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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX

of the Commission Decision on the individual measure in favour of the Republic of Angola to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

Action Document for FRESAN – Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in Angola

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012), applicable to the EDF in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323 in the following sections concerning calls for proposals: 5.4.1 “Grants – call for proposals (direct management)”, and in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without calls for proposals: 5.4.2. “Grant: direct award to FAO (direct management)” and 5.4.3. “Grant: direct award to UNDP (direct management)”.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	FRESAN – Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in Angola (<i>Fortalecimento da Resiliência e da Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional em Angola</i>) CRIS number: AO/FED/037-953 financed under 11 th European Development Fund	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/ location	Republic of Angola The action shall be carried out at the following location: provinces of Cunene, Huila and Namibe	
3. Programming document	National Indicative Programme (NIP) for Angola 2014-2020	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Sector 2: Sustainable Agriculture	DEV. Aid: YES
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 70 080 000 Total amount of EDF contribution: EUR 65 000 000 This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 5 080 000	
6. Aid modality and implementation modalities	Project Modality Direct management: grants – call for proposal and direct award Indirect management with Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua	
7 a) DAC code(s)	122 – Basic Health (12240 Basic Nutrition) 140 – Water and Sanitation (14031 Basic drinking water supply) 311 – Agriculture (31120 Agricultural Development; 31130 – Agricultural land resources; 31140 – Agricultural Water Resources; 31150 – Agricultural inputs; 31166 – Agricultural Extension; 31191 – Agricultural Services; 31194 – Agricultural cooperatives) 410 – General Environmental Protection (41081 – Environmental Educations Training; 410832 – Environmental Research)	

	430 – Other multi-sector (43040 – Rural Development) 520 - Developmental food Aid/Food security Assistance (52010 – Food Aid Security Programmes) 74010 – Disaster Prevention and Preparedness			
b) Main Delivery Channel	40 000 – Multilateral Organisations			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Not applicable			
10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts			

SUMMARY

South Angola's population have been suffering from the impact of climate change, which increases their vulnerability and affects their livelihoods. Climate prediction models foresee that in coming years the impact of climate change will be even greater, therefore adaptation to its effects is fundamental to reduce vulnerability of the population and ensure means for food and nutrition security.

This programme is to be funded under the Sustainable Agriculture sector of the 11th EDF of Angola's NIP and reflects the development strategies both from Angola and the European Union (EU). It aims to **contribute to the reduction of hunger, poverty and vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity**, in the provinces of Angola most affected by climate change, namely Cunene, Huila and Namibe.

The programme has four distinct but complementary components:

Component I - strengthen resilience and production of smallholder farming in the context of climate change through adoption and use of technologies, practices and innovative solutions to reduce vulnerability. The organisation and management of farmers', producers' and women's associations and cooperatives will be strengthened through the improvement of their capacity in marketing, management, processing and preservation of food. Empowerment of women and most vulnerable groups is at the core of the intervention.

Component II - improve households' food and nutrition security (FNS), increasing consumption and availability of more diversified and nutritious food. Nutrition-focused social transfer scheme in the form of cash-for-work will be introduced with the aim of providing seasonal income to enhance food access in those households affected by chronic food crisis with seasonal fluctuations.

Component III - enhance institutional capacity and mechanisms for multi-sector FNS information management and data analysis, planning, coordination, monitoring, and reaction in areas of food insecurity, malnutrition and climate change. Prediction and early-warning systems and monitoring tools for risk management will be developed to cope with climate-induced crisis and the occurrence of natural disasters.

Component IV - finding evidence and knowledge on the utility of different nutrition-sensitive actions that are effective, in the context of Angola, to curb undernutrition in children and reduce under-five mortality. It will also encourage scientific and technical knowledge transfer and exchange of experiences through this applied research to be conducted in the three focal provinces.

The implementation of Components I and II will be at provincial level, while Components III and IV will be mostly at national level but with specific capacity building and research activities at provincial level. Components I, II and III will be implemented through indirect management with a Member State agency (including allocation of grants). Component I and III will also have actions implemented through indirect management with international organisations. For Component IV - direct management through grant contract with international research organisations.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

In the past 30 years, climate change has been affecting negatively livelihoods increasing the fragility and vulnerability of the country to climate-induced crisis and natural disasters. Extreme events such as drought and floods have become more frequent and more intense, especially in the southern provinces. Climate models predict that over the next 50 to 100 years Angola will experience increased temperatures, more extreme weather events, an expansion of arid and semi-arid regions, seasonal shifts in rainfall, localised floods and changes in the sea and lakes water temperature. The impact of these disasters includes the reduction of agricultural production, the destruction of productive assets as well as disrupting trade and market access. All of these factors have already impacted negatively farmers' income and their capacity to adequately and safely feed their families. Adaptation to climate change is, thus, fundamental to reduce vulnerability of the population.

Angola lacks up-to-date nutrition data. The last National Nutrition Survey (NNS) was published in 2007, while new data might be available only after the conclusion of the on-going health survey (a sort of Demographic and Household Survey (DHS) with MICS (Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys) modules). According to the 2007 NNS, a third of children under-five are stunted¹ (although actual rates are expected

¹ According to 2007 NNS, the prevalence of stunting (HAZ<-2) for the 3 focal provinces was: 35.6% (Huila); 29.9% (Cunene) and 25.5% (Namibe).

to be much higher²); Angola has the world's highest under-five mortality rates; 8% of children are wasted; vitamin-A deficiency and anaemia are very high. Very poor rates of exclusive breastfeeding, inadequate access to safe water and sanitation (30% open defecation), and dietary factors linked to insufficient access to food are the main underlying causes of chronic undernutrition. Poor access to coverage and quality health services, early childbearing and inadequate caring practices also play a part³.

The development of Sustainable Agriculture is one of Government's priorities to diversify the economy for 2013-17, in order to reduce the high unemployment rate, eliminate hunger and malnutrition and eradicate poverty. Sustainable Agriculture is also of crucial importance to the EU, being one of the objectives of the Agenda for Change, the EU development strategy for the 11th EDF and a focal sector of Angola's NIP for the period 2014-20. Hence, this programme aims to support sustainable agriculture improving smallholder farmers' incomes, reducing food insecurity and malnutrition to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable communities.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

General Strategic Planning Framework

The long-term development strategy of Angola (Angola 2025) defines development priorities to consolidate peace and security, promote eradication of poverty, promote decent employment, justice for all, equitable distribution of the national wealth, strong economy and good governance and provides guidelines for the development of sectoral development policies, which are reflected in the National Development Plan 2013-17 (NDP) and sector plans.

