorities should be more clearly reflected in the work of the RBAs, both collectively and individually. The evaluation of the Improved Global Governance for Hunger Reduction Programme (IGGHRP)<sup>37</sup> found that the objective to improve collaboration between RBAs and with the EU was less successful than expected. In line with the recent EU policy approach on gender, as spelled out in the new framework for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations (2016-2020) EU<sup>38</sup> the RBAs are expected to reinforce the transformative gender agenda as a key priority.

As the GDPRD provides a unique space to debate development effectiveness of international cooperation in rural areas and to address the profound changes in the development architecture the external evaluation recommended:<sup>39</sup> to deepen engagement with senior level audiences in donor agencies, as well as strategic partnerships with bodies that aggregate considerable political support for FNS such as G7, G20 and NEPAD. The EU contribution

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<sup>36</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/dci-final-report-vol-i-main-report\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/dci-final-report-vol-i-main-report_en.pdf),  
[https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/dci-final-report-vol-ii-annexes\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/dci-final-report-vol-ii-annexes_en.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> Final Evaluation of IGGHRP.

<sup>38</sup> SWD(2015) 182 final, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020

<sup>39</sup> GDPRD Strategic Plan 2016 - 2020

will provide important resources to enhance the functions of the Platform in terms of knowledge creation and sharing, outreach and networking. The lessons learnt from the first 10+years of the Platform include the difficulties in donor coordination at all levels and the need to integrate donor/IFIs into national development planning, striking a sound balance between inclusive rural development and economic growth which remains the development objective in poverty reduction and sustainable development.

The 2014 SUN internal review<sup>40</sup> highlighted the need for an increased focus on the effectiveness of nutrition national action plans as well as to measure and demonstrate their impact.

### **3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

Enhanced coordination, complementarity and the creation of synergies are key objectives of this action. Each of the stakeholders targeted through this action is in one way or another playing a key role in promoting complementarity and synergies within the FNS community.

The EU has a long history of working through the UN system in order to exploit the specific comparative advantages offered by each of its agencies and to encourage complementarities and synergies. It is an important donor to the RBAs; together with the Member States, the EU provides about 45% of the funding for FAO and WFP, and 55% of IFAD's<sup>41</sup>. However, nearly all support to the RBAs is currently provided to the agencies individually, in line with their comparative strengths. The intervention with the RBAs supported through this action will specifically aim to enhance RBA cooperation on the key subject of gender in relation to FNS.

As noted above, the CFS has become the most prominent multi-stakeholder platform on food security in the world but is not yet reaching its full potential. Currently, it receives about 40% of its budget from the RBAs and the remainder from voluntary contributions. Other main contributors to the CFS have been Switzerland, Norway, Spain, France, Germany, Brazil and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Although there is no specific donor coordination mechanism the EU meets regularly to exchange views on all CFS matters. The HLPE work is funded separately through a Trust Fund and a specific HLPE donor group exists, in which the EU participates. CFS governance includes an Advisory Group in which various UN Agencies (FAO, WFP, IFAD, WHO, WB), CGIAR, private sector and civil society participate, thereby enhancing coordination on FNS governance. With this action, the EU will strengthen civil society and private sector participation to intensify sector dialogue and thus more inclusive stakeholder coordination.

As noted earlier, the SUN is a global movement which brings together all stakeholders to tackle under-nutrition, with a particular focus on increasing political will and investments to address maternal, infant and child under-nutrition. Donors are working together on the SUN Donor Network to support the SUN Movement and are jointly funding, together with others, the work plan of the SUN Movement Secretariat. This joint donor collaboration, along with coordinated advocacy efforts, allows for consolidated strategic planning, budgeting and reporting with predictable multi-annual funding. In addition to directly supporting SUN, the EU will ensure complementarities and synergies between the SUN, the RBAs and CFS on nutrition governance.

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<sup>40</sup> SUN Independent Comprehensive Evaluation (ICE), 2014

<sup>41</sup> EUR 150 million annually to FAO, EUR 100 million to WFP (though much higher in 2016) and EUR 30-40 million to IFAD

By focussing on donors' perspectives, the GDPRD provides an 'informal' but effective platform for knowledge sharing and for developing ad hoc alliances to tackle specific ARD related issues and within this context pursues donor coherence in their development and trade agendas. It complements constituted networks and/or working parties at the policy level (e.g. CFS) and serves as a space to discuss and test out new policy approaches. Additionally, successful work streams contribute to policy alignment and higher development impact.

In the case of the Crop Trust, the EU intervention will be complementary to the action 'Leading the Field' supported by the EU, which focused on a) on-farm management and conservation of plant genetic material; b) sustainable use of plant genetic resources; and, c) information exchange, technology transfer and capacity building. In particular, the proposed action is coherent with the framework of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) to which the EU is a signatory since 2004. It will contribute to fulfilling the Crop Trust's task of ensuring efficient management and conservation of the gene bank collections of the CGIAR.

The consolidation of the Value Chain Analysis for Development initiative will allow strong partnerships to be built with relevant local partners (such as universities, national research institutes, NGOs, experts and graduates) to guarantee adequate sampling, data collection and data analysis.

Likewise, the International Trade Centre (ITC) is a joint implementing trade agency of the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development, specialized in trade development and export promotion in developing countries. ITC can draw on existing scalable programmes and tools, as well as on partnerships and networks, including international organizations which remain active in the SPS and TBT arena. And finally, support to PROFISH will strengthen coordination with the World Bank – notably in Western Africa, Indian Ocean and the Pacific – by providing shared expertise.

Complementarity with actions funded under Horizon 2020 in the area of food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture could be sought, where feasible, to maximise impact. In this context, synergies could be encouraged with the EU-Africa Research and Innovation Partnership on Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture, as well as with the forthcoming Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area.

