



European  
Commission

# Implementing EU food and nutrition security policy commitments: Second biennial report

Report from the  
Commission to the  
European Parliament  
and the Council

*International  
Cooperation and  
Development*



**Cover photo: Child benefiting from a programme implemented by UNICEF in Rwanda**

Photo: Garden for health/Rwanda/2013

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# 1. Introduction

This is the second report<sup>1</sup> on progress towards achieving the aims of the 'EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges', which was adopted in 2010<sup>2</sup>. Since then, further EU development policy commitments have been undertaken to reinforce priorities established in 2010; an Implementation Plan<sup>3</sup> was produced and discussed in Council in April 2013, which requested that the European Commission establishes, jointly with Member States, consolidated EU-wide biennial progress reports from 2014 onwards.

Therefore, in line with Article 210(2) TFEU<sup>4</sup>, this second report is coordinated by the Commission with inputs from the following Member States: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom. This report sets out how the EU and its Member States are delivering on the policy priorities for food and nutrition security, agreed in 2013. The report is accompanied by a Commission Staff Working Document, which provides information on methodology and detailed case studies.

↓ *Woman at a  
smallholder market*  
Photo: The Netherlands



## 2. Global and European policy developments

Substantial progress is being made in improving global food security. The Global Hunger Index shows that the level of hunger in developing countries has fallen by 27% since 2000. However, the total number of people chronically undernourished is nevertheless at 795 million. Climate change, overuse of natural resources, disease risks, food price volatility/inflation, changing diets and armed conflict continue to be significant risks to food and nutrition security, with a confluence of events creating and/or risking crisis scenarios at national, regional or global levels. Furthermore, there has been a substantial increase in socio-economic inequality within countries, and this impacts on food and nutrition security.

Against this background, 2014/2015 saw a number of significant international agreements and commitments that have maintained global momentum and political will for food and nutrition security, and in which the EU and its Member States played a major role. Importantly, ending hunger has become the second goal within the 2030 Agenda 'Transforming our World'<sup>5</sup>. The EU has actively supported the Committee on World Food Security, including the endorsement of the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment<sup>6</sup>.

Further, G7 leaders committed in 2015 to help lift 500 million people out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. The G20 adopted a long term Food Security and Nutrition Framework in 2014, followed by an Action Plan in 2015<sup>7</sup>. These actions are underpinned by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda<sup>8</sup>, where a political commitment to help finance sustainable development through innovative sources was affirmed.

In December 2015, parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change signed the Paris Agreement charting a new ambitious course for the global effort to tackle climate change. This has significant implications for food and nutrition security. Several events focused on global food security were held during the 2015 Expo Milano hosted by Italy.

Donors have recognised the importance of responsible private sector investment in agriculture including sustainable fisheries and aquaculture and that the agricultural sector, in particular, is a major engine for inclusive growth and job creation in rural areas.

EU donors universally recognise the critical role women play in agriculture and food and nutrition security. The EU Gender Action Plan for 2016-2020<sup>9</sup> commits the EU and its Member States to ensuring that girls' and women's economic and social rights are fulfilled and that they can participate fairly and actively in the economy.

Agricultural livelihoods and food and nutrition security are significant factors affecting political stability, security and migration. The EUR 1.9 billion *'Emergency EU Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration in Africa'*<sup>10</sup> will help to create employment opportunities, mainly for young people and women in rural areas. It will also build resilience for food and nutrition security, thereby helping to address the root causes of migration.

The Commission is committed to a knowledge economy and recognises the essential role of research and innovation in food and nutrition security. In 2014, within the framework of the EU Africa Partnership, EU and African Heads of States endorsed a jointly-funded EU-Africa Research and Innovation Partnership<sup>11</sup>, which identified food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture as the top priority.

Consequently, the EU policy framework remains highly relevant. As this report illustrates, the EU and its Member States have maintained a strong commitment to and some of them, have significantly increased their support<sup>12</sup>.

### 3. Reporting and progress

This section provides an account of the food and nutrition security disbursements and progress towards the policy priority performance criteria since the first report in 2014.

#### Disbursements

Compared to the first report, the EU and its Member States' spending on food and nutrition security increased by 9%, from EUR 3,365 million to EUR 3,659 million<sup>13</sup>, which represents 8% of total official development assistance (ODA)<sup>14</sup>.

These disbursements from the EU and its Member States reflect a diverse portfolio of support for key global, regional and national level priorities for achieving food and nutrition security. Country level interventions

represent two thirds of total investment. In 2014, 25% of aid was disbursed at global level, 9% at regional level and 66% at national level.

Figure 1 shows that Africa remains the largest beneficiary of the EU and its Member States' food and nutrition security ODA at 45%, or EUR 1,663 million. Overall, the geographic spread of investment remains broadly similar to 2012.

This is despite several Member States experiencing general downward pressure on ODA disbursements. This continued substantial investment, along with new policies and programmes, reflects the commitment of the EU and its Member States to delivering on the EU's food and nutrition security policy.

**Figure 1. Geographical distribution of aid disbursement in 2012 and 2014 per continent (EUR millions)**

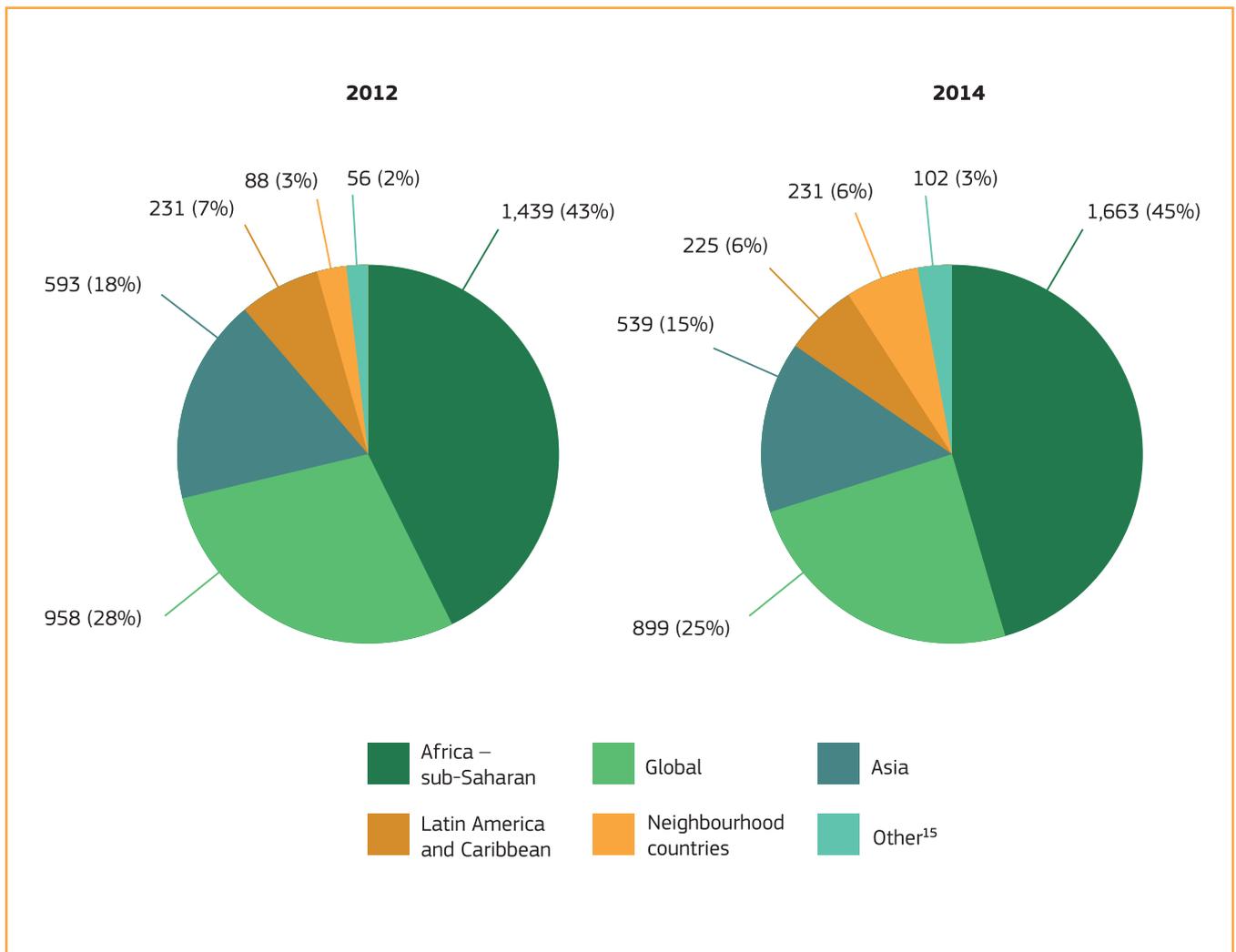


Figure 2. Progress against performance criteria



## Progress towards policy priorities and performance criteria

Figure 2 shows disbursements and the number of programmes which received funding per policy priority. The funding allocated to policy priority 1, which received 60% of funding, has remained the same, but there has been a major increase in the number of programmes. The number of programmes and disbursements under policy priority 6 has increased significantly. In general, the results suggest steady and continued progress across all criteria.

↓ *New seedlings at  
 TACRI coffee nursery,  
 Tanzania*

Photo: Sawiche Wamunza

**Policy priority 1** is the major focus of the EU and its Member States. It includes measures to support smallholders in



### Textbox 1: Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (IAR4D)

The Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme led by the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa and supported by the EU and several Member States proved that IAR4D is a good and effective approach to agricultural research in responding to farmers' needs. Individuals participating in IAR4D innovation platforms attained an average income of EUR 99 per year, 231% above the baseline figure of EUR 44 per year.

sustainable intensification, improve the provision of services, promote pro-poor research and innovation, provide opportunities for off-farm employment and to link smallholders to market by developing the value chain. Europe has remained a key supporter of research and innovation, including to the Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Fund (EUR 169 million), and was an important bilateral donor (EUR 69 million) to CGIAR institutions. The European Initiative for Agricultural Research and Development remains an effective platform for donor coordination and provides Europe with a strong voice in the CGIAR reform.

