



Implementing EU food and nutrition security policy commitments: Third biennial report

Report from the
Commission to the
European Parliament
and the Council

*International
Cooperation and
Development*



Photos: European Commission

European Commission

Directorate General International Cooperation and Development - EuropeAid
Rue de la Loi 41 - B-1049 Brussels
E-mail: europaaid-info@ec.europa.eu

Internet

<http://ec.europa.eu/europaaid>

Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers to your questions about the European Union.

Freephone number (*): 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(*) Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00 800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://europa.eu>).

Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Global and European policy developments	4
3. Reporting and progress	5
Disbursements	5
Progress towards policy priorities and performance criteria	8
Coordination, complementarity and coherence (3Cs)	9
4. Results reporting	10
5. Thematic focus	12
Climate-resilient approaches	12
Nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices	13
6. Overall findings and recommendations	14
ANNEXES	16
Acronyms	16
1. Additional figures and examples of intervention, by priority	17
1.1 An overview of food and nutrition security as part of EU official development assistance (ODA)	17
1.2 Progress against performance criteria	18
1.3 Examples of interventions per priority	19
1.4 Progress towards policy priorities and performance criteria	21
1.5 EU and MS support to partner countries	24
2. Case studies	28
2.1 EU Joint Programming in Senegal	28
2.2 EU Joint Programming in Laos	28
2.3 Nepal, Rural Village Water Resources Management Project	29
3. Further details on the thematic focus	30
3.1 Climate-resilient approaches	30
3.2 Nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices	31
4. Methodology for the national reports and programmes spreadsheet database	33

1. Introduction

This is the third report highlighting the progress the EU and its Member States have achieved towards implementing their common policy on food security.¹ This report is accompanied by Annexes that provide further information on analyses and case studies. Throughout the report, various examples reflect how the EU and its Member States have further stepped up support and responded to the recommendations and Council conclusions made in 2016.

2. Global and European policy developments

With 821 million people suffering from hunger worldwide, in 2017 food and nutrition insecurity was on the rise for a second year, after steadily declining for over a decade. Chronic child malnutrition has been declining, although one in four children under five is still affected. Global population is expected to reach over 9 billion by 2050, resulting in increased competition for finite resources. This will be compounded by the accelerating impacts of climate change, conflicts and growing pressures on land and natural resources as well as on food, water and energy supplies. These challenges will significantly affect the ability of the agri-food system to deliver healthy and nutritious diets to a rapidly increasing population.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular SDG 2, seek to renew momentum and rally countries around targets to “end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” by 2030. Consistent with the EU’s rights-based approach, including the right to food, ending hunger

and improving the nutritional status of the most vulnerable are key responsibilities within the new European Consensus on Development.² The 2016 Global Strategy for the EU’s Foreign and Security Policy emphasises redoubling efforts on the prevention of conflicts and in tackling the root causes, such as inequality, resource stress and climate change, in light of their impact on desertification, land degradation, water scarcity and food crises. Through this, the EU and Member States are supporting governments lead sustainable prevention and response strategies that contribute to resilience building.

The EU and its Member States continue placing a strong emphasis on transforming the role of women. A particular focus is on promoting a transformative approach, seeking not only to improve women’s access to resources, but also to guarantee their equal rights, thereby making sure that interventions benefit and empower women and men.

The EU and its Member States are contributing to strengthen vulnerable people in partner countries by promoting the creation of better jobs and income generation opportunities. With the launch of the External Investment Plan in 2017, the EU is partnering with financial institutions in order to kick-start or rekindle economic dynamism in partner countries to improve equitable economic growth in rural economies. To further address the complex link between food insecurity, rural poverty and migration, the EU is stepping up its cooperation and dialogue within the EU-African Union (AU) Partnership and is organising EU-Africa Business Forums to facilitate the creation of employment opportunities for youth and women. The most recent one was held in November 2017 in Abidjan where an emphasis was placed on scaling up public-private

¹ An EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges, COM(2010)127.

² Official Journal C201/1 of 30.6.2017.

partnerships in the agri-business domain. Such emphasis goes hand-in-hand with the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa in order to address the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration and to contribute to better migration management and build on opportunities.

Fostering innovation and research is essential to improve agriculture and food systems. At the One Planet Summit in 2017, the EU and the Gates Foundation each committed EUR 270 million over 2018-2020 to work together on climate-relevant innovation and research in agriculture in third countries. Agriculture plays a key role since this sector is central to many countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and to which the EU and its Member States contribute to support through cooperation on sustainable agriculture programmes. Following France's leadership, the EU is seeking to catalyse Member States and other organisations around the "USD 1 billion target". Furthermore, the EU-Africa Research and Innovation Partnership on FNSSA has started to become operational, with funding allocated under the Horizon 2020 programme and through the AU Research Grant Scheme.

G7 leaders remain committed to help lift 500 million people out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 and, at the 2017 Taormina Summit³, have decided to raise their collective support for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa through an array of action, including by increasing Official Development Assistance (ODA). Recognising that rural transformation is a critical process to create jobs, raise income and achieve food and nutrition security, in 2017 G20 leaders launched the Initiative for Rural Youth Employment, which forms part of the G20 Partnership.

3. Reporting and progress

This section provides a snapshot of the food and nutrition security disbursements by the EU and its Member States and the latest progress towards the policy priority performance criteria.

Disbursements⁴

Compared to the first and second reports, annual financial assistance from the EU and its Member States to food and nutrition security increased to EUR 4,200 million; a rise of 14.7% since 2014 and 24.8% since 2012. This represents about 6% of total ODA in 2016; however, this is a slight drop from about 8% of ODA in 2012 and 2014.⁵

While support for global initiatives and the delivery of global public goods in support of food and nutrition security remains solid (19% – a decrease from 25% in 2014), in 2016 support at country level increased from 66% to 69%. Regional support to food and nutrition security increased from 9% to 12%.

Figure 1 shows that support to sub-Saharan Africa further increased in 2016, comprising 53% of support to food and nutrition security. While support to Asia decreased somewhat in 2016, support to Latin America and the Caribbean and the Neighbourhood increased. Overall, there has been no major change and the data shows that despite external pressures and emergency responses, support to food and nutrition security remains a top priority for the EU and its Member States.

³ <http://www.g7italy.it/en/documenti-altri>

⁴ It is worth noting that many Member States have disbursed additional funds well above the total amounts recorded here. However, for the purpose of this report, only disbursements above EUR 100,000 are reflected. Moreover, across the EU and its Member States, there are different methodologies for reporting. The figures reported in this report solely reflect the specific methodology for this exercise.

⁵ Like the previous reports, this third report – issued in 2018 – is reporting on the latest official figures available, which cover 2016.