Angolan Strategic Framework

Key role of improvement and increase of production in agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries, through family farming is reflected in main policy documents of the Government, namely: National Development Plan (NDP) of Angola; Medium-term Development Plan for Agriculture 2013-17; Poverty Reduction Strategy; National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition 2009-13 (ENSAN); Integrated Programme for rural development and combating poverty (PIDRCP). These strategic documents recognise the development of rural communities and the revitalisation of the family economy as fundamental to enhance food and nutrition security and national and social cohesion.

Climate change issues are reflected in strategic documents such as the First National Communication to the UN Framework Convention and the National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA). More recently (December 2015), the INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution) of the Republic of Angola has been submitted to the Secretariat of the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) on the eve of COP21/Paris. These documents highlight the need for adaptation to reduce vulnerability to climate change in various sectors, in particular the sector of agriculture and food security.

Despite the relevant policy context in the area of the programme, the implementation of sector policies can be difficult due to poor interinstitutional coordination, lack of human and financial resources (especially following the sharp oil price fall and the decline in tax revenues). The sector's policies execution is affected by: (i) limited public funds available; (ii) dispersion of policies, programmes and projects in various ministries and lack of institutional clarity in terms of mandates; (iii) weak institutional capacities; iv) lack of coordination and capacity for decision-making.

This project is therefore fundamental to foster advocacy and knowledge, keeping the areas of food security, nutrition and climate change on the political agenda.

EU Strategic Framework

Angola's National Development Plan is in line with the EU guidelines and policies in the field of food and nutrition security, climate change and resilience. The Agenda for Change and the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030 address the issues of poverty eradication and economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, in an integrated and balanced way. One of the priorities of EU development cooperation policy is sustainable agriculture. Most of the poor and undernourished people live in rural areas, where the small scale agriculture is the backbone of the economy. Supporting smallholder

² Currently, prevalence of stunting (HAZ < -2) is estimated as 48.3% and 35% for Huila and Cunene respectively, according to a SMART Survey covering the drought affected municipalities of Huila province (5 municipalities) and all of the municipalities of Cunene province (6) conducted from March to May 2016 as part of the current ECHO funded Emergency Nutrition program.

³ Source: Angola Nutrition Country Fiche (https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/nutrition-fiche-angola-2016_en_0.pdf)

farmers and developing rural areas help to reduce poverty, stimulate inclusive and sustainable economic growth. ENSAN is also aligned to EU "Communication on Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance" (2013) and its related "Nutrition Action Plan" (2014) which aims to achieve reduction of chronic malnutrition (stunting) among children under five.

Climate change is also an EU priority in development cooperation and it is one of the global challenges that increase vulnerability of developing countries and for which further action is needed.

This project is fully aligned with the "Action Plan for Resilience in Crisis Prone Countries" (2013) and follows a holistic approach to building resilience in those provinces more vulnerable that face recurrent droughts and that are risk prone.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

Target Groups

The project will address diversified target groups, taking into account the components of the project which also have distinct but complementary results. The final beneficiaries of the action will be the population of the targeted communities of the three focal provinces. Groups involved in the project:

- **Vulnerable agriculture households** with focus on families led by women, and rural population especially mothers, adolescent girls and young children under five.
- **Employees, technical staff** from the public institutions involved in the programme, by strengthening their capacities to identify, plan, manage and carry out programmes.
- **Researchers, academics and students** from Universities and Research Centres to enhance applied research capacity in areas of agriculture, food and nutrition security and climate change.

Key Stakeholders

This programme requires the involvement of various partners in each of the four components, contributing for an integrated programme of food and nutrition security and resilience.

The key partners for this project at national level, which had active role in the programme's formulation since its very first stages, will be the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Interior. It is expected to involve Directorates/Departments from these Ministries closely involved with the project intervention areas⁴.

The involvement of provincial governments, local authorities (municipal and communal) and traditional authorities is crucial for the ownership and sustainability of the action.

Other Government partners at different levels will have complementary involvement on the proposed actions, e.g. the Ministry of Health, with its Nutrition Department, is the lead ministry for the delivery of most of the nutrition-specific activities and services.

Other ministries might be involved such as Ministry of Trade⁵, Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women, Ministry of Energy and Water⁶ and Ministry of Territorial Administration⁷.

Well-established local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) will be strategic partners to involve various target groups, particularly smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities. The very few international NGOs present in Angola could participate in the implementation of activities as they possess experiences and institutional capacity to mobilise their target vulnerable constituencies and implement high-impact programmes using community-based approaches.

⁴ The Food Security Office (GSA – Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar) and the Institute of Agriculture Development (IDA) are under the responsibility of Ministry of Agriculture. GSA coordinates and facilitates food security actions and IDA is responsible for advisory and extension services. Climate Change Office, responsible for coordination, development, implementation and supervision of environmental policies in the areas of biodiversity, environmental technologies, prevention and the Centre for Tropical Ecology (CETAC), the Committee for Climate Change and Biodiversity and the National Multisector Commission for the Environment from the Ministry of the Environment will be also involved in the project. The National Civil Protection Commission (CNPC), led by the Ministry of Interior, is the inter-sectorial commission responsible for advancing Disaster Risk Management (DRM) agenda forward in Angola and aims at mainstreaming DRM into all relevant sectors at national and local levels.

⁵ Ministry of Trade through its programme PAPAGRO, which aims at facilitating marketing of agricultural production in the sector of family farming, but also for its global role in the promotion of rural trade, namely marketing of agricultural and livestock products;

⁶ Through the National Water Directorate (DNA) for specific community related activities.

⁷ Through FAS (Fundo de Apoio Social) responsible for coordination and capacitation of the ADECOS (Community Development and Health Agents) at provincial level.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Sustainable agriculture and FNS are at the top of the EU development cooperation long-term agenda. An agriculture that is more sustainable and inclusive and that protects biodiversity will play a major role in the eradication of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition.