### 3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The action will be implemented from a rights based approach whenever relevant. More specifically, the UN special rapporteur on the right to food in her report to the GA<sup>42</sup> stated that: "Applying a rights-based approach to nutrition facilitates the implementation of procedural rights, such as participation, accountability, non-discrimination and transparency", and the Second International Conference on Nutrition confirmed that embedding nutrition in a human rights agenda made issues of *governance and accountability* central to effective implementation. Moreover, placing *nutrition governance* within the human rights framework also underlines the responsibility<sup>43</sup> of the food and nutrition industry to respect human rights and to contribute to equitable access to nutritious foods.

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<sup>42</sup> August 2016, A/71/282

<sup>43</sup> Such responsibility is implied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which underlines that "everyone has duties to the community" (art. 29) and that groups and persons must refrain from activities causing encroachment on the rights enshrined in the Declaration.

The EU will require that all main stakeholders<sup>44</sup> implement their actions from a rights based approach in line with EU as well as UN commitments. Within the CFS, the EU emphasis on rights-based approaches has been well reflected. The vision of the CFS is to “strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security”.

In terms of gender, it is important to recognise that rural women and girls can be active participants in maintaining adequate food and nutrition security, whilst they can also experience acutely the negative effects of food insecurity. Both these roles – their potential and the risks that they face - must be considered in the global discourse around strengthening resilience through food and nutrition security. The EU Gender Action Plan, 2016-2020, (GAP II) calls for a transformative approach, which seeks not only to improve women’s access to resources, but also to guarantee their equal rights. In order to bring about this social transformation, the EU aims to design interventions that address the root causes of gender inequality, and help not only by providing women with the resources that they need to contribute to food and nutrition security but also by redressing gender power imbalances that hold women and girls back. Building on a collaborative event held in Rome in December 2016, around rural women, this action will strengthen future EU-RBA collaboration so that a transformative approach to gender equality becomes enshrined in RBA activities. Similarly, with the growing feminization of agriculture as an important phenomenon of rural transformation, women’s access and rights to resources such as land and agricultural credit continues to be a high priority for GDPRD members in the design of their respective programmes<sup>45</sup>. In addition, gender equality and environmental sustainability are two focal areas for the Value Chain Analysis for Development tool supported by this action. Women’s participation in value chains, their access to resources, participation in decision making, empowerment and division of labour are systematically analysed to assess the social sustainability of the value chain. At the same time, the environmental sustainability of a value chain is assessed using the Life-Cycle Assessment multi-criteria approach which measures the resources used and substances emitted throughout the value chain life cycle and their impacts on various categories such as water, land use, eutrophication, resource depletion, presence of toxic materials, and release of carbon equivalent.

Although not specifically targeting environmental sustainability, climate resilience or biodiversity, this project will be addressing these dimensions to a certain extent. As mentioned above, the environmental sustainability of value chain investments will be the object of the VCA4D component, while the work with the ITC will look at preventing and addressing pesticides' negative impacts not only on trade but on health and the environment<sup>46</sup>.

In addition, the action will promote adaptation to Climate Change with all stakeholders involved in the action so to maintain this issue high on the global political agenda given the obvious links with resilience and food and nutrition security.

Finally, it is also worth mentioning that the action will support the Crop Fund whose objective is to conserve crop biodiversity.

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<sup>44</sup> Rome based Agencies –FAO, IFAD, WFP- the Committee on world Food security CFS, the WB, the SUN movement secretariat, the GDPRD, the Crop Fund, and the ITC.

<sup>45</sup> The GDPRD's gender working group identified four areas for mainstreaming gender considerations: agribusiness, rural transformation/Agenda 2030, climate risks, land and nutrition. While a scoping analysis of opportunities for women in inclusive small and medium size agri-business is ongoing.

<sup>46</sup> The proposed action will enable developing countries to increase food safety and plant health of their export to the EU, while at the same time having a positive impact on local consumers, in domestic markets.

**4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

**4.1 Objectives and results**

The overall objective of this action is to improve Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) by strengthening global FNS governance.

This overall objective is supported by four interlinked specific objectives (SO):

- SO1. Effective and inclusive global FNS coordination
- SO2. Evidence-based policy and decision-making
- SO3. Enhanced policy dialogue and EU political leadership
- SO4. Strengthened regulatory framework through the application of norms and standards

The action's main outputs <sup>47</sup> are:

- Enhanced role of CFS in guiding global FNS policy (SO1 and SO2)
- SUN countries develop and establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to track mobilisation of resources (financial, institutional and organizational) and implementation of plans at national level
- Independent assessments, analysis, studies on FNS (SO1 and SO2)
- New programmatic approaches, strategies and priorities in FNS (SO1 and SO2)
- Increased number of coordinated FNS actions (SO1)
- Increased participation of civil society and private sector in FNS dialogue (SO1 and SO3)
- Increased level of Public/Private Partnerships in the field of FNS (SO1)
- Increased national budgetary allocations to FNS (SO3)
- Enhanced uptake of the nutrition agenda through multi-sectorial approaches, nutrition action plans and investments in SUN countries (SO1 and SO3)
- Preservation of, and enhanced access to key gene collections for FNS (SO1)
- Increased availability of evidence for the elaboration of policies for enhanced development results in ARD (SO1 and SO2)
- Increased number of Value Chain Analysis for development services leading to inclusive VC investments (SO2 and SO3)
- Improved knowledge for enhanced impacts of investments in fisheries subsector (SO2)
- Enhanced RBA cooperation on gender in relation to FNS (SO3)
- Improved capacity to apply pesticide regulatory frameworks for FNS (SO4)

