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## ANNEX 5

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture under the Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme on Global Public Goods and Challenges for the period 2018-2020 to be financed from the general budget of the Union

### INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

#### WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and the action programme/measure in the sense of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation N° 236/2014.) in the following sections concerning: calls for proposals: 5.3.1.1 (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Congo); grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.3.1.2 (Cameroon, Nigeria, Sudan, Syria); and Indirect Management: 5.3.1.3 (Mozambique, Republic of Chad).

<b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>	Pro-Resilience Action - PRO-ACT 2018 CRIS number: FOOD/2018/41109 financed under Development Cooperation Instrument			
<b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>	Multi-Country: Cameroon, The Republic of Chad, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPR Korea), Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo), Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, Syria.			
<b>3. Programming document</b>	GPGC-MIP 2014-2020			
<b>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</b>	Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture	DEV. Aid: YES		
<b>5. Amounts concerned</b>	Total estimated cost: EUR 33 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 33 000 000			
<b>6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)</b>	Project Modality: Direct management: grants – call for proposals in DR Congo, DPR Korea; grants – direct award in Cameroon, Nigeria, Sudan, Syria Indirect Management: Mozambique, The Republic of Chad			
<b>7 a) DAC code(s)</b>	52010			
<b>b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	NGOs; IOs			
<b>8. Markers (from</b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>

<b>CRIS DAC form)</b>	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>X</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>X</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>X</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<b>X</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<b>X</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>X</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>X</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<b>X</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>X</b>
<b>9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b>	Pro-Act is a thematic flagship of the GPGC			
<b>10. SDGs</b>	<p>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all</p> <p>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p> <p>SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>			

**SUMMARY:**

The Pro Resilience Action – (PRO-Act) aims to build resilience to food crisis and strengthen food security. The PRO-Act methodology has been applied for the 5<sup>th</sup> year in a row in order to prioritise areas most affected by food crises. Collaboration with the main food security partners that started in 2016 was further expanded to include more global stakeholders and has led to the “Global Network against food crises”. One of the key achievement of the Global Network is to provide an annual “Global Report on food crises”, that is already the first joint analysis - and the global reference point - for the international community. ”.

The 2018 Global Report published in March 2018 indicates that nearly 124 million people were in a food crisis or emergency situation, corresponding respectively to phases 3 and 4 of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC). The analysis emphasized that food crises are a global challenge and a proxy of other crises, with many interlinked contexts of fragility operating at once such as conflicts, forced displacement, climate change and pressure on natural resources, weak governance, economic shocks, population growth and urbanisation. The Global report also stressed that given current trends and underlying causes, food crises are likely to become more persistent, severe and complex over the coming years.

In the framework of the Multiannual Indicative Programme 2018-2020 for the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC), this Action Document presents the actions to be supported in

the following countries: Cameroon, Republic of Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, Syria. They will represent only a small part of the EU response to food crises in the framework of the "Global Network against food crises". For example, through a specific program with the FAO (called "Global Network against food crises – partnership programme"), decided within 2017 PRO-ACT decision, other countries requiring a response are covered: Cuba, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Myanmar, Palestine, Sahel, Somalia, South Sudan, Venezuela and Yemen. All these response intervene in complementarity with humanitarian and long-term development responses.

In addition to countries interventions, this action will strengthen the global exchange of information and knowledge on food insecurity through the Food Security Portal and the Food Security Information Network managed by IFPRI.

## 1 CONTEXT

### 1.1 Thematic area

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

The "PRO-Act methodology" was developed in order to facilitate the prioritisation and selection of countries eligible for support under the Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FSSA) thematic instrument under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme (GPGC). In addition, the methodology aims to maximise the complementarity between various financial instruments in order to ensure a higher impact of EU aid. The selection criteria for PRO-Act relate to the:

1. Number of food insecure people;
2. Nature of the food and nutrition crisis;
3. Response capacity and complementarity between external assistance instruments;
4. Other factors of vulnerability.

A major component of the methodology is the annual joint analysis<sup>1</sup> carried out by Commission services (DG International Cooperation and Development, Joint Research Centre, DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, DG Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations), and EU technical partners such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), and other global stakeholders such as USAID through their agency FEWS NET.

This joint exercise generates an annual Global Report which compiles food insecurity analyses from around the world into a global public report. The 2018 Global Report on Food Crises indicates that the number of people in food crisis (corresponding to Phase 3 and 4 of the IPC<sup>2</sup> - Integrated food security Phase Classification) increased to nearly 124 million in

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<sup>1</sup> Global Report on Food Crises 2018: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/global-report-food-crises-2018\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/global-report-food-crises-2018_en)

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

2017.<sup>3</sup> The report provides food security estimates for 51 countries selected on the basis of their risk of facing acute food crises.

A detailed analysis is presented for those countries/regions facing acute food insecurity conditions. For countries that are not included in the annual Global Report, for logistical or other reasons, the analysis is based mainly on information originating from reliable sources.

Conflict and conflict-related causes such as displacement and economic downturn continued to be the primary drivers of food insecurity in 2018 with almost 74 million food insecure who remain in need of urgent assistance in 18 countries.

The gender dimension of food crises related to a conflict situation is complex. In addition to being in some cases a primary target, conflict situations exacerbate women's already weak land tenure rights so that displaced females or female returnees may find it particularly hard to gain access to land thus losing their key asset for maintaining household food security.

In 2017, climate related shocks were the key drivers of food insecurity in 23 countries out of 51 food-crises countries, where 42 million people were facing IPC/CH Phase 3 and above.

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by extreme weather events in food insecure countries as they are largely responsible for maintaining adequate levels of food and water in the household. Natural shocks are exacerbated by climate change and are particularly harmful for countries with inadequate capacity to respond and for those people living in the most vulnerable situations and characterized by low resilience, including the ability to reinvest in their productive systems after climatic shocks, especially droughts.