The programme focuses on the agriculture sector which faces multiple challenges, especially in the three focal provinces. Rural families depend on small-scale agriculture for their subsistence and cannot cope with crisis and the changing conditions of the economy and the environment. The production capacity of smallholder farmers decreases due to loss of soil fertility, recurrent drought, erratic rainfall and the general depletion of natural resources. The changing climate and environmental degradation hinder the capacity of agricultural ecosystems to provide essential services such as biological pest control, maintenance of soil structure and fertility, nutrient cycling and hydrological services. As a result, yields have dropped and crops are insufficient to feed a growing number of people. Hence, many rural families live the vicious circle of poverty, and are facing widespread food insecurity and malnutrition.

The agriculture sector is fundamental to establish sustainable economic growth in rural areas. Actually, increasing households' resilience is paramount to secure livelihoods, and put in place coping strategies to overcome unfavourable events, such as droughts, floods, and crop failures, and recover from crisis originating in food shortages and cattle deaths. Resilient and more productive households will be able to create added-value to their production, generate revenues, economic benefits, and even savings, with a clear effect on the betterment of rural society. Rural women have the peculiar ability to save money from family farming activities. Therefore women participation in the project is a priority. In facts, households which have sufficient savings have far better chances to endure and recover from crisis. Through the establishment of sustainable family farming, a large part of rural population, especially women and most vulnerable groups, may become eventually game changers in the diversification of the national economy by providing a tangible contribution to the economic growth.

The programme shall increase capacities of smallholder farmers to establish sustainable and climate-smart patterns of family farming. Farmers shall be supported to improve their production and reinforce their livelihood systems. As a matter of priority, the intervention will provide a tangible impact to eradicate hunger, establish food security and increase nutrition of the most vulnerable groups.

In the EU NIP for Angola, sustainable agriculture was identified as one of the priority areas of intervention, with the objectives: "to improve food security and nutrition of rural households, to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable smallholders and their families through adoption of improved technologies adapted to climate and reinforcement disaster preparedness and to strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers' organisations and agricultural extension agents in soil and water management, nutrition, climate change adaptation and innovation".

Therefore, this programme is an opportunity to improve the resilience and food and nutrition security of the more vulnerable households to climate change, linking the development strategies of the Government of Angola and the European Union.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risk	Level	Mitigation measures
Sectoral development plans focused on large agro-industrial investments but limited on family farming, supporting economic growth with less respect for the environment and the effects of climate change.	H	The EU intended support to the family farming sector, together with inter-institutional cooperation, knowledge exchange and strengthening social participation, can mitigate this risk along with advocacy strategies. Maintain and foster shared ownership of this project by Government.
Weak food and nutrition security governance (coordination, flow of information, intersectoral planning and implementation).	H	Advocacy activities should be developed from the lessons learnt and experiences conducted at the local level that will produce evidence to influence public policy, along with advocacy efforts by other external development partners and Member States at the central/national level to call for greater investments in nutrition related data, updated policy environment and

		forming of the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSAN)
Project overlaps with other Donor and Government projects, programmes and initiatives.	M	Promote strong coordination between donors and project management teams as well as frequent dialogue with government at national and local levels.
Occurrence of, or worsening of, dry spells in the rainy season, prolonged droughts and floods in the areas of intervention.	H	To be faced with the introduction of short-cycle and drought resistant varieties, emergency support measures by the Government, improvement of water management, and other adaptation measures.
The financial crisis (oil price fall) might affect the capacity of national institutions to take an active part in project implementation.	H	Project activities will involve and engage national institutions responsible for agricultural extension and research, promoting the best use of limited resources and providing some support.
Disruptions due to climate change effects (drought, dry spells, flooding) are very important and hamper normal implementation of the project.	H	Emergency response measures by the government and/or international community (European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations - ECHO), as well as the support by this project in putting in place prediction/early-warning and knowledge exchange systems to cope with climate change. Increased social participation and improved actor coordination can mitigate effects of these disruptions.
Insufficient availability and motivation of partner and beneficiary institutions' senior staff and technicians to collaborate in conducting the project activities and to own its outcomes in the sphere of their current duties.	H	Provide beneficiaries with quantitatively and qualitatively adequate human resources. The project will offer guidance and capacity building.
Budgetary restrictions resulting from public revenue shortfalls or other contingencies in public finances management, which may result in a reduction of public expenditure in the sector (State budget largely depends on oil prices) and might affect the capacity of national institutions to take active part in the project implementation and its activities.	H	Call on the ministries involved to prepare realistic, well-funded budgets, along with communication and visibility actions to help make the sector a higher priority for public policies and involve and engage national institutions responsible for agricultural extension and research in projects' activities, promoting the best use of limited resources and providing some support.

Assumptions

The main premise of this project is that the country's development policies and strategies consider the family farming sector as a priority for improving food and nutrition security of the population. It is expected that policy declarations, both at central level and at provincial/municipal levels, will be translated and reflected into concrete actions.

The involved sector ministries, the provincial governments and other partner institutions are available and willing to collaborate in project implementation, to appropriate the goods and services financed through it and to mobilise the needed complementary human, technical and financial resources.

It is also foreseen that the government will view and use this project as an opportunity to improve the coordination of the implementation of its agriculture and poverty reduction strategies.

A final assumption is that the country's policies and development strategies will increasingly take the environment and climate change into account, so as to prevent environmental degradation, mitigate and adapt to climate change through an improved environmental risk management and strengthened resilience of the vulnerable populations.

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The main lesson learnt from previous and ongoing projects is that sectoral interventions that do not tackle food and nutrition insecurity in the context of climate change have no lasting impact. Lessons can be learnt from EU thematic programmes, FAO initiatives or from external analysis and assessments⁸. These confirm that without the necessary inter-sectoral coordination and the involvement of all actors, especially local authorities, provincial directorates, research and academic institutions, as well as organisations operating on the ground, the impact achieved is mitigated and less sustainable. Positive experiences prove that multi-sectoral approaches and multi-stakeholders intervention are feasible and more effective. Examples include i) the national response to drought emergency in 2013; ii) the recently requested PDNA (Post Disaster Needs Assessment) and conducted by the Government with the support of EU, World Bank and UN, to assess the impact of the drought in 2015/2016 season; iii) the multi-sectorial approach for the elaboration of the First National Communication and NAPA; iv) bilateral cooperation projects like the introduction of small farming products in school feeding programmes involving several sectors at the provincial level.