As each action contributes to one or more of the specific objectives, synergies and complementarities between the actions can be represented as follows:

|  |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|--|---|
|  | <b>SO1</b><br>Effective and inclusive global FNS | <b>SO2</b><br>Evidence-based policy/ decision-making | <b>SO3</b><br>Enhanced policy dialogue and EU political leadership | <b>SO4</b><br>Strengthened regulatory framework |
|--|--|--|--|---|

<sup>47</sup> At outcome or at output level (or both)

|                   | coordination |   |   |   |
|-------------------|--------------|---|---|---|
| <b>CFS</b>        | X            | X | X |   |
| <b>RBAs</b>       | X            |   | X |   |
| <b>SUN</b>        | X            | X | X |   |
| <b>GDPRD</b>      | X            | X | X | X |
| <b>Crop Trust</b> | X            |   |   |   |
| <b>ITC</b>        |              |   |   | X |
| <b>VCA4D</b>      |              | X |   |   |
| <b>PROFISH</b>    | X            | X |   |   |

The Action contributes to SDG2 ("end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"). It will also be instrumental in contributing to SDG1 ("poverty"); SDG5 ("gender equality"); SDG12 ("responsible production and consumption", target 13.1 (SDG 13 "climate change") related to strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries and target 14.4 related to restoring fish stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield.

#### 4.2 Main activities

For each SO several actions are identified which are not only strategic as regards strengthening global food security governance, but also reinforce synergies between stakeholders (e.g. the SUN movement and the RBAs) and have strong multiplier effects (e.g. through the SUN movement<sup>48</sup> or Crop Trust). The main activities covered by this action include:

- Strengthening capacities of key FNS multilateral stakeholders
- Facilitating access by civil society and the private sector to global policy dialogue processes on FNS
- Support to the reform of the CFS on internal coordination and priority setting
- Support to the management of essential global public goods (CFS, SUN, GDPRD, Crop Trust)
- Promotion of FNS as a priority in partner and donor countries
- Encouraging increased donor commitments and allocations for FNS
- Mobilisation of private sector funding/investments
- Promoting the development of national, budgeted nutrition action plans
- Promotion of fisheries and aquaculture sector reforms
- Support to the development of strategic global, regional and national FNS analyses
- Support to the production and up-take of analyses, tools and operational insights for improved FNS decision making (e.g. on nutrition, gender, agribusiness, sustainable fisheries)

<sup>48</sup> Other donors, including some EU Member States, including (Germany, United Kingdom, France and Ireland), have already committed and allocated EUR 9,016,302 to the Secretariat.

- Support to the development/consolidation of FNS monitoring systems (CFS-HLPE, GDPRD, SUN, VCA4D, PROFISH)
- Advocacy, outreach and networking on FNS
- Intensifying dialogue and coordinated global partnerships on selected FNS policies (gender, nutrition and resilience)
- Developing joint RBA guidance material on gender transformative approaches
- Encouraging uptake of joint RBA gender transformative initiatives at country level
- Supporting the conservation of gene-bank collections
- Enhancing access to gene-banks
- Support to the preparation of norms, standards on pesticides (ITC)
- Establish mechanisms on pesticide control
- Carry out campaigns on the safe use of pesticides and compliance

### **4.3 Intervention logic**

The main change to be brought about by this action is improved food and nutrition security governance. The rationale underpinning this goal is that in order to progress towards the achievement of zero hunger and other related SDGs, FNS governance needs to be more effective. To bring about this change and based on an assessment of the areas where the EU can best add value, this action proposes to focus on four selected priority areas, namely:

- Effective governance mechanisms and coordination systems
- Evidence for policy and decision making
- Stakeholder participation, dialogue and political leadership
- Implementation of norms and standards.

The proposed change process will entail the reassessment and reinforcement, in a more coordinated and inclusive manner, of the roles and functions of the (international) public sector and mechanisms. In particular, it will involve:

- The establishment of more efficient, effective and inclusive partnerships, including UN agencies, civil society organisations, the private sector and donors;
- More effective food security policies and strategies based on evidence (in policy making, monitoring etc.);
- More efficient and sustainable use of (scarce) natural resources, including genetic diversity and
- More efficient and effective use of public (donor) funds through (i) better donor coordination and (ii) increased public-private financing.

The key assumptions underpinning this intervention logic are:

- Continued willingness and capacity of the RBAs to enhance collaboration
- Willingness of the CFS to embrace the recommendations proposed by the recent evaluation
- Continued priority given to FNS by development partners
- Commitment by partner countries to tackle the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity
- Continued flow of funds to the different interventions supported by this action

- Partner countries and development partners abide by their commitments to FNS
- Willingness of partners to adopt new approaches/methodologies
- Adequate level of openness to participation by civil society and private sector in multilateral fora
- Sufficient interest among civil society and private sector to engage in FNS dialogue and
- Commitment by partners to adhere to regulatory frameworks and voluntary guidelines.

Furthermore, a key assumption underpinning the approach adopted by this action is that it is mostly the slow-grinding work of building trust, of broadening alliances and partnerships, of generating ownership and of triggering political leadership that will result in innovative, shared and effective public policies and long-term private sector commitment. A number of the proposed interventions aim to contribute to creating the conditions for consensual policy making processes generating better informed policies and policy alignment which can in turn be 'translated' into more effective joined-up approaches and strengthened partnership as well as norms and standards to guide the implementation of FNS interventions. In addition, emphasis has been placed on the creation of synergies and multiplier effects (scope for leveraging). For example, the support of the SUN movement secretariat, while seeking to strengthen the strategic processes<sup>49</sup> set out in the SUN Movement Strategy 2016-2020 is facilitating the implementation of the EC Action Plan on Nutrition<sup>50</sup> thus offering the EU a robust national framework to align and coordinate its support based on relevant national objectives, outcomes, activities and budgets. Similarly, the intervention in support to the RBAs to coordinate and advance their work on gender in relation to FNS will reinforce EU's transformative agenda on gender<sup>51</sup>.