In addition, and often in combination and as a consequence of the two drivers described above, record high prices for staple foods were recorded, further hampering access to food for populations living in the most vulnerable situations. Although market conditions at the international level were generally stable, food import bills in import-dependent countries were inflated by currency depreciations, higher freight costs and an overall increase in aggregate import volumes due to reduced outputs or where production gains were not sufficient to satisfy increasing domestic requirements.

No significant improvement in food and nutrition security can be expected globally until peace is achieved and livelihoods restored. Food security, nutrition and livelihoods-based interventions will be vital to save lives, build resilience and contribute to sustaining peace.

### ***1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework***

The Commission Communication on Resilience (COM(2012)586 final) titled "The EU approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises" is the policy reference document for the PRO-Act methodology.

Furthermore, the Joint Communication on "A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's External Action" of June 2017 aims to identify how a strategic approach to resilience can increase the impact of EU external action; It recognises the need to move away from crisis containment to a more structural, long-term non-linear approach to vulnerabilities, with an emphasis on prevention. This approach was further enforced by Council conclusions on the Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's External Action (November 2017).

The support to resilience at all levels is also an integral part of the New European Consensus on Development, signed by the European Union and its Member States on 7 June 2017. It

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<sup>3</sup> Regrettably global food security statistics are often not disaggregated by sex

promotes a dynamic and multidimensional approach to resilience, to deal with vulnerability to multiple inter-related risks.

The geographic and thematic external assistance instruments of the current Multi-annual Financial Framework MFF 2014-2020 both contribute to this policy commitment. The Multiannual Indicative Programme for the thematic programme "Global Public Goods and Challenges" for the period 2018-2020 of the Development Cooperation Instrument<sup>4</sup> (DCI) contributes to this policy commitment through its component 3 "*Supporting the poor and food insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience*". The indicative allocation for FSSA for the period 2014–2020 is EUR 525 million with an annual indicative allocation of EUR 75 million. Country specific interventions will be aligned with the II EU Gender Action Plan, in particular related to objectives 12 "Healthy nutrition levels for girls and women and throughout their life cycle", 15. Equal access by women to financial services, productive resources including land, trade and entrepreneurship", "16. Equal access and control over clean water, energy, transport infrastructure, and equitable engagement in their management, enjoyed by girls and women" and "20. Equal rights enjoyed by women to participate in and influence decision-making processes on climate and environmental issues".

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

A global partnership was initiated in February 2016 between the Commission<sup>5</sup>, the **FAO** and **WFP** to carry out a joint food insecurity analysis. A "Global Network for Food Insecurity Risk Reduction and Food Crises Response" was formally instituted during the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) of Istanbul in 2016 to share data on food insecurity and agree upon a joint analysis. The New Way of Working (NWOW), conceived during the Summit provides a key opportunity for strengthening across the humanitarian, development and peace nexus and facilitating broader partnerships among **UN agencies, international and local NGOs, private sector, civil society actors and governments**.

The partnership was expanded to **other global stakeholders** (namely: Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel **CILSS**, Famine Early Warning Systems Network **FEWS-NET**, Intergovernmental Authority on Development **IGAD**, Central American Integration System **SICA**, the United Nations Children's Fund **UNICEF**, and the International Food Policy Research Institute, **IFPRI**) and led to the joint publication of the "2018 Global Report on Food Crises" to inform all partners' crises analyses and responses. The partnership aims to be as inclusive as possible by extending participation to other members, such as **EU Member States, international donors, other UN agencies, civil society** etc.

The work of the **EU Delegations** at country level is fundamental to address the resilience of local agri-food systems, to ensure country **specific stakeholder analyses** are being carried out and to ensure that the programme **focuses on the most food insecure populations**.

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

In terms of rights holders, gender equality is identified as a significant programme objective, therefore particular attention will be paid to targeting women and girls as active agents of change who playing an important role not only in their maintaining households but mainly in building resilience and ensuring food security in the context of unpredictable weather events

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<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation, OJ L 77, 15.03.2014, p.44.

<sup>5</sup> Namely: DG-ECHO, DG-DEVCO, DG-NEAR and JRC

and conflict, and who are also the most at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. Therefore, interventions will ensure that they reach out to the furthest behind (for instance, people discriminated on grounds such as sex, age, ethnicity, religion, migration or displacement status, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity), reducing vulnerabilities and addressing inequalities.

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

The PRO-Act methodology relies on evidence based needs assessments (namely the Integrated Phase Classification, IPC) to identify the magnitude of needs in terms of number of people affected by food insecurity and the severity of their situation. The assessment carried out in January-February 2018 indicates that, in the 51 most affected countries included in the analysis, around 124 million people are in phase 3<sup>6</sup> or 4<sup>7</sup> (crisis or emergency), while 124 million are in phase 2 (food stress<sup>8</sup>).

The prioritisation of countries has been performed according to Pro-Act selection criteria and in consultation with the Geographical Directorates, the EU Delegations and DG ECHO.

The situations to be addressed include: ***conflict related protracted crises*** suffering consequence in terms of disruption in food production and food systems, plundering of crops and livestock, loss of assets and incomes, record high prices of staple foods and forced displacement: *Cameroon, Syria, North Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo.*

The livelihood of farmers and pastoralists have particularly suffered ***from climate shocks*** (especially droughts), causing disruption of agro and pastoral food systems and displacement: *Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mozambique, Republic of Chad.*

Chad, Nigeria and Sudan are three of six pilot countries selected by the EU for operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus. Therefore complementarity will be sought with nexus related projects, where appropriate.

### ***Country analysis***

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

The following countries affected by conflicts will be covered by the programme:

- **Cameroon**: The Far North, North, Adamaoua and Eastern regions are frequently exposed to food crises and climate shocks, including floods and droughts. These, combined with poor road infrastructure, land degradation, outdated agricultural practices, high post-harvest losses and fragmented markets, severely limit people's access to sufficient nutritious food. The arrival of refugees driven into Cameroon by conflicts in northeast Nigeria and in the Central African Republic, and the internal displacement of people caused by Boko Haram activities in the Far North region are putting additional strains on

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<sup>6</sup> Phase 3 of the IPC is defined as follows: households have food consumption gaps with above usual acute malnutrition.

<sup>7</sup> Phase 4 of the IPC is defined as follows: large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality.

<sup>8</sup> Phase 2 of the IPC is defined as follows: households have minimally adequate food consumption.

already vulnerable communities. As a result of multiple shocks and stresses, including pressure from insecurity and displacement, the overall food security situation sharply deteriorated in recent years.

Chronic malnutrition remains a public health issue, with 32 percent of children under 5 suffering from stunting. The prevalence of stunting is above the national average in Far North (42%), North (34%), Adamaoua (38%) and East (36%). High malnutrition rates are primarily a result of limited consumption of nutritious food, diarrhoeal disease which limits the absorption of nutrients, and limited access to clean water, sanitation and health services.

- **Democratic Republic of Congo:** The latest IPC analysis covering the post-harvest period from June 2017 to December 2017 estimated that over 7.7 million people (nearly 11% of the population) were in IPC Phase 3 Crisis or above. Around 86 percent of the 1.5 million people facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions were in the provinces of Kasai and Tanganyika

Most populations in Emergency (IPC phase 4) are located in areas affected by conflict. The total number of internally displaced people in the Democratic Republic of Congo stood at 4.35 million in 2017. People have fled their home, mainly as a result of clashes and armed attacks. In DRC, the Ebola is endemic and outbreaks of this Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), which recently happened, could jeopardize the already fragile food security situation.

DRC is still very slowly recovering from wars and institutional and economic governance are extremely poor. The last two years (from 2016 till now) have been characterized by a highly unstable pre-electoral atmosphere, which has negatively affected the already fragile climate for investment. Conflicts and migrations have direct impacts on the food security situation of the populations.

An integrated approach for this Action, which will include nexus with the humanitarian interventions (when applicable), multi sectorial vision, especially with the Health sector, and linkage with sustainable management driven by the conservative activities near the natural areas focused by this Pro-Act 2018, will be the most insurance of sustainability for a long term impact.

- **Nigeria:** The population of Taraba State is heavily reliant on Agriculture, though there is little reliable data to indicate the exact number (one estimate puts it at 80% of the population). The state's population of over three (03) million now live in communities that are experiencing increased exposure to stressed food consumption status and their livelihoods is at crisis level, with levels of stunting in children at 43% (higher than the Nigerian average of 37%). Specifically, according to a UN report published in 2015 which assessed poverty levels by state in Nigeria, Taraba state ranks 29th out of Nigeria's 36 states for wealth, with 77.7% of its population living below the poverty line (a far higher poverty rate than the national average of 46%). Although figures in the 2016 Nigeria Food Security and Vulnerability Survey (FSVS) indicate that about 65% of households produce crops on approximately 4ha mean land area, and 42% produce livestock (poultry, cow and fish), food shortages and reduced coping strategy is about 25% in the state<sup>9</sup>. The selection of Taraba is based on a number of factors: its poverty and food security indicators are very poor, it is one of the six North East States affected by the

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<sup>9</sup> There is evidence that large-scale environmental and climatic change contributes to creating an environment in which conflicts between different user groups (like herders and farmers in central Nigeria) can experience an escalation.

Boko Haram insurgency, but has remained to some extent an orphan State in terms of donor support, and is also critically affected by the herdsmen/farmers conflicts in recent times.

Consequently an addition of EUR 5 million to the PRO-ACT 2017 intervention in Taraba State would allow the project to reach additional beneficiaries and therefore have a stronger added value. The project is designed on the basis of the EU's experience in a similar intervention in Adamawa/Kebbi States which has proved to be very successful.

- **Sudan**: Of its 38.4 million (estimated) population, approximately 5.5 million are officially food insecure and regularly exposed to limited access to food (FEWSNET, April 2018). Lower production and higher prices is causing higher numbers of food insecurity levels of Sudan. In 2018, it is estimated that more than 2.2 million children younger than 5 years old are acutely malnourished, including 573,000 who suffer from severe acute malnutrition (HNO, 2017). The states that are suffering the most are North Darfur (47% IPC3 or higher), East Darfur (33% IPC3 or higher) and West Darfur (21% IPC3 or higher). April IPC analysis shows a 50% increase of the number of people acutely food insecure compare to last analysis. And while the projections show a clear worsening trend, the situation will probably be worse if effects on the current responses are factored in.
- **Syria**: The Syrian crisis has just entered its eighth year. The scale of humanitarian need in Syria remains staggering, and the crisis has deepened for hundreds of thousands of people. Years of conflict have dramatically affected the lives and livelihoods of Syrians, experiencing increased levels of insecurity, recurrent displacement, loss of livelihoods assets and the inability to meet basic needs. The widespread destruction of economic infrastructure, the depletion of assets and increasing use of debt, has drawn even more Syrians into severe socio-economic hardship and food insecurity, whilst facing limited economic opportunities. An estimated 85% of the population are now living in poverty; 69% living in extreme poverty, supporting their families on less than US\$2 per day, and an estimated 35% living in abject poverty with severe deprivation of the basic food required to survive. The Humanitarian Needs Overview of 2018 estimates that the war has created 9.8 million Syrians in acute need of early recovery and livelihoods assistance, out of which 6.5 million face acute food insecurity, and a further 4 million at risk of food insecurity. This accounts for 54% of the Syrian population. The national average cost of a standard food basket remains at 800% of pre-crisis levels. Revamping Syria's agricultural sector would have multiplier effects including in the likelihoods of spontaneous returns. Indeed, the revival of agriculture and market circuits would help improve community relations and (potentially) relations across any community divides, particularly where farmer groups or associations are involved and are linked into the market.

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



The following countries affected by *extreme weather events* will be covered by the programme:

- **Democratic People's Republic of Korea:** The economic and social situation remains extremely fragile and food and nutrition security remains fragile and vulnerable to shocks.

Food production in 2017 is significantly below that of the previous year, and therefore again below average. This is due to the effect of drought, which greatly affected the harvest of crops. Furthermore, extreme weather conditions have posed challenges in recent years. The country is prone to large-scale weather-related emergencies such as severe droughts and floods every year, there are smaller scale episodes of dry spells, heavy rainfall, tidal surges, hailstorms, typhoons and harsh winters; all of which damages crops and farm infrastructure locally. Additionally, long-term phenomena related to soil degradation and fertility losses are recorded, due to non-sustainable agricultural practices leading to a trend of decreased food production capacity.

Interaction between the international community and the Government is very limited and food insecurity is not addressed by the authorities in a coherent way; even though the Government is aware of the situation and has initiated some minor agricultural reforms, no clear strategy has been elaborated to improve the situation. Finally, because of the nature of its regime and its positioning in the region, the DPRK is a very isolated country. Successive international sets of restrictive measures are reinforcing this isolation. This, in turn, contributes to the overall socio-economic situation of the country, including, to the fragility of the food situation.

- **Mozambique:** IPC Chronic food classification analysis estimates that 39% of the rural population of Mozambique, representing around 10.5 million people, is chronically food insecure, with about 6.15 million people classified as moderately chronic food insecure (IPC 3) and 4.3 million severely (IPC 4). Since the start of the rainy season in October 2017, global climate La Niña has been characterised by delayed start of rains and erratic rainfall in many parts of Southern Africa. In addition, the presence of the Fall Armyworm (FAW), already affecting maize production in the region, has been detected nationwide. While infestation is widespread, the extent to which this invasive pest impacts food security in Mozambique remains unclear, with effective control methods still lacking. In addition, the expected yield losses in neighbouring countries will impact the regional market affecting negatively Mozambique as a net importer of cereals. The areas targeted will be districts in South and Central Mozambique historically exposed to shocks (cyclones, floods and droughts, and food and nutrition insecurity).
- **Republic of Chad:** Chad is a low-income, land-locked country that suffers from chronic food insecurity due to the effects of regional conflict, frequent drought, lack of income-generating opportunities and limited access to social services. An estimated 4.4 million people in Chad require humanitarian assistance, according to the UN.

According to a recent IPC/Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis—a tool used for the classification and quantification of food insecurity in West Africa and the Sahel—approximately 624,000 people across the country are currently facing Crisis (Phase 3) or worse levels of acute food insecurity and require emergency food assistance.

With approximately 40% of its children affected by stunting, Chad faces a very critical nutritional situation. Stunting rates have been stagnating at very high levels over the past two decades, and do not show signs that the trend is reversing.

The situation in the Sud and Lac regions is expected to be affected by floods as well as long periods of drought that will in turn affect the 2017/18 agricultural campaign. In

particular in the Lac region, the high temperatures registered are expected to affect cereal production with a decrease of 10 to 15 percent compared with the average. Providing timely agricultural and livelihood support will strengthen the food security and resilience of vulnerable populations.

Note that Chad, Nigeria and Sudan are three of six pilot countries selected by the EU for operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus. Therefore complementarity will be sought with nexus related projects, where appropriate.

***Strengthening the Global Network against Food crises through the Food Security Portal***

Up to now the production, through the Food Security Information Network (FSIN), of the Global report has been undertaken on the basis of ad hoc arrangements. This PRO Act supported action aims at supporting IFPRI, as one of the partners of the FSIN. It will promote the harmonization of food insecurity and resilience measurements and will enhance the integration of the Global Report on Food Crisis and the Food Security Portal (FSP) and its Africa South of the Sahara Foo Security Portal (SSA-FSP). The detailed outputs will be developed and agreed upon with the entities involved in a starting phase (up to 9 months), while IFPRI maintains and improve as far as possible the current activities of the portals.

**RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk level (H/M/L)</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>
For conflict-affected countries ( Cameroon, Nigeria, DR Congo, Syria, Sudan), a risk exists that deterioration of the security situation could limit the operational capacity restricting the movements of the implementing partners, or that conflict actors might unduly take advantage of development aid. Risks in other countries may also be linked to the need to ensure a 'do no harm approach' by preventing local and social conflicts (e.g. relationships between host communities and IDPs, spread of beneficiaries vis-à-vis ethnic/religious and linguistic divisions, farmers vs. pastoralists).	Medium to High depending on the countries	When justified by an emergency situation, direct award procedures are applied. The application of those procedures: i) reduces the contracting period, ii) allows for selection of implementing partners able to cope with the volatile situation. Besides, contracts will incorporate adaptability and flexibility and, whenever feasible, the activities will directly contribute to conflict reduction by addressing the causes of disputes, such as access to natural resources or social conflicts. Operations might have to be disabled because of accessibility issues.  A conflict-sensitive approach will be incorporated into all national strands of the programme, in order to prevent or aggravate existing conflicts or conflict risks.
For extreme weather event such as El Niño and La Niña affected countries (DPR Korea, Mozambique, Republic of Chad): a risk exists that <b><i>weather anomalies will continue in the coming months with a long</i></b>	High	Focus is given to the causes of vulnerability to extreme weather events, particularly drought and floods. Interventions are meant to structurally address vulnerability reducing the risk of people being affected in the future. Amongst the planned interventions note:

<i>lasting impact and a growing number of people affected.</i>		climate change adaptation measures, preparedness, safety nets, etc.
<b>Assumptions</b>		
<p>The security situation in the countries addressed does not deteriorate to the point of disabling operations because of accessibility issues.</p> <p>Concerning extreme weather events, the programme is tailored to the size of extreme weather events that occurred already or are forecasted. Additional extreme weather events have a low probability of occurring and, therefore, a worsening scenario of weather extremes has not been taken into considered for specific risk planning.</p> <p>Besides, for smooth programme implementation, the human resources in EU Delegations should remain adequate in terms of number and technical background to guarantee the follow up and steering of the programmes at country level. This element has been assessed and it was one of the criteria for the selection of the countries for intervention.</p>		

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

#### 3.1 Lessons learnt

The Commission has a demonstrated ability to respond to food crises with different financial instruments (geographical and thematic). However, addressing causes is more effective than responding to crises after their occurrence. For this reason, and as per the 2012 Commission approach, the aim is to address the root causes of vulnerability, namely: chronic food and nutrition insecurity and their relationship with gender inequality.

During the 2014-2020 period, the third component of GPGC: *Supporting the poor and food and nutrition insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience* will address post-crisis situations with the objectives of:

- i) preventing the need for reallocation of funds from the National Indicative Programme (NIP) to respond to crises,
- ii) addressing acute crises to prevent their deterioration into protracted crises,
- iii) contributing to build up resilience of affected communities by helping them restore conditions after the shock,
- iv) contributing to the capacity building process, which has been instrumental in resilience initiatives.

A **critical lesson learned** from PRO-Act in the past is that coordinating different financial instruments to respond to crisis situations with a long-term vision and using a mix of available instruments (EDF, thematic instruments under the general budget of the Union, other instruments such as the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace<sup>10</sup> (IcSP), etc.) offers the opportunity to achieve the scale needed to respond to global challenges such as the El Niño.

The **second lesson learned** is that joint analysis of food insecurity and food crises is a first fundamental step to pave the way towards improved joint planning.

The **third lesson learned**, deriving from the previous two, is that building resilience should be achieved by: i) enhancing coordination between stakeholders around a common objective, ii)

<sup>10</sup> Regulation (EU) No 230/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an instrument contributing to stability and peace, OJ L 77, 15.03.2014, p.1-10.

recognising local and national authorities as the main actors of the development process, iii) integrating multi-sector and multi-partner interventions and iv) committing for the long term.

A recent evaluation of the Food Security Portal phase II (FSP II), (DCI-FOOD / 2013 / 319-545)<sup>11</sup>, highlighted the portal's good quality outputs (papers, reports, briefs, portals, etc.), effectiveness and relevance to the global and Sub Saharan development context of FNS governance. The recently launched South of the Sahara sub-portal (SSA-FSO) is relevant for in the European Commission support to improve of Africa's food security governance and capacity building and should be maintained in a follow up phase. As its uptake has been slow, more needs to be been done to improve its visibility and use. The evaluation recommends continuing to maintain the portals, but develop in the start-up phase of the next project a road map on how to broaden the use from the current audience to global institutions and processes which are guiding the sustainable transformation of food systems.

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

One key criterion of the PRO-Act methodology is the pursuit of complementarity between different financial instruments of the EU including its Member States, as well as other national and international partners. The "*Global against Food Crises* " goes in this direction. Besides, EU funds are allocated taking into consideration the scope for building upon previous and/or parallel initiatives.

At country level, coordination is assured by EU Delegations and synergies are constantly sought, namely with the NIPs, the EDF reserves and the humanitarian funds managed by ECHO and defined by the Humanitarian Implementation Plans (HIP) and, as far as coordination is feasible, with other partners.

The integration of NIPs, EDF reserves, HIPs and thematic instruments allows the foundations of the Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach to be built and, supported by data and analyses provided in the Global Report, provides a clear ground for discussion with other partners, including EU Member States.

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

Specific analysis of cross-cutting issues is performed at country level. However, as a common approach across countries, gender equality and the role of women and girls is recognised as central for building up resilience against food crises, as well for contributing to eliminate undernutrition amongst children, pregnant and lactating women, and teenage girls. This focus is primarily for two reasons: (i) a recognition that women and girls experience greater levels of food and nutrition insecurity in the context of climate change and conflict; and (ii) as guardians of household food security and nutrition but also as a key reliance agents of change in their communities, rural women are versatile in adapting to, and mitigating erratic climatic events so their participation in durable solutions is critical.

Orientation towards people leaving in the most vulnerable is also paramount to this program. Building resilience to food crises can only be achieved by focusing on those who are most vulnerable, food insecure and undernourished. The PRO-ACT programs contribute to accomplish the universal right for "physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet people dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life".

Adopting a conflict-sensitive approach will maximise opportunities of having a positive impact on conflict, peace and poverty reduction. Conflict analysis can be a key tool for

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<sup>11</sup> Evaluation (State of Play) of the Food Security Portal II, Landel-Mills July 2018

improving the relevance and quality of support as it seeks to understand how negative impacts can be eliminated and positive impacts increased. The EU Staff Handbook for Operating in Situations of Conflict and Fragility<sup>12</sup> offers a practical guide on how to address the challenges of conflict and fragility effectively. Environmental degradation is globally considered one of the main reasons for the lack of sustainability of agri-food systems and thus it is one of the cross-cutting elements to be taken into consideration to ensure long term resilience building. Moreover, environmental disasters, in particular extreme weather events, are the main risks to be taken into consideration for planning interventions aiming at strengthening resilience to food crises in particular in rural areas where agriculture is the main source of revenues and where local food markets provide access to basic food. Climate change is worsening the intensity and recurrence of climate-related natural disasters. For this reason, adaptation to climate change and mitigation measures for combating desertification and land degradation will be mainstreamed in interventions at country and local level given that these are context specific. These apply in particular for like countries DPR Korea, Mozambique and the Republic of Chad, where weather anomalies are identified as the main root causes of food insecurity, but also in other countries, such as Cameroon, where prolonged droughts, desertification and land degradation processes are root causes of chronic food insecurity and conflict about access to natural resources .

#### **4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

##### **4.1 Objectives/results**

This programme is relevant to Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG 2: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture" and also promotes progress towards SDG 13 "Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" and SDG 15 "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss".

The global objective is to increase food and nutrition security. The action will tackle the root and underlying causes of vulnerability thus building resilience to stresses and shocks. A specific focus will be placed on rural women and girls who are most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity in the context of conflicts, extreme weather events and climate change.

Specific objectives are:

**Objective 1:** Enhance resilience to food shocks of chronic and acute food insecure populations. This includes responding to post-food crises scenarios, promoting structural actions aiming at improving the capacity to prepare to, withstand and bounce back after shocks or stressors. Sectors to be considered are: adaptation to climate change, combatting desertification, nutrition and policies encouraging sustainable and resilient small scale agricultural practices whilst taking into account the gender dimensions of resilience.

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

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<sup>12</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/2015\\_staff\\_handbook-operating\\_in\\_situations\\_of\\_conflict\\_and\\_fragility-web-lr-2nd\\_edition-all.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/2015_staff_handbook-operating_in_situations_of_conflict_and_fragility-web-lr-2nd_edition-all.pdf)

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

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

Output 1.3, Improved access to a balanced dietary intake.

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

Output 2.2. Empowerment of rights' holders - in particular women and their organisations- to prevent and mitigate food and nutrition crises”.

Output 2.3 Enhanced Integration of the Global report on Food Crisis and the FSP

## **4.2 Main activities**

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

Activities:

- Use of conflict sensitive approaches to mitigate conflict risks and ensure a do-no-harm approach, and/or support activities towards conflict prevention and resolution based on principles of ownership and participation (Tools available: Conflict analysis and assessment, EC checklist for Resilience and Conflict Sensitivity, etc);
- Introduction and/or expansion of eco-intensification of adapted agricultural production methods, including soil protection, fertility restoration, rehabilitation of degraded land, combatting desertification, reclamation of degraded land, agroforestry, drought resistant plant and seed varieties, etc.;
- Small scale agriculture including productive asset preservation (including seeds, tools and fertiliser) to rebuild livelihoods, with a gender approach that considers the limited access of poor female farmers to productive resources;
- Strengthening producer groups with an emphasis on smallholders and women associations;
- Promoting efficiency in water use in small-scale water systems, such as rainwater harvesting and local water pumps;
- Raising awareness on water use efficiency and challenges deriving from climate change to enhance capacities of farmers to identify their adaptation pathways;
- Improving access to productive natural resources such as water and land especially targeting female farmers who have limited or no access to water for irrigation nor secure land tenure;
- Promoting inclusive value chains
- Strengthening local storage facilities, food processing and other coping mechanisms in the lean season;
- Improve access to basic services, especially for rural women in remote areas.
- Food and nutrition security early warning or early response mechanisms.

- Include access to renewable energy” (water system, food processing, vaccine storage, etc.) when required.

Output 1.2, Temporary and permanent market failures are addressed by facilitating access to sufficient and nutritious food by promoting alternative income opportunities – – relevant to all foreseen actions

Activities:

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

Output.1.3, Improved access to a balanced dietary intake– relevant to all actions

Activities:

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

Output 2.1, Capacities are improved at global, regional, national and possibly local level on effective resilience building initiatives and mechanisms – relevant to all actions

Activities:

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

Output 2.3 Enhanced Integration of the Global Report on Food Crisis and the FSP

Activities:

- Maintenance of FSP and SSA-FSP, including retooling the Food Price Watch to put greater emphasis on food price volatility at the national (farm and consumer) level;
- Developing new indicators, capacity, including e-learning, tools
- organizing action-oriented policy dialogues every year including on recommendations of the Global Report on Food crises;

- disseminating the findings of the GRFC to the wider food security community through FSP;
- use the FSP data bases and Policy Analysis Tools to support the recommendations of the GRFC with data and analysis
- improve future reports by providing thorough data and analysis.
- supporting FSIN, in promoting the harmonization of food insecurity and resilience measurements

### **4.3 Intervention logic**

Specific interventions at country level will be designed applying a Rights Based Approach, working towards strengthening the capacities of rights-holders to make their claims and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations (key to be based in a more thorough capacity gaps analysis during the design of each intervention). Even if in emergency and crisis situations could be more complicated the five working principles of the RBA will be promoted: 1) application of rights, 2) participation and access to the decision making process, 3) non-discrimination and equal access, 4) accountability and access to the rule of law, and 5) transparency and access to information. To ensure that the interventions reach the most vulnerable? (for instance, people discriminated against on grounds of sex, age, ethnicity, religion, migration or displacement status, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity), reducing vulnerabilities and addressing inequalities in each specific country context will be needed.

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

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

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

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

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



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

## **5. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, is it not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

### **5.2 Indicative implementation period**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 120 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

### **5.3 Implementation modalities**

Note that in the contracts signed with an UK entity, a possibility to modify the contract and its modality in case the status of the entity changes after Brexit, will be included.

#### **5.3.1.1 Grants: call for proposals (direct management)**

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

The global objective is to improve the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable population groups. The specific objective is to enhance the capacities of vulnerable groups to improve their resilience to food crises and sustainably produce and access food. The programme will be carried out through local authorities, public bodies, international organisations and NGOs.

#### ***Countries:***

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: call for proposals to awards grants to EU NGOs for implementing community-based projects to improve food production, food diversification and food processing.

(b) Eligibility conditions

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

Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution per grant is between EUR 500 000 and EUR 2 500 000 and the grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries and to consortia of beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries). The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 60 months.

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

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

#### (b) Eligibility conditions

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

Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution per grant is between EUR 500 000 and EUR 3 500 000 and the grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries and to consortia of beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries). The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 60 months.

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

#### (c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

#### (d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this call is 80% of the eligible costs of the action. The rate may be higher if the auto-financing capacity of the targeted beneficiaries is weak.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative timing to launch the call: First Semester of 2019.

### **5.3.1.2 Grant: direct award (direct management)**

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

The global objective for all implementation components and modules is to improve the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable population groups. The specific objective is to enhance the capacities of vulnerable groups to improve their resilience to food crises and sustainably produce and access food. The implementation of the programme will be carried out through national and international NGOs.

#### **Countries:**

Cameroon: Direct award to a NGOs consortium led by Première Urgence Internationale aimed at improving food security in Adamaoua and East-Cameroon through the promotion of farming and animal production, including nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific activities.

Nigeria: Direct award to NGO OXFAM aimed at improving the quality and quantity of foods and farm produce, including livestock; contributing to the strengthening of the governance system in the agriculture sector; supporting peace initiatives between herders, fish producers and small-holders; creating linkages with the private sector for offtake of farm produce; supporting creation of farmer-led community micro-credit schemes.

Sudan: Direct award to Aqua4East, an alliance of international and local NGOs, aimed at improving conservation and management of water resources for improved crop and livestock productivity; enhancing productivity; improving dietary diversity and increasing access to off-farm sources of income.

Syria: Direct award to the Syria Resilience Consortium (SRC), led by CARE (in partnership with Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, Mercy Corps and Handicap International) aimed at restoring productive assets; rehabilitating economic and public infrastructures and strengthening food value chains.

**At global level:**

Direct award to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) System Organization, which is an International Organization with a network of 15 CGIAR centres. As a member of the CGIAR network, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is a world leader in the analysis and research of data on food policy. Thanks to its specific characteristics and technical competences it contributes to the preparation of the “Global Report on food crises” and through the tools managed by the institute, it enhances existing collaboration in the context of the Food Security Information Network (FSIN), Food security portal and the “Global Report on food crises”.

Points (b), (c), (d) and (e) are the same for all countries and at global level.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

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

Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to INGOs in Cameroon; Nigeria; Sudan; Syria.

Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to eligible applicants at global level. The recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because IFPRI is one of the partners of the Food Security Information Network, which prepares the Global Report on Food Crises.

(c) Eligibility conditions

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

(d) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 80% of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 37 of (EU) regulation n° 323/2015 if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement: First semester of 2019

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

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the World Food programme (WFP) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails responding to major post-crises scenarios promoting structural and resilient actions aiming at improving the capacity to prepare for, to withstand and to bounce back after shocks or stressors. This implementation is justified because the international organisation has long term experience both working in the area and in the sector.

The entrusted entities would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: procurement of goods and services, contracting of partners for the implementation of the activities in the mentioned countries. This includes launching calls for tenders; definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria; evaluation of tenders and award of contracts; concluding and managing contracts, carrying out payments, recovering moneys due etc.

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

The entrusted entities would:

Mozambique: WFP will contribute to an efficient and profitable agriculture sector built on a sustainable, equitable and resilient basis. In specific, the resilience of communities affected by El Niño will be strengthened through the creation and support to productive assets (cash crops production, seed multiplication, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, orchards, vegetable production, fish ponds, construction of storage facilities, and water harvesting systems). WFP will roll out a shock responsive social protection intervention involving cash payments to needy beneficiaries. The learning experience from the targeting process will be used to inform the development of protocols and procedures between the relevant Government agencies on selection of beneficiaries, standardisation of tools and integration with social protection programmes.

Chad: The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) will support the formal production of quality seeds and in accordance with the guidelines of the Seed Law, support will be provided for the organization and structuring of seed producers and multipliers, particularly through capacity building in the areas of multiplication, storage and marketing of seeds. To facilitate the dissemination (demand) of improved seeds, varietal tests as well as culinary tests (groups of women and men) will be carried out in pilot fields (demonstration fields) to be set up in the targeted cantons.

Various activities promoting ownership of the seed self-production approach will be implemented, including through communication / awareness campaigns that include rural radio broadcasts, exchange visits, agricultural fairs regional.

If ongoing negotiations with the above-mentioned entrusted entity (GIZ) fail, that part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC). The implementation by this alternative entrusted entity would be justified because of its specific expertise in the production of seeds and previous related experience in Chad. The alternative entrusted entity would therefore be in position to carry the same activities previously identified.

At the end, if negotiations with the above-mentioned entrusted entity (SDC) also fail, that part of this action may be implemented in direct management in accordance with the implementation modalities identified in section 5.3.1.1., 5.3.1.2.

#### 5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the implementation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

#### 5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified EUR
5.3.1.1 Call for proposals (direct management) Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5 000 000	
5.3.1.1 Call for proposals (direct management) Democratic Republic of Congo	5 000 000	
5.3.1.2 Direct award (direct management) Cameroon	2 000 000	
5.3.1.2 Direct award (direct management) Nigeria	5 000 000	
5.3.1.2 Direct award (direct management) Syria	5 000 000	
5.3.1.2 Direct award (direct management) Sudan	2 000 000	
5.3.1.2 Direct award (direct management) Global level (IFPRI)	3 000 000	
5.3.1.3 (Indirect Management) Mozambique	3 000 000	
5.3.1.3 (Indirect Management) Republic of Chad	3 000 000	
5.9 – Evaluation, 5.10 - Audit	will be covered by another decision	N.A.
5.11 – Communication and visibility	Covered at grant level	N.A.
<b>Total</b>	<b>33 000 000</b>	

### **5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities**

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

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

### **5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting**

At the beginning of each project a comprehensive internal monitoring system in line with the overall monitoring and evaluation systems used for development cooperation actions will be established. The system will rely on a set of SMART food security and nutrition indicators, supported by a clear baseline, annual milestones and end of programme targets which will be assessed annually. The annual review will be carried out by the "Global Network" mentioned in section 3.2, based on a permanent global partnership. The Global Network will consolidate available analyses on food and nutrition insecurity (based on IPC, Cadre Harmonisé, FAO-GIEWS, FEWSNET, other analysis) producing a global report with national/regional data. Besides the main annual report, the network will produce quarterly updates of the food and nutrition security situation in countries where food crises rapidly evolve. The evolution of figures related to food insecurity over the years will contribute to provide elements of performance monitoring, taking into account that the actual situation will be largely influenced by factors not necessarily directly linked to the program implementation. Food and nutrition security analysis (IPC, IPC compatible or equivalent) are regularly and timely available. However, primary data originating from household or other surveys depend on the regularity and timing of the surveys which are often partner driven and whose regularity and timing vary in the specific situations.

Whenever possible, linkages with the EU results framework indicators related to systemic resilience to food crisis, food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture will be sought.

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

### **5.9 Evaluation**

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

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the action applies an innovative approach to identifying and monitor food crises. Monitoring and evaluation will assess effective implementation of the RBA principles and how the programme has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment.

In case an evaluation is not foreseen, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

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

#### **5.10 Audit**

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

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

#### **5.11 Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 0 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations. For UN organisations, Joint Visibility Guidelines for actions in the field will be adopted.

## APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) <sup>13</sup>

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant. The guideline “*Because results count: an Intervention Logic (IL) and Catalogue of Indicators (CAT) for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNS&SA)*”, aligned with the corporate EU Results Framework (EURF) and results reporting process, will be used for the development of the specific logframe matrix.

Each contract at national or global level will include a specific indicative logframe matrix. These specific “logframe matrixes” will contribute to the following that is the “Logframe matrix” of the “Global Network against food crises”.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Increase food and nutrition security.	Number of households (when available, disaggregated by sex, age and disability) falling in IPC2, and 3+.  Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age and adolescent girls	Around 128 million people at global level, out of which 34 million people in the 08 countries addressed by the program  are in food crisis or above (IPC 3+)  Malnutrition statistics by country	At least 15% reduction of the number of people in phase 3+ of the IPC (corresponding to 5.1 M people moving out of food crisis situation)	Yearly joint global analysis based on food security analysis available at country level (e.g. IPC, Cadre Harmonisé, FAO-GIEWS, FEWSNET, others)	
Objective(s):	<b>Objective 1:</b> Enhance resilience to food shocks of chronic and acute food insecure populations.	Average income of small-scale producers, by sex and	Baselines by country will be established at	Target by country will	Reports at country level.	No major additional (natural and man-made) crises

<sup>13</sup> Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '\*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '\*\*'.



		<p>indigenous status Number (%) of smallholders practising climate resilient, sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Number of months of self-reported food insecurity (food gap)</p> <p>Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 years benefiting from nutrition-related programmes with EU support, disaggregated by age and ethnicity when relevant</p>	inception stage	be established at inception stage		happen during the reference period.
	<p><b>Objective 2:</b> More effective actions by public institutions and non-state actors to prevent, prepare to and respond to food crises</p>	No. of households affected by food crises and above (IPC 3+)	Baselines by country will be established at inception stage	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Yearly joint global analysis based on food security analysis available at country level (e.g. IPC, Cadre Harmonisé, FAO-GIEWS, FEWSNET, others)	
	<p>1.1. Innovative coping mechanisms of vulnerable communities are promoted contributing to build resilience to food crises, including long term impact of climate change, for the targeted population</p> <p>More sustainable and inclusive natural resource management (NRM)</p>	<p>Number (%) of female and male smallholders practising climate resilient, sustainable agriculture (e.g. conservation agriculture, climate-smart agriculture approaches, etc.)</p> <p>Proportion of added value going to smallholder farmers, disaggregated by agricultural product</p>	0	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Program project reports	Insecurity will not affect the operationalisation of the program in the field by limiting movements of implementing partners

	1.2. Temporary and permanent market failures are addressed by facilitating access to sufficient and nutritious food through enhanced rural diversification	<p>Number of food insecure people receiving assistance through social transfers supported by the EU</p> <p>Number of people receiving inputs and assets (seeds, improved varieties, etc.) with EU funding, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary, value and type of input</p> <p>Number of FNS&amp;SA policies/strategies/laws/regulations revised/elaborated with support of the Action</p>	0	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Program and project reports	
	1.3. Improved access to a balanced dietary intake	<p>Minimum Dietary Diversity in Women (MDD-W) for women of reproductive age and infants of 6 to 23 months</p> <p>Availability of safe drinking water (litres per person per day)</p>	From baseline studies	5% increase of the MDD-W across countries of intervention	Households surveys	No food production shocks are occurring during the reference period affecting the dietary diversity from the availability side.
	2.1. Capacities are improved at regional, national and possibly local level on effective resilience building initiatives and mechanisms	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 *(11.b.1)	0	Target by country will be established at inception stage	Program project reports	