Another key lesson learnt is that it is difficult to manage a rural project from the centralised national level. The breakup of communication between the provincial and national levels, coupled with the unclear mandate and authority of various institutions, seriously affects the efficiency and timely implementation of the project. If the management is centralised in Luanda, the project runs a high risk of being hamstrung by inefficient procedures for execution, lacking reporting and communication, resulting in large delays and general ineffectiveness.

The two above-mentioned lessons clearly pinpoint the need to have strong guidance and coordination at decentralised level. Besides being consistent with government decentralisation policy, the project should be managed at local level, by relevant and capable institutions that can ensure political support, multi-sectoral integration and long-term ownership of the intervention.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Besides FRESAN, three more projects are foreseen within the focal sector of Sustainable Agriculture: 1) land governance and natural resources management, focusing on the transfer and dissemination of experiences and replication of best practices of the ongoing land governance project and former project TERRA⁹, implemented through the 9th EDF and Spanish Cooperation; 2) strengthening livestock services based on the experience of project SANGA¹⁰, implemented through the Food Security programme; 3) small-scale, sustainable, inland aquaculture to improve food security and nutrition among fish-farming households and to generate jobs and income in rural areas.

In the other two focal sectors foreseen in the 11th EDF NIP, projects are being identified which have also a significant impact on FNS and resilience: 1) Technical and Vocational Education and Training project in which the areas of agriculture, fisheries, animal health, climate change, environment, food processing and access to markets have been chosen for curriculum development and training of trainers due to the strategic importance for the economic diversification of the country and could complement and increase the capacity of programme stakeholders. 2) PAISAS II, a water and sanitation project for which one main objective is to increase access to drinking water and basic sanitation and improve hygiene practices in peri-urban and rural areas, contributing also to reducing malnutrition. PAISAS II will also cover FRESAN provinces and will complement its activities.

FRESAN will also be coordinated with projects implemented by other entities. Some of these projects are at an early-stage, others are in full development, with strong potentialities for synergies and with experiences and practices that can be integrated, replicated and extended through this intervention. Some of these projects are indicated below.

RETESA (rehabilitation of land and management of natural grassland production in systems of small agro-pastoral in the south-west of Angola) and PIRAN (Resilience Integrated Project in Angola and Namibia) are

⁸ For example, lessons learnt in integrating food and nutrition interventions in national development plans also provided in the UNSCN's Angola case study (<http://www.unscn.org/layout/modules/resources/files/Angola2005.pdf>), lessons learnt from the CFS side event 2010 of PALOP countries (<http://www.ifsn.info/index.php/publications/ifsn-ii-publications2/from-2009-to-2010/306-policy-brief-1/file>), or key-findings and constraints on policy and institutional frameworks derived from an external FAO assessment (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3348e/i3348e.pdf>).

⁹ (Institutional support to decentralised land tenure and management institutions to promote equitable rural development in selected Provinces)

¹⁰ Strengthening Livestock Services in Angola

being implemented by FAO with support of GEF (Global Environment Facility) and the USAID, respectively.

There is also a project for the promotion of climate resilient development and improvement of adaptive capacity and resilience to risk disasters in River Cuvelai in Angola. This UNDP project foresees investment and capacity building, and regional programmes related to climate change.

Other sectoral initiatives are under preparation and will be financed by the GEF, the World Bank and the African Development Bank; the complementarities with new projects need to be analysed.

Coordination will be crucial with on-going projects in this area, seeking synergies and complementarities to avoid duplication of initiatives and to foster the dissemination of good practices. Last but not least, the PDNA mentioned before will develop a Recovery/Resilience Framework which will identify a strategy with actions and means of financing to support the damages and losses caused by the drought in the southern provinces (FRESAN included) and it will be an important strategic document to define clear orientations and support in the strengthening of resilience of rural communities affected by climate change.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

This programme addresses resilience, food and nutrition security, natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and climate change, aspects related both with the environment and sustainable development. By promoting improved soil, water conservation techniques, environmentally sound practices, early warning systems and disaster risk reduction, the project contributes to the principle objectives of the RIO markers on climate change adaptation. It is also aligned with Environment and Climate Change and Food and Nutrition security and sustainable agriculture strategic areas of the GPGC (Global Public Goods and Challenges 2014-2020) and two flagship programmes (GCCA+ and B4LIFE), promoting alliances and cooperation between relevant sectoral stakeholders for good governance on food security, resilience and climate change adaptation. As it contributes to reduce malnutrition, the action is aligned with EU's General Policy Objectives of improving maternal and child health.

Human rights are also intrinsic in the project in all aspects related to resilience; with due respect of traditions and of local population's know-how, in particular those of transhumant herders and traditional authorities and chiefs.

Rural women are among the most vulnerable to climate change and are prioritised as main beneficiaries. A sensitive approach to gender issues will therefore be present through the entire project and indicators will be properly disaggregated to assess specific impact, where appropriate.

Good governance is envisaged in the management of natural resources. Nutrition security is a cross cutting issue, relevant for sectors such as education, water and sanitation, health and is ultimately closely tied with poverty reduction and long term social and economic development.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

This programme is relevant for the United Nations 2030 Agenda for sustainable development as it contributes to the progressive achievement of SDG goals under SDG 1 "End poverty in all its forms" and 2 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture", but also promotes progress towards goals 13.1 and 13.2 of SDG 13 "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts", on SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 12 on food consumption.

The overall objective of the programme is "**to reduce hunger, poverty and vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity, in the Southern Provinces of Angola affected by climate change**".

FRESAN adopts a holistic approach based on four interconnected components to address the underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity and vulnerability of southern Angola populations affected by climate change as well as critical institutional gaps at central and decentralised levels. Each component has specific objectives (SO). The correspondent results (R) are presented below:

Component I — Resilience and Sustainable Family Farming Production

SO1. To strengthen the resilience of family farming in the context of climate change.