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<sup>49</sup> SUN strategic processes; 1) Expanding and sustaining an enabling political environment; 2) prioritizing effective actions that contribute to good nutrition, 3) Implementing actions aligned with national SUN Common Results Frameworks and 4) effectively using, and significantly increasing, financial resources for nutrition.

<sup>50</sup> EC Action Plan on Nutrition strategic priorities; 1) "Enhance mobilisation and political commitment for nutrition", 2) "Scale up actions at country level", 3) Knowledge for nutrition (strengthening the expertise and the knowledge-base)

<sup>51</sup> Council conclusions on Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2015/10/26-fac-conclusions-gender-development/>

## **5 IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, 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 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **80 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 Grants**

##### **5.3.1.1 Grant: direct award to the Crop Trust (direct management)**

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

The objective is to support the conservation and management of a fundamental global public good which is the biodiversity of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

(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 Global Crop Diversity Trust.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because this part of the action requires a particular type of body on account of its technical and administrative competences, in line with Article 190(1)(f) RAP. The Crop Trust was established in October 2004 and is recognized as an essential element of the funding strategy of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Crop diversity reinforces today's production and provides the raw material needed for ensuring continuing supplies tomorrow. The Crop Trust's work directly supports the system of ex situ conservation in plant genebanks and it is complementary to ongoing in situ conservation efforts in farmers' field. The Crop Trust's Fund disbursement strategy focuses on securing crop diversity of global significance; promoting participation and increasing benefits; and increasing efficiency and effectiveness within and between collections.

(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 programme; 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 80% of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 37 of (EU) regulation n° 323/2015 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

First trimester 2018

### **5.3.1.2 Grant: direct award to the International Trade Centre (direct management)**

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

The main objective is to improve awareness and knowledge on regulatory frameworks for pesticides and ensure their implementation in developing countries.

(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 the International Trade Centre (ITC).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the action has specific characteristics requiring ITC's technical competence and high degree of specialisation, in line with Article 190(1)(f) RAP. More specifically the International Trade Centre (ITC) is the joint implementing trade agency of the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development. ITC specializes in trade development and export promotion in developing countries. ITC can draw on existing scalable programmes and tools, as well as on partnerships and networks with national, regional and international institutions organizations active in the SPS and TBT arena. ITC, as a specialized aid for trade implementing agency will bring added value including through tested assets (e.g. off-the-shelf trainings, diagnostic tools, trade databases, market analysis tools, gender/environment mainstreaming platforms) and through experience in promoting public-private interface, regional cooperation and linkages with markets.

(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 programme; 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 80% of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 37 of (EU) regulation n° 323/2015 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

### **5.3.1.3 Grant: direct award to the World Bank (direct management)**

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

The participation to the PROFISH trust fund would help the Commission participating further in the global policy dialogue processes on FNS, in particular related to the management of essential global public goods such as the oceans. In addition the Pro-FISH programme will perform analyses and studies, and will develop tools resulting in better decision –making in the field of the management of oceans' resources for FNS.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the World Bank. The award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the action has specific characteristics requiring WB's technical competence and high degree of specialisation, in line with Article 190(1)(f) RAP. The WB has actively promoted the sustainable blue economy within its current and future portfolio.

(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 programme; 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 80% of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 37 of (EU) regulation n° 323/2015 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 Procurement (direct management)**

| <b>Subject in generic terms, if possible</b>   | <b>Type (works, supplies, services)</b> | <b>Indicative number of contracts</b> | <b>Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure</b> |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Value Chain Analysis for Development, covering economic, social and environmental issues | services                                | 1                                     | 4 <sup>th</sup> 2017                                   |

### **5.3.3 Indirect management**

#### **5.3.3.1 Indirect management with a Member State agency**

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (**GIZ**) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails the support to the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) whose technical support structure is the platform secretariat which is currently hosted by the German Federal Ministry for Development and Economic Cooperation (BMZ). This implementation is justified because the GIZ has been commissioned by the BMZ to manage the Platform Trust Fund and the Platform Secretariat. Specific activities within the project such as briefs, learning events, and technical support, would be contracted to consultants in collaboration with member agency staff.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks procurement of goods and services, awarding and managing contracts, carrying out payments and recovering money due.

#### **5.3.3.2 Indirect management with an international organisation**

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **WFP** in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails the support to the CFS and the collaboration between RBAs on gender. This implementation is justified because of the advanced position of WFP on the application of gender transformative approaches within the RBAs.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: procurement of goods and services for training events, large scale seminars and selected monitoring actions, awarding and managing contracts, carrying out payments and recovering money due

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entrusted entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with IFAD. The implementation by this alternative entrusted entity would be justified because of IFAD's strengths in country applications of innovative gender analysis tools. The alternative entrusted entity would carry out the following budget –implementation tasks: procurement of goods and services for training events, large scale seminars and selected monitoring actions, awarding and managing contracts, carrying out payments and recovering money due

#### **5.3.3.3 Indirect management with an international organisation**

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This entails the support to the Sun Movement Secretariat (SMS) for the implementation of the SUN Movement Roadmap 2016-20 which aims at: improving accountability by all SUN Stakeholders to achieve the agreed goals; increasing implementation and monitoring of nutrition multi-sectoral plans in all SUN Countries; establish a system for timely and appropriate peer-to-peer exchange and technical cooperation for all SUN countries. This implementation is justified because UNOPS is hosting the SUN-Movement Secretariat and manage on its behalf the contribution from all donors.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks related to grants and procurement procedures, including award of contracts to individuals and/or companies for the delivery of goods and services supporting the implementation of the SUN Strategy and Roadmap 2016-20.

