

## SUMMARY

# **Annual Action Programme covered by the programming document “Thematic Strategy Paper and Multiannual Indicative Programme 2007-2010” for the Development Cooperation Instrument in favour of Food Security for 2009**

## **1. IDENTIFICATION**

Budget headings	21 02 01 – 21 07 03
Total cost	EC contribution: <b>EUR 216,946,359.09 (21 02 01)</b> <b>EUR 264,002.50 (21 07 03)</b>
Legal basis	Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (OJ L 378, 27.12.2006, p. 41).

## **2. THEMATIC BACKGROUND**

The number of undernourished people, which the FAO had estimated as being up 75 million over the 2003-05 period, has now reached 963 million, with another 40 million people pushed into hunger in 2008, primarily because of higher food prices. While the majority of the world's undernourished live in developing countries, one in three people were chronically hungry in 2008 in Sub-Saharan Africa. Hunger has been steadily diminishing at global level over recent decades, but progress has now reversed, and the number of undernourished people has returned to the same level as a decade ago.

The ongoing financial and economic crisis puts even more people at risk of food and nutrition insecurity. Though world food prices dropped in 2008, lower prices have not ended the food crisis in many poor countries. Prices of major cereals remain high compared to previous years, while prohibitive prices for seeds and fertilisers prevent poor farmers from increasing production. Many countries have adopted short-term policy measures to mitigate the negative impact of soaring food prices and to encourage local food production.

Overall, agriculture and food security have been prioritised again on the international development agenda. To fight food insecurity and poverty, it is crucial to boost agricultural production in developing countries to seize the long-term opportunity of high food prices. This will require the creation and/or reinforcement of accompanying measures such as access to land and access to financial instruments, but also essential public goods like for example agricultural research for development. Because the food price crisis, like food insecurity in general, particularly affects especially the poorest, landless and female-headed households, it is particularly important to work towards the Right to Food, the fundamental human right of access to adequate food, where the key elements are gender, access to land, participation and non-discrimination.

All actions under this Programme will help strengthen the Right to Food for impoverished people in developing countries by way of activities which boost the food security of disadvantaged groups, improve their access to resources, develop effective food security strategies and policies, strengthen the appropriate institutions, and support various food security players.

The present Annual Action Programme 2009 (AAP), implementing the third year of the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) and building on the Food Security Thematic Strategy Paper and Multiannual Indicative Programme 2007-2010, seeks to address over the medium and long term several of these issues, such as the long neglected need for agricultural research for development, the need for improved information systems for better decision-making, and rural development. The "Linking Relief and Rehabilitation to Development" component (LRRD) of the Programme will also continue to strengthen food security in countries in transition. These actions are expressly meant to help achieve MDG1 by following the main objective of tackling the structural causes of food insecurity.

## **3. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME**

This AAP consists of 21 Action Fiches setting out extensive details on the activities envisaged for 2009. Each Fiche addresses one or more of the following priorities of the FSTP:

1. Supporting the delivery of international public goods contributing to food security through research and technology.
2. Linking information and decision-making to improve food security response strategies.
3. Exploiting the potential of continental and regional approaches in Africa.
4. Addressing food security in exceptional situations of transition, and in fragile and failed states where bilateral cooperation with Governments is either not possible or not feasible through ordinary geographical instruments.
5. Providing a special allocation to chronically food-insecure countries for facilitating a transition to longer-term assistance in the future by geographical instruments (DCI).

In addition, the programme covers the annual contribution of the Community to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

With regard to this institution, a further action not included in this AAP will take place in 2009: A supplementary financial contribution (complementary to those of EU Member States) to the FAO Immediate Plan of Action for Reform, the success of which being considered crucial vis à vis the role foreseen for FAO in the framework of the internationally envisaged Global Partnership on Agriculture and Food Security.

### **3.1 Strategic Priority 1: Supporting the delivery of international public goods contributing to food security through research and technology.**

*Actions identified:*

- 1) Global Programme (2009-2010) on Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) — non-CGIAR through a centralised global call for proposals;
- 2) Support for the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) Operational Plan, 2008-2012, in joint management with the World Bank;
- 3) Support for ICIPE (International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology): Validation and Initiation of Diffusion of Pro-poor and Poor Environment Tsetse Repellent Technology;
- 4) Support for the “Platform for African — European Partnership on Agricultural Research for Development-Phase 2” (PAEPARD II).

### **3.2 Strategic Priority 2: Linking information and decision-making to improve food security response strategies.**

*Actions identified:*

- 1) Linking information and decision-making to improve security response strategies in CILSS and CEDEAO countries;
- 2) Technical and scientific support for food security information for decision-making in Sub-Saharan Africa;

3) Information systems to improve food security decision making in the ENP-East Region;

One further action not included in this AAP but belonging to FSTP Strategic Priority 2 will be run in 2009 on information systems to improve food security decision making in Yemen.

### **3.3 Strategic Priority 3: Exploiting the potential of continental and regional approaches to improve food security in Africa and Latin America**

*Actions identified:*

1) Supporting the Platform for rural development and food security in Western and Central Africa in joint management with UNOPS;

2) Putting a pro-poor agenda into practice — support for the International Land Coalition in joint management with IFAD;

3) Regional Cassava Initiative in support of vulnerable smallholders in Central and Eastern Africa in joint management with the FAO;

4) Livestock for Livelihoods: Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Strategies through Improved Management at the Livestock-Wildlife-Environment Interface in joint management with AU — IBAR.

5) Regional Programme of Food Security and Nutrition in Central America II –PRESANCA II in joint management with UNDP.

Further actions not included in this AAP but belonging to the FSTP Strategic Priority 3 will be run in 2009.

### **3.4 Strategic Priority 4: Addressing food security in exceptional situations of transition.**

*Actions identified:*

1) LRRD projects to be implemented at local level, mainly through Non-Governmental Organisations and, possibly, UN agencies or other international organisations in Africa, and to a lesser extent in Asia, where conflicts and governance problems make bilateral cooperation with Governments or public entities very difficult or impossible, and have therefore been suspended or not fully operational.

Countries identified for receiving funding in 2009 are Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea Conakry, Haiti, North Korea, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Somalia, and Sudan.

Activities will be run mainly through calls for proposals.

2) Food aid and Implementation of the Special Hardship Case Programme for Palestinian refugees in joint management with UNRWA;

3) Supporting the Myanmar Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) in joint management with UNOPS;

4) Support for a new national policy for food security in Cuba in joint management with UNDP.

### **3.5 Strategic Priority 5: Innovative Programmes and Special Allocations to chronically food-insecure countries (transitional programmes)**

*Actions identified:*

1) Innovative approaches to food insecurity through decentralised calls for proposals managed by EC Delegations, and a Financing Agreement with the Government of Georgia.

2) Special Allocations to:

- Honduras: “Phasing-out” Programme of Support for Food Security in Honduras (PASAH);
- Nicaragua: Support for seed production for food security (PAPSSAN).

One further allocation not included in this AAP but belonging to the FSTP Strategic Priority 5 and scheduled for Yemen will be run in 2009.

### **3.6 Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO): Community’s Annual Contribution (not included in the MIP)**

Council Decision (EC) of 25 November 1991 establishes the Community’s accession to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

In accordance with Article II.3 of the FAO Constitution, the Commission’s FAO accession request was accompanied by an official letter accepting the obligations contained in the Organisation’s Constitution.

The Community must therefore pay a yearly flat-rate contribution to cover administrative and other expenses arising from its membership (Article XVIII.6 of the FAO Constitution).

The Community’s annual contribution to the FAO for 2009 will be financed under budget heading 21 07 03, which covers expenditure in relation to the Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and other United Nations bodies.

### **3.8 Support Measures**

Support measures are planned for actions eligible under the Food Security Thematic Strategy paper (FSTP).

Such measures (e.g. audits, evaluations, studies, identifications, information sessions, special events, etc.) might be implemented in the framework of any of the objectives of the programme.

### **3.9 Expected results**

Considering the nature of this programme, which encompasses a wide range of activities and sectors, the expected results are very diverse. Some examples are:

- Delivery of pro-poor scientific, technological and institutional innovations and policies, research capacity and institution building, enhanced participation of low-income

smallholder farmers, as main beneficiaries and players, in research/extension programmes through new research governance arrangements;

- Protection and recovery, in situations of transition, of productive and social assets, in particular natural resources, vital for food security, reduced vulnerability to shocks, and greater resilience among people at national and local levels;
- Innovative and locally owned sustainable solutions, which could be scaled up and mainstreamed to address old and new food security challenges.

#### **4. COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS**

To address the soaring food prices crisis in 2008, the European Commission reacted quickly with a range of initiatives to mitigate the impact on the most vulnerable people and to ensure a positive supply response by farmers. As a complement to the European Union's current development policy instruments, Regulation (EC) No 1337/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 establishing a facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries was created. This financing facility will bring support for vulnerable people and poor farmers affected by the crisis in over 50 countries. In addition, €200 million have been allocated to people in need from the B-Envelope reserve of the 10th EDF, with a focus on budgetary support following the deficit incurred by many governments in adopting protective measures to help people cope with the crisis. Furthermore, the flexibility of the FSTP components enabled €50 million to be re-allocated within the AAP 2008 in response to the crisis.

Better inter-DG coordination has been required to maximise the impact of the various EC initiatives. These efforts need to be sustained and enhanced to avoid duplication and waste of resources, and to channel the greatest benefits to the poor and hungry.

#### **5. PAST EC ASSISTANCE AND LESSONS LEARNT**

The Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach has created opportunities for multi-player partnerships and enabled measures to be taken at various administrative and societal levels. One possible improvement would be a systemic approach for the dissemination of best practices and the repeat application of successful strategies.

Increased coordination has been the focus of much design and implementation work under the different regional components and the global component of the FSTP second priority of "Linking Information to Decision-Making to Improve Food Security".

Conclusions of Food Security continental and regional seminars held in Africa, Asia and Latin America over the past years have shown that the main challenges to be addressed by food security programmes are (i) to improve the strategic dialogue with developing partners; (ii) to make a better use of all information deriving from food security information systems and early warnings and other tools; (iii) to strengthen the dissemination of 'best' food security practices from region to region.

## **6. DONOR CO-ORDINATION**

As mentioned in the complementary actions section, particular attention has been given to coordinating the various EC responses to the food price crisis in 2008.

Furthermore, participation in global, regional and sub-regional agricultural research fora is coordinated through specific donor support groups, e.g. the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), and the Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).

Donor co-ordination with African institutions will be under the umbrella of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) and under the leadership of continental and regional organisations, with a central role for AUC/NEPAD.

## **7. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY**

The present Annual Action Programme for food security 2009 will be published on EuropeAid's website once the Commission Decision adopting it has been taken (May 2009).

All the actions of the AAP 2009 will follow the visibility standards described in the "Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions" published in April 2008 and available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/visibility/documents/communication\\_and\\_visibility\\_manual\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/visibility/documents/communication_and_visibility_manual_en.pdf).



## 8. COST AND FINANCING

### Budget line 21.0201

C1 credit appropriations: €215,279,500

C5 credit appropriations: €1,666,859.09

### Budget line 21 07 03

C1 credit appropriations: €264,002.50

<b>Strategic Priority 1: Supporting the delivery of international public goods contributing to food security through research and technology</b>  1) Global Programme on Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) — non-CGIAR  2) Support for “Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa’ (ASARECA) Operational Plan, 2008-2012  3) Support for ICIPE (International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology)  4) Support for “Platform for African — European Partnership on Agricultural Research for Development-Phase 2” (PAEPARD II)	<b>€5,000,000</b>  <b>€4,000,000</b>  <b>€1,500,000</b>  <b>€5,500,000</b>
<b>Strategic Priority 2: Linking information and decision-making to improve food security response strategies</b>  1) Linking information and decision-making to improve security response strategies in CILSS and CEDEAO countries  2) Technical and scientific support for food security information for decision-making in Sub-Saharan Africa  3) Information systems to improve food security decision-making in the ENP-East Region	<b>€10,000,000</b>  <b>€5,000,000</b>  <b>€3,000,000</b>

<p><b>Strategic Priority 3: Exploiting the potential of continental and regional approaches to improve food security</b></p> <p>1) Platform for rural development and food security in Western and Central Africa</p> <p>2) Putting a pro-poor agenda into practice — support for the international land coalition</p> <p>3) Regional Cassava Initiative in support of vulnerable smallholders in Central and Eastern Africa</p> <p>4) Livestock for Livelihoods: Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Strategies through Improved Management at the Livestock-Wildlife-Environment Interface</p> <p>5) Regional Programme of Food Security and Nutrition in Central America II – PRESANCA II -</p>	<p><b>€3,500,000</b></p> <p><b>€2,950,000</b></p> <p><b>€4,761,000</b></p> <p><b>€4,883,500</b></p> <p><b>€13,000,000</b></p>
<p><b>Strategic Priority 4: Addressing food security in exceptional situations of transition and in fragile situations</b></p> <p>1) Linking relief to rehabilitation and development (LRRD) in exceptional situations of transition and in fragile situations</p> <p><i>Guinea Conakry</i></p> <p><i>Burundi</i></p> <p><i>Democratic Republic of Congo</i></p> <p><i>Central African Republic</i></p> <p><i>Sudan</i></p> <p><i>Somalia</i></p> <p><i>Haiti</i></p> <p><i>North Korea</i></p> <p><i>Afghanistan</i></p> <p><i>Occupied Palestinian Territories</i></p> <p>2) Food aid and Implementation of the Special Hardship Case Programme for Palestinian refugees</p> <p>3) Myanmar Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT)</p> <p>4) Support for the implementation of a new national policy for food-security in Cuba</p>	<p><b>€7,000,000</b></p> <p><b>€5,278,000</b></p> <p><b>€13,427,000</b></p> <p><b>€5,000,000</b></p> <p><b>€22,000,000</b></p> <p><b>€7,000,000</b></p> <p><b>€6,000,000</b></p> <p><b>€9,000,000</b></p> <p><b>€10,000,000</b></p> <p><b>€9,480,000</b></p> <p><b>€5,000,000</b></p> <p><b>€9,500,000</b></p> <p><b>€8,000,000</b></p>

<b>Strategic Priority 5: Innovative Programmes and Special Allocations to chronically food-insecure countries (transitional programmes)</b>	
1) Innovative approaches to food insecurity:	
<i>Afghanistan</i>	€2,000,000
<i>Cambodia</i>	€2,000,000
<i>Chad</i>	€1,000,000
<i>Eritrea</i>	€2,000,000
<i>Georgia</i>	€2,000,000
<i>Mauritania</i>	€1,000,000
<i>Mongolia</i>	€2,000,000
<i>Niger</i>	€2,000,000
<i>Peru</i>	€2,000,000
<i>Sudan</i>	€4,000,000
<i>Zambia</i>	€2,000,000
2) Special allocations:	
<i>Honduras</i>	€2,000,000
<i>Nicaragua</i>	€10,500,000
<b>Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)</b>	
Community's Annual Contribution to FAO	€264,002.50
<b>Support Measures</b>	€2,666,859.09
<b>Total amount of the Annual Action Programme for Food Security 2009</b>	<b>€217,210,361.59</b>

Within the maximum indicative budget for all the specific actions, cumulative changes not exceeding 20% of the maximum contribution of the Community are not considered to be substantial provided that they do not significantly affect the nature and objectives of the Annual Action Programme.

The authorising officer may adopt such changes in accordance with the principles of sound financial management.

If the amount foreseen for the various countries under the LRRD component cannot be allocated to a specific country, due to insufficient quality or an insufficient number of

proposals received, the European Commission reserves the right to reallocate the amount to another country under the same component.