R.1.1. Methodology and practices of farmer and agro-pastoral field schools disseminated.

R.1.2. Innovative technologies and adapted practices for family farming disseminated.

R.1.3. Local initiatives for income generation and access to markets reinforced.

Component II – Improvement of nutrition through education and nutrition-focused social transfers

SO2. To improve food intake, quality of diet and access to water, and provide seasonal income supplements to increase access to food in the lean months through cash-for-work schemes to rehabilitate/build water infrastructures.

R.2.1. Consumption of nutritious food diversified.

R.2.2. Financial support through Cash-for-Work schemes provided.

R.2.3. Infrastructures to water access rehabilitated and increased.

Component III – Institutional strengthening and multi-sector information management

SO3. To compile and re-organise information and coordination mechanisms for food and nutrition security and climate change.

R.3.1. Multi-sectoral coordination and management mechanisms for food and nutrition security developed by the competent authorities.

R.3.2. Government capacities to provide reliable statistic information and to manage information (quality and use of data, storage and analysis) on FNS reinforced.

R.3.3. Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strategy and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms are implemented by the competent authorities.

R.3.4. Institutional and extension services capacities in the field of resilience and climate change reinforced.

R.3.5. Response and recovery capacity of the Civil Protection Services and provincial governments enhanced.

Component IV – Testing of cost-effective nutrition sensitive actions

SO4. To compile and re-organise information and coordination mechanisms for food and nutrition security and climate change.

R.4.1. Evidences and knowledge from applied research, on the utility of different nutrition-sensitive actions to reduce under-five child undernutrition and mortality provided and disseminated.

4.2 Main activities

The main activities by components are linked to the results (see logical framework):

Component I — Resilience and Sustainable Family Farming Production

1.1.1 Implement and develop farmer field schools and agro-pastoral field schools.

1.2.1 Test and adoption of Sustainable Agriculture technologies, which are suitable for the agro climatic conditions of the three focal provinces.

1.2.2 Selection and introduction of adapted varieties of crop and support to community seed production and seed banks.

1.2.3 Develop initiatives and techniques for the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable use of soils and pasture.

1.3.1 Support the creation and the development of farmers associations and cooperatives in the areas of management, organisation and commercialisation.

1.3.2 Support (with investment, capacity building and technical assistance) local initiatives for food processing and preservation of agricultural products.

1.3.3 Support food producers in establishing commercialisation channels and networks.

Component II - Improvement of nutrition through education and nutrition-focused social transfers

2.1.1 Information, awareness-raising and training on nutrition for ADECOS (*Agentes de Desenvolvimento Comunitário e Sanitário* - Community and Health Development Agents), vulnerable households, women in particular, creating capacity for community based management of undernutrition.

2.1.2 Establish, develop and boost food reserves systems and other safety nets initiatives at local level.

2.2.1 Develop cash-for-work programmes to build/rehabilitate water harvest infrastructures, and improve the access to, management and conservation of water for irrigation and consumption (human and livestock).

Component III - Institutional strengthening and multi-sector information management.

3.1.1 Promote the establishment and strengthen multi-level institutional mechanisms for dialogue, coordination, monitoring and inter-sectoral planning on food and nutrition security.

3.1.2 Develop dynamic vulnerability profiles.

3.1.3 Strengthen the capacity and skills of provincial administrations and extension services in the areas of sustainable agriculture and food and nutrition security.

3.2.1 Strengthening the existing GSA in order to build sustainable national capacity to manage and analyse FNS data.

3.2.2. Develop and implement an Information, Monitoring and Early Warning System for Food and Nutrition Security harmonised among the relevant sectors and the INE (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística*).

3.3.1 Promote the establishment and strengthen inter-institutional multi-level mechanisms for DRM.

3.3.2 Develop and implement a risk information system and early warning system for DRM.

3.4.1 Strengthen the capacity and skills of provincial administrations and extension services in the areas of climate change and resilience.

3.5.1 Train, through cooperation with similar European bodies, the Civil Protection Services on reaction and recovery actions in case of environmental disasters.

Component IV – Testing of cost-effective nutrition sensitive actions

4.1.1 To prepare and implement a research project that combines different nutrition-sensitive activities designed to complement each other, in order to find evidence and knowledge on their effectiveness and impact to improve nutrition status of children and reduce under-five mortality.

Under Communication and Visibility, activities are planned to i) raise awareness of specific or general audiences of the objectives of the FRESAN programme and bring resilience and food and nutrition information to the beneficiary households and the whole population of the country; ii) inform policy makers and duty bearers under relevant ministries and to advocate FNS and climate change issues, in close coordination with other key partners.

4.3 Intervention logic

An integrated action is proposed in order to contribute to the overall strategy in addressing agriculture-nutrition related problems and the spread of uncoordinated actions at central and local levels. This intervention is rooted in multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders approach, focusing on the communities and with the direct intervention of provincial governments, ministries and their decentralised services, extension services and research entities, technical cooperation agencies, civil society and international development agencies.

For the sake of consistency, the programme is structured upon four components, which are interconnected and complement each other. This structure's logic is critical, considering the holistic approach and the cross-cutting nature of the various areas of intervention. The components jointly contribute to achieve the general objective (*Impact*). Each component is composed of specific objectives (*Outcomes*) and results (*Outputs*) focusing on the linkage “**family farming - resilience/adaptation to climate change - food and nutrition security**” in order to enhance resilience / adaptation to climate change towards achieving higher levels of food and nutrition security and reduce vulnerability of smallholders farmers, especially women and children. Related and cumulative activities are proposed based on the **Agriculture-Nutrition binomial** (*Agriculture / Nutrition-Sensitive Interventions*) to achieve expected results and contribute to the NIP's objectives

Component I - Resilience and Sustainable Family Farming Production, aims at strengthening resilience and production of family farming in the context of climate change and in a region where water availability is the main constraint. The component shall be achieved through the adoption and use of technologies, practices and innovative solutions to reduce vulnerability and a sustainable increase of production. The farmer field school methodology will be instrumental in this field. The action will also address the economic access to food, by focusing on local initiatives for income generation (food preserving, processing and transformation) and strengthen local commercialisation channels and networks (traditional agro-food chains). This will be done by strengthening farmers associations as well as with investment, capacity building and technical assistance specific local initiatives for food processing and preservation of agricultural products. Promotion and empowerment of women and most vulnerable groups is at the core of the intervention.