#### 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 realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

#### 5.5 Indicative budget

|   | EU contribution<br>(amount in EUR)        | Indicative<br>third party<br>contribution,<br>in currency<br>identified |
|---|---|---|
| 5.3.1.1 Grant: direct award (direct management) <b>Crop Trust</b>       | 3,000,000                                 | 750,000   |
| 5.3.1.2 Grant: direct award (direct management) <b>ITC</b>              | 2,000,000                                 | 500,000   |
| 5.3.1.3 Grant: direct award (direct management) <b>WB</b>               | 1,000,000                                 | 250,000   |
| 5.3.2 Procurement (direct management) VCA4D                             | 8,000,000                                 | N.A.  |
| 5.3.3.1 Indirect management with <b>GiZ</b> (GDPRD)                     | 1,500,000                                 | 2,600,000 <sup>52</sup>   |
| 5.3.3.2 Indirect management with <b>WFP</b> (CFS and RBA collaboration) | 8,000,000                                 | 7,200,000 <sup>53</sup>   |
| 5.3.3.3 Indirect management with <b>UNOPS</b> (SUN)                     | 4,000,000                                 | 12,900,000 <sup>54</sup>  |
| 5.8– Evaluation, 5.9 – Audit  | will be covered<br>by another<br>decision | N.A.  |
| Totals  | <b>27,500,000</b>                         | <b>24,200,000</b>   |

#### 5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The part of the action described in point 5.3.1.3 will be sub-delegated to DG MARE

<sup>52</sup> €2.6 million for the period 2017 – 2019 of which BMZ: €0.9 million; 12 other Members €1.5 million; Additional contributions for specific workstreams: €0.06; Expected contributions from WB from 2018 on: €0.1 million

<sup>53</sup> This amount corresponds to FAO, IFAD and WFP's contribution in personnel to the CFS secretariat (approximately €0.6 each per year equivalent to €7.2 million over 2017-2020)

<sup>54</sup> This amount includes contributions from EU member states: The Netherlands €4 million; UK €2 million, Germany €1 million; Ireland €0.7 million France €0.15 million and from non EU entities BMGF €3.2 million, Canada €1.4 million and US €0.45 million

As the action is supporting established programmes, existing organisational set ups and governance mechanisms will be used.

In addition once a year a meeting will be organised between the EU and the implementing partners to discuss and monitor progress. This annual meeting will be held preferably in connection (back-to-back or as side event) with mayor events organised by the EU or by the implementing partners (such as the European development days, the CFS, the annual general assembly – UNGA, or AGA, etc.)

## **5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting**

The monitoring, review and evaluation functions are the responsibility of the different partners. Each specific intervention is expected to have its own intervention logic and corresponding logical framework matrix based on the “master” LFM attached to this global action and the partners are responsible for tracking progress against those indicators. 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 end, the implementing partner’s M&E system will ensure a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring covering the outputs and outcomes of the programme and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the programme, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators in the respective LFMs. 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 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). Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) missions may be undertaken. The indicators and targets specified in the logical framework will be the monitoring indicators.

## **5.8 Evaluation**

Having regard to the nature of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants and through joint missions contracted by the Commission and via an implementing partner.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect to the validation of the approaches developed during the programme

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the innovative nature of the proposed action

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 6 months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner

country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

## **5.9 Audit**

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

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

## **5.10 Communication and visibility**

All external actions funded by the EU have a legal obligation to set up measures to ensure the visibility of the EU. This legal obligation will be included in all the agreements, procurement and grant contracts, established under this action. Each project part of this action before starting implementation will prepare a communication and visibility plan to be implemented using the budget indicated in Section 5.5. Each plan will be prepared in accordance with the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action.

The plan for actions implemented with UN agencies will be in line with the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EU-UN action in the field.

## APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) <sup>55</sup>

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. <sup>56</sup> reference year) | Targets (incl. reference year) | Sources and means of verification   | Assumptions   |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>To improve food and nutrition security (FNS) by strengthening global FNS governance</b>                      | Food Insecurity Experience Index<br>Prevalence of stunting among children of 5 years of age**<br>Minimum Dietary Diversity -Women<br>Minimum Dietary Diversity - Children   | tbd  | tbd                            | <a href="http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/fies/en/e">http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/fies/en/e</a><br><a href="http://www.who.int/childgrowth/en/">http://www.who.int/childgrowth/en/</a><br><a href="https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/minimum-dietary-diversity-women-indicator-mddw">https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/minimum-dietary-diversity-women-indicator-mddw</a><br>UNICEF / WHO   |   |
| SO1: Effective and inclusive global FNS coordination (for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals) | Volume of Official Development Assistance - ODA funding for FNS (by donor and by recipient country)<br>Annual government expenditure on FNS as a percentage of total government expenditure<br>The agriculture orientation index for government expenditure<br>Number of countries that are active in the SUN donor methodology<br>Financial commitments (and disbursements) by donors in the | tbd  | tbd                            | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats">www.oecd.org/dac/stats</a> )<br>WHO-Global Health Expenditure database: <a href="http://apps.who.int/nha/database">http://apps.who.int/nha/database</a><br>FAOSTAT- <a href="http://faostat3.fao.org/download/I/IG/E">http://faostat3.fao.org/download/I/IG/E</a><br>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats">www.oecd.org/dac/stats</a> )<br>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats">www.oecd.org/dac/stats</a> ) | Continued willingness and capacity of the RBAs to enhance collaboration<br>Willingness of the CFS to embrace the recommendations proposed by the recent evaluation<br>Continued priority given to FNS by development partners<br>Commitment by partner countries to tackle the root |

<sup>55</sup> Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '\*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '\*\*'.