Under **policy priority 2**, the EU and its Member States have been active in supporting regional and national level policies. At pan-African level, they continued to substantially support the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme process. Further, the EU and various Member States delivered support to decentralisation processes, which are key to rural transformation, and supported the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests.

The EU and its Member States continued to ensure Policy Coherence for Development in the area of food and nutrition security. The 2015 EU report on Policy Coherence for Development<sup>16</sup> scrutinises the EU and its Member States' agricultural and fisheries policy initiatives to identify their impact on developing countries and summarises the steady progress made since 2013.

**Policy priority 3** saw continued support for regional programmes addressing trade, sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures and regional cooperation for food security and fisheries governance, with a slight increase in funding and a near doubling in the number of programmes.

**Policy priority 4** saw a drop in disbursements from EUR 209 million to EUR 133 million. However, 102 social protection programmes, 8 more than in the last report, are still being implemented across 40 countries.

Under **policy priority 5** the EU and its Member States have substantial portfolios, with 341 programmes in 64 countries. Progress under this priority area is covered in Section 5.

**Policy priority 6** has seen a far greater focus on programmes to promote resilience being implemented in the Sahel and Horn of Africa with a view to facilitating countries' and regional organisations' resilience agendas. In West Africa, the EU and its Member States are strongly involved in addressing the underlying causes of food crises through their work with the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR) and the Club du Sahel. Moreover, at its 42nd session, the Committee on World Food Security endorsed a 'Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises'<sup>17</sup>.

### Coordination, Complementarity and Coherence (3Cs)

Coordination continues to play an important role in ensuring the EU and its Member States' aid is effective at country level, because in 45 countries support is provided by five or more donors. The number of projects reported has increased significantly from 2,503 in 2012 to 3,343 in 2014. Overall, 109 countries are supported. Thirty-five countries receive almost 80% of funding.

The EU and its Member States are committed to a country-led approach to development and align their strategies and investment plans with those of partner countries. Member States and the EU are actively involved in sector coordination and dialogues. There are many examples of how the EU and its Member States co-fund programmes and carry out joint work on analysis, monitoring and evaluation. At pan-African level, the EU and its Member States participate in the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme's Development Partner Task Team, with Germany taking over the chairmanship in 2016 from the Commission.

Joint programming has expanded since 2014, with 14 countries having a new Joint Strategy. Ethiopia is a leading example of joint context analysis and joint programming where the EU and its Member States are achieving significant results together.

### Textbox 2: EU Joint programming in the nutrition sector in Ethiopia

Early in 2013, the EU and the 20 EU Member States represented in Ethiopia plus Norway (EU+) endorsed the EU+ Joint Cooperation Strategy for Ethiopia. The aim of this strategy was to ensure a coherent and cohesive response to Ethiopia's development challenges, to better align support for the Ethiopian government's nutrition policies, improve harmonisation, the results-based approach, predictability and transparency, while avoiding overlapping or fragmented interventions.

The EU established a core group of seven Member States to address the issue of undernutrition. The group established a roadmap, finalised a mapping exercise of nutrition interventions, commissioned and completed a 'Situation Analysis of the Nutrition Sector in Ethiopia 2000-2015' (SITAN) and developed the EU+ nutrition strategy. SITAN's findings have been used by all development partners.

This is an excellent example of how the EU+ Joint Cooperation Strategy has been harmonised to support Ethiopia's nutrition policy and planning. Through the strategy, Member States speak with one voice when demonstrating action on aid effectiveness commitments.



↑ *Women selling rice at Masha market, Ethiopia*

Photo: F Jacobs

## 4. Results reporting

A significant observation by the Council in relation to the first biennial report<sup>18</sup> was the ‘importance of developing and harmonising measures to track progress on food and nutrition security commitments.

The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and the Commission<sup>19</sup> have been able to provide aggregated data from across their programmes (Table 1). However, different methodologies are used, which

makes it difficult to compare and aggregate the findings.

There are also many examples of results being reported for specific programmes and interventions. Table 2 presents three of these.

These tables also illustrate the type of measurements that can be used to improve how results are reported.

**Table 1: Corporate results reporting**



↑ *Woman preparing food, Côte d'Ivoire*

Photo: European Commission



↑ *Woman cultivating her plot*

Photo: The Netherlands



↑ *Nduta watering her sack garden, an economical way of growing food in the slums of Nairobi where there is little space*

Photo: W Njuguna, PIO



↑ *Alternate drying and wetting rice cropping system – farmer weeding his plot in South Benin*

Photo: Agrhyment/FFEM

### United Kingdom

**3,500,000** people achieved food security, including **1,800,000** women;

Nutrition programmes reached **28,500,000** children under 5, breastfeeding and pregnant women;

Land rights improved for **5,800,000** people.

### The Netherlands

**8,000,000** malnourished people reached worldwide;

**4,500,000** smallholder farmers improved production and access to markets;

Rights secured for **1,400,000** hectares of land worldwide with half of title certificates being issued to women.

### Commission

**4,544,000** women and children benefited from nutrition-related programmes;

**51,000** people have secure tenure of land;

**528,000** people received advisory services: **2,883,000** hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems with improved land management practices;

**988,000** food-insecure people received assistance through social transfers.

### France

**800,000** family farms benefited from projects in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Table 2: Results reporting – specific examples of interventions**



↑ **A smallholder farm**  
Photo: European Commission



↑ **Woman showing potatoes cultivated with support from Bembeke Potato Research Center in Malawi**  
Photo: International Potato Center



↑ **Woman watering her plot in Mali**  
Photo: Sustainable Development Goals Fund – Spain

### Austria

In Armenia, **1,400** smallholder farmers were linked with cooperative activities, leading to the establishment of small-scale processing businesses and a **33%** increase in women cooperative board members.

### Ireland

In Malawi, over **13,000,000** vines of orange fleshed sweet potato were sold to **44,200** households with individual multipliers earning an average of EUR 118 from vine sales. Household real income more than doubled from EUR 199 in 2010 to EUR 384 in 2014. Interventions also contributed to reducing malnutrition from an average of 47% in 2010 to 42% in 2014.

### Spain

In a nutrition programme in Mali, **56,000** children received vitamin A supplements and deworming, **520** women were supported with nutrition sensitive agriculture and 12 villages were provided with functioning water.

The EU and its Member States are well aware of the need to improve how results are reported and are working to strengthen the capabilities and systems for generating the data that show results from within their programmes and with partner institutions. However, all donors have noted the challenges of aggregating and synthesising results data across a diverse and complex portfolio of interventions. Further collaboration is needed between the EU and its Member States to refine a robust and realistic reporting framework.



↑ **Mr Mathias Ndengwa, packing house worker for the "PIP" programme for sustainable development of the fruit and vegetable sector, Kenya**  
Photo: Aurelien Chauvaud

## 5. Thematic focus

As requested by the Council, this report examines two themes in greater depth – enhanced nutrition and inclusive agrifood chains and systems.

### Enhanced nutrition

Ensuring greater food production and availability alone is not enough: this must go hand in hand with ensuring access to and consumption of affordable, safe and nutritious food. Undernutrition is the principal cause of death of more than 3.1 million children each year. Over 159 million children were reported as being stunted in 2015.

The 2013 Nutrition for Growth initiative during the UK Presidency of the G8 led to increased attention on nutrition and resulted in commitments for greater investment. The importance of nutrition was reinforced by the Rome Declaration on Nutrition agreed at the 2014 Second International Conference on Nutrition, and by the 2014 G20 Framework for Food Security and

Nutrition. Subsequently, ending hunger has become the second of the UN's sustainable development goals with targets to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030.

Member States and the EU have been at the forefront of promoting and financing the global agenda for improved nutrition. The EU committed to helping partner countries reduce stunting in 7 million children by 2025 and allocated EUR 3.5 billion over 2014-2020 to reach this ambitious goal. The UK Government has committed to improve by 2020 the nutrition of 50 million people who would otherwise go hungry and to take measures, together with all Nutrition for Growth signatories, to prevent 20 million children becoming stunted by 2020.

In 2014, the German Government declared food security and nutrition top priorities and launched the special initiative 'One World – No Hunger'. The Netherlands has made eradicating existing hunger and malnutrition the first of its three food and nutrition security policy priorities<sup>20</sup> and has intensified its work on nutrition. Ireland identified addressing maternal and child nutrition as a priority in its 2008 Hunger Task Force Report and continues to meet commitments made in 2013 to double Irish Aid's investment in nutrition by 2020.

The EU and its Member States are pursuing a multi-sector approach to tackling undernutrition, which includes working to ensure that agriculture increasingly contributes to improving nutrition.

Member States are making good progress in supporting nutrition programmes in partner countries. Spain and Belgium are supporting nutrition programmes in Mali. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Ireland and the EU are actively supporting the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and making their investments in nutrition publicly visible through the SUN movement and the Global Nutrition Report.

The Commission has developed a strong policy framework<sup>21</sup> and an Action Plan on Nutrition<sup>22</sup> around its 2012 commitment to address stunting and its 2013 pledge to improve nutrition. Since the launch of the plan, 40 EU delegations have identified nutrition as an objective in their support

↓ *Woman and child in a community health centre screening for malnutrition, Mali*  
Photo: Kédidia Mossi



### Textbox 3. Integrating agriculture and nutrition education for improved young child nutrition

Food security interventions and participatory nutrition education greatly improve children's diet and can have an impact on stunting. The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, financially supported by Belgium, the EU and Germany, carried out projects in Malawi and Cambodia that improved the food security, diet and nutritional status of 49,500 vulnerable families and 11,100 young children aged 6-23 months. The approach combined diversifying local agriculture and food systems with providing nutrition education on infant and young child feeding practices and resulted in programme lessons.

to partner countries through a range of focal sectors, notably agriculture/rural development and health.

The EU and its Member States acknowledge that the rise of obesity, including in developing countries, is increasingly creating a double burden for the countries concerned.