Component II – Improvement of nutrition through education and nutrition-focused social transfers, aims at improving and ensuring the quality of diet of the smallholder farmers throughout the year, thus contributing to reduce vulnerability – particularly during the lean season – and increase nutrition levels of the population. This will be done by increasing consumption of nutritious food and promoting a diversified food diet, accompanied by food and nutrition education for hygiene and health. A nutrition-focused social transfer scheme (cash-for-work), in the form of community works, will be introduced to build/rehabilitate small community water infrastructure to improve drought-preparedness, access to and management and conservation of water for irrigation and consumption (human and livestock). This will provide seasonal income to increase food access in those households affected by chronic food crisis with seasonal fluctuations.

Component III – Institutional strengthening and multi-sector information management, is aimed at enhancing the institutional capacity and mechanisms for planning, coordination, monitoring, and reaction in the areas of food and nutrition insecurity, climate change adaptation and DRM. Information on FNS is currently scarce, incomplete and scattered over different sectors. An information system at national level will be developed to overcome these weaknesses. Prediction and early-warning systems and monitoring tools for DRM will be also established. The component also includes capacity-building to strengthen civil protection services and provincial governments and to reinforce inter-institutional coordination in DRM, contingency response and recovery.

Component IV – Testing of cost-effective nutrition sensitive actions – SENA (Searching for strong Evidences on effective Nutrition-sensitive actions in Angola) aims at testing and promoting systems and methodologies to make food and nutrition more secure. There is a lack of knowledge about what works, what will be most cost-effective and what will have a long lasting effect to determine effective nutrition-sensitive actions. Scientific and technical knowledge will be transferred through the implementation of a research project that will test different nutrition-sensitive interventions such as safety nets, technical skills training, crop diversification, etc. The research will come up with a combination of nutrition-sensitive activities that are necessary and sufficient to obtain a persistent impact on a large fraction of the beneficiaries. Another main contribution of this study will be the evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of the interventions to support decision making in Government, donors and implementing organisations.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

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 **60 months** from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

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 non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/322.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

Not applicable.

5.4 Implementation modalities

5.4.1. Grants: call for proposals (direct management)

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

The objective of this grant is linked to Component IV of the programme: Research and Knowledge on Nutrition-Sensitive Actions.

The research will focus on finding evidences on the utility of different nutrition-sensitive actions to reduce child undernutrition and child mortality. The action will have to test and support nutrition sensitive interventions (safety nets and agriculture/food security modalities) namely the following typologies of social transfers: cash, food, work and asset transfers. The research will come up with a combination of nutrition-sensitive activities that are necessary and sufficient to obtain a persistent impact on a large fraction of the

beneficiaries. Another main contribution of this study will be the evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of the interventions to support decision making in Government, donors and implementing organisations.

(b) Eligibility conditions

Eligible applicants are EU research institutions and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), international organisations and Angolan research institutions and NGOs.

Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution for the grant is EUR 6 000 000, in which at least EUR 4 000 000 should be applied for social transfers to vulnerable families participating in the test of nutrition sensitive actions. The grant may be awarded to consortia of beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries) only. The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 48 months.

(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 approximately 90% of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Article 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323, 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 trimester of 2018.

5.4.2. Grant: direct award to FAO (direct management)

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

The objective of grant is to strengthen the resilience of family farming production and commercialisation in the context of climate change, through the dissemination and integration of methodology and practices of farmer and agro-pastoral field schools (activity 1.1.1).

(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 FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because FAO is the developer of the farmer and agro-pastoral field schools approach, which has been used successfully in Angola and has proven to be very effective as an extension method to build farmers capacity (Art 190(1) (f) of the RAP).

(c) 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.

(d) 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 Article 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323, 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 trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Last trimester of 2017.

5.4.3. Grant: direct award to UNDP (direct management)

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

The objective of this grant is to strengthen institutional capacities and the coordination mechanisms for food and nutrition security and climate change by the implementation of disaster risk management strategy and interinstitutional coordination mechanisms (activities 3.3.1. and 3.3.2).

(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 UNDP (United Nations Development Programme).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because UNDP has been working in the country from 2012 to 2016, with the implementation of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) programme, assisting the CNPC in strengthening the capacity of the government to reduce disaster risk through enhanced institutional capacities of National Civil Protection System (Art 190(1) (f) of the RAP).

(c) 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.

(d) 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 Article 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323, 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 trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Last trimester of 2017.

5.4.4 Indirect management with a Member State Agency (Camões, I.P)

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with Camões – Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua (Camões, I.P.) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323. This implementation entails the partial execution of components 1 and 3 (all activities mentioned in point 4.2, except 1.1.1, 3.3.1. and 3.3.2) and full execution of component 2. This implementation is justified because the three components build up on actions and on a methodology which is already being implemented by Camões, I.P. and on the large cooperation experience in the country. Camões, I.P. has proven its technical and financial management capacity to implement the programme. It is expected to have some activities implemented through grants with the support of NGOs (activities 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3. and 2.2.1.). These grants will support maximum approximately 90% of the total project expenses.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget implementation tasks: carrying out procurement and grant award procedures, and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement and grant contracts, notably accepting deliverables, carrying out payments and recovering the funds unduly paid.

5.5 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 EDF-ACP States Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution (in EUR)
Component 1	29 000 000	2 560 000
5.4.4 Indirect management with Camões, I.P <i>of which: grants</i>	25 000 000 14 000 000	1 560 000
5.4.2 Grant: direct award to FAO (direct management)	4 000 000	1 000 000
Component 2	16 000 000	1 100 000
5.4.4 Indirect management with Camões, I.P <i>of which: grants</i>	16 000 000 10 000 000	1 100 000
Component 3	10 500 000	750 000
5.4.4 Indirect management with Camões, I.P	7 500 000	0
5.4.3 Grant: direct award to UNDP (direct management)	3 000 000	750 000
Component 4	6 000 000	670 000
5.4.1 Grants: call for proposals (direct management)	6 000 000	670 000
5.9 Evaluation - 5.10 Audit	500 000	0
5.11 Communication and visibility	1 000 000	0
Contingencies	2 000 000	0
Totals	65 000 000	5 080 000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

To ensure ownership the management of the programme will be decentralised at provincial level. A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted to direct and to review the operations of the programme and validate the overall direction and work-programmes. The programme steering committee will bring together government stakeholders, the implementing parties and the EU (as observer). Other stakeholders, including civil society organisations (CSOs) and donors may be invited in order to improve coordination and complementarity of interventions.