<sup>56</sup> Given the global nature of this action and the number of partners involved, in many cases the baseline and targets are set at intervention level and not on Action level. They will be collected in the inception phase

|  | Results chain                                    | Indicators  | Baselines (incl. <sup>56</sup> reference year) | Targets (incl. reference year) | Sources and means of verification  | Assumptions  |
|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
|  |  | <p>Scaling Up Nutrition- SUN Donor Network Resource Tracking methodology</p> <p>FNS&amp;SA investment levels (disaggregated by domestic/foreign and public/private)</p> <p>Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)</p> <p>Number of countries where EU carries out joint programming on FNS&amp;SA with Member States</p> <p>Progress by countries in adopting and implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</p> |  |                                | <p><a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats">www.oecd.org/dac/stats</a></p> <p>FAOSTAT - Country investment Statistics Profile<br/> <a href="http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/CISP">http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/CISP</a><br/> <a href="http://www.hancindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/HANCI-Indicators-table.doc">http://www.hancindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/HANCI-Indicators-table.doc</a></p> <p>Project/programme/ intervention M&amp;E system</p> <p>FAO- Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) Biannual survey</p> | <p>causes of food and nutrition insecurity</p> <p>Continued flow of funds to the different interventions supported by this action</p> <p>Partner countries and development partners abide by their commitments to FNS.</p> |
|  | SO2: Evidence-based policy and decision-making   | <p>Number of donors that integrate FNS content generated by the GDPRD</p> <p>Uptake of evidence from national nutrition information systems into policies</p> <p>Links created between research outputs and nutrition actions on national level</p>   | tbd  | tbd                            | <p>Project and programme monitoring systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations, (governments, international organisations, non-state actors), baseline surveys, ROM, mid-term reviews, and evaluations Report of the action</p>   | <p>Willingness of partners to adopt new approaches/methodologies</p> <p>Adequate levels of skills and capacities in research institutes</p>  |
|  | SO3. Policy dialogue and EU political leadership | <p>Number of FNS initiatives (policies, legislation, programmes, projects, etc.) emerging from multi-stakeholder platforms, where CSOs, smallholder producers' organizations, women's organization, private sector, research and academy have played an active role</p> <p>Number of actions reporting the pivotal</p>  | tbd  | tbd                            | <p>Project and programme monitoring systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations, (governments, international organisations, non-state actors), baseline surveys, ROM, mid-term reviews, and evaluations Reporting by IPs</p>   | <p>Adequate level of openness to participation by civil society and private sector in multilateral fora</p> <p>Sufficient interest among civil society and private sector to engage in FNS dialogue</p>                    |

|  | Results chain   | Indicators   | Baselines (incl. <sup>56</sup> reference year)  | Targets (incl. reference year)                                   | Sources and means of verification  | Assumptions  |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |   | role played by the EU in achieving a given outcome   |   |  |  |  |
|  | SO4. Strengthened regulatory framework through the application of norms and standards   | Number of countries meeting requirements of pesticide regulatory frameworks<br>Number of countries applying VGGT<br>Agricultural supply chains taking into account “due diligence frameworks” (such as the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains) | tbd   | tbd  | Project and programme monitoring systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations, (governments, international organisations, non-state actors), baseline surveys, ROM, mid-term reviews, and evaluations Reporting by IPs<br>FAO/OECD/Project-programme monitoring | Commitment by partners to adhere to regulatory frameworks and voluntary guidelines |
|  | 1.1. Enhanced role of CFS in guiding global FNS policy  | 1.1.1. Number of HLPE reports used for CFS policy guidance   | 1.1.1. 2016 baseline (on number of members, organisations and agencies)<br>1.1.2. 10 HLPE reports (2016)  | 1.1.2. 14 HLPE reports (2020)                                    | CFS and HLPE Secretariat reports   | Action plan for CFS effectiveness timely agreed and implemented                    |
|  | 1.2. SUN countries develop and establish a monitoring and evaluation framework to track mobilization of resources (financial, institutional and organizational) and implementation of plans at national | 1.2.1. Number of countries able to track their budget against nutrition outcomes<br>1.2.2. Number of countries having increased domestic budget allocations for nutrition<br>1.2.3. Status of Interactive M&E systems among 58 SUN countries and regular reporting       | SUN report 2016:<br>1.2.1 30 countries are tracking public financial allocations for nutrition<br>1.2.2. 24 countries are fully budgeted<br>1.2.3. 24 | All SUN countries have action plan with corresponding dash board | SUN Website<br>SUN Progress Reports; related publications<br>SUN dashboard<br>SUN annual progress report<br>SUN global gathering reports   |  |