### **Inclusive agrifood chains and systems**

The EU and its Member States recognise that poor food and nutrition security is predominantly caused by poverty and therefore improving access to food through increased incomes is a policy priority. As noted, for example by the United Kingdom, much of the solution to hunger will therefore depend on inclusive economic growth, in particular in the agriculture sector. This aligns with the African Union Malabo Declaration where agricultural growth and transformation is recognised as critical to achieving food and nutrition security and rural prosperity.

Germany addresses inclusive agrifood chains and systems in a holistic manner through four out of six priorities in its special initiative 'One World – No Hunger.' France has made high employment and sustainable agricultural value chains priority areas for intervention in sub-Saharan Africa. For the Netherlands, promoting inclusive and sustainable growth in the agriculture sector is the second priority in its food and nutrition security policy. Ireland has included better functioning, climate resilient food systems and markets as one of its ten high level outcomes and several Member States are supporting the development of partnerships between the agrifood sectors in their home country and in Africa. In 2015, the EU launched the Agriculture Financing Initiative, which responds to the lack of financing mechanisms adapted to farmers and agri-entrepreneurs.

With 1,822 programmes under policy priority 1, the EU and its Member States donors have substantial portfolios of agrifood value chain work.

### **Textbox 4: Sustainable Cocoa Business and Cocoa-Food Link Programme**

In West Africa, where cocoa is a source of income for 3 million smallholder families, the EU and Germany co-founded the Sustainable Smallholder Agri-Business Cocoa-Food Link Programme (SSAB). They have founded a Farmers' Business School to develop farmers' business skills and have established business service centres to help farmers and smallholders access technical advice, market information and micro-finance. 17,000 farmers have graduated from the Farmers' Business School, with 90% increasing their cocoa yields by more than 33%.



↑ *Villagers drying cocoa beans, Ghana*  
Photo: Yves Derenne

### **Textbox 5: Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH – Initiatief Duurzame Handel)**

IDH accelerates the scaling up of sustainable trade by building coalitions of pioneering companies, civil society organisations, governments and other stakeholders. By the end of 2013, IDH had leveraged EUR 56 million of private sector funding. IDH is clearly having an impact. For example, Rainforest Alliance smallholder tea farmers in Kenya trained through IDH interventions increased their yield by an average of 30%.

## 6. Overall findings and recommendations

This report illustrates that EU development cooperation is making a substantial contribution to global food and nutrition security through its EUR 3.7 billion in investments. The EU and its Member States have been instrumental in influencing key global agreements and commitments, and through their food and nutrition security programming are now well placed to support their implementation. This report indicates significant alignment with the EU policy framework. The EU and its Member States have renewed policy commitments to food and nutrition security and in a number of cases have substantially improved their focus and funding.

↓ *Cattle breeding,  
Burundi*

Photo: F Lefèbvre



### Recommendations for the way forward

#### 1. Keep food and nutrition security at the forefront of the global and national policy agenda to support implementation of the sustainable development goals.

Food and nutrition security is a long-term issue requiring sustained policy attention and investment. Policy making and programming must be based on a food system approach and consider the linkages between nutrition, health, job creation, growth, sustainable production and social protection. Continued emphasis is needed on transforming the role of women and on building the resilience of vulnerable communities. The EU and its Member States need to work proactively with civil society organisations, the private sector and other partners to maintain the focus on/promote economic and development issues in order to achieve sustained investments and lasting results.

#### 2. Strengthen a joint multi-sectoral approach to tackling undernutrition.

In order to increase the effectiveness of nutrition interventions, the EU and its Member States must give more attention to coordination when engaging with partner governments in policy dialogue to improve the implementation of nutrition initiatives. This should involve the EU and its Member States creating a better division of labour across different sectors.

#### 3. Join forces to support partner countries to address the impact of climate change,

while implementing the best options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from farming and rural areas. The EU and its Member States will support partner countries to design, fund and implement climate resilient food and nutrition security and action plans in line with their Nationally Determined Contribution at UNCC-COP 21. Due attention will be given to programmes that provide small-scale family farmers with multiple benefits in terms of food and nutrition security and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

#### 4. Recognise rural transformation as a critical process to create jobs, raise income and achieve food and nutrition

**security in the long-term.** The EU and its Member States recognise the importance of economic growth and creating decent jobs, especially for young people and women, in rural areas. This has significant linkages with tackling economic inequality and migration, which are underlying drivers of food insecurity and instability. More work is needed to create the conditions for economic investment and development in rural areas, for example through decentralisation, territorial approaches, implementing policies and improving infrastructure.

**5. Enhance mechanisms to boost responsible private sector engagement and to learn from inclusive business models.** The EU and its Member States are increasingly working in partnership with the private sector to help drive significant change for small-scale family farmers. Innovative, inclusive financial services are needed to make sustainable investments feasible for local stakeholders. Much work remains to be done to create effective public private partnerships that ensure governance mechanisms in which producer organisations and civil society organisations have a voice, to apply the principles for responsible agricultural investment and to implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests. There is also a need for greater learning and sharing about the effectiveness of 'inclusive business' approaches to ensure that small-scale family farmers benefit from domestic, regional and global value chains.

**6. Ensure continued investment in research and innovation and scale up the impact of investment.** The EU and its Member States continue to focus on the effectiveness of global, regional and especially national research and innovation systems and make investments that improve them. In doing so, there is a need to mobilise European expertise and research resources and strengthen partnerships between European and southern research institutions, including through the jointly funded EU Africa Research Partnership. Further work is also needed to better understand future food and nutrition security trends and risks and possible responses to them.

**7. Strengthen results reporting.** With new food and nutrition security commitments in place, attention must be on effective implementation and having an impact on the ground. This in turn requires substantially



↑ *Harvesting rice, Madagascar*  
Photo: Photo: European Commission

improved data gathering, monitoring and impact assessment mechanisms at all levels. However, such reporting is undeniably complex and difficult. The Commission will aim to coordinate with EU Member States to create common indicators and develop methodologies which mean the results reported can be aggregated more easily at European level.

**8. Strengthening joint programming.** The continued distribution of support across some 109 countries, combined with the need for a cross-sector food systems approach, mean that joint programming is an important priority, both for the EU and its Member States and for in-country coherence. Over the next reporting period improved joint programming initiatives should be taken forward in at least three countries.

# ANNEXES

## Acronyms

AGIR	Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Résilience
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CGIAR	formerly Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
EIARD	European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FBS	Farmers' Business School
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IDH	Initiatief Duurzame Handel - Sustainable Trade Initiative
IAR4D	Integrated Agricultural Research for Development
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
MoreMilkiT	More Milk in Tanzania
MS	Member States
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD/DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development / Development Assistance Committee
SCB	Sustainable Cocoa Business Project
SSAB	Sustainable Smallholder Agri-Business Cocoa-Food Link Programme
SSA-CP	Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme
SWD	Staff Working Document

### Introduction to annexes

In 2010, the European Union (EU) and its Member States adopted an EU-wide policy framework for food security (COM(2010) 127). Further EU development policy commitments placing additional emphasis on these food security priorities have since been adopted. At the request of the Council, a plan for implementing the food and nutrition security commitments was produced in 2013 (SWD(2013) 104 final). In its conclusions on food and nutrition security in external assistance of 28 May 2013, the Council invited the Commission and the Member States to produce a consolidated

biennial progress report and to publish the first such report in 2014. The first report was adopted in December 2014 (COM(2014) 712).

This staff working document (SWD) accompanies the second of these reports, which was coordinated by the Commission and based on data provided by Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom and the Commission. This SWD provides additional information and case studies supporting the analysis and findings of the first biennial report on 'Implementing EU food and nutrition policy commitments'.

# 1. Additional figures and examples of intervention, by priority

## 1.1 Part of food and nutrition security in EU official development assistance (ODA)

The countries marked in orange reported for the second implementation plan report (Table A1).

**Table A1**

Donor(s)	Total ODA in EUR all sectors		Food security ODA in EUR	
	2012	2014	2012	2014
Austria	422,712,827	483,356,485	16,651,992	12,879,289
Belgium	1,149,080,008	1,031,111,304	158,786,599	143,387,169
Czech Republic	51,686,641	47,162,147		
Denmark	1 588,122,006	1,712,999,254		
Finland	623,529,283	706,683,922	53,087,053	63,732,037
France	7,319,150,079	6,262,409,486	362,425,577	388,151,346
Germany	7,946,628,741	10,830,852,982	613,220,731	760,657,517
Greece	83,490,552	34,743,709		
Ireland	417,144,747	394,478,442	94,009,945	89,501,101
Italy	558,353,060	1,099,340,258	90,680,023	107,287,557
Luxembourg	217,449,034	229,534,749		
Netherlands	3,083,975,538	3,150,544,328	317,625,913	317,300,731
Poland		78,047,081		
Portugal	338,529,992	219,036,957		
Slovak Republic		12,334,949		
Slovenia	14,861,684	15,234,123		
Spain	833,525,053	531,757,577		55,672,264
Sweden	2,853,599,398	3,330,455,847		
United Kingdom	6,881,796,463	8,922,307,722	656,156,719	595,964,413
Estonia		11,307,006		
Hungary		22,684,746		
Lithuania		4,856,241		
Romania		52,641,818		
EU Institutions	14,083,076,263	13,908,569,962	821,742,924	1,015,118,912
MS non-allocated			181,398,586	109,035,374
<b>Total EU ODA</b>	<b>48,466,711,370</b>	<b>53,092,451,093</b>		
<b>Total ODA MS reporting</b>	<b>43,318,972,063</b>	<b>47,321,412,468</b>	<b>3,365,786,061</b>	<b>3,658,687,711</b>
			<b>2012</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Percentage of food and nutrition security in EU total ODA</b>			<b>7.8%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
<b>Percentage of reporting Member States in EU total ODA</b>			<b>89.4%</b>	<b>89.1%</b>

## 1.2 Progress against performance criteria

Table A2 shows disbursements and number of programmes which received funding per policy priority.

**Table A2**

Performance criteria	Number of programmes		Support received (M€)		Number of countries	
	2012	2014	2012	2014	2012	2014
1. Improve smallholders' resilience and livelihoods	1,560	1,822	2,022 (60%)	2,137 (58%)	108	103
<i>of which research programmes</i>	149	154	379	300		
2. Support effective governance	410	588	395 (12%)	535 (15%)	84	92
3. Support regional agriculture and food and nutrition security	98	188	151 (4%)	191 (5%)		
4. Strengthen social protection mechanisms for food and nutrition security	94	102	209 (6%)	133 (4%)	40	40
5. Enhance nutrition	278	341	467 (14%)	504 (14%)	63	64
6. Enhance coordination of humanitarian and development actors to increase resilience	63	148	122 (4%)	159 (4%)	18	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>3,366</b>	<b>3,659</b>		

## 1.3 Examples of interventions per priority

**Table A3**

### Priority 1: Improve smallholders' resilience and livelihoods

- **Netherlands:** *Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Linkages in Bangladesh*
- **Germany:** *Programme on soil protections and rehabilitation; Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector*
- **Ireland:** *More Milk in Tanzania (MoreMilkIT) project* – dairy value chain development.
- **Spain:** *Edible oil value chain enhancement in Ethiopia*
- **Finland:** *International Fund for Agricultural Development Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme*
- **Austria:** *Promotion of small-scale agricultural production in Mozambique*
- **EU:** *Cassava value chain for pro-poor development in Liberia*
- **UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark:** *African Enterprise Challenge Fund* – market access for poor producers through private sector entrepreneurs.
- **Belgium:** *Programme de Desenclavement dans le Kwilu et Kwango [Programme to open up the Kwilu and Kwango regions]* – Democratic Republic of Congo
- **EU donors:** *support for Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) –agriculture, food and nutrition security research for development*
- **France:** *support for Cirad research* – agricultural research for development
- **Italy:** *Regional network to support coffee small producers 'café y café'*

### Priority 2: Support effective governance

- **Netherlands:** *Support to producer organisations*
- **Austria:** *Improving smallholder farming through agricultural cooperatives and value chain development in Armenia*
- **EU:** *PIP programme* – support compliance with European Sanitary/Phyto-Sanitary regulations

Table A3 Continued...

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**Priority 2: Support effective governance** *Continued...*


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- **Belgium:** Joint Support Unit management in the Ministry of Rural Development in Democratic Republic of the Congo
  - **Germany:** Decentralisation and Good Governance Support Programme in Rwanda
  - **Finland:** Sustainable Management of Land and Environment in Tanzania
  - **France:** Support to the water policy in Cambodia
  - **UK:** Digital Green ICT-enabled improvements in food security and health in India
  - **Italy:** Rural development support programme in Mozambique
- 

**Priority 3: Support regional agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security policies**


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- **Netherlands:** Marketing inputs regionally plus programme in West Africa
  - **UK, Netherlands, Belgium, Finland and Sweden:** Trademark East Africa – support to East African regional and international trade
  - **Germany and EU:** Cocoa-Food Link Programme West and Central Africa
  - **EU:** Improving food security through intra-regional fish trade in sub-Saharan Africa
  - **Finland and EU:** Regional programme on food and nutrition security in Central America
  - **Spain:** Support to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for regional sanitary and phyto-sanitary actions in Latin America.
  - **Italy:** Agro-food value chains in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua
- 

**Priority 4: Improve smallholders resilience and livelihoods**


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- **EU, UK, Netherlands, Ireland:** Productive Safety Net Programme in Ethiopia.
  - **Germany:** Burundi Community Resilience-Building and Disaster Risk Reduction Project – Food Assistance for Assets activities using cash and vouchers transfers.
  - **Austria:** Contribution to PEGASE for vulnerable Palestinian families
  - **Ireland:** Social protection grant in Uganda
  - **Netherlands:** Sustainable trade initiative in Ethiopia
  - **Spain:** Nicaragua Inclusive Rural Support Common Fund
  - **Finland:** FAO Sustainable Aquaculture and Fisheries Development in the Kyrgyz Republic
  - **Belgium:** Five-year plans for growth and jobs in Bas-Congo and Katanga, Democratic Republic of Congo
  - **Italy:** Economic and social development in Dakar and Kaolack regions, Senegal
- 

**Priority 5: Enhance nutrition**


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- **Germany:** Programme on food and nutrition security, enhanced resilience
  - **UK:** Suchana – Ending the cycle of undernutrition in Bangladesh
  - **Spain:** Improving child nutrition and food security in Mali.
  - **France:** Nutrition facility in Central African Republic
  - **Ireland:** Reduce child & maternal undernutrition in Sierra Leone
  - **Finland:** Rural water supply and sanitation project – Western Nepal
  - **EU:** World Food Programme's nutrition programme in Afghanistan
  - **Italy:** Improving household food security and nutrition in women and youth, Egypt
  - **Belgium:** Programme to combat food insecurity and malnutrition
- 

**Priority 6: Enhance coordination of humanitarian and development actors to increase resilience**


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- **EU, France and Spain:** support to regional food reserves system (under AGIR initiative, Sahel)
  - **UK:** South Sudan Food Security and Livelihoods
  - **Germany:** Somalia Protected Relief and Recovery Programme
  - **Austria:** Community Resilience and Development Programme in Palestine
  - **France:** Food aid for Chad with FAO
  - **Spain:** Support to Save The Children humanitarian assistance in Niger
  - **Netherlands, Austria, EU:** Resilience building in Ethiopia
  - **Italy:** Resilience to drought and food security in Ethiopia
-

**Policy priority 1** has been the major focus of EU donors. It includes measures to support smallholders and family farmers in sustainable intensification, improve land management and the provision of services, promote pro-poor research and innovation, provide opportunities for off-farm employment and to link smallholders and family farmers to market by developing the value chain. The EU and its Member States remained a key supporter of research and innovation, including to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Fund (EUR 169 million), and is an important bilateral donor (EUR 69 million) to CGIAR institutions. This funding supported an ambitious portfolio of new CGIAR research programmes, geared towards tackling future key development challenges. The European Initiative for Agricultural Research and Development (EIARD) remains an effective platform for donor coordination and provides Europe with a strong voice in the CGIAR reform.

With 1 882 programmes under this priority, all EU donors have substantial portfolios of agrifood value chain work. For example:

- Ireland supports oilseed, cocoa and dairy in Tanzania;
- Spain supports the edible oil value chain in Ethiopia;
- France supports domestic value chains, rice in Senegal, Mali, Niger, Guinea and Cambodia;
- the EU supports the cassava value chain in Liberia; and
- several EU donors support the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund.
- In Ethiopia, Italy is helping small farmers integrate into formal markets.

Under **policy priority 2**, the EU and Member States have been very active in negotiating international agreements and commitments and in supporting regional and national level policies. Further, the EU and various Member States have continued to support local governance and decentralisation processes, which are key to rural transformation. They also supported the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests. Member States, in particular France, succeeded in getting food security and food systems recognised in the Paris Agreement as key issues in responding to climate change. At regional level, EU and Member States continue to substantially support the Comprehensive

Africa Agriculture Development Programme process, which is also an important aspect of Germany's 'One World – No Hunger' initiative and the EU's increased investment in African countries.

The EU and Member States, in particular Finland, have continued to ensure policy coherence for development in the food and nutrition security area. The 2015 EU report on policy coherence for development<sup>23</sup> scrutinises the EU and Member States' agricultural and fisheries policy initiatives to identify their impact on developing countries and summarises the steady progress made since 2013. In 2015, the coherence of EU internal policies and programmes with EU food and nutrition security objectives was discussed between EU services, civil society, Member States and the European Parliament. A further governance initiative was the EU Joint Research Centre's foresight study on 'Global Food Security 2030',<sup>24</sup> which highlighted the importance of pursuing a food system approach and better aligning policies in different sectors within and outside Europe.

**Policy priority 3** saw continued support for regional programmes addressing trade, sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures. Regional cooperation for food security and fisheries governance also continued, with a slight increase in funding and a near doubling of the number of programmes. Examples of this support are:

- the EU and Member States support the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in West Africa with the Netherlands leading the Marketing Inputs Regionally Plus programme;
- the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Finland and Sweden support Trademark East Africa;
- the EU and France support the reinforcement of African veterinary and fisheries governance;
- Finland and the EU support the second phase of the Regional Programme on food and nutrition security in Central America; and
- Spain supports the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' work on sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures.

**Policy priority 4** saw a drop in disbursements from EUR 209 million to EUR 133 million. However, 102 social protection



programmes, 8 more than in the last report, are still being implemented across 40 countries. For example, the EU, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Ireland have continued to support the well-performing Productive Safety Net Programme in Ethiopia. In Burundi, Germany supported the Community Resilience-Building and Disaster Risk Reduction Project, and in Uganda Ireland supported social protection grants. Austria also provided support to vulnerable families in Palestine. Spain was active in Nicaragua with the Inclusive Rural Support Common Fund, while Belgium supported five-year plans for growth and jobs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Under **policy priority 5** all EU donors have substantial portfolios, with 341 programmes implemented in 64 countries. Progress under this priority area is covered in Section 5.

**Policy priority 6** has seen a far greater focus on programmes to promote resilience

being implemented in the Sahel and Horn of Africa, thereby facilitating countries' and regional organisations' resilience agendas. In West Africa, within the context of the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative (AGIR) and of the Club du Sahel, the EU, Spain, France, Belgium, Austria, Luxemburg and the United Kingdom are all strongly involved in addressing the underlying causes of food crises. Their work has a long term perspective that links relief and rehabilitation to development. Progress towards enhancing the resilience agenda to food crises featured prominently during the AGIR meeting in Milan in October 2015. Now nearly all AGIR countries have launched an inclusive dialogue process to identify national priorities for resilience. Moreover, at its 42nd session, the Committee on World Food Security endorsed a 'Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises'.