The PSC meetings will be held in each focal province and shall meet at least twice a year and ad hoc as might be required. The Governor or his delegate may chair the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee mechanism will be outlined in contractual modalities by the implementing partners and stakeholders during the preparation phase which will be coordinated by Camões, I.P.

The PSC will form the Coordination Group (CG) and the Technical Groups (TGs), one for each component. All these groups will be located in one of the focal provinces and will work in close cooperation with the concerned departments of the provincial governments.

The CG will be composed by the coordinators of the TGs for each component and implementing partners. It will be responsible for the implementation of the programme following the orientations of the PSC.

The TGs will consist of members of the implementing partners and concerned departments of the provincial governments and stakeholders involved in the activities. The TG for each component will meet monthly to define, follow and monitor the project activities.

A Technical Implementation Committee meeting will be held in Luanda, two times per year, between Government (provincial and central level), implementing partners and EU.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

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 partners 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, with the support of a monitoring evaluation system which will take into account the programme and respective logframe matrix. 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.

The implementing partners need to define a baseline for the programme during the inception phase, to be able to assess the achievement of the results. The baseline will need to be established in the inception phase of the project and it will be made with access of a survey applied to the beneficiaries in accordance with the main indicators of the programme and which will be conducted in the intervention area. The survey will be defined according to the project logframe matrix. All the project partners will have to give contributions and feedback to the technical and financial monitoring system to assess the project results during its implementation.

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, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants, through service contracts, contracted by the Commission.

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and programme reorientation, in particular with respect to the relevance of the action to the changed context, to the level of efficiency and effectiveness of the programme implementation as well as progress indicators monitoring, with specific focus on the adequacy of the implementation modalities, coordination issues and participation of relevant stakeholders.

A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that an innovative approach in Angola is proposed to strengthen public/civil society partnership on food and nutrition security governance with an integrated multi-actors/sector logic of intervention. Lessons learnt and best practices for the programme scaling-up and for complementary initiatives should be identified.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partners at least 1 month 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.

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.

Indicatively, two contracts for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract in the first and third year of the project implementation.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by 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 5.6 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.

Communication and visibility activities will be implemented through procurement under direct management. The main objective of the contract will be to enhance the EU visibility in Angola and the positive impact of the development cooperation in the field of sustainable agriculture.

The purpose of the contract will be to support the Delegation of the European Union in Angola and implementing partners in the development and implementation of a visibility/awareness campaign on resilience, FNS and the reasons for the FRESAN programme, organisation of events related to the programme, elaboration of a communication strategy for the Delegation, development and dissemination of information and promotional material related to the results and impact of the programme.

6 PRE-CONDITIONS

Not applicable.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

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 without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Reduction of hunger, poverty and vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity in provinces of Angola affected by climate change.	Proportion of poverty incidence (people living below \$1,25 (PPP) per day) in the project intervention areas, by age and gender **	39,5% (IBEP, 2011)	Ideally, to be drawn from the country's strategy	Sources: Baseline, Endline and project data (reports). Country statistics data (INE/IBEP) Means: SMART Survey on project area.	
		Prevalence of stunting amongst children aged < 5 years*/**	29% (National Nutrition Survey – 2007) 48.3 % and 35% for Huila and Cunene (ECHO SMART Survey 2016)	35% reduction in the areas of intervention		
Specific Objectives: Outcomes	SO1. To strengthen the resilience of family farming production and commercialisation in the context of climate change	1.1. Number of ha on smallholder farming using new climate resilience technologies*	Baseline survey on randomised sample to determine	1.1. 50% increase of the baseline value found in 2017	Sources: Baseline, Endline and project data (reports). Country statistics data (MINAGRI, MINAMB, MINSA) Means: Data analysis, interviews, news (at central and provincial levels).	Country's development policies and strategies consider the family farming sector as a priority intervention for the improvement of food security and nutritional levels of the population. Increased attention on environment and climate change and to support resilience of the vulnerable populations Local populations are willing
		1.2. Proportion of smallholder farmer households who have retained new, more sustainable and climate resilient technology or management (as a result of EU support) *		1.2. 50% increase of the baseline value found in 2017		
		1.3. Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where suitable land management practices have been introduced with EU support (number of hectares **)		1.3. At least 40% of the land owned by the project beneficiaries		
	SO2. To improve food intake, quality of diet and access to water, and provide seasonal income supplements to increase	2.1. Change in the Household and Individual Food Consumption and Dietary Diversity Scale (HDDS/IDDS), measured between October and January (IDDS disaggregated for women and children)	Baseline survey on randomised sample to determine	2.1. 50% increase of the HDDS/IDDS baseline value found in 2017		