|  | Results chain   | Indicators   | Baselines (incl. <sup>56</sup> reference year) | Targets (incl. reference year) | Sources and means of verification   | Assumptions |
|--|---|--|--|--------------------------------|---|-------------|
|  | level   |  | countries have a M&E framework                 |                                |   |             |
|  | 1.3 New programmatic approaches, strategies, and priorities in FNS      | 1.3.1 Number of GDPRD approaches/strategies taken up   | 0  | tbd                            | Project and programme monitoring systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations, (governments, international organisations, non-state actors), baseline surveys, ROM, mid-term reviews, and evaluations Reporting by IPs |             |
|  | 1.4 Increased number of coordinated FNS actions                         | 1.4.1 Number of coordinated FNS actions  | 0  | tbd                            | Project and programme monitoring systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations, (governments, international organisations, non-state actors), baseline surveys, ROM, mid-term reviews, and evaluations Reporting by IPs |             |
|  | 1.5 Level of Public/Private Partnerships in FNS                         | 1.5.1 Number of Public/Private Partnerships  | 0  | tbd                            | Project and programme monitoring systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations, (governments, international organisations, non-state actors), baseline surveys, ROM, mid-term reviews, and evaluations Reporting by IPs |             |
|  | 1.6 Preservation of and enhanced access to key gene collections for FNS | 1.6.1. Number of national gene-bank collections effectively conserved<br>1.6.2 Number of accessions to plant genetic resources<br>1.6.3. Volume of funding to endowment fund for conservation of crop biodiversity | tbd  | tbd                            | Crop Trust Reports, Governing Body meetings, Donors Meetings.   |             |
|  | 2.1 Independent assessments, analyses and studies on FNS                | 2.1.1 Number of assessments, studies and analyses  | tbd  | tbd                            | CFS reports   |             |

|  | Results chain   | Indicators   | Baselines (incl. <sup>56</sup> reference year)  | Targets (incl. reference year)  | Sources and means of verification   | Assumptions   |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|
|  | 2.2. Increased availability of evidence for the elaboration of policies for enhanced development results in ARD | 2.2.1 Number of partners that integrate FNS content in their strategic policies and investments  | Two background papers on the future of donor programmes in rural development and on rural transformation (2016) | 3 work-streams generating shared insights, tools, policy recommendations on rural transformation approaches | Board meeting reports, AGA reports, specific publications and background documents  | Acceptance of lessons and insights in the application of norms, standards, principles and guidelines by membership and partners |
|  | 2.3. Value Chain Analysis for development services leading to inclusive VC investments                          | 2.3.1. Number of value chain analysis carried out  | 30  | Additional 30 VC analysed/ monitored/ evaluated over 5 years  | Programme reports<br>VC monitoring reports  | VC stakeholders make use of VC analysis to move to market supply oriented agriculture and agribusiness value chains             |
|  | 2.4. Improved knowledge for enhanced impacts of investments in fisheries subsector                              | 2.4.1. Number of countries engaged in fisheries and aquaculture sector reforms<br>2.4.2. Strategic global, regional and national analyses (sector analysis) produced | 3<br>0  | 6<br>10   | DEVCO portfolio in fisheries and aquaculture<br>PROFISH annual reports  |   |
|  | 3.1 Increased participation of civil society and the private sector in FNS                                      | 3.1.1. Number of civil society and private sector representatives in CFS plenaries   | tbd   | tbd   | Project and programme monitoring systems: annual and final reports from implementing organisations, (governments, international organisations, non-state actors), baseline surveys, ROM, mid-term reviews, and evaluations Reporting by IPs |   |
|  | 3.2 Enhanced RBA cooperation on gender in relation to FNS   | 3.2.1 Status of Joint RBA guidance material on gender transformative approaches  | tbd   | 3.1.1. Joint implementation of guidance material by RBA and delegation staff in                             | Annual report on RBA cooperation  | New leadership of RBAs will continue commitment to RBA cooperation  |

|  | Results chain  | Indicators   | Baselines (incl. <sup>56</sup> reference year) | Targets (incl. reference year)                       | Sources and means of verification                                  | Assumptions  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  | least 8 countries                                    |  |  |
|  | 3.3 SUN countries design and endorse budgeted multi-sectoral nutrition action plans; | 3.3.1 Number of country plans benefitting from well-defined targets and adequate budgets   | Action plans in 32 countries were developed    | Additional 26 SUN countries have developed the plans | SUN Website, Progress Reports, related publications                | SUN countries design and endorse budgeted multisectoral nutrition action plans;  |
|  | 4.1 Improved capacity to apply regulatory framework for pesticides                   | 4.1.1 Number of mechanisms on pesticide control established<br>4.1.2 Number of campaigns on the safe use of pesticides and compliance.<br>4.1.3. Number of technical guides/protocols produced | 0  | 5 in-depth studies including capacity building       | Existence of national policies/regulations<br>Reports on campaigns | Availability of technical experts<br>Public and private sectors are engaged to actively participate<br>Institutions are engaged to improve services related to pesticides control<br>National authorities support the changes in practices<br>Farmers, farmers associations, agro-food operators are engaged to comply with pesticides regulations<br>Institutions are engaged to improve services related to pesticides control |

## ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 part 2 for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture under the Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme

|  |   |                     |                              |                          |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>                                 | Support Measures 2017 CRIS number: DCI-FOOD/2017/040-634<br>financed under Development Cooperation Instrument |                     |                              |                          |
| <b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>                     | The action shall be carried out in all countries eligible for support under the thematic programme            |                     |                              |                          |
| <b>3. Programming document</b>   | GPGC-MIP 2014-2020  |                     |                              |                          |
| <b>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</b>                       | Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture   |                     |                              |                          |
| <b>5. Amounts concerned</b>  | Total estimated cost: EUR 1,179,590<br>Total amount of EU budget contribution <b>EUR 1,179,590</b>            |                     |                              |                          |
| <b>6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)</b>           | Project Modality<br>Direct management - procurement of services   |                     |                              |                          |
| <b>7. DAC code(s)</b>  | 99810   |                     |                              |                          |
| <b>8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</b>                                 | <b>General policy objective</b>   | <b>Not targeted</b> | <b>Significant objective</b> | <b>Main objective</b>    |
|  | Participation development/good governance   | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Aid to environment  | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Gender equality (including Women In Development)  | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <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"/> |
|  | <b>RIO Convention markers</b>   | <b>Not targeted</b> | <b>Significant objective</b> | <b>Main objective</b>    |
|  | Biological diversity  | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Combat desertification  | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Climate change mitigation   | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|  | Climate change adaptation   | x                   | <input type="checkbox"/>     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b> | NA  |                     |                              |                          |

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## **SUMMARY**

This action document covers the expenditures of activities related to the preparation, follow up, monitoring, evaluation and audit activities related to the implementation of the Food Security & Sustainable Agriculture (FSSA) strategic area of the Global Goods and Challenges thematic programme and to the achievement of its objectives. The overall objective is to contribute to the achievement of FSSA's objective and specific results by providing support to EU delegations and Commission services as well as beneficiary countries to design and deliver evidenced based, high quality, value for money programmes and to engage in effective policy and political dialogue.

In accordance with Regulation<sup>1</sup> laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action, the Support Measures will be used to finance, among others, activities such as i) risk-based audits and evaluations, ii) technical support for the identification and formulation of new actions, iii) studies and advisory services, trainings, seminars, conferences, workshops, meetings and production of related publications, and iv) technical support for the overall monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of the programme.

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## **1 CONTEXT**

The Support Measures are designed to cover expenditures associated with the preparation, follow up, monitoring, evaluation and audit activities related to the implementation of the FSSA-GPGC thematic programme and to the achievement of its objectives. Such measures (audits, evaluations, identifications, studies, meetings, information sessions, special events for awareness-raising, publications, training activities and any other administrative or technical assistance expenditure, including interests for late payments, etc.) contribute to the sound management of the programme, to the achievement of its expected results and objectives and to the measurement, analysis and reporting on the impact.

## **2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

Given the specificity of this action there are no major risks and assumptions.

## **3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

### **3.1 Lessons learnt**

Annual Action Programmes under the Food Security Thematic Programme in the previous programming period (2014-2016) had a provision for support measures which resulted in more than 60 contracts. These contracts allowed HQ and Delegations to perform studies to facilitate the design and alignment of programmes, audits, evaluations and to improve technical competences in the four pillars of food security (availability, access, nutrition and stability) necessary to design and deliver evidenced based, high quality, value for money programmes and to engage in policy and political dialogue.

### **3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

Technical and study facilities set up at geographical levels, existing arrangements covering monitoring and evaluation (ROM contracts, sectoral evaluation studies, Court of Auditors

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) No 236/2014<sup>1</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014

reports, etc.) and training provision (aid delivery methods contract) will be complementary to the support measures provided under this action.

The Support Measures are not directly subject - by their support nature - to donor coordination, at the same time many of the outputs of support measures (evaluations, studies, conferences) can be used to nourish the dialogue with other donors and to enhance alignment to country approaches.

### **3.3 Cross-cutting issues**

Cross cutting issues (gender, environment and climate change and governance) are at the heart of the FSSA. All measures made available through this action will help analyse, deal with or address cross cutting issues.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

### **4.1 Objectives/results**

The overall objective is to contribute to the achievement of FSSA's objective (*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.*) and specific results by providing support to EU Delegations and Headquarter services as specified in Article 3 of the Common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for external action.

### **4.2 Main activities**

The Support Measures will be used as a framework to finance activities in the following fields:

1. Risk based audits and evaluations. The objective is to reinforce auditing and evaluation activities in order to ensure the proper and sound management of EU funds as well as the assessment of the impact of actions financed by the Thematic programme.
2. Technical support for the identification and formulation of new actions. The objective is to provide support to EU Delegations and Headquarters in the design of projects and programmes which requires a more in-depth analysis.
3. Studies and trainings, seminars, meetings and production of related publications. The main objective of this type of activities is to support food security practitioners involved in the implementation of the FSTP and in the achievements of its objectives through for example, seminars, workshops, conferences, training courses, and on the ground support to foster their understanding of causes of food insecurity as well as of possible response strategies and good practices so to ensure delivery of high quality results while increasing efficiency and effectiveness.

## **5 IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, 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 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **60 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 Procurement (direct management)

| Subject in generic terms, if possible   | Type (works, supplies, services) | Indicative number of contracts | Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure                         |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Risk based audits and evaluations.  | service                          | 20                             | Starting from 4 <sup>rd</sup> trim 2017 up to 4 <sup>th</sup> trim 2018 |
| Identification and formulation of new actions                                     | services                         | 4                              | Starting from 4 <sup>rd</sup> trim 2017 up to 4 <sup>th</sup> trim 2018 |
| Studies and trainings, seminars, meetings and production of related publications. | services                         | 3                              | Starting from 4 <sup>rd</sup> trim 2017 up to 4 <sup>th</sup> trim 2018 |

### 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 realization of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

### 5.5 Indicative budget

|   | EU contribution (amount in EUR) | Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Direct management – Procurement of services | 1,179,590                       |   |
| <b>Total</b>                                | <b>1,179,590</b>                |   |

### 5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Support measures are available for use to all implementing actions funded by the thematic programme.

## **5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting**

The technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of the service contracts resulting from the procurement procedure is a continuous process and part of the responsibilities of the Delegation or HQs service in charge of the contract. Delegations are asked to keep HQs informed of progress in implementation of the various services and where feasible and relevant to share the products (such as studies and evaluations) for lessons learning and dissemination of good practices.

## **5.8 Evaluation**

Having regard to the nature of the action (i.e. support measures), evaluations will not be carried out for this action.

## **5.9 Audit**

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

## **5.10 Communication and visibility**

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

Communication and information activities are an integral part of the action, aiming at enhanced visibility and better understanding of EU-funded activities aiming at combating hunger and malnutrition and at increasing food security of vulnerable and fragile groups.