↑ *Seed distribution to farmers, Lisasadzi, Malawi*  
Photo: NASFAM

## 1.4 EU and Member States' support to partner countries

Table A4

Country	Austria	Belgium	EU	Finland	France	Germany
Ethiopia	1,385,804	591,320	51,049,745	5,522,735	466,000	10,001,717
Bangladesh			15,176,635			6,612,560
Afghanistan			36,248,513		7,453,855	27,636,518
Morocco		4,021,475	30,600,000		53,936,300	5,030,915
Rwanda		6,769,528	34,744,213			14,065,149
Kenya			27,714,701	6,999,843	11,272,100	13,996,529
Mali		8,817,899	31,939,531		5,179,348	22,284,066
Nigeria	102,195		20,755,505		19,401,600	10,500,000
Uganda	113,790	2,442,802	25,569,867	201,800		6,303,146
Benin		6,989,225	15,053,873		3,293,626	26,279,353
Malawi		3,729,631	26,215,914	193,228		6,355,603
Niger		5,686,424	35,696,066		3,352,007	7,535,428
Tanzania		4,079,446	6,595,333	5,130,029	424,490	1,450,216
India			3,223,295	143,667	278,997	14,678,943
Congo Dem. Rep.	104,225	29,510,078		147,250		17,362,270
South Sudan			27,606,579	176,027		12,782,898
Yemen			3,703,343			39,327,728
West Bank & Gaza Strip			5,054,551		1,203,803	487,343
Mozambique	2,016,053	3,503,122	2,313,519	3,151,810	805,252	5,371,660
Burkina Faso	652,437	3,842,480	23,432,279		5,416,035	11,082,155
Tunisia			13,647,565		14,288,506	4,450,605
Zambia			7,253,932	5,127,846		5,080,369
Burundi		7,913,117	10,530,278			10,549,942
Cambodia		241,550	7,088,215	450,000	22,124,891	7,892,288
Cameroon			12,873,579		9,908,880	13,765,303
Bolivia		6,334,374	8,915,531		371,000	12,152,782
Somalia			16,296,463	419,988		12,893,645
Vietnam		600,000	115,196	224,108	16,818,398	5,996,213
Senegal	448,060	4,619,929	5,358,874	196,149	11,542,064	1,125,282
Chad			22,978,187		4,878,230	1,007,532
Cote d'Ivoire			21,389,203		239,811	6,541,109
Madagascar		314,096	15,711,862		7,294,832	4,041,545
Zimbabwe			11,162,123		801,000	4,651,332
Jamaica			25,554,322			
Ghana			3,667,863		6,107,884	8,691,455
Myanmar			3,991,732		201,243	2,078,271
Sudan	100,000		17,814,274	325,697		
Egypt			10,364,602	284,137	4,000,000	4,057,865
Namibia			4,443,995	181,686		14,970,962
Lebanon			12,195,185		140,000	
Laos		161,533	2,558,700	295,130	2,991,307	12,371,077
Georgia	1,337,700		11,960,898		164,966	3,061,328
Pakistan			10,395,120		370,000	2,503,699
Haiti		1,137,768	6,663,053	114,000	4,605,692	1,968,132
Ecuador		4,485,335	1,813,681			6,675,220
Thailand			696,644		2,015,000	
Peru		4,473,955	811,087		592,000	7,467,503
Korea Dem. Rep.			14,075,449	100,214		
Mauritania			7,182,947	167,952	255,614	2,729,079
Brazil		782,496	1,392,909		3,340,435	7,573,734
China			870,326			10,694,424
Tajikistan	300,000		862,063			3,585,186
Indonesia		1,205,872			878,000	6,511,057
Nepal	257,246	187,428	1,951,782	2,986,426		2,933,697

Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Spain	UK	Sum of Amount 2014	Number of donors	Average per donor
18,998,610	10,773,174	37,511,800	3,960,000	12,765,627	153,062,533	11	13,911,503
400,200		11,213,073		65,996,732	99,399,200	5	19,879,840
344,175	4,266,825	9,609,500		11,269,918	96,829,303	7	13,832,758
	1,811,233		299,205	846,277	96,545,405	7	13,792,201
796,384		28,922,157	256,054	3,833,120	89,386,604	7	12,769,515
495,081	1,220,470	6,657,535		12,000,667	80,356,926	8	10,044,616
		5,763,824	2,819,520	579,531	77,383,719	7	11,054,817
				18,681,175	69,440,475	5	13,888,095
4,809,004	2,226,962	13,758,111		12,151,833	67,577,315	9	7,508,591
		13,945,704			65,561,782	5	13,112,356
11,685,205				14,767,487	62,947,068	6	10,491,178
	1,843,560		5,478,750		59,592,235	6	9,932,039
7,107,759	417,135		172,000	32,129,112	57,505,520	9	6,389,502
252,483			462,000	32,870,772	51,910,157	7	7,415,737
1,595,904	343,791		569,699	2,232,340	51,865,557	8	6,483,195
313,989		1,759,592		7,720,780	50,359,864	6	8,393,311
				6,888,257	49,919,328	3	16,639,776
	2,750,071	27,947,464	1,545,488	8,989,033	47,977,752	7	6,853,965
4,095,000	10,104,406	10,245,843	1,863,457	3,685,285	47,155,407	11	4,286,855
	1,638,016		124,371	111,463	46,299,236	8	5,787,405
	10,220,170				42,606,846	4	10,651,711
5,002,995				15,426,741	37,891,883	5	7,578,377
630,000		8,183,749			37,807,086	5	7,561,417
					37,796,945	5	7,559,389
					36,547,762	3	12,182,587
	3,221,712		2,433,480		33,428,878	6	5,571,480
511,250	1,072,105			576,239	31,769,691	6	5,294,948
5,745,000	319,249			1,635,082	31,453,246	8	3,931,656
	1,076,216	400,000	4,881,153		29,647,726	9	3,294,192
270,000					29,133,950	4	7,283,487
					28,170,123	3	9,390,041
					27,362,335	4	6,840,584
821,770				9,677,738	27,113,963	5	5,422,793
					25,554,322	1	25,554,322
		6,534,420		312,239	25,313,860	5	5,062,772
	1,433,846			17,191,300	24,896,392	5	4,979,278
392,422	2,600,812			582,889	21,816,093	6	3,636,016
	1,218,480			402,641	20,327,725	6	3,387,954
					19,596,643	3	6,532,214
	6,720,772				19,055,957	3	6,351,986
					18,377,746	5	3,675,549
					16,524,891	4	4,131,223
	1,608,667			1,638,308	16,515,794	5	3,303,159
881,019			450,000		15,819,664	7	2,259,952
	183,406		2,620,600		15,778,242	5	3,155,648
	119,000			11,950,564	14,781,208	4	3,695,302
	458,848		921,564		14,724,956	6	2,454,159
116,000	324,916				14,616,579	4	3,654,145
	409,852		3,737,677		14,483,122	6	2,413,854
	417,970			446,468	13,954,012	6	2,325,669
				2,088,067	13,652,818	3	4,550,939
				8,832,062	13,579,311	4	3,394,828
		4,963,235			13,558,164	4	3,389,541
				4,267,683	12,584,262	6	2,097,377

Table A4 Continued...

Country	Austria	Belgium	EU	Finland	France	Germany
Guinea		698,714	1,944,359		8,185,679	
Kyrgyz Republic			2,286,607	500,000		9,027,316
Guatemala	244,639	1,653,029	3,513,902			3,707,700
Timor East			9,187,639			1,146,228
Philippines	147,575	1,464,331	910,090		650,000	5,705,367
Belize			9,557,458			
Sierra Leone			3,701,796	135,666		
Central African Rep.			3,756,642		1,620,245	3,500,000
Togo		206,900	1,558,042		1,139,000	5,054,479
Honduras		332,375	484,929			3,433,690
Nicaragua	464,791	952,370	3,557,186	452,712	110,000	
Swaziland			7,041,176			
Cuba		133,402	2,801,333			
Colombia			1,373,487	263,500	577,000	3,771,075
Algeria			3,211,655			
Dominican Republic			3,793,400		1,361,749	709,898
Mongolia			746,000			4,644,240
Papua New Guinea			5,089,821			
El Salvador	323,610	757,793	751,689		179,203	733,565
Gabon			219,969		4,538,831	
Fiji			4,351,540			
South Africa		1,855,541	454,237	1,111,708	620,849	
Mexico			2,200,000		381,000	1,234,647
Angola			2,926,053	408,597		
Ukraine			1,676,004			2,017,843
Azerbaijan			356,597			3,112,818
Syria						
Liberia			2,690,938			
Guinea-Bissau		307,507	2,331,650			
Bhutan			2,750,000			
Belarus			2,696,165			
Armenia	1,349,687		127,205		550,326	496,318
Eritrea			2,396,895			
Gambia		116,353				
Iraq					100,000	
Jordan			490,333			1,619,660
Costa Rica			218,746		1,576,000	107,846
Dominica			1,824,122			
Guyana			890,953			
Congo Rep.			1,157,965		434,000	
Sri Lanka						802,621
Lesotho						1,320,833
Uzbekistan						1,159,424
Kazakhstan						958,000
Mauritius			911,003			
Paraguay			119,386			
Sao Tome & Principe			508,027		118,203	
Vanuatu					435,000	
Comoros			244,715			
Iran						
Venezuela			138,861			
St. Lucia			127,400			
Cape Verde			123,401			
Argentina					117,000	
Botswana					113,000	

Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Spain	UK	Sum of Amount 2014	Number of donors	Average per donor
	1,153,614				11,982,366	4	2,995,591
					11,813,923	3	3,937,974
325,922	231,080		2,016,641		11,692,913	7	1,670,416
					10,333,866	2	5,166,933
730,000	153,970				9,761,333	7	1,394,476
					9,557,458	1	9,557,458
3,754,682				1,736,392	9,328,536	4	2,332,134
		380,000			9,256,887	4	2,314,222
					7,958,421	4	1,989,605
523,425	252,550		2,331,250		7,358,219	6	1,226,370
180,962	108,192		1,298,898		7,125,112	8	890,639
					7,041,176	1	7,041,176
	1,701,926		2,031,970		6,668,631	4	1,667,158
		518,412			6,503,474	5	1,300,695
			2,767,003	497,343	6,476,000	3	2,158,667
	104,035		200,000		6,169,082	5	1,233,816
					5,390,240	2	2,695,120
					5,089,821	1	5,089,821
	568,852		1,520,404		4,835,115	7	690,731
					4,758,800	2	2,379,400
					4,351,540	1	4,351,540
		202,370			4,244,704	5	848,941
			191,018		4,006,666	4	1,001,666
	477,208				3,811,858	3	1,270,619
					3,693,847	2	1,846,923
					3,469,415	2	1,734,708
	3,249,860				3,249,860	1	3,249,860
351,598					3,042,536	2	1,521,268
	331,751				2,970,909	3	990,303
					2,750,000	1	2,750,000
					2,696,165	1	2,696,165
					2,523,536	4	630,884
					2,396,895	1	2,396,895
				2,139,078	2,255,431	2	1,127,715
	2,049,570				2,149,570	2	1,074,785
					2,109,993	2	1,054,997
					1,902,592	3	634,197
					1,824,122	1	1,824,122
				908,762	1,799,715	2	899,858
	126,515				1,718,480	3	572,827
	902,023				1,704,644	2	852,322
					1,320,833	1	1,320,833
					1,159,424	1	1,159,424
					958,000	1	958,000
					911,003	1	911,003
			704,435		823,821	2	411,910
					626,230	2	313,115
					435,000	1	435,000
					244,715	1	244,715
	160,000				160,000	1	160,000
					138,861	1	138,861
					127,400	1	127,400
					123,401	1	123,401
					117,000	1	117,000
					113,000	1	113,000

## 2. Case studies

### 2.1 The Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme and an example of Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (source for Textbox 1, page 8 of the Report)

*The Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme (SSA-CP) led by the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and supported by the EU and several Member States proved that Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (IAR4D) is a good and effective approach to agricultural research and responds to farmers' needs. Individuals participating in IAR4D innovation platforms attained an average income of EUR 99 per year, 231% above the baseline figure of EUR 44 per year. Women participants substantially increased their income and tens of thousands of farm households benefited from the programme, even beyond the IAR4D pilot areas. Specific impacts include a 120% increase in soybean yields among participating farmers in northern Nigeria and an 80% increase in the income of banana farmers in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.*

↓ **Semahame Mwamini, Vice-president of the Muungano IP Integrated Agricultural Research for Development**  
Photo: FARA

In spite of considerable investment in research and extension, growth in the yields of agricultural crops in Africa has lagged

behind other parts of the developing world. A possible reason for this is that research systems have typically been top-down and have not been directed at farmers' needs. With the population of Africa set to double by 2050, there is an urgent need to improve the performance of crop and livestock production to meet growing food and nutrition security needs.

SSA-CP applied an approach based on IAR4D to research and innovation, working through 36 innovation platforms in three pilot learning sites in western, central and southern Africa. Innovation platforms bring together farmers, researchers, the private sector and governmental and non-governmental actors to diagnose problems and opportunities and to generate innovation on targeted value chains. SSA-CP was one of the challenge programmes of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research Fund, but was unusual in being led by the FARA (which is not a CGIAR institution). FARA implemented the programme with CGIAR research centres, sub-regional research organisations and a wide variety of governmental and non-governmental partners, including those from the private sector.

SSA-CP ran for 10 years from 2004 to 2014. It was entirely funded by European donors, with the European Commission being the largest contributor, committing more than EUR 13 million. The United Kingdom/Department for International Development, Italy, the Netherlands and Denmark also provided support.

SSA-CP has completed a proof of concept that demonstrates that IAR4D works and is more effective in generating benefits than

*'Potatoes provide more income in the family and I can send the children to school. I produce chips which I can sell. Researchers should help us by producing more high-yielding seed, which is also resistant to diseases and that would improve our yields.'*

**Semahame Mwamini**, Vice-president of the Muungano IP Integrated Agricultural Research for Development



conventional research and development. Highlights of the analysis show that individuals participating in the innovation platforms attained an average income of USD 1 362 per year, i.e. 231% above the baseline figure of USD 588 per year. Gender-disaggregated data showed that women increased their income by an average of 326%, and tens of thousands of farm households benefited from the programme, even beyond the IAR4D pilot areas.

Examples of where the programme had a particular impact include a 120% increase in soybean yields among participating farmers in northern Nigeria, leveraging of USD 6 million for agricultural production in Niger, and 80% increase in the income of banana farmers in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo linked to development of nutritious non-alcoholic drinks.

The sustainability of the IAR4D approach depends on it being adopted by African governments and by the scientific community. Some African countries (Gambia, Liberia, Mozambique, Nigeria and Sierra Leone) have incorporated IAR4D into their extension approach. The SSA-CP approach has also been tested in the systems programmes of the CGIAR, including the Drylands, Humid Tropics and Aquatic Agricultural Systems programmes.

## 2.2 Joint programming in the nutrition sector in Ethiopia *(source for Textbox 2, page 9 of the Report)*

Early in 2013, the European Union and the 20 Member States represented in Ethiopia plus Norway (EU+) endorsed the EU+ Joint Cooperation Strategy for Ethiopia. The aim of this strategy was to ensure a coherent and cohesive response to Ethiopia's development challenges, to improve alignment, promote harmonisation, a results-based approach, predictability and transparency, while avoiding overlapping or fragmented interventions.

In 2014, the EU group identified three pilot joint programming areas: i) health; ii) nutrition; and iii) the green sectors. For nutrition, a core group of six Member States (the Netherlands, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom) and the Commission was established to take the joint programme forward on behalf of the broader membership of 14 Member States. The process was facilitated by the EU.

The group established a road map, finalised a mapping exercise, commissioned and completed a 'Situation Analysis of the Nutrition Sector in Ethiopia 2000-2015' and developed the EU+ nutrition strategy. The strategy is based on Ethiopia's strategic priorities highlighted in the Second National Nutrition Programme 2015-2020. Its main objectives are:

- to articulate a common understanding of development challenges and guiding priorities for EU+ support to the objectives of the Second National Nutrition Programme;
- to achieve complementarity across sectors and fill gaps;
- to align EU+ partners' country strategies with agreed mutual guiding principles and actions in specific sectors;
- to enhance the quality of policy dialogue and advocate jointly;
- to make EU financing more effective by focusing on alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, predictability and mutual accountability;
- to enhance the leverage and visibility of EU support to Ethiopia.

The strategy also contains actions to integrate nutrition in a number of relevant sectors such as health, social protection and agriculture and food systems. For each sector, a lead Member State ensures that all priority actions are implemented through their own programmes or programmes from the local government or other Member States.

The core group on nutrition has also advocated and negotiated for mainstreaming nutrition into the Ethiopian Government's development programmes, such as the Agricultural Growth Programme, the Productive Safety Net Programme and the Sustainable Land Management Programme. The group also played a key role in redesigning the programmes to mainstream nutrition across their components and introduce nutrition-sensitive programming.

The EU+ nutrition strategy is an excellent example of how the EU+ initiative can be integrated into national nutrition planning, resourcing and implementation, evidence-based documentation and monitoring and evaluation. Through the strategy, Member States speak with one voice, have the same political message and collectively advocate for mainstreaming nutrition across relevant

line ministries, both at strategic and programme levels. The strategy gives the EU an identifiable, visible presence which lives up to its aid effectiveness commitments. However, for the EU+ nutrition group to function successfully it is important to maintain continuous contact with the Member States and keep them informed about the process and its achievements. This requires time and dedication on the part of the lead party which prepared most of the documents. While joint programming increases the workload, one clear benefit has been the 'Situation Analysis of the Nutrition Sector', the findings of which have been used by all development partners.

### 2.3 Sustainable Cocoa Business and Cocoa-Food Link Programme *(source for Textbox 4, page 13 of the Report)*

Cocoa is one of the most significant crops in West Africa, occupying between five and six million hectares in the coastal humid zone. The region accounts for nearly 70% of the world's cocoa supply. Cocoa is mainly grown by small-scale farmers on fields of two hectares or less. It is a source of income for three million smallholder families and one of the leading foreign exchange earning

↓ **Ndzana Toua  
 Bibiane Obala**  
 Photo: Cameroon



crops. However, farmers lack the resources, technical knowledge and in particular the business skills they need to take full advantage of the opportunities of growing cocoa and food markets. Current cocoa yields are low and there is considerable potential for improvement by adopting better agricultural practices.

The Sustainable Cocoa Business Project (SCB) was one of several commodity-based projects funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) with co-funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the private sector. SCB was active in Cameroon, Côte D'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria from 2009 to 2014 and adopted the Farmers' Business School (FBS) approach to developing farmers' business skills. The FBS approach involved business service centres that facilitate access to inputs, technical advice, market information and micro-finance. Building on the success of SCB, the EU co-funded a follow-up as the Sustainable Smallholder Agri-Business Cocoa-Food Link Programme (SSAB) within the framework of the New Commodities Programme under the European Development Fund. SSAB strengthens support to diversify crops and income sources in order to improve food security and resilience to shocks such as falling cocoa prices. Togo was included in the target countries. SCB's budget was EUR 8.3 million (BMZ 4.8M; World Cocoa Foundation 1.75M; Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation 1.75M; Nigeria 0.5M) and SSAB has a budget of EUR 9.5 million (European Development Fund 5.0M; BMZ 4.0M; Nigeria 0.5M). The German International

*'After Farmer Business School I measure my plots, realise my cropping calendar and my operating account for my farms. I opened a savings account at the micro-finance service of the Diocese. I have diversified my business and revenues. I pulled 420,000 FCFA to produce a hectare of peanuts and obtained a net profit of 440,000 FCFA I repeated this project in 2013 with good profit. By doing so, I pay my children's school fees easily now.'*

**Ndzana Toua Bibiane Obala,**  
 Cameroon (2013)

Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GIZ) manages the implementation of both projects in collaboration with partner organisations in the target countries.

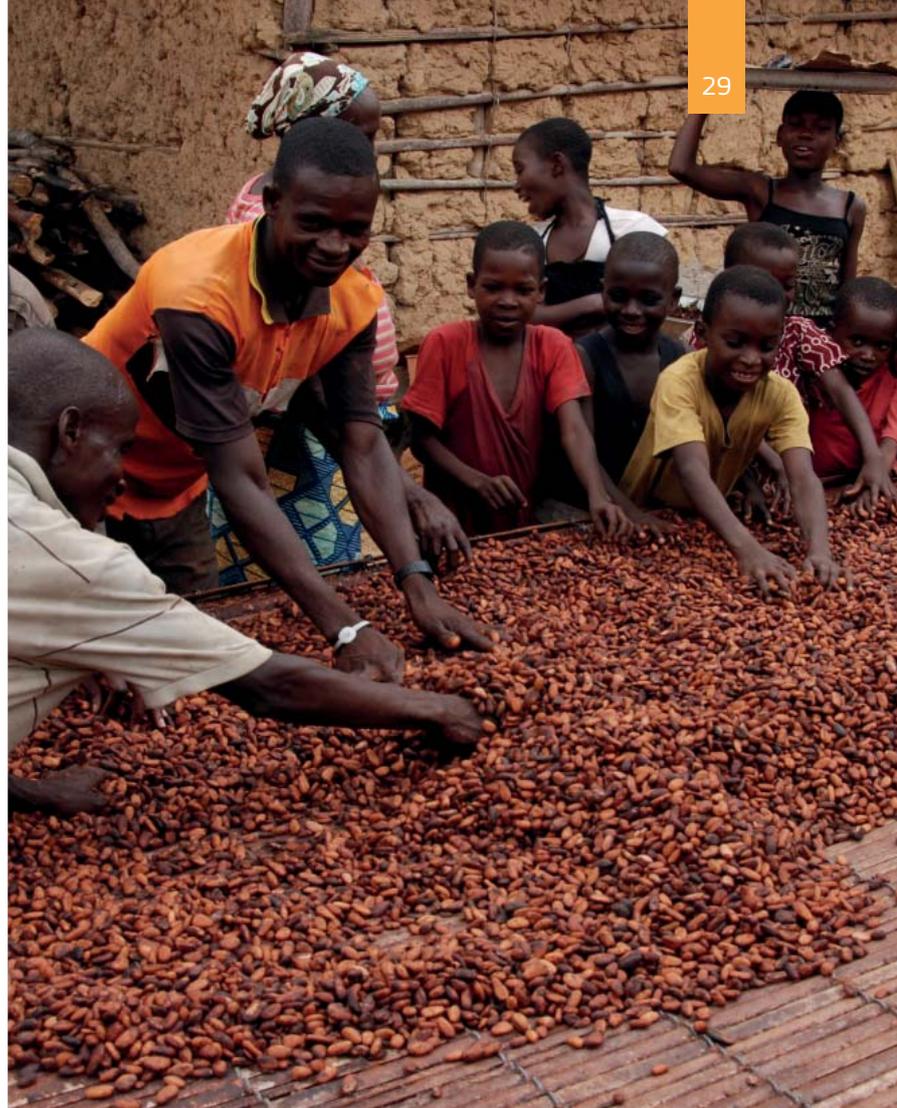
An independent review of SCB in 2013 found that more than 17 000 farmers had graduated from FBS. 80% of these had adopted business tools and improved agricultural practices and 90% had increased their cocoa yields by more than 33%. A recent update from SSAB revealed that 32 000 smallholders (20% of whom are women) have accessed inputs from business service centres, cocoa yields by FBS graduates have increased by 33-50% and net income from non-cocoa sources has increased by between five and twelve times from baseline values.

#### 2.4 Sustainable Trade Initiative *(source for Textbox 5, page 13 of the Report)*

Growing concerns over the environmental and social impact of producing cash crops and related products have stimulated a market for products that are certified as being sustainably produced.

The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH - Dutch Initiatief Duurzame Handel) aims to **accelerate and scale up sustainable trade by building impact-oriented coalitions of pioneering companies, civil society organisations, governments and other stakeholders**. IDH is supported by a grant co-funded by the Netherlands (EUR 125 million); Switzerland (EUR 24.5 million) and Denmark (EUR 1.2 million) for 2008-2015. **IDH is active in more than 60 countries and supports 250 businesses within a framework of 18 commodity-based programmes, including cash crops, timber and fish**. It is implemented through a wide range of private sector and non-governmental organisations partners, and participating companies must commit to provide a minimum of 50% co-funding. By the end of 2013 IDH had leveraged EUR 56 million of private sector funding.

An independent review of IDH in 2013 concluded that the initiative had become a key player in advancing coalitions of private sector and other stakeholders for sustainable commodity sourcing. IDH has a strong capacity-building element linked to compliance with sustainability standards and certification. For example, 200 000 cotton farmers have been trained and



licensed and IDH support to the 'Better Cotton Initiative' has enabled Better Cotton to dominate the sustainable cotton market. Similar numbers of cocoa farmers have been trained and certified, and IDH has supported production of 350 000 tonnes of fish from Vietnam under the label of the Aquaculture Sustainability Council. There is growing evidence that capacity built by IDH has translated into improvements in producer livelihoods. Rainforest Alliance smallholder tea farmers in Kenya trained through IDH interventions achieved an average 30% increase in yield (as against a 15% increase in a control group). Ghanaian cocoa farmers increased production by an average of 6% and secured a 5% price premium as a result of certification. IDH conducts quality work on impact evaluation and further evidence of positive impacts is likely to emerge as the initiative continues.

↑ *Villagers drying cocoa beans, Ghana*  
Photo: Yves Derenne

*'Sustainability is not only important for western countries. It is also important for our country because it brings more value to our farmers.'*

**Dr Reddy Saleh,**  
Ministry of Trade, Indonesia

# 3. Methodology for National Report and programmes spreadsheet database

## Guidelines to prepare the second national reports on implementing EU food and nutrition security policy commitments

### I. INTRODUCTION

The first implementation plan report was published in December 2014. It was the first ever report in which EU donors jointly reported on their commitments on food and nutrition security. With almost EUR 3.4 billion spent in more than 115 countries by the EU donors in 2012, the EU and its Member States are delivering significantly on food and nutrition security.

The second EU report will provide a consolidated assessment of the EU and Member States' performance on the six food and nutrition security policy priorities set out in the implementation plan. It will also provide an assessment of how the collective performance of the EU and Member States delivered on these policy priorities, and the level of coherence, complementarity and coordination. The assessment will be based on a quantitative assessment of food and nutrition security interventions informed by an analysis of the distribution of the total investments, and a qualitative assessment of how well the EU and Member States are working together at national, regional and global levels. This report will show the EU's progress in delivering commitments since the 2014 report, which serves as a baseline.

The second report will reflect the recommendations for further improvements made in Council Conclusions of 2015. These include:

- following a refined and simplified reporting format and methodology;
- ensuring consistency with the overall approach of the EU Development and Cooperation Results Framework;
- focusing on selected policy priorities;
- including, in addition to inputs and outputs, more attention on outcomes generated through case studies and/or those available through our (Member

States and EuropeAid) individual reporting systems; and

- continuing with the emphasis on assessing the efficacy of in-country coordination, harmonisation, division of labour and joint analysis.

### II. GUIDANCE ON COMPLETING THE NATIONAL REPORT

The national report should be made up of three sections preceded by a summary of no more than one page that provides an overview of the headline results and the main lessons learnt.

Section 1: Overview of Member States' expenditure on projects and programmes relevant to food and nutrition security broken down across the six policy priorities and analysis;

Section 2: Overview of Member States' strategic priorities for food and nutrition security (global, regional and country level), which includes a general assessment and an assessment of coordination and complementarity of joint work in three countries; and

Section 3: Examples of outcomes presented in the form of case studies and/or or results already reported through the indicators defined in respective corporate results frameworks (if available).

#### Section 1: Distribution of investments

This first section summarises the main findings from the disbursements you have entered in the spreadsheet according to the six priorities defined. The completed spreadsheet will serve as the main supporting annex to this report. (See guidance below on how to complete the spreadsheet.)

In order to provide a visual overview of the distribution of investments your Member State made in 2014, we have maintained the graphics facility which will be based on the data you entered in the spreadsheet.

Once you have entered all the data in the spreadsheet, press the refresh button. This will automatically create a chart showing the distribution of disbursements broken down among the six priority areas as well as a chart showing the distribution of disbursements across geographical areas. These graphs will help you outline the basic characteristics of the portfolio's distribution.

## Section 2: Member States' strategic priorities

This section provides you with an opportunity to explain your country's strategic priorities for food and nutrition security and how these priorities have changed since the first report. It also gives you the opportunity to highlight the different ways in which you approach implementation that are not adequately captured in section 1 and/or which cut across specific interventions. For example, it could cover

- the significance of your country's support to food-insecure countries;
- your country's work on policy dialogue in global, continental and regional fora including joint programmes and joint programming in three selected countries (Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Mali);
- other dimensions of aid effectiveness; and
- adherence to principles such as those relating to fragile states and Linking Relief, Reconstruction and Development.

In addition, following the Council's request to streamline and deepen the methodology, the European Commission will **report on two themes:**

- 1) enhancing nutrition (in particular for mothers, infants and children) and**
- 2) inclusive agrifood chains and systems.**

On joint programming and joint implementation processes, please report in general how you were involved in joint programming and joint implementation in the countries in which you are active. The idea is also to present a case study. Please provide a brief assessment of coordination and complementarity between your country and other Member States / the European Commission by answering the following two questions:

1. What steps have you taken, individually or jointly, to improve coordination:
  - a. at policy and decision making level (i.e.: joint priorities, alignment to the partner's priorities);
  - b. on the ground (i.e.: shared/joint implementation/programmes, joint programming, joint actions, consultation and sharing of information); and
  - c. in international fora?
2. What steps have you taken, individually or jointly, to improve complementarity across sectors within the food and nutrition security sector to avoid any duplication/inefficiencies?

## Section 3: Results reporting through selected case studies and/or existing corporate reporting systems

This section is your opportunity to provide details on your achievements in terms of improving nutrition in particular for mothers, infants and children, and promoting inclusive agrifood chains/systems.

Remembering that results is a collective term covering 'Outputs, Outcome and Impact' (OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management), this year's report will focus on:

- a) **Outputs** – the reach of your agency or the number of individuals, households, communities and institutions your agency has supported; and
- b) **Outcome** – the responses to the support and the immediate benefits to the target groups.

Accordingly, we propose that we present our results in two ways:

1. The achievements in nutrition security and inclusive agrifood chains/systems from your individual reporting systems informed by your corporate targets, with an emphasis on outputs.

Please provide the following information:

- if available, the findings from your corporate results reporting for 2014 related to food and nutrition security achievements;
- if available, data on the number of beneficiaries (undernourished people, smallholder farm(er)s) reached, including if possible explanations of who

(men, women, children and smallholders) was reached, where (the countries) and with what type of action;

- 2014 reports on progress towards your nutrition commitments prepared for SUN (Scaling-Up Nutrition) and the global nutrition report.

## 2. Case studies.

Individual case studies will be used to complement the information on the number of beneficiaries reached. The evidence for the case studies will come from evaluations. Please could you indicate all your available evaluations which show outcome-related information. This could include behavioural changes of mothers and children under five, changes for smallholder farmers (i.e. using the services and products made available through the donors' programmes) and the direct benefits they obtain.

The European Commission will collate the relevant evaluations that the Member States' evaluation departments or programmes consider robust. We will then decide together on the evaluations that will provide the evidence with which to inform 2-3 case studies. These case studies will be prepared by the European Commission.

### III. GUIDANCE ON COMPLETING THE SPREADSHEET

EuropeAid proposes to keep the OECD/DAC reporting as the other possibility - IATI (International Aid Transparency Initiative) reporting- is not yet used by all Member States. The OECD will only publish the final 2014 data in December, but EuropeAid would like to propose that you make the data submitted to the OECD available to the Commission as soon as possible.

As regards methodology, EuropeAid proposes to make an initial selection of programmes for each Member State. This approach will reduce the number of programmes to be screened by each Member State. We estimate that this reduction can range from 10% to 75% of the number of programmes compared to 2012, depending on the Member State.

A two-prong approach is proposed:

- I. For the 9 Member States that participated in the 2012 report: share with EuropeAid the 2014 OECD-

DAC CRS plus (Creditor Reporting System) file reported to OECD.

EuropeAid will check which 2014 programmes were already in the 2012 spreadsheet database and will allocate the programmes according to the six priorities following the 2012 classification.

- II. For the programmes which were not in the 2012 spreadsheet database, EuropeAid will pre-select the programmes which have one of a list of 76 OECD-DAC CRS codes proposed by EuropeAid.

This new list (see Table A5) has been compiled based on the 2012 spreadsheet database. In 2012, 99 DAC codes were used. However, some of these DAC codes were not relevant or represent only a small number of programmes. EuropeAid proposes using this list of 76 DAC codes, which represent more than 99% of the total amount.

EuropeAid will send back three different databases of programmes to each Member State:

- Database 1: Programmes which were already in the 2012 database, and for which EuropeAid proposes a priority.
- Database 2: New programmes (not in the 2012 database), related to one of the 76 DAC codes.
- Database 3: Programmes with a DAC code not related to food security.

Each Member State will then be asked:

- Database 1: to verify the Commission's analysis.
- Database 2: to identify the food and nutrition security programmes and apply the guidance on completing the spreadsheets below.

For the purpose of the exercise, please include only those programmes/projects:

- A. which have a particular focus on food and nutrition security (by being specifically designed to improve food and nutrition security, or by having specific food and nutrition security objectives or activities); and/or
- B. which clearly fall within one or more of the four pillars of food security (i.e. food availability, access to food, utilisation of food and stability); and/or

C. which clearly fall within the definition of 'food and nutrition security' ('food and nutrition security exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life:')

Core contributions at multilateral level to a range of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes (such as the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme) should be excluded as it would be difficult to allocate a proportion of this funding to food and nutrition security. You should include only those contributions to these agencies if they specifically target food and nutrition security as stated above (points A, B and C). With regards to the Rome-based agencies, please report in the same way as for DAC reporting.

Administrative and overhead costs (including salaries and travel-related costs) are part of the projects and should be reported on.

Please bear in mind that all data you report on must be official 2014 DAC data, which means the financial disbursements you reported to the OECD DAC in 2014.

Filling in the spreadsheet step by step:

Please remember to enter the name of your Member State, the date of completion, the contact person and the reporting system (by disbursement) on the top left of the Excel sheet.

1. Column A: List your relevant food and nutrition security projects and programmes in the first column 'projects or programmes'.
2. Column B: Select the relevant CRS code corresponding to the project entered. If you do not use EUR, please enter the equivalent amount in EUR using the April 2012 OECD exchange rate available here: <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=169#>
3. Column C: If no CRS code is applicable to your project, please explain in a few words what your project entails.

4. Column D: Enter the financial amount disbursed for that activity in 2014.

5. Column E: Specify for each project or programme the corresponding policy priority using the scroll down menu. There are six to choose from. (Tip: You will need to print out and read the summary description of all projects or programmes to help you complete the rest of the columns.)

6. Column F: Choose the relevant level of intervention: national, regional or global using the scroll down menu.

7. Column G: Choose the relevant region or country using the scroll down menu.

8. Column H: This column will be filled in automatically based on your choices in columns G and H. This column will serve to create a chart showing the distribution of disbursement across geographical area.

9. Column I: will enable you to make any additional comments or remarks you may have.

↓ *Woman showing potatoes cultivated with support from Bembeke Potato Research Center in Malawi*

Photo: International Potato Center



**Table A5. Proposed list of DAC CRS codes potentially related to food security**

<b>DAC CRS code and description</b>		<b>DAC CRS code and description</b>	
11330	Vocational training	31181	Agricultural education/training
11420	Higher education	31182	Agriculture research
12110	Health policy and administrative management	31191	Agricultural services
12220	Basic health care	31192	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control
12240	Basic nutrition	31193	Agricultural financial services
13020	Reproductive healthcare	31194	Agricultural cooperatives
14010	Water sector policy and administrative management	31195	Livestock/veterinary services
14015	Water resources conservation (including data collection)	31210	Forestry policy and administrative management
14020	Water supply and sanitation – large systems	31220	Forestry development
14021	Water supply – large systems	312291	Forestry services
14022	Sanitation – large systems	31282	Forestry research
14030	Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation	31291	Forestry services
14031	Basic drinking water supply	31310	Fishing policy and administrative management
14032	Basic sanitation	31320	Fishery development
14040	River basins' development	31381	Fishery education/training
15110	Public sector policy and administrative management	31382	Fishery research
15112	Decentralisation and support to subnational government	31391	Fishery services
15150	Democratic participation and Civil society	32110	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development
15160	Human rights	32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development
15170	Women's equality organisations and institutions	32161	Agro-industries
16010	Social/ welfare services	32182	Technological research and development
16050	Multi-sector aid for basic social services	33110	Trade policy and administrative management
16062	Statistical capacity building	33120	Trade facilitation
21020	Road transport	33150	Trade-related adjustment
24030	Formal sector financial intermediaries	41010	Environmental policy and administrative management
24040	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	41030	Bio-diversity
25010	Business support services and institutions	41081	Environmental education/ training
31110	Agricultural policy and administrative management	41082	Environmental research
31120	Agricultural development	43010	Multi-sector aid
31130	Agricultural land resources	43040	Rural development
31140	Agricultural water resources	43050	Non-agricultural alternative development
31150	Agricultural inputs	43081	Multi-sector education/training
31161	Food crop production	43082	Research/scientific institutions
31162	Industrial crops/export crops	51010	General budget support
31163	Livestock	52010	Food aid/Food security programmes
31164	Agrarian reform	91010	Administrative costs
31165	Agricultural alternative development	99810	Sectors not specified
31166	Agricultural extension	NA	

# Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> COM (2014) 712 Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – Implementing EU food and nutrition security policy commitments: first biennial report.
- <sup>2</sup> COM (2010) 127 final Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – An EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges.
- <sup>3</sup> SWD (2013) 104 final Boosting food and nutrition security through EU action: implementing our commitments.
- <sup>4</sup> Article 210 (2) TFEU reads: “The Commission may take any useful initiative to promote the coordination referred to in paragraph 1.”
- <sup>5</sup> Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, United Nations.
- <sup>6</sup> Supported by FAO-OECD Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains launched in March 2016.
- <sup>7</sup> G20 Development Working Group Food Security and Nutrition: Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework.
- <sup>8</sup> Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda).
- <sup>9</sup> SWD (2015) 182 Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020 and Council Conclusions on Gender Action Plan 2016-2020, 26 October 2015.
- <sup>10</sup> C(2015) 7293 final Commission Decision on the establishment of a European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa.  
<http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?pg=africa>
- <sup>11</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/research/iscp/index.cfm?pg=africa>
- <sup>12</sup> For example: Germany with its special initiative ‘One World – No Hunger’.
- <sup>13</sup> Spain started reporting this year and represents 20% of the increase.
- <sup>14</sup> OECD DAC data published in December 2014 was used for this second report. DAC codes used are wider than the agriculture and food security codes. Emergency and humanitarian aid related to food security is not included in the assessment.
- <sup>15</sup> ‘Other’ covers programmes in the Middle East, Pacific or more than one region or continent.
- <sup>16</sup> SWD (2015) 159 Policy Coherence for Development – 2015 EU Report.
- <sup>17</sup> [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1415/FFA/CFS\\_FFA\\_Final\\_Draft\\_Ver2\\_EN.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1415/FFA/CFS_FFA_Final_Draft_Ver2_EN.pdf)
- <sup>18</sup> COM (2014) 712 Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – Implementing EU food and nutrition security policy commitments: first biennial report and Council Conclusion of 26 May.
- <sup>19</sup> The Commission’s result aggregation is based on the EU International Cooperation and Development Results Framework SWD (2015) 80 final.
- <sup>20</sup> Policy letter: Dutch contribution to global food security, December 18, 2014.
- <sup>21</sup> SWD (2013) 72 Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance: an EU Policy Framework.
- <sup>22</sup> SWD (2014) 234 Action Plan on Nutrition.
- <sup>23</sup> SWD (2015) 159.
- <sup>24</sup> Albino Maggio, Tine Van Criekeing, Jean Paul Malingreau 2015 *JRC Foresight Series study ‘Global Food Security 2030 – Assessing trends with a view to guiding future EU policies.*

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