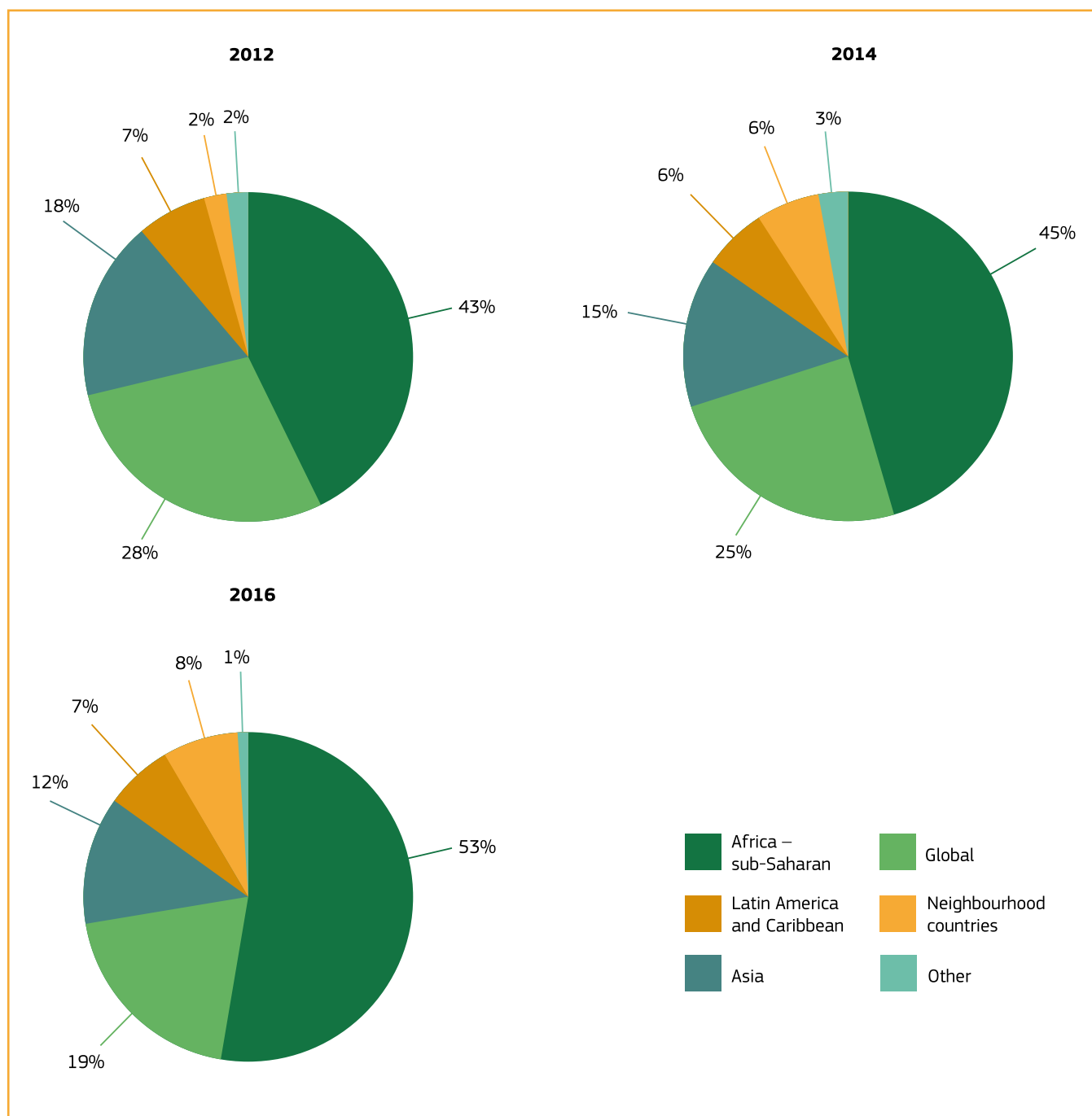
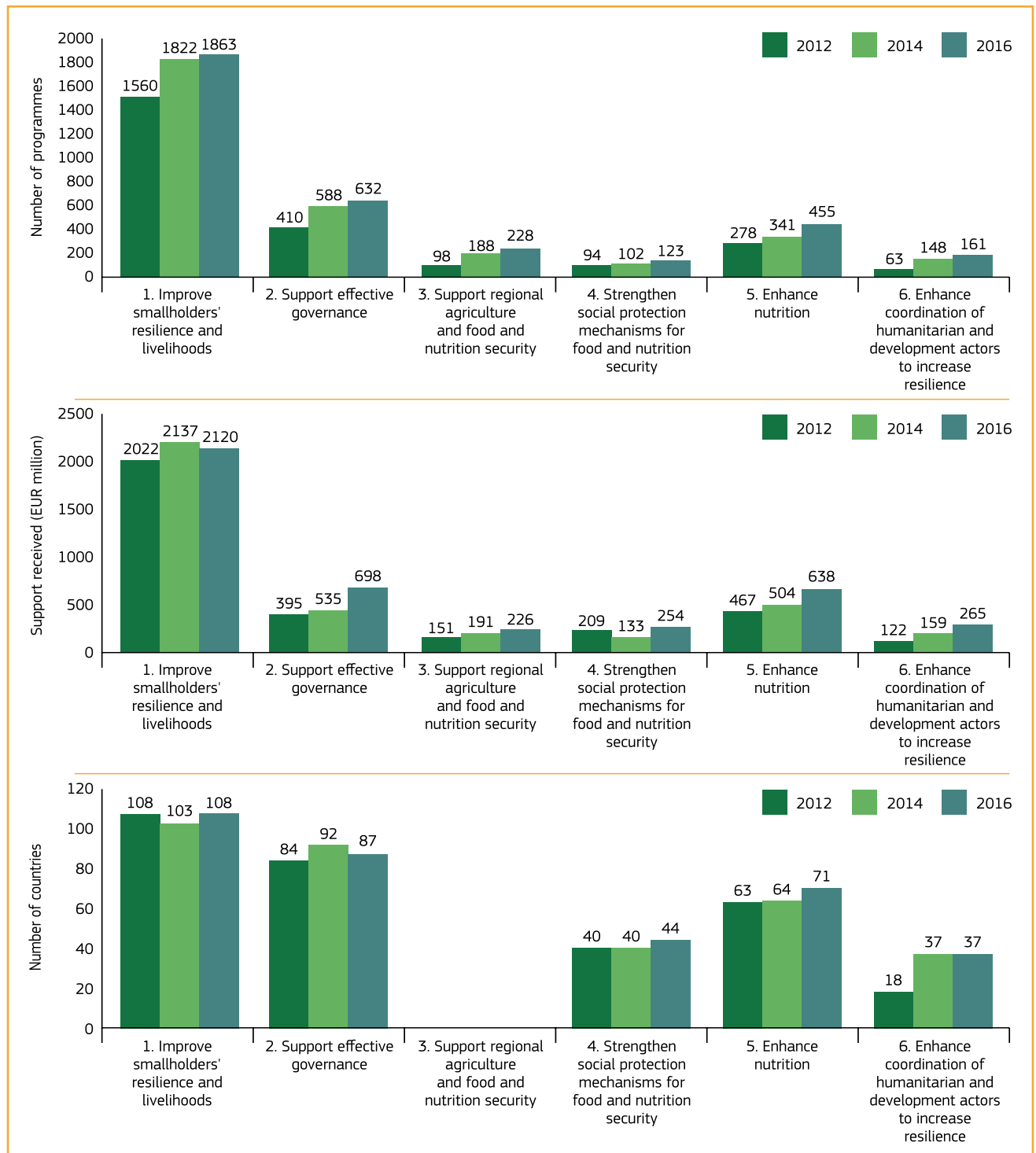
Figure 1. Geographical distribution of aid disbursements from the EU and its Member States to food and nutrition security in 2012, 2014 and 2016 per continent (EUR million)

Figure 2 provides an overview of the disbursements, highlighting the number of programmes, the level of support and the number of countries that received support. Policy priority 1 continues to receive the bulk of support, although this declined from 60% to 50%, with increases in support to the other five policy priorities. Overall, the number of programmes has increased in the past two years and the number of countries where food and nutrition security support is targeted has increased with

respect to nutrition and social protection-relevant interventions. Furthermore, there was strong attention devoted to ensuring gender-sensitivity and contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation. In 2016, 57% of support can be considered as gender-sensitive, 43% promotes adaptation to climate change and 16% contributes to climate change mitigation efforts. In terms of overall support, about 12% is dedicated to research.

Figure 2. Progress against performance criteria



Progress towards policy priorities and performance criteria

This section includes an overview of efforts carried out, with more detailed and specific examples provided in the accompanying Annexes.

Policy priority 1 continues to receive the majority of attention, showing that this support is a central part of the EU and its Member States' development cooperation. Efforts in this area include support to enhance the resilience of rural communities, sustainable intensification of production, financing of agribusiness development, climate-smart agriculture and support to placing science more centrally in development cooperation in agriculture, in particular, with a view to foster innovation for increased impact. Many projects concern rural transformation and territorial approaches and contribute to supporting the creation of decent jobs in rural areas – particularly for women and youth.

In particular, efforts are focused on fostering innovation for increased impact. Many projects concern rural transformation and territorial approaches and contribute to supporting the creation of decent jobs in rural areas – particularly for women and youth.

Policy priority 2 demonstrates that effective governance remains a key area of support. In 2017, the EU partnered with the FAO to host an event and commemorate the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and showcase progress in its application. The EU and its Member States are fervent supporters of initiatives, such as various regional economic communities and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

Under **policy priority 3**, support to regional initiatives has been gradually increasing over the past years, such as through support to regional fisheries programmes and further support to strengthen capacity for regional sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures.

While **policy priority 4** saw a drop in disbursements in the last report, this report is able to demonstrate a substantial increase in support to social protection mechanisms (EUR 121 million more), as well as the number of programmes and countries where EU and/or Member State partnerships are thriving.

Under **policy priority 5**, through strengthening a joint multi-sectoral support approach to tackling undernutrition, efforts continued, steadily since 2014, to foster collaboration to promote country-level commitment and leadership, and to promote accountability of the EU and Member States support at country and global level.

Policy priority 6 has received deserved attention with an increase of EUR 107 million compared to 2014. The Global Report on Food Crises 2018 indicated that nearly 124 million people were in a food crisis situation and demonstrated the need for tackling the drivers of food insecurity. In line with the EU's Global Strategy and with Member State activities in operationalising the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, the EU works jointly with other partners in the Global Network against Food Crises on joint analysis and coordinated responses.

Table 1 Specific examples of interventions showing results

Policy Priority 1	Germany is supporting smallholder resilience and livelihoods in over 81 countries. Through the Global Programme of Green Innovation Centres (part of the <i>One World – No Hunger</i> initiative) 600,000 small-scale farmers were trained (40% women, 30% young people) and a productivity increase of 35% has been achieved. In Ethiopia, Austria has helped 348,513 farmers (23.6% of whom are women) improve their agricultural productivity, and over 6,000 households benefitted from rehabilitation measures in watersheds and 52 out of 78 people surveyed were able to accumulate cash savings.
Policy Priority 2	As part of the America Latina y Caribe sin Hambre Initiative, Spain has been an active partner by promoting parliamentarians against hunger as one of the main actors in food and nutrition security governance.
Policy Priority 3	Italy supported the development of coastal communities in the Mediterranean Area, succeeding to support 2,000 fishermen with collective grants, women with 60 grants for starting up food services, the training of 500 fishermen, the creation of 3 associations of fishermen/farmers and the construction of a port for 100 fishing boats.
Policy Priority 4	Ireland contributed to the productive safety nets programme in Ethiopia through which 10,200,000 people received food assistance in response to the 2016 El Niño drought.
Policy Priority 5	Belgium supported chicken and sunflower value chains in two districts in northern Tanzania where the income of the beneficiaries has increased by 24% despite droughts in 2009–2010. The consumption of eggs and chicken has also significantly increased in the beneficiary households. This is having a positive effect on the nutritional value of the food of all family members, especially children.
Policy Priority 6	France supported a resilience project in south-eastern Senegal, which showed that increases in food production and food assistance have meant that now 61% of programme participants have an acceptable food consumption score based on WFP's categorisation, compared to 36% for non-participants. The UK, with the Commission and others, helped successfully develop the IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification, to support evidence-based food security decision-making.

Coordination, complementarity and coherence

The new European Consensus on Development places Joint Programming (JP) at the centre of the EU's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and support to partner countries' national development plans by improving the coordination and coherence of EU and Member States' development assistance. JP has made significant progress,

with 45 countries making concrete steps towards a JP process and 17 more taking the first steps in engaging in JP. From 10 JP Documents at the end of 2014, the number of JP Documents has increased to 26 in February 2018. In Laos and Senegal, JP has been proving its added-value for several years through achieving significant results in key areas such as food and nutrition security.

Box 1: EU joint programming in Senegal

Since 2013, the EU and its Member States have been engaged in joint programming in Senegal. The second joint programming document covering the period 2018-2023 in line with the Plan for an Emerging Senegal was recently endorsed. The joint analysis showed that, despite some positive achievements in the fight against malnutrition in the past years, the issue remains a major concern in the country. The joint programming process tackles these challenges by focusing on the inter-dependence between nutrition, food security and agriculture, particularly in rural areas. The EU, France, Italy and Spain work jointly to support food security and the fight against malnutrition.

**Box 2: EU joint programming in Laos**

Joint Programming in Laos was launched in 2012 and resulted in a Joint Transition Strategy for 2014-2015. Following this first phase, the EU and seven Member States plus Switzerland endorsed the European joint programming for Lao People's Democratic Republic 2016-2020. Nutrition figures as one of the strategy's seven priority sectors, in which the EU is working jointly, mainly with France, Germany and Switzerland. Joint programming in Laos is an excellent example of how the EU+ supports Laos' nutrition policy and ensures the significance of nutrition throughout other sectors. To illustrate this, the EU and France are jointly supporting priority interventions around nutrition-sensitive value chains and rural advisory services, while the EU and Germany are jointly supporting investments in clean drinking water infrastructure.

4. Results Reporting

There is a vast number of results being reported by the EU and its Member States which shows the impact on the ground. A selection is presented in Table 2. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the Commission continue to provide aggregated data from across their programmes and present a number of corporate results. While efforts are ongoing in order to try to streamline methodologies to measure and report impact at an aggregated level, challenges do remain. The results presented below should not be taken as complete nor comparative but should rather be taken as a snapshot of different methodologies, covering different time periods and according to different criteria. Ongoing work on common indicators and application of efficient methodologies in the context of SDG reporting will further strengthen this process.

Table 2 Impact on the ground



The Netherlands (2017)

33,700,000 undernourished people received assistance, of which about 15,500,000 demonstrably benefitted in the form of improved food intake;

7,370,000 smallholder family farms received support, of which 1,950,000 demonstrably benefitted in the form of increased productivity and/or income and 1,590,000 gained better access to markets;

1,360,000 hectares of farmland were improved, of which 366,890 with more eco-efficient practices and 179,360 hectares became more resilient to stresses and shocks;

1,220,000 farmers obtained secure tenure of land.



United Kingdom

In 2015-2017, **26,300,000** children under five and pregnant women supported through nutrition-relevant programmes (of whom 15,200,000 were women or girls);

In 2016-17, the UK supported agribusiness investment projects that benefitted **over 2 million farmers** in developing countries;

From 2011-2015, **8,900,000** people (including 4,600,000 women) received support from cash transfer programmes;

From 2011-2015, **3,700,000** people (including 1,900,000 women) provided food security;

From 2011-2015, **6,100,000** people helped (including 3,000,000 women) to improve their land and property rights.



Commission (2013-2017)

11,976,000 women of reproductive age and children under five benefitted from nutrition-related programmes;

14,159,000 food-insecure people received assistance through social transfers;

3,675,000 hectares where sustainable land management practices have been introduced;

3,841,000 people received rural advisory services to add value to their produce and improve the links between farmers and market;

815,000 people who were supported to secure tenure of land in support of sustainable livelihoods.

Box 3: Supporting research and learning on nutrition-sensitive and climate-resilient agricultural technologies

The EU and its Member States continue their focus on the role of smallholders, particularly women, within sustainable food systems, and support research and learning on nutrition-sensitive and climate-resilient agricultural technologies and techniques via CGIAR research centres and Research Programmes. Efforts are made to integrate local techniques and capitalise on the agro-environmental and socio-economic effects of practices.



Box 4: The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project in Nepal

The Project was started in 2006, with joint funding from Finland and Nepal. The project is now in its third phase, which will run until 2022, and aims to achieve improved well-being and reduced poverty in village development communities through sustainable management of local water resources. Some of the results include: domestic water supply as per national standards for 144,000 beneficiaries; basic sanitation, including household toilets for 358,000 beneficiaries; irrigation for 28,000 beneficiaries; electricity through micro-hydro power for 41,000 beneficiaries; improved cooking stoves for 67,000 beneficiaries; and basic livelihoods through home-garden management for 164,000 beneficiaries.

5. Thematic focus

As requested by the Council in 2016, this report provides a deeper focus on two specific themes.

Climate-resilient approaches

Agriculture is one of the sectors most seriously affected by climate change. The EU and its Member States promote an agricultural development that serves multiple purposes of improving the natural resource base and the environment, tackles climate change, as well as increasing land and labour productivity and boosting food supply. This has a win-win effect in creating income and decent employment opportunities. In 2014, 38% of all support to food and nutrition security contributed to climate change adaptation. In 2016, this has risen to 43%.

The EU and its Member States safeguard climate mainstreaming in their existing agricultural development programmes and promote specific adaptation and mitigation measures in this sector. Through sustainable management of natural resources, agro-ecological intensification for family farming, sustainable planning of rural areas and risk management, climate-resilient approaches are integrated in programmes. Advice, information, locally adopted technologies and infrastructure support are provided, enabling partner countries to become more resilient to climate stresses and shocks. Together, Member States and the EU are also strongly supporting research and learning on climate-resilient agricultural practices, through the CGIAR and other research programmes. In April 2018, they also supported a debate at an FAO symposium on the role of agroecology in building a sustainable agri-food system.

This goes hand-in-hand with support for partner countries' NDCs and monitoring, reporting and verification to the UNFCCC. International organisations and funds, such as IFAD, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility are supported by the EU and its Member States to boost mitigation and adaptation at all levels.

Nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices

Undernutrition and malnutrition are major obstacles to development and a lifelong burden. Appropriately designed agricultural interventions can play a key role in providing sustainable solutions to access to food and dietary quality. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture is an approach that seeks to ensure the production of a variety of affordable, nutritious, culturally appropriate and safe foods in adequate quantity and quality to meet the dietary requirements of populations in a sustainable manner.

The EU and its Member States have come together to adopt a more comprehensive understanding and a multi-sectoral approach. They are working jointly on: the design of nutrition-sensitive agricultural policies and strategies which place women at the core in countries with high levels of stunting; implementation of national nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies by enhancing skills and know-how; monitoring of programmes, including by incorporating dietary diversity indicators as well as affordability indicators; and stronger evidence for cost-effective approaches for returns on nutrition investments in the agriculture sector.

Examples of nutrition-sensitive agriculture practices include the promotion of nutrition-sensitive value chains, innovative food fortification approaches, nutrient-rich local diversification and home-garden components of rural development projects in countries where a comprehensive approach in developing livelihoods in communities is taken. National and local stakeholders are encouraged to engage, and their leadership is favoured, in promoting sustainable production practices, such as organic agriculture, sustainable pasture management and integrated pest management. Support for nutrition-sensitive agriculture is also provided to the CGIAR.

The EU and its Member States support the work of UNICEF in community-based nutrition and align behind the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. With regards to the public-private space, ongoing support to the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) by a number of Member States focuses on improvements in nutrition outcomes for the poor in low- and middle-income countries through market-based solutions in the food system.



6. Overall findings and recommendations

By reporting on their latest disbursements, worth EUR 4,200 million in 2016, as well as on their policy involvement, the EU and its Member States have demonstrated that key issues on food and nutrition security are consistently placed on global agendas and, efforts have been amplified across numerous countries to enhance nutritional outcomes and stimulate better livelihoods in the agricultural sector. The analysis presented in the accompanying Annexes demonstrates the importance of:

1. Maintaining food and nutrition security at the forefront of development cooperation in order to address systemic issues in the global food system and development challenges in which the food and agricultural sector plays a key role. As a global actor, the EU and its Member States need to continue to shape the international agenda and work with all partners to address current and future challenges.

2. Continuing joint efforts in building a strategic approach to food crises, along the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, and boost the Global Network against Food Crises towards joint analysis, common strategic allocation of resources and coordinated responses.

3. Pursuing the drive towards a common vision on nutrition and build a shared understanding of nutrition-sensitive agriculture among the EU and its Member States, which will help support all potential pathways whereby agriculture impacts on nutrition.

4. Stepping up the attention of the EU and its Member States on the critical role of agriculture in climate change as highlighted by the UNFCCC and in achieving the SDGs. Support could stem from ongoing work on the implementation of the Paris Agreement, such as the Koroniyia Joint Work on Agriculture and other relevant commitments to support countries to deliver on their NDCs.

5. Enhancing support for women in addressing food and nutrition security at national and local levels. Further attention could be placed on better capturing women's contributions. Efforts could also focus on approaches to reach, benefit and empower women and systematic sex-disaggregated reporting on relevant indicators could be conducted by the EU and its Member States.



6. Accelerating work on a results chain and common indicators to monitor progress and outcomes at an aggregated level. There would be merit in showing how the EU contributes to achieve SDG 2 targets. Knowledge and guidance on measuring impact need to be suitable for use by all, including the private sector.

7. Enhancing agricultural national and regional research capacities conducive to innovation through partnerships. This effort could promote development-smart innovation in agriculture in particular through capacity development and partnerships, such as Development-Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture (DeSIRA).

8. Further anchoring rural youth employment in policy dialogue and investment in the creation of jobs and training opportunities and ensuring youth is reflected in policy and projects at all stages. Efforts made by EU Member States, as well as through the External Investment Plan and the Trust Fund for Africa, should be further pursued and scaled up, linking to G20 initiatives where relevant.

9. Promoting regional agricultural trade by supporting existing efforts towards a sustainable food systems approach. This includes linking farmers to markets, upholding human and labour rights as well as protecting the rights of local communities by applying the principles for responsible agricultural investment and implementing the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests.

10. Working jointly with all legitimate actors in the food system on enhancing global institutions and processes to guide the sustainable transformation of food systems by reinforcing cooperation and coherence, as well as strengthening evidence-based action.



ANNEXES

Acronyms

CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
DeSIRA	Development-Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
G7	Group of 7
G20	Group of 20
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
JP	Joint Programming
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

These Annexes accompany the third “Implementing EU food and nutrition security policy commitments”.

The third report highlights the progress the EU and its Member States have achieved towards implementing their common policy to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges.¹ Since its adoption in 2010, the policy framework has guided the EU and its Member States in engaging in international cooperation and development assistance concerning food security. A specific Implementation Plan was adopted in 2013 further detailing commitments in this area. Alongside global and EU development goals and initiatives that have arisen since 2010, the EU and its Member States have again joined forces to report on their activities as a response to their commitments in the 2010 policy and 2013 implementation plan. A first biennial report was issued in 2014, with a second following in 2016. In line with Article 210(2) TFEU, the third 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.

¹ An EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges, COM(2010)127.

1. Additional figures and examples of intervention, by priority

1.1 An overview of food and nutrition security as part of EU Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The countries marked in orange contributed to the third implementation plan report

Table A1 Overview of food and nutrition security as part of EU ODA for 2012, 2014 and 2016

Donor(s)	Total ODA in EUR all sectors			Food security ODA in EUR		
	2012	2014	2016	2012	2014	2016
Austria	422,712,827	483,356,485	1,126,128,628	16,651,992	12,879,289	24,413,153
Belgium	1,149,080,008	1,031,111,304	1,748,312,955	158,786,599	143,387,169	158,847,031
Czech Republic	51,686,641	47,162,147				
Denmark	1 588,122,006	1,712,999,254				
Finland	623,529,283	706,683,922	635,951,733	53,087,053	63,732,037	46,525,862
France	7,319,150,079	6,262,409,486	7,655,507,118	362,425,577	388,151,346	456,245,727
Germany	7,946,628,741	10,830,852,982	20,386,274,876	613,220,731	760,657,517	887,441,641
Greece	83,490,552	34,743,709				
Ireland	417,144,747	394,478,442	386,141,680	94,009,945	89,501,101	106,864,399
Italy	558,353,060	1,099,340,258	2,298,935,352	90,680,023	107,287,557	83,895,526
Luxembourg	217,449,034	229,534,749				
Netherlands	3,083,975,538	3,150,544,328	3,017,250,954	317,625,913	317,300,731	438,456,366
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	2,722,171,197		55,672,264	43,327,267
Sweden	2,853,599,398	3,330,455,847				
United Kingdom	6,881,796,463	8,922,307,722	10,552,422,876	656,156,719	595,964,413	729,433,390
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	18,813,994,310	821,742,924	1,015,118,912	1,224,772,700
Member States (MS)				181,398,586	109,035,374	
non-allocated		53,092,451,093				
Total EU ODA	48,466,711,370	53,092,451,093				
Total ODA MS and EU reporting	43,318,972,063	47,321,412,468	69,343,091,679	3,365,786,061	3,658,687,711	4,200,223,062
				2012	2014	2016
Percentage of food and nutrition security in EU total ODA				7.8	7.7	6.1
Percentage of reporting Member States in EU total ODA				89.4	89.1	

1.2 Progress against performance criteria

Table A2 Disbursements, number of programmes and number of countries that received funding per policy priority

Performance criteria	Number of programmes			Support received			Number of countries		
Year	2012	2014	2016	2012	2014	2016	2012	2014	2016
1. Improve smallholders' resilience and livelihoods	1,560	1,822	1,863	2,022	2,137	2,120	108	103	108
2. Support effective governance	410	588	632	395	535	698	84	92	87
3. Support regional agriculture and food and nutrition security	98	188	228	151	191	226			
4. Strengthen social protection mechanisms for food and nutrition security	94	102	123	209	133	254		40	44
5. Enhance nutrition	278	341	455	467	504	638	40	64	71
6. Enhance coordination of humanitarian and development actors to increase resilience	63	148	161	122	159	265	63	37	37
Of which...									
Research programmes	149	154	463 (13%)	379	300	493 (12%)			69 (61%)
Gender sensitive programmes			1,878 (54%)			2,404 (57%)			97 (85%)
Principal objective			155 (4%)			171 (4%)			51 (45%)
Significant objective			1,723 (50%)			2,233 (53%)			97 (85%)
Climate change adaptation programmes			1,344 (39%)			1,826 (43%)			95 (83%)
Principal objective			308 (9%)			342 (8%)			67 (59%)
Significant objective			1,036 (30%)			1,484 (35%)			91 (80%)
Climate change mitigation programmes			598 (17%)			693 (16%)			89 (78%)
Principal objective			82 (2%)			75 (2%)			40 (35%)
Significant objective			516 (15%)			618 (15%)			86 (75%)
Total	2,503	3,189	3,462	3,366	3,659	4,200	114		

1.3 Examples of interventions per priority

Table A3 Example interventions by priority

Priority 1: Improve smallholders' resilience and livelihoods

- **EU institutions (1):** Support to International Agricultural Research for Development 2013 – CGIAR component
- **Austria (1):** Organic Agriculture Support Initiative (OASI) – ADC Co-financing
- **Belgium (1):** Programme de Développement Agricole dans les districts de Kwilu et de Kwango (Province Bandundu)
- **Belgium (2):** Développement des filières du safran et du palmier dattier dans la région de Souss-Massa-Draa
- **Finland (1):** Farmers' clubs for wealth creation among smallholder farmers in Mozambique
- **France (1):** Recherches scientifiques et techniques autour du développement des pays du sud
- **France (2):** CONTRIBU FINCT 2è PHASE WSDP
- **France (3):** PROGRAMME D'APPUI AU PILIERIPLAN VERT
- **Germany (1):** Lending for African Farming/LAFCO
- **Ireland (1):** Value chain development: Improving livelihoods of smallholders and pastoral: Increase income & improve livelihoods of approximately 18,000 cocoa smallholder farmers
- **Italy (1):** Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP)
- **Netherlands (1):** DSO Food Security - NICHE&NFP
- **Spain (1):** African Fund for Agriculture (AAF)
- **UK (1):** Support to the Private Sector Fund of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme

Priority 2: Support effective governance

- **EU institutions (1):** Contrat de réforme sectorielle en appui « au secteur de Sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et développement agricole durable » au Nige
- **EU institutions (2):** Programme d'appui aux politiques publiques de gestion des ressources en eau pour le développement rural et agricole
- **EU institutions (3):** Contrat de Réforme Sectoriel Appui Budgétaire au Programme d'Appui du Foncier Rural Côte d'Ivoire
- **Austria (1):** Multi-actor programme supporting entrepreneurship of young girls and boys in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector in four regions of Burkina Faso
- **Belgium (1):** Développement économique durable et gestion stratégique des ressources naturelles dans les régions de Apurímac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Junín et Pasco
- **Finland (1):** FINBOL; Improved Capacity to Provide Services for Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change
- **France (1):** Organisation producteur agri familial durable
- **Germany (1):** Forest and Environment Programme
- **Ireland (1):** Civil Society Programme Funding: 1 Key government and private-sector actors use evidence from the programme to adapt and improve service delivery to the extreme poor
- **Italy (1):** Italian technical assistance to the agrarian reform program (IARCDSP) expert fund
- **Netherlands (1):** Blue Gold Program
- **Spain (1):** 14-CO1-293/VETERMON/Honduras/2,5m €/Fortalecimiento de las capacidades
- **UK (1):** Land certification and administration support to the Government – Financial Aid

Priority 3: Support regional agriculture and food and nutrition security policies

- **EU institutions (1):** Appui à l'opérationnalisation du Système Régional Intégré d'Information Agricole (ECOAGRIS) du programme d'appui au stockage de sécurité
- **EU institutions (2):** Soutien au Plan Régional de lutte et de contrôle des mouches des fruits en Afrique de l'Ouest
- **Belgium (1):** Strengthening integrated adaptation planning and implementation in Southern African smallholder agricultural systems to support food security
- **Finland (1):** Impacts of climate change on ecosystems in Eastern Africa
- **France (1):** Modernisation politique irrigation
- **Germany (1):** Global Crop Diversity Trust
- **Italy (1):** Regional. Drought mitigation caused by El Niño in Southern Africa
- **Netherlands (1):** IUCN Sustain-Africa & DAWCA
- **Spain (1):** Men and women promoting equality in Yanaccma – Kjari Warmi Kuska Risun
- **UK (1):** DFID support to the World Bank to promote regional dialogue and support work in three river basins and one landscape

Table A3 Continued...

Priority 4: Strengthen social protection mechanisms for food and nutrition security

- **EU institutions (1):** *Building Resilience through Social Safety Nets in Somalia*
- **EU institutions (2):** *Index Based Livestock Insurance*
- **Belgium (1):** *Programme de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition dans 6 districts de la province de Gaza: intervention du PAM*
- **Finland (1):** *Social Protection II*
- **France (1):** *Dev sanitaire et social phase II à Mopti*
- **Germany (1):** *Social Protection of the Ultra-Poor III*
- **Germany (2):** *Strengthening of Resilience against Hunger Crisis in Guatemala*
- **Ireland (1):** *Productive Safety Nets Programme: Social Protection: HQ1508-PSNP Payment for 2016, €10.4 million*
- **Spain (1):** *Acción contra el Hambre – Senegal – Holistic support programme for food and nutritional resilience*
- **UK (1):** *Support to poor households via provision of cash transfers for improving food security and increasing children's attendance at school/health facilities*

Priority 5: Enhance nutrition

- **EU institutions (1):** *Partnership for Improved Nutrition in Nepal (Poshanka Lagi Hatemalo)*
- **Austria (1):** *Integrated Programme for the health of women and children in far Western Nepal*
- **Belgium (1):** *Programme de sécurité alimentaire et de nutrition dans 6 districts de la province de Gaza: intervention FAO*
- **Belgium (2):** *ONG Protos – Programme 2014-2016 Bénin: Accès à et gestion de l'eau et l'assainissement au Bénin*
- **Finland (1):** *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Completion Phase*
- **France (1):** *Facilité nutrition RCA*
- **Germany (1):** *Support for malnourished children and drought affected households in Ethiopia*
- **Ireland (1):** *National Nutrition Programme: Nutrition: Reducing Child Undernutrition in Sierra Leone 2016 Tranche 11 to UNICEF*
- **Italy (1):** *Improvement of food security and women's empowerment in the Province of Boulgou*
- **Netherlands (1):** *PSNP Fase 3*
- **Spain (1):** *Treball Solidari – Guatemala – Indigenous women from Solola, San Jose Chacaya and Santa Lucia Uatlan working to reduce malnutrition*
- **UK (1):** *Provincial Health and Nutrition Programme – Financial Aid Punjab*

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

- **EU institutions (1):** *Strengthening the resilience for food and nutrition security of crisis affected people and their host communities in Syria*
- **Austria (1):** *Contribution to the Community Resilience and Development Programme (CRDP) for Area C and East Jerusalem*
- **Belgium (1):** *Renforcer la résilience des populations affectées par les crises à travers la relance des activités pastorales dans les régions du Nord Mali*
- **Germany (1):** *PRRO 200572 Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions*
- **Italy (1):** *Voluntary contribution to WFP Programme Food Assistance to Vulnerable Syrian Population in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt*
- **Italy (2):** *From the water to the market: a great challenge for the small farmers and the women producing milk products in the West Bank*
- **Netherlands (1):** *Hydroponic agriculture Jordan*
- **UK (1):** *Sudan Humanitarian and Resilience programme in Kassala – UN agencies*

1.4 Progress towards policy priorities and performance criteria

Improving smallholders' resilience and livelihoods (policy priority 1) continues to receive the majority of attention, showing that support to small-scale farming and livelihoods is a central part of the EU and its Member States' development cooperation in agriculture and food security. Food and nutrition security have become even more prioritised in Germany's development cooperation through its One World – No Hunger initiative. Around a third of Germany's disbursements in food and nutrition security and rural development are channelled through the One World – No Hunger initiative. In 2016, German development cooperation was supporting agricultural and rural development and/or food and nutrition security programmes in over 81 countries. This is but one example where the EU is demonstrating that it is keeping food and nutrition security at the forefront of the global and national agenda to support the implementation of the SDGs. Finland has implemented several regional food security research programmes jointly with partner country universities and research institutes. In addition, France carries out many projects concerning rural transformation and contributes to youth employment or employability, such as the Resilac programme in Chad, Burkina Faso and Benin. Austria also is increasingly supporting the creation of decent jobs in rural areas – particularly for women and youth – and promotes a nexus approach to food and nutrition security, addressing the interlinkages and possible trade-offs between water, energy and food security.

Moreover, since 2016, the EU and its Member States have been developing an initiative called Development-Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture (DeSIRA). DeSIRA is about placing science more centrally in development cooperation in agriculture, in particular, with a view to fostering innovation for increased impact. It is also about building in-country research capacities for innovation, within national agriculture knowledge and innovation systems. DeSIRA will commence operations in 2018 and aims to foster a stronger

coordination of strategies. It will particularly be based on collaborative activities between a number of EU Member States (France, Germany, Italy and Spain) and all interested partners in order to combine financial resources and human expertise leveraging increased and joint responses. This new injection of energy into research and innovation exemplifies a response to Council recommendations two years ago. The EU is also implementing Research and Innovation Actions on Food Systems in Africa, with funding allocated under the Horizon 2020 programme and through the African Union Grant Scheme under the EU-Africa Research and Innovation Partnership on Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture.

More and more emphasis has been put on enhancing mechanisms to boost responsible private-sector engagement, by the EU and all Member States. The Netherlands focuses on private-sector development and job creation, where an emphasis is placed on farming as a business and the need to support financial services. Finland has developed new instruments for enhancing private-sector investment in inclusive development. The UK has published its Economic Development Strategy for ODA, including support to smallholders' role in commercial agriculture. This is also why supporting effective governance (policy priority 2) remains a key area of support for the EU and its Member States with a





strong emphasis on supporting responsible governance of land tenure, particularly at country level. In pursuit of this commitment, the UK has created the Land: Enhancing Governance for Economic Development (LEGEND) programme to work with key multinationals, financial investors and others to drive responsible land investment, and support the take up of responsible investment practices by companies and provide a unique contribution towards improved knowledge and practice as a global public good. France has developed an *ex-ante* evaluation grid for agricultural investment projects that are linked to land holding and based on recommendations from the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and the Committee on world Food Security.

Through the new Consensus, the EU and its Member States have signed up to ensuring that public or private investment in sustainable agriculture must be

responsible, inclusive and for the benefit of local populations. The EU and its Member States continue to promote responsible investment in agriculture through various land initiatives as well as through the Global Donor Platform on Rural Development where land governance issues are key. Furthermore, the EU and its Member States are fervent supporters of partner-owned initiatives, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). African countries are supported by the EU and its MS in making progress on their commitments towards the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. Earlier in 2018, African partner countries presented results and a monitoring and reporting mechanism for holding themselves accountable to commitments on agriculture and food security.

This also shows how support for regional agriculture and food and nutrition security (policy priority 3), has been gradually increasing over the past years, for example, through support to regional fisheries programmes and further support to build capacity for regional sanitary and phytosanitary measures. In 2017, the EU and Pacific countries launched the Pacific-EU Marine Partnership (PEUMP) at the Our Ocean Conference in Malta. The EU took an active political role at the 13th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD COP 13). Several initiatives, for example, on scaling up sustainable land management, particularly through evergreen agriculture, were launched in 2017 in support of the UNCCD agenda and of the Great Green Wall Initiative.

While support to strengthen social protection mechanisms for food and nutrition security (policy priority 4) saw a drop in disbursements in the last report, this report is able to demonstrate a substantial increase in support (EUR 121 million more), as well as in the number of programmes and countries where EU and/or Member State partnerships are thriving.

Through strengthening a joint multi-sectoral approach to tackling undernutrition (policy priority 5), as recommended by the Council, efforts continued, steadily since 2014, to foster collaboration to promote country-level commitment and leadership, and to promote accountability of the EU and Member States support at country and global level. Together with Ireland, the Netherlands, Germany, France, the EU continues to play an active role in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. There has been substantial progress towards the UK's commitment to improve nutrition for 50 million people by 2020: from 2015 to 2017, support reached 26.3 million children under 5, women of childbearing age and adolescent girls through nutrition-related programmes. Finland is actively participating in donor coordination activities at global and EU level and in partner countries. Likewise, the Netherlands has been increasing investments in food and nutrition security by promoting, for example, nutrition in agricultural activities and agriculture in nutrition activities. Ireland has been a founding member and avid supporter of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement Secretariat to strengthen mutual

accountability across 60 developing partner countries and three states in India together with donors, UN organisations, international financial institutions, civil society and business organisations.

By enhancing coordination of humanitarian and development actors to increase resilience (policy priority 6) support has increased by EUR 107 million compared to 2014. The Global Report on Food Crises 2018 indicated that nearly 124 million people were in a food crisis situation and demonstrated the need for tackling the drivers of food insecurity. In line with the EU's Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy and with Member State activities in operationalising the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, the EU works jointly with other partners such as FAO, WFP, UNICEF, IFPRI, USAID and African Regional Institutions in the Global Network against Food Crises on joint analysis and coordinated responses. The Commission, plus bilateral support including from the UK, helped successfully develop IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) chronic phase measures for evidence-based strategic decision-making.

1.5 EU and Member States support to partner countries**Table A4 EU and Member States support to partner countries**

Country	Austria	Belgium	EU	Finland	France	Germany
Afghanistan			38,174,770	10,000,000	14,379,110	6,665,376
Albania	135,830		1,750,000			6,221,204
Algeria		1,157,892	4,653,220			
Angola			116,760	327,642		714,611
Argentina			598,610		147,000	1,139,786
Armenia	869,005		10,421,120		10,500,000	15,423,259
Azerbaijan			749,730			
Bangladesh			4,768,740	191,189		7,228,486
Belize			4,239,500			
Benin		6,775,892	598,350		1,911,000	19,516,167
Bhutan	140,000					
Bolivia		10,436,348	10,725,320	240,315	536,000	9,209,336
Botswana					113,000	
Brazil		797,547	1,655,190		6,122,000	10,096,762
Burkina Faso	1,472,500	3,937,931	7,282,950		6,708,000	17,878,704
Burundi		19,969,853	7,335,830	134,645		13,553,934
Cabo Verde					601,000	458,529
Cambodia		244,636	6,539,020		3,989,000	14,068,923
Cameroon		695,708	22,491,150		7,469,000	9,797,334
Central African Republic			7,533,840		1,938,000	1,199,973
Chad			12,425,540		4,432,000	1,199,806
Chile						137,296
China		601,668	989,750		113,000	3,728,372
Colombia		137,448	11,983,970		1,086,000	2,730,865
Comoros					1,928,000	
Congo, Rep,			1,575,520		614,000	
Costa Rica					1,630,000	432,402
Côte d'Ivoire			15,011,740		746,000	6,913,236
Cuba		704,046	6,776,360		534,000	105,198
Democratic Republic of the Congo		25,588,703	4,918,660		400,000	13,775,809
Djibouti			1,433,230		500,000	
Dominica			1,919,640			
Dominican Republic			4,049,490		1,845,000	
Ecuador		5,619,252	820,230			2,507,232
Egypt			1,656,080		19,300,000	32,189,310
El Salvador		1,207,570	696,180		140,000	111,498
Eritrea			9,095,300			
Ethiopia	3,275,336	302,803	61,918,950	3,109,973	4,027,000	44,085,064
Fiji			5,543,110			
Gabon					6,837,000	
Gambia			1,993,950			
Georgia	2,777,500		14,137,310			105,498
Ghana	149,474	2,194,381	1,385,640		3,706,000	6,919,730
Guatemala		2,317,963		101,681		2,563,846
Guinea		774,317	2,019,890		1,245,587	
Guinea-Bissau		321,995	6,073,050			
Guyana			27,450,140			
Haiti		1,631,434	6,834,060		4,704,740	3,486,191
Honduras		329,428	16,031,940			846,135
India			1,223,260	395,947		17,146,303
Indonesia		1,444,654	871,930	102,297	118,000	7,127,463
Iraq						499,990
Jamaica		698,065	7,657,930			
Jordan			626,170		232,000	10,989,239
Kazakhstan			453,190			739,264
Kenya			32,993,940	5,142,550		24,078,674
Korea, Dem. Rep,			4,649,000	187,524		470,041
Kyrgyzstan			2,914,270	480,000		8,309,861

Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Spain	UK	Sum of Amount 2016	Number of donors	Average per donor
350,000	388,518	1,601,465		7,783,976	79,343,214	8	9,917,902
	1,183,350				9,290,384	4	2,322,596
					5,811,112	2	2,905,556
	398,195				1,557,208	4	389,302
					1,885,396	3	628,465
					37,213,384	4	9,303,346
					749,730	1	749,730
526,381	116,383	14,918,320		8,846,881	36,596,380	7	5,228,054
					4,239,500	1	4,239,500
		10,814,714			39,616,123	5	7,923,225
					140,000	1	140,000
	1,553,587		2,242,592		34,943,498	7	4,991,928
					113,000	1	113,000
	1,277,000		232,703	1,940,572	22,121,774	7	3,160,253
	1,793,742		223,700		39,297,527	7	5,613,932
560,000		17,763,456			59,317,719	6	9,886,286
	261,105				1,320,634	3	440,211
	112,457				24,954,036	5	4,990,807
					40,453,192	4	10,113,298
					10,671,813	3	3,557,271
307,034					18,364,380	4	4,591,095
				1,387,385	1,524,681	2	762,340
				3,220,155	8,652,946	5	1,730,589
		3,298,243		316,282	19,552,809	6	3,258,801
					1,928,000	1	1,928,000
	175,397				2,364,917	3	788,306
					2,062,402	2	1,031,201
	110,889				22,781,865	4	5,695,466
	375,815		1,438,952		9,934,371	6	1,655,728
750,000	783,061		107,992	6,530,707	52,854,931	8	6,606,866
					1,933,230	2	966,615
					1,919,640	1	1,919,640
					5,894,490	2	2,947,245
			2,101,795		11,048,509	4	2,762,127
	880,763				54,026,153	4	13,506,538
			364,314		2,519,562	5	503,912
110,000					9,205,300	2	4,602,650
16,763,179	10,624,594	36,846,235	2,900,000	115,329,230	299,182,364	11	27,198,397
					5,543,110	1	5,543,110
	208,866				7,045,866	2	3,522,933
					1,993,950	1	1,993,950
					17,020,308	3	5,673,436
		2,203,499	221,676	3,230,555	20,010,955	8	2,501,369
439,769	165,512		2,659,871		8,248,642	6	1,374,774
					4,039,794	3	1,346,598
	277,012				6,672,057	3	2,224,019
					27,450,140	1	27,450,140
589,110			620,496		17,866,031	6	2,977,672
473,230	149,721		1,907,500		19,737,954	6	3,289,659
	100,000			35,529,090	54,394,600	5	10,878,920
		2,906,599			12,570,943	6	2,095,157
	7,220,999				7,720,989	2	3,860,494
					8,355,995	2	4,177,998
	100,000	4,470,832			16,418,240	5	3,283,648
					1,381,454	3	460,485
					108,510,377	8	13,563,797
					5,562,565	4	1,390,641
					11,704,131	3	3,901,377

Table A4 *Continued...*

Country	Austria	Belgium	EU	Finland	France	Germany
Laos		145,233	2,138,260		3,123,000	11,672,069
Lebanon			5,176,460		1,305,000	2,381,721
Lesotho						
Liberia			774,280			445,888
Libya						
Madagascar		1,056,338	17,267,910		5,730,000	4,605,891
Malawi		3,032,091	35,212,670	229,601		18,334,486
Malaysia						352,768
Mali		6,702,998	33,437,520	109,158	7,709,000	25,019,458
Mauritania			5,387,330	127,500	237,000	4,138,037
Mauritius			790,000		126,501	
Mexico			2,000,000		640,000	130,198
Mongolia						649,168
Morocco		6,163,921	15,324,080		56,274,000	5,507,416
Mozambique	900,000	7,515,574	22,887,450	3,214,294	847,000	17,761,971
Myanmar			33,362,330	1,000,000	1,375,000	5,843,265
Namibia			2,168,520	418,129		8,512,964
Nepal	100,000		14,107,150	8,962,553		5,660,277
Nicaragua		1,592,210	9,262,100	220,892	132,000	4,477,424
Niger		4,513,402	56,658,200		8,404,531	8,612,987
Nigeria			32,355,960		5,330,000	1,566,228
Pakistan			6,498,780			6,729,059
Papua New Guinea			906,150			109,998
Paraguay	100,000		358,730			957,984
Peru		10,140,299	3,680,840	290,178	9,688,000	4,773,590
Philippines		2,467,821	771,630		260,000	3,526,976
Rwanda		3,245,681	54,744,640			
Saint Lucia			1,800,460			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			1,528,540			
Senegal	577,353	5,877,667	34,298,140	171,302	16,968,000	1,175,727
Serbia	135,830		770,700			1,147,140
Sierra Leone			2,609,250			895,044
Somalia			11,997,720	259,011		9,403,907
South Africa		1,229,639	671,100		709,000	2,129,342
South Sudan	162,500		21,146,230			28,090,042
Sri Lanka			7,115,750	155,149		102,364
Sudan			13,075,310		385,000	10,270,862
Suriname			3,337,670			
Swaziland			5,635,170			
Syrian Arab Republic			3,164,600			
Tajikistan			4,736,320			4,782,494
Tanzania		5,966,114	4,495,830		12,000,000	11,672,686
Thailand			575,080		2,375,000	996,409
Timor-Leste			3,896,390			1,237,175
Togo		208,722	135,520		3,151,000	3,948,369
Tunisia			13,537,020	184,515	6,290,817	8,269,463
Turkmenistan			689,200			
Uganda	4,996,687	1,652,618	1,548,670	448,806	292,000	13,102,814
Ukraine	450,000		3,100,350			2,121,619
Uzbekistan			3,155,880			314,901
Vanuatu					197,000	
Viet Nam		4,011,061	270,880		9,941,000	3,976,256
West Bank and Gaza Strip	2,750,000		4,310,010		3,004,000	1,479,736
Yemen			24,926,600			2,651,457
Zambia			23,992,030	3,264,070	27,996,000	4,893,757
Zimbabwe			20,298,070		610,000	5,092,269
Sum of Amount 2016	18,992,015	153,410,923	969,853,000	39,468,921	297,383,286	583,894,361

Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Spain	UK	Sum of Amount 2016	Number of donors	Average per donor
					17,078,562	4	4,269,641
	2,962,682	6,479,639			18,305,502	5	3,661,100
				903,119	903,119	1	903,119
427,500					1,647,668	3	549,223
	1,100,000				1,100,000	1	1,100,000
				114,369	28,774,507	5	5,754,901
9,161,395	101,427			22,850,166	88,921,836	7	12,703,119
					352,768	1	352,768
		5,532,085	2,421,988		80,932,207	7	11,561,744
	1,496,287		1,740,354		13,126,508	6	2,187,751
					916,501	2	458,251
			756,848	2,085,795	5,612,840	5	1,122,568
					649,168	1	649,168
					83,269,417	4	20,817,354
2,816,737	216,037	7,300,184	1,559,662	10,439,448	75,458,356	11	6,859,851
	651,320			34,172,066	76,403,981	6	12,733,997
					11,099,613	3	3,699,871
				5,253,089	34,083,068	5	6,816,614
270,183			152,317		16,107,126	7	2,301,018
699,192	169,464		1,215,962		80,273,738	7	11,467,677
				21,959,897	61,212,086	4	15,303,021
364,451	128,667			37,244,069	50,965,026	5	10,193,005
					1,016,148	2	508,074
			626,949		2,043,663	4	510,916
	205,301		3,877,074	108,723	32,764,005	8	4,095,501
	243,721		300,000	529,768	8,099,916	7	1,157,131
1,081,451	262,111	39,874,891	240,000	16,217,156	115,665,930	7	16,523,704
					1,800,460	1	1,800,460
					1,528,540	1	1,528,540
	3,922,985	2,316,010	2,573,336		67,880,520	9	7,542,280
					2,053,670	3	684,557
2,817,874			164,682	1,352,870	7,839,721	5	1,567,944
175,000	417,038			6,563,568	28,816,244	6	4,802,707
		296,215			5,035,295	5	1,007,059
315,183	1,500,000	1,917,951		8,256,732	61,388,638	7	8,769,805
	107,425				7,480,688	4	1,870,172
409,278	2,662,788			10,219,620	37,022,858	6	6,170,476
					3,337,670	1	3,337,670
					5,635,170	1	5,635,170
	1,000,000			2,651,996	4,164,600	2	2,082,300
					12,170,810	3	4,056,937
6,507,587	200,000			48,485,179	89,327,396	7	12,761,057
				337,326	4,283,815	4	1,070,954
					5,133,565	2	2,566,782
	110,892				7,554,503	5	1,510,901
	5,631,550				33,913,365	5	6,782,673
					689,200	1	689,200
974,113	619,565	12,507,601		20,372,557	56,515,431	10	5,651,543
					5,671,969	3	1,890,656
					3,470,781	2	1,735,390
					197,000	1	197,000
4,560,000	143,659			1,461,636	24,364,492	7	3,480,642
	1,333,809	4,727,703	2,468,898		20,074,155	7	2,867,736
					27,578,057	2	13,789,028
3,555,473	301,608			17,867,900	81,870,837	7	11,695,834
935,816			172,367	26,339,876	53,448,399	6	8,908,066
57,456,043	54,493,759	185,254,352	33,292,028	511,166,696	2,904,665,384		

2. Case studies

2.1 EU Joint Programming in Senegal

Since 2013, the EU and its Member States present in Senegal have been engaged in joint programming. The second joint programming document, covering the period 2018-2023 in line with the Plan for an Emerging Senegal (PES), was recently endorsed. The joint analysis showed that, despite some positive achievements in the fight against malnutrition in the past years, the issue remains a major concern in the country: the prevalence of stunting of children under 5 years was 17.1% in 2015. Based on the current trend in stunting (yearly reduction rate of 2.37%), as well as population growth, the number of stunted children will not be significantly reduced by 2025 and the target of the World Health Assembly (WHA) of reducing the number of stunted children by 40% by 2025 would not be reached.

The joint programming process tackles these challenges by focusing on the inter-dependence between nutrition, food security

and agriculture, particularly in rural areas. The EU, France, Italy and Spain namely work jointly in the areas of ensuring food security and the fight against malnutrition.

Beyond joint programming, EU cooperation in Senegal provides an example of how the EU and its Member States improve the efficiency and coherence of their work by following a concrete division of labour, even turning this into effective “joint implementation”. To illustrate, the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) implements a EUR 9 million project named YELLITAARE in the local language, under the EU ‘Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and the Fight against the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and the Displaced Persons in Africa’. This project reinforces the efforts of the Nutrition Enhancement Program (PRN) led by the Government, which particularly aims at supporting the resilience of local populations, providing them with access to basic services and improving their living conditions in 48 communes in the north of Senegal, whose population is about 1,060,000 people. Another example is the Natanguee (modern) farms programme² that is implemented by both the Spanish (AECID) and Italian (AICS) Cooperation Agencies for a total of EUR 20 million. The general objective of this programme is to improve the living conditions of the rural populations and, hence, to reduce illegal emigration. The programme will contribute to job creation in regions most susceptible to emigration through land development by Natanguee farms and by the technical support and training of farmers.

2.2. EU Joint Programming in Laos

Joint programming in Laos was launched in 2012 and resulted in a Joint Transition Strategy for the period 2014-2015. Following this first phase, the EU and the seven Member States present in Laos plus Switzerland (an EU+ group) endorsed the European joint programming for Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) 2016-2020. Nutrition figures are one of the strategy's seven priority sectors, in which



² PACERSEN Projet d'Appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la Création d'Emplois Ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles.

the EU is working jointly, mainly with France, Germany and Switzerland. The joint analysis clearly showed the key challenge of food, once obtained, being utilised and providing adequate nutrition in Laos, with 44% of children under five stunted, 27% were underweight and 6% wasted in 2012. The joint strategy, being aligned to the Government's actions in the nutrition sector, aims to provide a coherent EU+ response to this challenge while reducing overlapping and fragmented interventions. It uniquely identifies nutrition as one of the seven sectors on which European partners put specific focus in their joint actions.

Given the strong interlinkage between nutrition as a cross-cutting issue and other sectors, the joint analysis in the areas of agriculture, health and education also looked at the sectors through a nutrition lens. The joint programming document for the Lao PDR seeks to support SDG 2. Concretely, the EU+ focuses on strengthening nutrition governance and boosting nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive support. As co-convenor of the Development Partners Group on Food and Nutrition Security, the EU is given a clear opportunity to influence and steer policy dialogue in close collaboration with all development partners.

Joint programming in Laos is an excellent example of how the EU+ supports Laos' nutrition policy and ensures the significance of nutrition throughout other sectors. To illustrate this, the EU and France are jointly supporting priority interventions around nutrition-sensitive value chains and nutrition-sensitive rural advisory services, while the EU and Germany are jointly supporting investments in clean drinking water infrastructure.

2.3. Nepal, Rural Village Water Resources Management Project

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project was started in 2006, with joint funding from the Governments of Finland and Nepal. Phase II of the Project was completed in February 2016 and the Phase III implementation period was started in March 2016 and will continue until 2022. Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Phase II (RVWRMP II) is a water resources management project that, in addition to water supply and sanitation, supports community-based irrigation, micro-hydro power, improved cooking



stoves and water mills, a number of environmental improvements as well as sustainable livelihoods and institutional capacity building activities. The purpose of RVWRMP II is 'to achieve improved well-being and reduced poverty in project VDCs through sustainable management of their water resources'. Ten Districts of Far and Mid-Western Development Regions of Nepal have implemented RVWRMP II under Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development/DoLIDAR to facilitate basic services to 113 remote VDCs with a total population of 555,000, including, but not limited to:

- domestic water supply as per national standards for 144,000 beneficiaries
- basic sanitation, including household toilets, for 358,000 beneficiaries
- irrigation for 28,000 beneficiaries
- electricity through micro-hydro power for 41,000 beneficiaries
- improved cooking stoves for 67,000 beneficiaries
- basic livelihoods through home-garden management for 164,000 beneficiaries.

The original beneficiary target of the project was surpassed by 77% and the revised target (set after the Mid-term Review and an increase of investment funds) by 36%. Of the 113 VDCs, 112 are already declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) according to the standards of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (NSHMP). The water supply coverage in the VDCs, where the work has already concluded, is 99%. The well-being in the VDCs has improved: the available data collected from VDC

Health Posts indicate a decrease of 53% in the number of low-weight children and a decrease of 26% in the occurrence of waterborne diseases after four years. In both cases there is clearly a declining trend, which is likely to continue. All the major stakeholders have appreciated and assumed ownership of the process, which is clearly indicated in their contributions to the project budget: Users contributed 4%, the GON 35% and the GOF 15% more than budgeted in the project document. Only the local governments (DDCs and VDCs) could not contribute fully their share, but their contributions increased towards the end of the phase. The positive development is that much bigger share of the total budget went directly to the investments than planned. The expenditure of the Project is 12% higher than planned, whereas the investments are 26% higher than planned.

The average direct costs of gravity water supply is 4,750 NPR (40.20 EUR) per capita. The unit cost is reasonable considering the remoteness of the VDCs. Most of them do not have road access, therefore portering of supplies is required, which increased the cost and time taken for scheme completion. Also, the project area is scarcely populated and the scheme size is small: the average scheme has 340 beneficiaries (60 households). Additional costs and trouble were caused by bandhas (strikes combined with road blocks) of both local and national nature, landslides and floods, which made many remote areas inaccessible for long periods. RVWRMP did not apply unit cost ceilings.

3. Further details on the thematic focus

3.1. Climate-resilient approaches

The EU and its Member States recognise that agriculture is one of the sectors most seriously affected by climate change. The EU promotes an agricultural development that serves multiple purposes of improving the natural resource base and the environment, tackles climate change, increasing land and labour productivity and boosting food supply. This also has a win-win effect in creating income and decent employment opportunities in developing countries. In 2014, 38% of all support to food and nutrition security (including agriculture) contributed to climate change adaptation. In 2016, this has risen to 43%.

Germany enhances climate mainstreaming in its existing agricultural development programmes and promotes specific adaptation and mitigation measures in the agriculture sector, such as, support to climate change adaptation in agricultural development in Africa (CAADP). This goes hand-in-hand with support for partner Nationally Determined Contributions and monitoring, reporting and verification to the

UNFCCC. Finland is a significant supporter of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and supports mitigation of and adaptation to climate change at all levels: from international policy making to individual projects at the grass-roots level. In addition to climate-specific actions, all development cooperation supported by Finland must be climate proof and climate smart.

France remains dedicated to fulfilling the Paris Agreement and has launched the Adapt'Action project to support African countries, LDCs and SIDS in seeking technical assistance for the institutional, methodological and operational implementation of their NDCs in the fight against climate change. Half of its development cooperation must go to projects having climate co-benefits and France adopts four main climate-resilient approaches in agricultural development: sustainable management of natural resources, agroecological intensification for family farming, sustainable planning of rural areas and risk management. Austria aims to integrate climate change issues in

all programmes and projects and supports the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions, cultivation of drought-resistant plants and efficient irrigation schemes.

Italy integrates climate-resilient approaches in its programmes for example through the development of the irrigation and water sectors as well as strengthening the resilience of rural communities. The Netherlands invests in millions of family farms and provides advice, information, technologies and infrastructure support, for example, enabling them to become more resilient to climate stresses and shocks.

The United Kingdom places agriculture as one of the priority sectors for support from the UK's International Climate Fund; support from the fund emphasises climate-smart agriculture and promotes programmes that improve farmers' incomes, build resilience to climate change, and reduce the environmental impacts of agriculture, including emissions of greenhouse gases. For example, support by a number of Member States, including the UK, to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) helped climate-sensitive interventions across GAFSP's projects and public sector funds. Ireland invests in programmes to promote and expand sustainable agricultural practices worldwide: this includes support to conservation agriculture, agroforestry and research for greater climate resilience. Together with many other Member States and the EU, Ireland also strongly supports research and learning on climate-resilient agricultural practices, namely through the CGIAR and research programmes.

Currently, Ireland's Climate and Development Learning Platform seeks to enhance the climate adaptation impact of its programming in key partner countries. To date, the Platform has undertaken research and capacity building to strengthen work on cookstoves in Malawi, enhanced the technical rigour and gender targeting of Climate-Smart Agriculture Programmes in Ethiopia and Zambia, and built climate adaptive capacity into social protection programming in Mozambique, helping them to align with local adaptation planning.

3.2. Nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices

Current trends from recent analysis show that malnutrition rates remain alarming: 88% of countries face a serious burden. Worldwide, stunting is declining too slowly while the problems of overweight and obesity continue to rise. Globally, approximately 155 million children under five suffer from stunting. In 2016, nearly 52 million children under five were wasted. There are nearly 41 million overweight children globally (an increase of 11 million since 2000). Africa and Asia continue to bear the brunt of all forms of child malnutrition. Nutrition-specific interventions are needed, but will only reduce stunting by 20%. The biggest impact comes from nutrition-sensitive interventions, including nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices, tackling malnutrition's root causes.

Nutrition-sensitive agriculture is an approach that seeks to ensure the production of a variety of affordable, nutritious, culturally appropriate and safe foods in adequate quantity and quality to meet the dietary requirements of populations in a sustainable manner. The EU and Member States are working jointly on:

- the design of nutrition-sensitive agricultural policies and strategies which place women at the core of these policies in countries with high levels of stunting
- the implementation of national nutrition-sensitive policies and strategies by enhancing skills and know-how
- the monitoring of programmes, including by incorporating dietary diversity indicators as well as affordability indicators
- on stronger evidence for cost-effective approaches for returns on nutrition investments in the agriculture sector.

In 2015, the German G7 Presidency successfully advocated for a more comprehensive understanding and a multi-sectoral approach to achieve food and nutrition security, which was formulated in the Summit Declaration as the "Broader Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach". At its 2016 "Policies against

Hunger” conference, Germany hosted an array of stakeholders to discuss sustainable food systems that promote healthy diets and good nutrition. The Promotion of nutrition-sensitive potato value chains in East Africa aims at increasing agricultural production and income as well as diet diversity by promoting the potato value chain in combination with nutrition education, inter-ministerial linkages between the health and agriculture ministries, training of village-based Community Health workers and nutrition community dialogues. Furthermore, the Affordable Nutritious Foods for Women (ANF4W) programme aims to increase the micronutrient intake of women of reproductive age through collaborating with the private sector in Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania. Smallholder farmers and small- to medium-sized enterprises are supported to introduce innovative food fortification approaches. Social marketing and nutrition communication campaigns accompany the interventions, leading to improved nutrition knowledge and access to nutritious foods for women of reproductive age.

Finland supported nutrition-sensitive agriculture practices through home-garden components of rural development projects in countries where a comprehensive approach in developing livelihoods in communities is taken. Similarly, Austria coordinates closely with other stakeholders and works tightly with national and local partners to promote family farming, home gardens and homestead food at household and community level as well as sustainable production practices, such as organic agriculture, sustainable pasture management and integrated pest management. For the Netherlands, nutrition-sensitive agriculture is supported by broadening nutrition activities to include local diversification and by focusing on nutrient-rich forms of agriculture. For example, in Bangladesh, the Netherlands is supporting an integrated approach to tackling constraints across the value chain and improve food and nutrition security.

France developed a nutrition roadmap (2016-2020) to improve the way it is addressing nutrition in humanitarian and development programs and strategies by

2020. It focuses on eight target countries and activities include both nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific programmes, helping countries to address nutrition in policies as well as awareness raising. For example, from 2016 disbursements to food aid programmes, 42% were nutrition-specific and 14% nutrition-sensitive. Italy has been supporting inclusive and sustainable value chain development in a number of countries seeking to enhance the socio-economic empowerment of women and improve the nutrition and dietary diversity of vulnerable populations.

The UK has continued to support global action and leadership on nutrition, including with the launch of a nutrition position paper which was published in October 2017. The UK has provided support to a number of programmes which engage with the private sector in order to improve nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices. Ireland’s focus on undernutrition combines both nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific approaches, in line with the SUN movement for multi-sectoral policies, coordination and programming. Ireland has been supporting research into the linkages between wasting and stunting and pushing for better integration of nutrition into the resilience approach. Support for nutrition-sensitive agriculture is also provided to the CGIAR.

With regards to the public-private space, on-going support to the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) by Ireland, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany focuses on improvements in nutrition outcomes for the poor in low- and middle-income countries through market-based solutions in the food system,

The second progress report in response to the EU Action Plan on Nutrition was published in August 2017.³ There has been a three-fold increase in the EU’s funding commitments to nutrition since 2014. In countries in which nutrition security is an EU focal sector, the number of non-stunted children has been increasing steadily since 2012 to 2017, from 114 million to 135 million, which is crucial for the developmental and economic prospects of these countries.

³ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/second-progress-report-commissions-action-plan-nutrition-april-2016-march-2017_en

4. Methodology for the national reports and programmes spreadsheet database

Revised guidelines to prepare the third National Reports on implementing EU food and nutrition security policy commitments

1) Introduction

The third EU report will provide again 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 their collective performance went about delivering on these policy priorities and the level of coherence, complementarity and coordination. Such an 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, as well as a qualitative assessment of how well the EU and MS are working together at national, regional and global levels. This report will show how the EU progresses in delivering commitments since the 2014 and 2016 reports.

It needs to reflect the recommendations for further improvements as per the Council Conclusions of 20 June 2016⁴, which propose:

- making EU and MS commitment more explicit in terms of reporting results on agriculture, food and nutrition security;
- indicating how the EU's contribution improves the lives of stunted children and smallholder farmers (of whom at least 50% are women), coordinating with the EU and MS to propose common indicators and efficient methodologies that could facilitate the aggregation of results towards the relevant SDGs, in particular SDG 2;
- developing baseline data on the level of stakeholder involvement and the application of integrated, climate-resilient approaches and nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices across the EU and MS programmes;
- encouraging the EU and its MS to work together to accelerate farmers' access to innovation and strengthen partnerships between European and partner research institutions for long-term effectiveness;
- encouraging further work on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) and joint programming.

2) Guidance on completing the national report

This 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 learned.



⁴ 10392/16

Section 1: Overview of MS expenditure on projects and programmes relevant to food and nutrition security broken down across the six policy priorities and analysis.

Section 2: Update of MS' 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 (to be confirmed).

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

Section 1: Distribution of investments

This first section provides a summary of 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.)

Based on the data you entered in the spreadsheet, and in order to provide a visual overview of the distribution of investments your MS made in 2016, we have maintained the graphics facility. 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 geographic areas. These graphs will help you outline the basic characteristics of the portfolio's distribution.

Section 2: Member States' strategic priorities

In this section you are requested, if necessary, to provide an update of your strategic priorities on food and nutrition security, rural development, migration and youth unemployment, and how these are aligned with the recent European Consensus on Development.

It provides you with the opportunity to highlight different ways of how you approach implementation not adequately captured in Section 1 and/or which cut across specific interventions. Furthermore, we would like to know what actions and events you have taken with regard to the implementation of the overall findings and recommendations outlined in the second report (cf. Section 6 of the last report) and on joint programming.

In addition, following the Council's request, we ask you to report on the following themes:

- 1) climate-resilient approaches in agriculture
- 2) nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices.

We propose that you report on the achievements of these themes (your policy commitments, description of the type of support, beneficiaries reached).

On joint programming and joint implementation processes, the idea is to focus this time in the text on results of case studies (covering three countries – to be selected in January), which recently made significant progress in joint programming, including in our themes. These case studies will be guided by the Commission and interested MS. You are also requested to provide for these selected countries a brief assessment regarding your perception of the coordination and complementarity between your country and other MS.



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 the selected topics.

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 again focus on: a) Outputs – the reach or number of individuals, households, communities and institutions your agency has supported); and b) Outcome – the responses to and immediate benefits among these groups from using the support. In addition we propose to use impact assessment.

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

1. The achievements in the two themes (see above) from your individual reporting systems; if possible illustrated by impact assessments or any other kind of information available

2. Information on results:

- if available, results from your corporate results reporting for 2016 related to food and nutrition security achievements
- if available, on the number of beneficiaries (undernourished people, respective 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
- 2016 reports on progress made against your nutrition commitments prepared for SUN and GNR for MS reporting on this

3. Case studies. Individual case studies of the two selected themes will be used again to complement the information on beneficiaries reached. The evidence base to inform the case studies will come from evaluations. Please could you indicate all your evaluations available that show outcome related information, such as behavioural changes of mothers and



children under five, respective smallholder farmers (i.e. those using the services and products made available through the donors' programmes) and the direct benefits they realised. The Commission will collate the relevant evaluations that are considered robust by the relevant MS evaluation departments or programmes. We will then decide together on the evaluations that will provide the evidence with which to inform the two or three case studies. These case studies will be prepared by the Commission.

In addition, as per Council Conclusions, the Commission proposes to work on establishing common indicators and baseline data for the selected themes of this report. For this we kindly ask you to share your priority indicators of the themes and to select from COM's list of indicators and examples of results chains, indicators which would represent your priorities.

3) Guidance on completing the spreadsheet

EuropeAid proposes to keep the OECD/DAC reporting as the other possibility IATI reporting is not used by all MS as yet. The final 2016 data will be only published by OECD in December, but EuropeAid would like to propose that you make the data submitted to OECD available to the Commission as soon as possible.

On the methodology, EuropeAid proposes to make a first selection of programmes for each MS. Through this approach, the number of programmes to be screened by each MS will be reduced. Our estimation shows that this reduction can range from 10% to 75% of the number of programmes compared to 2012, depending on the MS.

A two-pronged approach is proposed.

- I For the 10 MS that participated in the 2016 report: share with EuropeAid the 2016 OECD-DAC CRS plus (Creditor Reporting System) file reported to OECD.

EuropeAid will check which 2016 programmes were already in the 2014 spreadsheet database and will allocate the programmes according to the six priorities following the 2014 classification.

- II For the programmes which were not in the 2014 spreadsheet database, EuropeAid will pre-select the programmes which have one of a list of 76 OECD-DAC CRS codes proposed by EuropeAid.

This list of the 2016 report (see Table 2) has remained.

EuropeAid will send back three different databases of Programmes to each MS:

- Database 1: Programmes which were already in the 2014 database, and for which EuropeAid proposes a priority.
- Database 2: New programmes (not in the 2014 database), related to one of the 76 DAC codes.
- Database 3: Programmes with a DAC code not related to food security.

MS will then be asked for

- Database 1: to verify the Commission's analysis
- Database 2: each MS needs 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 FNS, or by having specific FNS objectives or activities), and/or
- B. which clearly fall within one or more of the four pillars of food security – 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 a multi-lateral level to a range of UN agencies, funds and programmes, such as UNICEF and UNDP, 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 that 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 2016 DAC data, which means the financial disbursements you reported to the OECD-DAC in 2016.

Filling in the spreadsheet step by step

Please remember to enter the name of your MS, 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 on the first column "projects or programmes"
2. Column B: Select the relevant CRS Code corresponding to the project entered. If you do not use Euros, please enter the equivalent amount in Euros using the April 2016 OECD exchange rate available Here: <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?QueryId=169#>
3. Column C: In case 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 2016
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 disbursements across geographic areas
9. Column I: Will enable you to make any additional comments or remarks you may have.

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

DAC CRS code and description	DAC CRS code and description
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

© European Union 2018

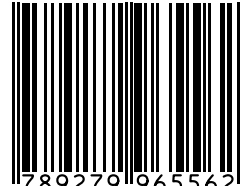
Published by Directorate General International Cooperation and Development,
Directorate Sustainable Growth and Development, October 2018.

The contents of this publication do not necessarily represent the official position or
opinion of the European Commission. Neither the European Commission nor any
person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might
be made of information in this publication.

Directorate General International Cooperation and Development – EuropeAid,
Rue de la Loi 41, B-1049 Brussels.
E-mail: europaaid-info@ec.europa.eu
For further information:
<http://ec.europa.eu/europaaid/>

Catalogue number: MN-01-18-977-EN-N

ISBN 978-92-79-96556-2



9 789279 965562

doi: 10.2841/451530