	access to food in the lean months through cash-for-work schemes to rehabilitate/build water infrastructures.	2.2. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source **	None	2.2. At least 40% of the rural population in the area of intervention	MINSAL) Means: Data analysis, interviews, news (at central and provincial levels).	to change their behaviour related to food consumption, diversifying their diet and adopting hygiene and health practices to improved their nutritional status, giving priority to <5 children
	SO3. To compile and re-organise information and coordination mechanisms for food and nutrition security and climate change	3.1. Number of actions conducted to prepare an efficient and sustainable multi-sectoral information system on FNS at national and provincial levels.*	None	3.1. Multi-sectoral mechanisms for FNS governance and a FNS Information System launched and functioning by the end of project	Sources: Baseline, Endline and project data (reports). Country statistics data (MINAGRI, MINAMB, MINSAL) Means: Data analysis, interviews, news (at central and provincial levels).	Government support to coordination of the implementation of its agriculture and poverty reduction strategies Extreme weather conditions and climate change effects do not occur in the region
		3.2. Number of actions conducted to prepare an efficient and sustainable early warning system (EWS) to prepare for and confront natural hazards *	None	3.2. Multi-sectoral mechanisms for climate change risk management launched and functioning by the end of project		
	SO4. To test and implement systems and processes to increase food and nutrition security in rural communities.	4.1. Number of systems and processes tested on FNS in cooperation with EU *	None	4.1. Research project completed by the end of the action will provide clear evidences and knowledge on the utility of different nutrition-sensitive actions to reduce child undernutrition and child mortality	Sources: Baseline, Endline and project data (reports). Country statistics data (MINAGRI, MINAMB, MINSAL) Means: Data analysis, interviews, news (at central and provincial levels).	
Outputs	R.1.1. Methodology and practices of farmer and agro-pastoral field schools disseminated and integrated	1.1.1. % of smallholders, disaggregated by gender, who are satisfied with extension services offered by Farmer Field Schools (FFS). *	Baseline survey on a sample of the communities and target groups	1.1.1. At least 75% of smallholder farmers who have participated in FFS are satisfied	Sources: Baseline, Endline and project data (reports). Country statistics data at central and provincial levels (MINAGRI, MINAMB, MINSAL) Means: Data analysis, interviews, quantitative and qualitative surveys at central, provincial and household level;	Local populations and institutions responsible for agricultural extension and research take active part and ownership of the project's activities.
	R.1.2. Innovative technologies and adapted practices for family farming adopted.	1.2.1. Number of initiatives using innovative technologies and practices, for family farming and natural resources management, developed*/**		1.2.1. 150 initiatives		
		1.2.2. Proportion of smallholder farmers who have retained innovative technologies and practices for family farming and natural resources management, disaggregated by gender */**		1.2.2. At least 50% of the households as compared to the 2017 baseline.		

	R.1.3. Local initiatives for income generation and access to markets reinforced.	1.3.1. Number of actions supported to promote food processing and trade */**	Baseline survey on a sample of the communities and target groups	1.3.1. 80 actions supported		
		1.3.2. Proportion of smallholder farmers who have benefited from local initiatives for food processing and trade, disaggregated by gender */**		1.3.2. At least 50% of smallholder compared to the 2017 baseline.		
		1.3.3. Number of smallholder farmers who are members of formal farmer associations/cooperatives, disaggregated by gender *		1.3.3. 30% increase in members		
		1.3.4. Proportion who are satisfied with training received, disaggregated by gender *		1.3.4. At least 75% of smallholder farmers who participated in the training are satisfied.		
	R.2.1. Consumption of nutritious food diversified and increased	2.1.1. % of smallholder farmers who have increased the household consumption of nutritious food, disaggregated by gender	No baseline	1.2.1. At least 50% of participants.		
		2.1.2. Number of women of reproductive age and children under 5 benefiting from nutrition related programmes with EU support **		1.2.2. At least 25% of the women and under 5 children in the areas of intervention		
	R.2.2. Financial support through Cash-for-Work schemes provided	2.2.1. % of rural poor people, disaggregated by gender, benefiting from seasonal employment schemes (3 months/year before starting the annual "hunger season" ** (social transfers)	No baseline	2.2.1. At least 10% of the rural population in the areas of intervention		
		2.2.2. Number of cash for work days provided		2.2.2. To be defined during the inception phase according to national standards		
	R.2.3. Infrastructures to water access to and management rehabilitated and increased.	2.3.1. Number of small infrastructures for water harvest, irrigation and water access built or rehabilitated	No baseline	2.3.1. 250 small water infrastructures		
	R.3.1. Multi-sectoral coordination and management mechanisms for food and nutrition security developed and applied by the competent authorities.	3.1.1. Number of capacity building actions conducted on food and nutrition security*	No baseline	3.1.1. 30 capacity building actions conducted		
		3.1.2. Proportion of extension agents and public officials satisfied with the training received on food and nutrition security, disaggregated by gender *		3.1.2. At least 75% of the extension agents and public officials are satisfied.		
		3.1.3. Number of multi-sectoral coordination meetings on FNS convened per year and level of officials participating		3.1.3. At least every 2 months / National Directors		
3.1.4. Availability of a joint action plan and % of completed actions		3.1.4. At least 75% completed				

	R.3.2 Government capacities to provide reliable statistic information and to manage information (quality and use of data, storage and analysis) on FNS is reinforced	3.2.1. Number of statistics, studies (including SMART assessments) which give a sound understanding of the FNS situation in the three focal provinces.	Last study is from 2007.	3.2.1. At least one per year for each targeted province.		
	R.3.3. Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strategy and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms are implemented by the competent authorities.	3.3.1. Provincial Contingency Plans are operational.	Each focal province has a contingency plan prepared in 2015 but not operational yet.	3.3.1. 3 Contingency Plans are operational by 2020.		
		3.3.2. Climate change strategies developed and/or implemented with EU support **		3.3.2. At least 75% completed		
	R.3.4. Institutional and extension services capacities in the field of resilience and climate change reinforced.	3.4.1. Number of capacity building actions developed on climate change resilience*		3.4.1. 30 capacity building actions conducted		
		3.4.2. Proportion of extension agents and public officials satisfied with the training received on climate change resilience, disaggregated by gender *		3.4.2. At least 75% of the extension agents and public officials are satisfied.		
	R.3.5. Response and recovery capacity of the Civil Protection Services and provincial governments enhanced.	3.5.1. Number of Civil Protection staff and public officials trained in the area of reaction and recovery in case of climate disasters, disaggregated by gender.		3.5.1. 100 people trained (50% women) by the end of project (at central, provincial and municipal level)		
R.4.1. Evidences and knowledge from applied research, on the utility of different nutrition-sensitive actions to reduce under-five child undernutrition and mortality provided and disseminated.	4.1.1. Number of Scientific and Technical articles published to disseminate the results of the research	None	4.1.1. At least two articles			
	4.1.2. Number of reports / presentations on research results / recommendations communicated to policymakers/government.		4.1.2. At least 10			

'*' Indicators aligned with the NIP for Angola

'**' Indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework