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**ANNEX**

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan for the thematic programme on Global Challenges (Prosperity) for 2022-2023 part 2

**Action Document for Sustainable Aquatic and Agricultural Food Systems**

**MULTI ANNUAL PLAN**

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

## 1 SYNOPSIS

### 1.1 Action Summary Table

<b>1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act</b>	Sustainable Aquatic and Agricultural Food Systems (SAAFS) OPSYS ref: ACT-61253 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument ( <u>NDICI-Global Europe</u> )
<b>2. Team Europe Initiative</b>	No
<b>3. Zone benefiting from the action</b>	Following the geographisation and subsidiarity principles underpinning the 2021-2027 programming, the Global Challenges Programme will deploy its resources strategically to support truly global action, promoting EU's priorities and values.
<b>4. Programming document</b>	NDICI Global Challenges; Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027
<b>5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results</b>	Prosperity Objective 6 (Transition to Resilient and Sustainable Agri-Food Systems)
<b>PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION</b>	
<b>6. Priority Area(s), sectors</b>	Priority Area 6: Prosperity; Resilient and Sustainable Aquatic and Agri-Food Systems
<b>7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	Main SDG: SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) Secondary SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17.
<b>8 a) DAC code(s)</b>	31110 - Agricultural policy and administrative management 31182 - Agricultural research 31310 - Fishing policy and administrative management 52010 - Food aid/Food security programmes 99810 - Sectors not specified

<b>8 b) Main Delivery Channel <sup>1</sup></b>	European Commission budget – 42001 – 100%				
<b>9. Targets</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration and forced displacement	Amount:			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate	Amount: EUR 38 186 000			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development	Amount: EUR 9 000 000			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> G0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	Amount: EUR 38 186 000			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	Amount:			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance	Amount: EUR 9 000 000			
<b>10. Markers (from DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective @</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>	
	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 and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Trade development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Nutrition @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>	
	Biological diversity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Combat desertification @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Climate change mitigation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>11. Internal markers and Tags</b>	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
		Digitalisation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>		
digital governance		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
digital entrepreneurship		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
digital skills/literacy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
digital services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandscodelists.htm>

	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>BUDGET INFORMATION</b>				
<b>12. Amounts concerned</b>	Budget line: BGUE-B2021-14.020242 Total estimated cost: EUR 81 186 457.00 Total amount of EU budget contribution for 2022: EUR 81 186 457.00 The contribution is for an amount of EUR 56 186 457.00 from the general budget of the European Union for financial year 2022 and for an amount of EUR 25 000 000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2023, subject to the availability of appropriations for the respective financial years following the adoption of the relevant annual budget, or as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.			
<b>MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>				
<b>13. Type of financing</b>	Direct management through contribution to the CGIAR Trust Fund and through grants (see section 4.3.1) Indirect Management with international organisations and/or EU Member States, with entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.2. Sub-delegation to Commission services (DG SANTE and DG TRADE).			

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

Current food systems, including aquatic and agricultural production, are contributing significantly to biodiversity and ecosystem loss and climate change as well as negative environmental impacts and deforestation, thereby driving global trends towards poor diets and related diseases. At the same time, they do not provide sufficient scope for decent livelihoods, particularly for young people, women and persons with disabilities. Global indicators for malnutrition and food insecurity have remained stubbornly high in the past decade and the world is now facing three additional crises: the persistent and increasingly negative impacts of climate change and loss of biodiversity, the legacy of two years of COVID-19, and a ramping up of conflicts around the world, most visibly with Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine. If these shocks have profound implications for food systems and, ultimately, for the people served by these food systems, they also represent an opportunity to transform food systems. The 2021 UNSG's Food Systems Summit (FSS) and the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit stressed the need to transform food systems and to make them sustainable, including delivering healthy, nutritious and affordable food. The two major accomplishments of these summits were (1) widespread agreement on the need for food systems transformation to accelerate progress towards the SDGs, and (2) new prospects for transformation with the establishment of over 100 country food systems pathways. The stage is set for a much needed transformation, working at a practical level, country by country. The further development and refinement of the country food systems pathways, and ultimately their implementation, are now a key challenge.

The main SDG targeted by this Action is SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) while SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14 and 15 are considered secondary SDGs. The Action aims to combine a number of related initiatives in a coherent programme in support of food systems transformation through **two integrated Specific Objectives**. **SO1: Support to research and innovation** (EUR 58.186457 million; of which EUR 20 million in 2023) and **SO2: Support to food systems governance** (EUR 23 million of which EUR 5 million in 2023).

Under **SO1**, there are 3 interrelated initiatives:

**1. Support to CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research) research and innovation actions**, the objective of which is to investigate and scale up agroecological, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches for a range of food systems including indigenous food systems. In-situ and ex-situ conservation and use of agro-biodiversity are also targeted with a view to enhancing productivity based on ecological processes and to improving resilience of food systems as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. All this to be achieved while better integrating, among others, aquatic food and bio-physical elements into assessments and policy recommendations for food systems transformation. **Implementing Partner (IP): CGIAR.**

**2. Strengthened agroecological research and innovations in advisory and extension services, value chains and markets development and digital tools for farmers, both women and men**, the objective of which is to ensure a sustainable and agroecological transition of agrifood systems in partner countries i.a. by strengthening advisory services to support the actual implementation of context-specific agroecological innovations taking into account gender equality, child labour reduction, and youth dimension, labour rights and indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities where relevant. **IP: Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS)**

**3. Support to the UN FSS Coalition on agroecology for food system transition**, the objective of which is to increase the capacity of the Coalition and its members to promote agroecology as the way forward to accelerate the agroecological transformation of food systems through strengthening the evidence for global systems change, convening food system actors in meaningful dialogue, and stimulating local and global action for transformational change. **IP: UN FSS Coalition on agroecology for food system transition.**

Under **SO2** there are 6 interrelated initiatives:

**4. Support to the Committee on Food Security (CFS)**, the objective of which is to increase its capacity to guide global Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) policy. **IP: CFS**

**5. Improved reliable and disaggregated information on food security**, the objective of which is to strengthen the production and use of food security and nutrition statistics to inform monitoring frameworks in at least 30 developing countries, with an emphasis on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), i.e. SDG indicator 2.1. **IP: FAO**

**6. Healthier Food Environments (HFE)**, the objective of which is to strengthen the knowledge and global capacity of public institutions (duty bearers) and decision-makers, and provide evidence-based and coordinated guidance on creating healthier food environments for all. **IP: WHO and IDLO<sup>2</sup>.**

**7. Making Markets Work for Food System Transformation (MMW2)**, the objective of which is to strengthen 10 country food system pathways so they can accelerate improvements in the consumption of safe, nutritious and sustainably produced food for all, especially people in the most vulnerable situations, such as women and children, and persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups. **IP: Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN).**

**8. Reducing the threat of Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR).** The consequences of AMR include reduced food production and security, greater food safety concerns, higher economic losses to farm households, and increased contamination of the environment. The objective of this action is to strengthen the governance around AMR at global and national levels, to enhance engagement and debate on One Health approaches to AMR and to take action to reduce its impact in support of the Global Action Plan on AMR. This initiative will be sub-delegated to Commission services.

**9. Contribution to the WTO funding mechanism on fisheries subsidies**, the objective of which is to support partner countries who commits themselves to implementing the new fisheries subsidies disciplines under the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, and to provide related capacity building. This initiative will be sub-delegated to Commission services.

In terms of implementation, **Contribution Agreements** with International Organisations will be the main contracting modality.

<sup>2</sup> International Development Law Organisation

## 2 RATIONALE

### 2.1 Context

The Global Europe Instrument (NDICI) envisages a Global Challenges Programme for 2021-2027 to complement and strengthen the country and regional dimensions of EU action, in order to pursue and project the EU's interests and values in support of universal, global agendas and initiatives, multilateralism, and a rules-based global order. Globally, aquatic and agri-food systems face sustainability challenges related to climate change, biodiversity loss, resource use, livelihoods, insufficient access to decent work for better wages, poor working conditions and protection of labour rights, child labour, and nutrition. Over the years, development models based on high levels of inputs and resource-intensive farming/aquaculture have, on the one hand, contributed to increased food availability and lower food prices to feed a growing population, but on the other hand, neglected the impact of over-exploitation of resources on the environment, as well as of poor diet and highly processed foods on human health. Whereas multiple studies have demonstrated the potential that agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture can offer for poverty reduction, inclusive growth and climate change mitigation, unsustainable practices continue to prevail leading to deforestation, biodiversity loss, loss of wetlands and mangrove swamps, fish and aquatic resource depletion and land and soil degradation. It is estimated that current food production and consumption patterns account for up to 30% of global greenhouse gas emissions, use 70% of global freshwater resources, and are responsible for a large share of air pollution. Climate change has intensified the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, which have consequences on crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, and forestry, as well as adverse human, social, economic and environmental impacts. Small-scale farmers/fishers, who produce more than 80% of the world's food in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, are disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change and variability. Fish stocks are at risk of collapsing in many parts of the world due to overexploitation. According to FAO, overexploited fish stocks have risen from 10% in 1974 to 34% in 2017. This growing extinction threat undermines food and nutrition security and livelihoods especially in LDCs where fish are a vital source of nourishment.

The world is not on track towards either ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all people all year round (SDG Target 2.1) or to eradicating all forms of malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2). Conflict, climate variability and extremes, and economic slowdowns and downturns are the major drivers slowing down progress, particularly where inequality is high. The COVID-19 pandemic has made the pathway towards SDG2 even steeper. At the same time, although enough food is produced to feed the world's population, hunger and malnutrition are on the rise. The number of people affected by hunger in the world increased in 2020 under the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic. After remaining virtually unchanged from 2014 to 2019, the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) climbed to around 9.9% in 2020, from 8.4% a year earlier. In terms of population, taking into consideration additional statistical uncertainty, it is estimated that between 720 and 811 million people in the world faced hunger in 2020. Considering the middle of the projected range (768 million), 118 million more people were facing hunger in 2020 compared to 2019 – or as many as 161 million, considering the upper bound of the range. At the same time, nearly 2.37 billion people did not have access to adequate food in 2020 – an increase of 320 million people in just one year. No region of the world has been spared by these trends though the prevalence of hunger and malnutrition is generally higher in conflict-affected, chronically poor, and indigenous communities, with women and children being the most exposed to food insecurity and malnutrition and to their long-lasting consequences on their physical and cognitive development potential. This is also linked to historical marginalisation, lack of land rights and invasion of indigenous lands for mono-cultivation, extractive industries, etc. Persons with disabilities, and especially children, are also at increased risk of malnutrition and food insecurity. Although the majority of the world's undernourished are found in Asia, Africa is the region of the world with the fastest growing number of undernourished people. The pandemic further highlighted the inextricable links between healthy people, healthy societies and a healthy planet, and the importance of global, robust, equitable, and resilient food systems including in relation to climate change. Inequalities at global level keep rising (two thirds of the world population live in countries where inequalities have increased) and this has also been exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis. Poor people, smallholder farmers, persons with disabilities and indigenous people are the most vulnerable to adversity and their traditional food systems are threatened. In addition, poverty and food insecurity are the main drivers of child labour. 70% of child labour occurs in agriculture. 112 million children are engaged in child labour in (mostly small-scale) crop farming, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture. The majority are children as young as 5-11 years. Half of them work in hazardous conditions. At the same time there are high rates of youth unemployment and underemployment, and high levels of indebtedness among certain groups of

farmers, due to high seed and fertiliser dependency. Women are key in ensuring food security for their families and communities - considering their role as food producers and providers - and yet women and girls suffer the heaviest impact of climate shocks, inequalities and food insecurity. Reversing these trends and achieving SDG 2 will require the allocation of additional and well-targeted resources, otherwise food crises will become even more frequent, protracted and severe. As noted by the Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC), the immediate drivers of food crises include conflicts, weather extremes and economic shocks. Food crises are the acute manifestation of the structural dysfunctions of current aquatic and agri-food systems, compounded by low public spending, market failures and deficiencies in the governance mechanisms at global, regional and national levels. Inequalities in income, social protection, gender, disability, social status and age, as well as geographic location, exacerbate the vulnerabilities to food and nutrition insecurity of specific populations, even more so in times of global shocks such as the enduring COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. The centrality of nutrition to both individual and collective resilience to climate change and environmental sustainability has never been clearer. Improving global food and nutrition security thus remains key for achieving a more stable and equitable world. The challenges described above are multidimensional and interrelated. Therefore, they require the adoption of a system-based approach that takes into account the interrelations between the different elements across the food system, rather than focusing only on one or a limited subset of food system components in isolation. A holistic approach, promoting systemic changes that concurrently address the main drivers of risks, in particular in fragile countries affected by protracted crises, is therefore required.

This Action will support the priorities of the European Consensus on Development and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, across SDGs that link with the ‘zero hunger’ (SDG2) ambitions. It contributes to the overall objective of the Global Challenges Prosperity pillar to ‘induce progress in human development and advance the Green Deal goal of promoting climate-neutral and sustainable economic development across the SDG framework, as well as ensuring follow-up to the UNSG’s Food Systems Summit (UNFSS), by globally supporting the transition to sustainable and equitable food systems. It will also contribute to the implementation of the Gender Action Plan III,<sup>3</sup> in its objective to improve women and men, boys and girls’ nutrition levels and support them in their efforts to address climate change. It will link the sustainable production of nutritious foods with the creation of healthy food environments<sup>4</sup> for consumers, communities and producers. It will support evidence-informed policy making, consultation and engagement with key stakeholders (researchers, civil society, private sector) in the process of transforming food systems and improving availability, accessibility and affordability of nutritious foods, including through supporting the implementation of national pathways for food systems transformation. The cultural and environmental dimensions of food systems have to be taken into account with respect to land right and other cultural rights. In view of the potential of agroecology to contribute to multiple objectives as outlined in the last IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) report, the Action will pay specific attention to enhancing the conditions for agroecological practices and innovations. It will contribute to implement the eight measures of the action ‘Ending child labour in agriculture’ as part of the six actions of the Durban Call to Action adopted at the 5<sup>th</sup> Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour on 20 May 2022.<sup>5</sup>

The Action will have two components: (i) investing in **research & innovation**, and documenting agroecological agri- and aquatic food system practices by the various actors of the value chains. These practices will be optimised on the basis of scientific evidence and practitioners’ experience, applied to similar ecological contexts worldwide and/or will serve as catalysts for food systems transitions; and (ii) strengthening key elements in the **global food systems governance** architecture, aligned with EU priorities on the inclusiveness and sustainability of food systems, and supporting national transformation pathways, with a focus on improved outcomes for food security and nutrition. The Action will enhance coherence of efforts, including through close cooperation between Commission services.

A total of nine interrelated initiatives are covered by this Action<sup>6</sup>:

#### **Under Component 1 (Research and Innovation)**

<sup>3</sup> [join-2020-17-final\\_en.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> “The Food Environment is the physical, economic, political and socio-cultural context in which consumers engage with the food system to make their decisions about acquiring, preparing and consuming sustainable food.” [HLPE Report # 12 - Nutrition and food systems \(fao.org\)](#)

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.5thchildlabourconf.org/>

<sup>6</sup> All of which aim to support gender transformative approaches to agriculture and fisheries

- (i) Support to CGIAR
- (ii) Strengthen agroecological and ecosystems-based innovations in seeds systems, advisory and extension services, value chains and market development, and digital tools for farmers, both women and men
- (iii) Support to the UN FSS Coalition on agroecology for food system transition

#### **Under Component 2 (Food Systems Governance)**

- (iv) Support to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)
- (v) Improve reliable information on food security including better disaggregation of data and indicators
- (vi) Creating healthier food environments
- (vii) Making Markets Work for Food System Transformation
- (viii) Reducing the threat of anti-microbial resistance (AMR) and
- (ix) Fisheries Subsidies – Contribution to the WTO funding mechanism

## **2.2 Problem Analysis**

### **Short summary of problem analysis per intervention area:**

Current food systems, notably those based on intensive large-scale forms of agri- and fish food production, are contributing significantly to biodiversity loss, deforestation and climate change, and are driving global trends towards poor diets and related diseases. At the same time, certain food systems do not provide sufficient scope for decent livelihoods, particularly for young people, women and persons with disabilities. Global indicators for malnutrition and food insecurity have remained stubbornly high in the past decade and today, the world is facing three additional crises: the persistent and increasingly negative impacts of climate change, the legacy of two years of COVID -19, and a ramping up of conflicts around the world, most visibly in Ukraine. If these shocks have profound implications for food systems and ultimately, the people served by these food systems, they also represent an opportunity to transform food systems. The 2021 UNSG's Food Systems Summit (FSS) and the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit stressed the need to transform food systems and to make them sustainable, while delivering healthy, nutritious and affordable food. The two major accomplishments of these summits were (1) widespread agreement on the need for food system transformation to accelerate progress towards the SDGs, and (2) new prospects for transformation with the establishment of over 100 country food system pathways. The stage is set for much needed transformation, working at a practical level country by country. The further development and refinement of the country food system pathways, and ultimately their implementation, are now a key challenge. As part of the EU's follow-up of UNFSS and N4G, a number of specific initiatives have been singled out. Support to the implementation of national pathways and the objectives of the Healthy Diets and Zero Hunger Coalitions will be provided through a second phase of the **'Making Markets Work for Food System Transformation'** programme (MMW2). This aims to contribute to the global effort to enhance nutrition outcomes for all, women and men, boys and girls in all their diversity, by focusing on market facilitation and bringing businesses into food systems pathways, creating nutrition-climate synergies, increasing private sector finance for nutrition, and sharing lessons learnt while strengthening accountability of the private sector in food systems transformation.

Achieving improved diets for all requires attention to both the supply side (availability of more nutritious foods at affordable prices) and the role of consumer choice. **'Creating Healthier Food Environments' (HFE)** aims to make the healthy and sustainable food choice the easier choice, while limiting the promotional opportunities for foods associated with unhealthy and unsustainable diets. This initiative also provides a follow up to EU commitments at both summits where healthier food environments means ensuring that foods, beverages and meals that contribute to sustainable healthy diets are available, affordable, convenient and widely promoted. Food-related consumer behaviour is very complex. Besides individual factors (e.g. food habits, knowledge, gender, age and societal norms but also income and purchasing power), other factors, such as food availability, food prices, food information/labelling, marketing or, in summary the 'food environment', impact on consumers' dietary choices. This initiative is part of the EU's contribution to the objectives of the Healthy Diets Coalition to 'accelerate a substantial increase in impactful actions by stakeholders across food systems, aligned for collective impact on healthy diets from sustainable food systems and responsible business conduct in this regard'. It contributes to the action field "food environments", which includes actions to support healthy diets from sustainable food systems through enhancing the institutional, physical, price, informational and policy environments where people procure their food. In a time where poor diet quality is one of the major threats to human health and food is one of the top



influences on ecosystems (climate, biodiversity, land use, water), knowledge about what people eat becomes not only important for better understanding human health, culture and interactions with markets and the environment, but also for informing the actions to take.

**Timely and targeted research** is key to allow concerned global and national actors to effectively address the various challenges outlined above (climate change, biodiversity loss, deforestation, poverty and inequalities, food and nutrition insecurity, gender inequity, lack of land rights, etc.), and to support the required food systems transformation by producing relevant scientific knowledge, contributing to new and adapted technologies or practices, and supporting more appropriate, human rights and gender-sensitive public policy responses, that are based on scientific evidence. With other donors, the European Commission supports the CGIAR (network of agricultural research centres for development) as a provider of global public goods. More specifically, the European Commission support targets the ‘One-CGIAR’ reform towards a more unified and coherent management system. By participating in governance bodies and working groups, the European Commission is involved in the design of the CGIAR’s new research and innovation strategy through which programmes consistent with the European Green Deal and its strategies (in particular Farm to Fork and Biodiversity) are supported.

Agroecology in particular has been identified as a credible option to support food system transition and to address the challenges noted above. It is important to be reminded of the central role of small-scale farmers, particularly women, who are the main providers of food while being the most knowledgeable and the best placed to adjust their practices and to innovate. Supporting small-scale farmer- and fisher-led agroecological and ecosystem-based innovations and strengthening rural advisory services to support them, both women and men, are therefore seen as key actions to scale up agroecology and to achieve impacts, while paying attention to gender equality and to the inclusion of youth, indigenous peoples and persons with disability, wherever relevant. As child labour is highly prevalent in family small-scale farming, this support will also aim to improve the livelihoods of poor households, thus preventing them to rely on child labour thereby breaking out the vicious cycle of intra-generational poverty.

**Supporting agroecology** also follows one of the recommendations of the UN FSS and its Coalition on agroecology, while contributing to the objectives of the EU Green Deal, and of its Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies. More specifically, the EU will provide support to ‘[the Coalition for the transformation of food systems through agroecology](#)’ which aims to accelerate the transformation of food systems through agroecology, guided by the 13 principles of Agroecology defined by the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) that are aligned with the 10 Elements of Agroecology adopted by the 197 FAO Members in December 2019. The Coalition will support the implementation of country pathways for food system transformation through agroecology in three areas: (i) Co-creation and exchange of knowledge, (ii) Seeking increased investments in agroecology, (iii) Seeking political engagement and increased commitment to the agroecological transformation. The objective is to support the Coalition on agroecology and its Secretariat to support its members and relevant actors to contribute to the agroecological transformation of food systems. Key areas of agrobiodiversity and seed systems and value addition and access to markets are particularly important to contribute to agroecological innovations. **Rural advisory services** are also fundamental to enable people to deal with existing and new challenges, and to improve the livelihoods of rural people worldwide, in particular rural women. To meet this need, the EU will support among others the international effort facilitated by the Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS) to renew advisory services based on a pluralistic approach of service provision. It will seek to go beyond the transfer of knowledge model by including methods aiming at strengthening farmers’ capacities to be empowered or by facilitating innovation processes through multi-stakeholder approaches. There is a need to strengthen the capacity of GFRAS and its members to promote knowledge, methods and accessible tools, including through appropriate digital tools and communication, for better and more inclusive advisory services able to address the agroecological transformation of food systems.

In all commitments, the importance of coherent and functional multilateral food security governance structures is frequently highlighted. The **UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS)** is considered as the pivotal institution to coordinate global food security initiatives, but as one that has not yet reached its full potential, particularly with respect to its role as a global coordination platform, as well as to the effectiveness of its products at national and regional levels. Strengthening the capacity of the CFS to fulfil its global food security governance mandate will increase the efficiency, effectiveness and coordination of food security investments at global, regional and national levels.



Any solution to the growing food insecurity and malnutrition challenge requires that policies are informed by **reliable and timely information**, a point strongly recognised by UN Member Countries, including in the context of the definition and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its coordinated, global monitoring framework. In this perspective, food security and nutrition monitoring is among the priority issues in the global development agenda. More specifically, UN Member Countries and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) are stressing the importance of a monitoring system characterised by conceptually clear and internationally established methodology and standards, as well as by nationally representative data produced on a regular basis. In the area of food security assessment, the definition of analytic protocols leading to valid, reliable and comparable indicators is of essence. The FSNS team works towards this objective, by promoting the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and Prevalence of Undernourishment (PoU) measurement systems and by directly engaging in and supporting regular data collection, analysis and dissemination activities.

**Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)** is a process whereby microorganisms evolve to be able to resist the action of antimicrobial medicines, making them ineffective. AMR is described as a “slow tsunami” by WHO meaning a slowly-developing devastating global pandemic. Even if AMR seems less of an emergency than, for example, COVID-19, it is a growing global burden and marks a grave societal and economic challenge with cost of inaction projected to result in 10 million deaths globally each year and a cumulative loss of over 88 trillion euros to the world economy by 2050<sup>7</sup>. AMR impacts the achievements of several of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular of SDG 3: ‘Good health and well-being’. It needs to be tackled with a ‘One Health’ perspective, addressing in a coherent and coordinated manner AMR from a human, animal, plant health and environment perspective. The EU successfully promoted the inclusion of AMR in the UN Food Systems Summit 2021<sup>8</sup>. Following EU’s input, game changing solutions published as input for the Summit include updating the 2015 ‘AMR Global Action Plan’, under the leadership of the Quadripartite (WHO, FAO, WOA, UNEP); as well as the strengthening of AMR global governance structures.

Global **fisheries subsidies** have been estimated to be as high as USD 35 billion per year, of which capacity-enhancing subsidies are USD 22.2 billion<sup>9</sup>. This contributes to overcapacity, leading to overfishing and illegal fishing. Subsidies and overfishing generate losses of about USD 88.9 billion due to forgone net benefits<sup>10</sup>. This evidence has prompted a specific target under SDG 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development) that aims at prohibiting, by 2020, certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and at eliminating subsidies that contribute to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing (SDG 14.6). Since 2001, negotiations on fisheries subsidies have been underway at the World Trade Organization (WTO) to reach a meaningful agreement that disciplines fisheries subsidies and thus collectively meet the commitments of SDG 14.6.

**Key stakeholders** in this Action are international and national research institutes, academia and experts, UN organisations, policy makers at global, regional and national levels, including in government, the private sector and civil society (including networks and member-based organisations), as well as grassroots farmers/fisherfolk organisations and indigenous peoples. The Action will strongly involve civil society in research, innovation and governance. Civil society beings at the core of agroecological approaches, the Action will involve collaboration with, and amongst, small-scale farmers, indigenous people, landless labourers, organisations of persons with disabilities, child protection and women’s organisations, fisherfolk as well as people’s organisations (professional, educational, etc.). Civil society will be involved through the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) of the CFS, which coordinates a wide range of relevant civil society groups from all continents. Engagement with local authorities will be systematically sought where feasible.

### **Specific Objective 1: Research and Innovation**

**CGIAR** is a global partnership that unites research institutions engaged in research about food security. CGIAR research aims to reduce rural poverty, increase food security, improve human health and nutrition, and the sustainable management of natural resources. It brings together research centres all around the globe that collaborate with partners from national and regional research institutes, civil society organizations, academia, development organizations, and the private sector. These research centers are mostly located in the Global South.

<sup>7</sup> according to a [review by Jim O’Neil](#)

<sup>8</sup> <https://foodsystems.community/action-area-2-1/> See points 8.1 Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) – The silent pandemic

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X19303677>

<sup>10</sup> The Second World Ocean Assessment (UN): <https://www.un.org/regularprocess/sites/www.un.org/regularprocess/files/2011859-e-woa-ii-vol-i.pdf>

CGIAR intervenes in more than 100 countries and manages approximately 10,000 staff with a budget of around USD800 million per year. With the on-going One-CGIAR reform, governance has been evolving towards a more integrated structure along the main scientific domains: Systems Transformation, Resilient Agri-food Systems and Genetic Innovation. It is funded by a large consortium of donors (World Bank, USAID, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation-BMGF, the European Commission, Member States, Australia, etc.) to support research programmes and infrastructure.

The **Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS)** reaches smallholder farmers via regional rural advisory services networks, which are made up of national-level platforms. The national platforms include actors from all sectors working in rural advisory services, and working directly with smallholders. National platforms help prioritise national-level issues and formulate demands to be taken to the regional and global levels. GFRAS supports these regional and national networks, carries out transversal studies on advisory services, develops material for training of professionals, and plays an advocacy role in different arena. Their stated vision is for rural advisory services to effectively contribute to agricultural innovation systems for sustainable development.

**The Coalition on agroecology for food system transition** is one of the 8 coalitions emerging from the UN FSS that the Commission has decided to join. In September 2022, the Coalition included 39 countries, 3 regional bodies (UE, UA and ECOWAS) and 73 organisations. It aims to accelerate the transformation of food systems through agroecology, guided by the 13 principles of Agroecology defined by the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) that are aligned with the 10 Elements of Agroecology adopted by the 197 FAO Members in December 2019.

### **Specific Objective 2: Food Systems Governance**

Since its reform in 2009, the **CFS** has become the main global governance platform for Food and Nutrition Security (FNS). Its governance structure includes the voices of UN bodies, civil society organizations, international agricultural research organizations, private sector associations, and philanthropic foundations. By including civil society and the private sector, and by enhancing its evidence-based work, the CFS has become the most prominent multi-stakeholder platform on food security in the world, attracting well over 1000 people to its annual plenary meetings. EU assistance will support the CFS with a focus on enhancing impact, inclusiveness and effectiveness. Currently, it receives about 40% of its budget from the Rome Based Agencies (RBA) and the remainder from voluntary contributions. Other main contributors to the CFS have been France, Germany, Spain, Brazil, Norway and the BBMGF. Although there is no specific donor coordination mechanism, the EU meets regularly to exchange views on all CFS matters. The HLPE work is funded separately through a Trust Fund and a specific HLPE donor group exists, in which the EU participates. CFS governance includes an Advisory Group in which various UN Agencies (FAO, WFP, IFAD, WHO, WB), CGIAR, private sector and civil society participate, thereby enhancing coordination on FNS governance. With this Action, the EU will strengthen a.o. civil society - including women's organisations and organisations representing specific groups (PLWD (People Living With a Disability), indigenous communities, among others) - participation to intensify dialogue and, thus, more inclusive stakeholder coordination.

**The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)**'s mandate is to improve nutrition, increase agricultural productivity, raise the standard of living in rural populations and contribute to global economic growth. Among the key priorities to achieve this goal, for which the Organization holds a comparative advantage, there is the urgent need to eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. To this end, the FAO Statistics Division plays a crucial role in providing up-to-date, reliable and actionable data on the state of FNS around the world, including the estimates that inform 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI)' the flagship publication jointly produced every year by FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WHO and WFP. Within the FAO Statistics Division, the Food Security and Nutrition Statistics (FSNS) team leads the production and the analysis of food security and nutrition data and provides technical support to countries and institutions involved in food security monitoring. An additional FAO's comparative advantage is the capacity and position with more than 130 country offices and working with a wide range of agricultural actors to address the root causes of child labour in agriculture. FAO has distinctive access to remote rural areas and vast expertise in small-scale production and family farming, which involve 72.1% of all child labour and is also working on the protection of indigenous food systems and the valorisation of the same. FAO works through six strategies derived from its core functions to address child labour through more sustainable and inclusive agri-food value chains. These include knowledge generation, monitoring and evaluation, policy advice, capacity development, scaling up, and promotion of partnerships and advocacy.

**World Health Organisation (WHO)** is the United Nations agency leading global efforts to achieve better health for all. By connecting countries, people and partners, WHO strives to give everyone, everywhere an equal chance at a safe and healthy life, including access to adequate nutrition and healthy diets.

**The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE)** is an intergovernmental organisation working across borders to improve the health of animals, and therefore our future. It focuses on transparently disseminating information on animal diseases, improving animal health globally and, thus, build a safer, healthier and more sustainable world.

**International Development Law Organization (IDLO)** is the only global intergovernmental organization exclusively devoted to promoting the rule of law to advance peace and sustainable development. Established as an intergovernmental organization in 1988, IDLO has had United Nations Observer Status since 2001. It champions people-centered justice and promotes the rule of law to advance sustainable development and to help build more peaceful, inclusive and resilient societies.

**The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)**<sup>11</sup> is an NGO, which was launched at the United Nations in 2002 to tackle all forms of malnutrition. Working with governments, businesses and civil society, GAIN aims to transform food systems so they deliver more nutritious food for all people, especially those in the most vulnerable situations. They work through national, regional, and global alliances that provide technical, financial and policy support to a wide range of public and private organisations, focusing attention on markets and finding ways to change and improve how businesses and governments shape food systems for improved nutrition.

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **Overall Objective (Impact)** of this action is to contribute to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability of Aquatic and Agri-Food Systems in partner countries

The **Specific(s) Objective(s) (Outcomes)** of this action are:

SO1: Increased and more inclusive application of agro-ecological agricultural and aquatic innovations and practices

SO2: Improved global governance of food systems, for the benefit of all, women and men, boys and girls, in all their diversity

##### **SO1 Research and Innovation:**

Under SO1, there are 3 interrelated initiatives:

**1. Support to CGIAR research and innovation actions**, the objective of which is to investigate and scale up agroecological, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches that are climate resilient. It will promote in-situ and ex-situ conservation and use of agro-biodiversity to enhance productivity based on ecological processes and to improve resilience of food systems, while better integrating a.o., aquatic food and bio-physical elements into assessments and policy recommendations for food systems transformation. It will also support a gender transformative approach of CGIAR activities.

**2. Strengthen agroecological and ecosystems-based innovations in advisory and extension services, value chains and market development, and digital tools for farmers, women and men**, the objective of which is to ensure a sustainable and agroecological transition of agrifood systems in partner countries by piloting actions i.a. in areas linked to agrobiodiversity and local seed systems as well as value addition and market access, and strengthening advisory services to support the actual implementation of context-specific agroecological innovations, paying attention to gender equity, the inclusion of youth, child labour elimination, indigenous peoples and persons with disability where relevant.

<sup>11</sup> The 10 countries proposed by GAIN are : Bangladesh, Benin, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan and Tanzania. These 10 countries cover 33% of the global population, and a much higher percent of the world's undernourished population. However, they have private sectors that are sufficiently strong to make the MMW2 impactful.

**3. Support to the UN FSS Coalition on agroecology for food system transition**, the objective of which is to increase the capacity of the Coalition and its members to contribute to the agroecological transformation of food systems, paying attention to gender equity, addressing child labour, and the inclusion of youth, indigenous peoples and persons with disability where relevant.

## **SO2 Food Systems Governance**

Under SO2, there are 6 interrelated initiatives:

**4. Support to the CFS**, the objective of which is to increase the capacity of CFS to guide global FNS policy

**5. Improve reliable and disaggregated information on food security (DATA)**, the objective of which is to strengthen the production and use of food security and nutrition statistics to inform monitoring frameworks in at least 30 developing countries, with an emphasis on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), i.e. SDG indicator 2.1. .

**6. Healthier food environments (HFE)**, the objective of which is to strengthen the knowledge and global capacity of public institutions (duty bearers) and decision-makers, and to provide evidence-based and coordinated guidance on creating healthier food environments for all.

**7. Making Markets Work for Food System Transformation (MMW2)**, the objective of which is to strengthen 10 country food system pathways<sup>12</sup> so they can accelerate improvements in the consumption of safe nutritious food for all, especially those in the most vulnerable situations (children, women, persons with disabilities and members of minority groups), produced in a sustainable way.

**8. Reducing the threat of Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR)**, the objective of which is to strengthen the governance around AMR at global and national levels, to enhance engagement and debate on One Health approaches to AMR and to take action to reduce its impact in support of the Global Action Plan on AMR.

**9. Contribution to the WTO funding mechanism on fisheries subsidies (FISH)**, the objective of which is to support developing countries, which commits themselves to implementing the new fisheries subsidies disciplines under the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, and to provide related capacity-building.

The Outputs to be delivered by this Action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are

### **For SO1:**

**OP1.1** Increased availability of quality information on agroecology, food (in)security and the ways to improve diet quality, diversity and context adaptation (gender-sensitive)

**OP1.2** Increased global knowledge on agro-ecological agricultural and aquatic innovations from practices to policies (gender-sensitive)

**OP1.3** New, inclusive technologies, innovations and methods on agro-ecological agricultural and aquatic innovations

**OP1.4** Increased capacities at individual and organizational level, including female farmers and farmers from minority and indigenous groups to improve livelihoods where child labour is prevalent and at high risk

**OP1.7** Increased knowledge on locally adapted agricultural practices and sustainable value chains based on agroecological principles

**OP1.8** Increased capacity and inclusiveness in the agroecological approaches of innovation support services provided by a wide range of actors (farmers organisations- including women-led organisations-, NGOs, public extension services, private firms) .

**OP1.9** Increased capacity of the Coalition on agroecology to support the just agroecological transition of food systems

**OP1.10** Increased capacities of members and partners of the Coalition to support the just agroecological transition of food systems in their countries through access to knowledge and capacity-building

**OP1.11** Improved national and regional policies aiming at supporting the agroecological transition of food systems.

**OP1.12** Increased international commitments aimed at supporting the agroecological transition of food systems.

### **For SO2:**

<sup>12</sup> The 10 countries proposed by GAIN are : Bangladesh, Benin, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan and Tanzania.. These 10 countries cover 33% of the global population, and a much higher percent of the world's undernourished population. However, they have private sectors that are sufficiently strong to make the MMW2 impactful.

**OP2.1** increased capacity of the CFS to guide global FNS policy

**OP2.2** Instruments to collect relevant food security and nutrition information disaggregated as relevant (sex, age, disability, location)

**OP2.3** FIES data representative at national and/or subnational level collected in at least 30 countries

**OP2.4** Comprehensive analyses of at least 50 FIES or food consumption datasets

**OP2.5** Increased national capacity to analyse food security and nutrition data and produce meaningful and reliable indicators in at least 30 countries.

**OP2.6** Increased awareness of the need for the inclusion of relevant statistics in documents and reports meant to design policies, strategies and programmes directed to end hunger and malnutrition.

**OP2.7** Guidance on how to report and use food security and nutrition information in the appropriate context.

**OP2.8** Increased capacities of food security analysts to report and use and disseminate food security and nutrition information in the appropriate context.

**OP2.9** Generated food security and/or nutrition statistics used in at least 30 countries to inform monitoring frameworks<sup>13</sup>

**OP2.10** Increased number of countries applying and monitoring the under development CFS Gender Equality and Food Security Guidelines

**OP2.11** An interactive map, also incorporating neglected and underutilised species, to identify foods consumed by people in each ecoregion, and their composition (where available).

**OP2.12** A package of capacity building activities (gender responsive) for government institutions, officials, regulators, policymakers and civil society to understand, develop and implement regulatory and fiscal measures that promote healthy diets for all.

**OP2.13** Stakeholders engaged in national multi-sectoral platforms to support regulatory and fiscal measures to promote healthy diets

**OP2.14** Stakeholders engaged in global and regional activities for cross-country cooperation and knowledge sharing on healthy diets

**OP2.15** Strengthened capacities of CSOs, including women's organisations and organisations representing groups in the most marginalised situations/at-risk, such as persons with disabilities, indigenous populations and other groups, to effectively engage in advocacy, community education and social mobilization activities around healthy diets

**OP2.16** Strengthened capacities of academics to understand, teach and research on issues at the intersection of law and public health nutrition in order to develop/analyse international evidence

**OP2.17** Strong, coherent, inclusive food system pathways refined and implemented

**OP2.18** Strong pipeline of operationalised actions to improve the consumption of safe nutritious foods in a sustainable way, aligned with pathways

**OP2.19** Learning and accountability products, aligned with pathways.

**OP2.20** Strengthened capacities for evidence-based policy making and for the creation of supportive environments, notably for agroecological innovations, healthy diets, and to maximise co-benefits across different food sustainability dimensions (incl. climate change mitigation and resource efficiency)

**OP2.21** Enhanced capacities among food system actors to address climate change adaptation and mitigation challenges and effects.

**OP2.22** Increased capacity of the Quadripartite (FAO, WOA, UNEP, WHO) to apply a One-Health approach to the risk of AMR.

**OP2.23** A Multistakeholder Partnership Platform on AMR to enhance engagement and debate on One Health approaches to AMR and take action to reduce its impact in support of the Global Action Plan on AMR.

**OP2.24** Technical assistance and capacity building (TACB) for the implementation of the disciplines under the WTO agreement on fisheries subsidies provided.

<sup>13</sup> e.g., Sustainable Development Goals indicators 2.1.1 and 2.1.2, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme indicators 3.5.v and 3.5.vii), classification systems (e.g. Integrated Phase Classification, *Cadre Harmonisée*), monitoring and evaluation studies or food security reports/briefs.

## 3.2 Indicative Activities

### **Activities relating to SO1**

**CGIAR research and innovation (related to Outputs 1.1-1.6):** Activities include trials, surveys, modelling, foresight, workshops, training, information sharing.

### **Agroecological and ecosystems-based innovations in advisory and extension services, value chains and markets development and digital tools for farmers (related to Outputs 1.7-1.8) leaving no one behind**

Capacity development of professionals

Dissemination and scaling up of farmers' experiences on agroecological and ecosystems-based innovations through innovative services

Dissemination and scaling up of experiences useful for farmers, civil society organisations and consumer actions

Advocacy and information campaigns to include advisory services for agroecology in policy documents.

Digital dissemination of peer-to-peer innovations and documents on agroecology

Technical advice and capacity strengthening of advisory services to promote agroecology

Support to regional and continental organisations linked to GFRAS

Advocacy to improve advisory services and innovation systems

Promotion of Gender Transformative approaches

### **Coalition on agroecology for food system transition (related to Outputs 1.9-1.12)**

Support to the Coalition Secretariat and its working groups' activities (research, co-innovation and capacity development; policies; investment and financing; advocacy)

Activities supporting EU role in the Coalition (such as expertise mobilisation)

Analyses of scientific and empiric experiences and subsequent dissemination worldwide (through the Transformative Partnership platform or other actors)

Support to policy dialogue at global, continental and national levels

Support to the design of interventions based on agroecology

### **CFS (related to Output 2.1)**

Support to the reform of the CFS on internal coordination and priority setting

Support to the development/consolidation of FNS monitoring systems

Support to the implementation and monitoring of the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Food Security

### **DATA (related to Outputs 2.2 – 2.10)**

Collect Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) data at national and subnational level supporting national data collection activities or through selected service providers, with the objective of filling existing gaps in food security data availability (including sex and age disaggregation)

Provide support to all the steps involved in data collection (survey design and sampling, questionnaire design, training of the enumerators, data collection, sampling weights)

Directly analyse FIES and food consumption data collected by FAO or made available to FAO by Governments, International Organizations and other institutions involved in food security monitoring and evaluation

Provide technical support to analysts from Governments, International Organizations and other institutions involved in food security monitoring and evaluation to generate indicators (including disaggregated by sex/age/disability and gender-sensitive indicators) to inform monitoring frameworks M&E studies, and food security briefs to guide policies and interventions

Strengthen the capacity of food security and nutrition statisticians and analysts at country level to collect, analyse and interpret data, including on disaggregation, on disability, and other relevant characteristics and produce meaningful indicators on food security and nutrition

### **HFE (related to Outputs 2.11 -2.16)**

Identify and catalogue foods within ecoregions (including neglected and underutilised species) and incorporate them into a visual format aiming to explore what people eat around the world: an interactive map, where delving into each country reveals the foods consumed and their characteristics.

Develop and deliver a package of capacity building activities (gender responsive), including a) an e-learning course on relevant regulatory and fiscal measures in promoting healthy diets, b) training in selected countries involving

representatives of all relevant government sectors, civil society and academia, to strengthen capacity for designing, implementing and defending regulatory and fiscal measures, and c) technical resources and targeted technical assistance to support diet related interventions/policies

Conduct stakeholder mapping and needs assessment and relevant means of support to catalyse and encourage multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement to improve diets and support the creation and functioning of multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms

Support multi-stakeholder advocacy initiatives to contribute to policy progression in selected policy areas, including technical and financial support to selected Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Community based Organisations (CBOs) to conduct advocacy, community education and social mobilization

Promote collaboration and provide technical assistance to strengthen academic institutional capacity to integrate legal and regulatory aspects in curricula and develop and disseminate training materials to support the integration

Conduct global and regional dialogues to promote cross-country learning and knowledge sharing in regulatory and fiscal reforms to promote healthy diets

Conduct research to identify knowledge gaps, capacity needs, and other barriers and opportunities for researchers, civil society organizations and policymakers working to promote healthy diets through human rights-based and gender responsive approaches

#### **MMW2 (related to Outputs 2.16 – 2.21)**

Build institutional capacity, identify policy priorities and translate pathways into actionable action plans and develop a tool to diagnose Food Systems policy coherence

Support women youth leadership involvement in UNFSS pathways and promote more inclusive and equitable local food systems governance

Support government efforts to improve the nutrition service of social protection, economically empower women and persons with disabilities, and strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration to influence food preferences towards healthy diets

Support the Zero Hunger private sector pledge and their conversion into operational investments, identify cost effective and impactful investments to increase access to healthy diets and facilitate SMEs' access to finance

Identify value chain opportunities, innovations and actions to maximise positive nutritional and environmental outcomes, develop and test campaign ideas towards healthier and more sustainable foods

Define, measure and track Food Systems Transformation progress, and document processes, support ownership and usage of Food Systems subnational dashboards to set priorities/strategies and promote knowledge mobilization

#### **AMR (related to Outputs 2.22 - 2.23)**

Use the AMR Multi-Stakeholders Partnership Platform as a tool to promote the revision of the WHO 2015 Global Action Plan on AMR

Implementation of the revised AMR Codex guidelines Code of Practice to minimise and contain AMR of the Codex Guidelines on Integrated Monitoring and Surveillance of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance.

Provide funding to the AMR Multi Partner Trust Fund<sup>14</sup> that aims at supporting AMR global coordination and governance mechanisms

At country level, support will be provided to inter-sectoral collaboration to strengthen and implement multi-sectoral One Health National Action Plans (NAPs) on AMR.

#### **FISH (related to Output 2.24)**

Support to the provision of targeted Technical Assistance and Capacity Building (TACB) to developing country WTO Members, including LDC Members, with respect to the commitments they undertook under the Agreement on Fishery Subsidies to implement the new disciplines and derive benefits from them.

### **3.3 Mainstreaming**

Gender, the respect of Human Rights (including the Right to Food) and the Rights of Indigenous people including in relation to their indigenous food systems, are prominent cross-cutting elements of the interventions covered by this Action. Women and children are specifically targeted by various interventions as are persons with disabilities. Women's empowerment being also key to tackle child labour. As child labour is highly prevalent in agriculture, through relevant cross-cutting activities and an integrated approach, the Action will target smallholder farming where

<sup>14</sup> [Trust Fund Factsheet - Antimicrobial Resistance MPTF \(undp.org\)](https://undp.org/publications/trust-fund-factsheet-antimicrobial-resistance-mptf)



most child labour occurs, and other medium scale farms where children and adolescents are involved in labour and in hazardous conditions. The Action is aligned with a human rights-based approach and supports knowledge and evidence on food security and food systems sustainability as a global public good. Moreover, an agroecological approach to food systems transformation favours the use of natural processes, and stresses the importance of local knowledge and participatory processes that develop knowledge and practice through experience, as well as scientific methods, and the need to address social inequalities. Environmental, climate and biodiversity issues will be actively promoted through the promotion of sustainable agri-food systems that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, the sustainable management of natural resources and the preservation of biodiversity.

### **Environmental Protection & Climate Change**

Agriculture and food security are considered as environmentally sensitive, therefore justifying a screening of the proposed actions to identify potential impacts on climate and environment.

Given the strategic character of the proposed actions, the screening is to be carried out for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Climate Risks Assessments (CRAs) are not relevant.

### **Outcomes of the SEA screening**

In line with the mainstreaming guidelines and the five questions for SEA screening, the carrying out of a detailed SEA is not justified. The proposed intervention integrates environmental concerns in its design and seeks to bring a meaningful contribution to improve the state of the environment. The programme objectives do not directly and significantly depend on the availability of scarce natural resources for their achievement – on the contrary, the programme seeks to improve – even if indirectly - the sustainable management of - and access to natural resources in the Sustainable Aquatic and Agricultural Food Systems (SAAFS) area. No significant cumulative environmental impacts are expected from the foreseen actions. And finally, the implementation of the initiatives will not promote large-scale use of environmentally damaging substances – on the contrary, by promoting a shift towards Sustainable Agri and Aquatic Food Systems, several of the initiatives foreseen in this Action Document aim to address environmental issues e.g., the HFE initiative recognises the interlinkage between food, health, climate and development and will contribute to advancing the commitments made at the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) for tackling climate, environmental, nutrition and health as interconnected challenges. The fifth workstream of the MMW2 initiative seeks to unite the nutrition and environmental agendas within food system pathways. This workstream will find the practical actions and business models that generate and realise nutrition-environment synergies. It will focus on models for making plant sources of protein, such as legumes, more accessible and desirable and it will identify ways of maximising the nutrition impact of animal sourced food production (which are a high priority for undernourished populations) while reducing the GHG emissions of that production. Although subsidies to fisheries are much less substantial than those to agriculture, they are significant in terms of their potential impact on the environment, biodiversity and climate change. Confronting the problems of overfishing would contribute not only to a more sustainable ocean, an agreement would also promote fisheries development in developing countries, help address climate change, and attenuate a source of potential international conflict.

### **Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls**

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as G1 which implies that gender equality is a significant objective. Each of the interventions covered under this Action aim to address gender inequality in one form or another e.g., in the case of **HFE**, the development of a Gender Integration Plan is envisaged to identify gender-specific measures which will be integrated into the workplan to ensure gender mainstreaming. In the case of **MMW2**, gender and youth are taken into account in the target groups who will benefit from this initiative. Indeed, the target groups include the beneficiaries of social protection programmes and their families, with an emphasis on women and adolescent girls. Besides being beneficiaries, the youth movement Act4Food Act4Change will also actively participate as a key partner to implement the activities of the 2<sup>nd</sup> workstream. Sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators will be used in all components of the action. The interventions will also promote women and women's organisations' active and meaningful participation in the solutions to food insecurity, recognising the central role that women and girls have in food systems.

### **Human Rights**

In line with the EU consensus on development ‘our World, our Dignity, our Future’ and the 2030 Agenda, the EU uses a rights-based approach as a working methodology. A rights-based approach underpins all of the interventions covered by this Action, through the promotion of ownership, transparency and accountability, and inclusive partnerships. The prioritisation of improved governance on the one hand (the duty bearers) and the rights of women, children, and other groups in vulnerable situations on the other (the rights holders), is a core feature of the different initiatives e.g., within the CFS, the EU emphasis on human rights-based approaches has been well reflected. The vision of the CFS is to ‘strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security’ In the case of the fish subsidies initiative, more than 80% of all harmful fisheries subsidies are going to large industrial fleets, depriving small-scale artisanal fishers (who represent 90% of the fishing work force) from access to markets and resources. Ending these harmful subsidies will help safeguard the billions who rely on thriving fish stocks for survival and nutrition.

### **Disability**

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0 as it doesn’t directly target persons with disabilities. Nevertheless, some of the interventions under this action document will target all citizens and thus will have consequences that impact positively on the conditions of persons with disabilities and/or will have to reflect on how to better ensure access on equal basis to them.

### **Democracy**

Improved governance of food systems is one of the (two) specific objectives of this Action. The 6 initiatives under this SO will contribute to better governance through the provision of knowledge and expertise to guide evidenced-based policy making and enhanced policy dialogues with partner governments. Support will be provided to the CFS with a view to increasing its capacity to guide global FNS policy. The healthier food environments aims to strengthen the global capacity of public institutions and decision-makers and provide evidence-based and coordinated guidance on creating healthier food environments, while the initiative targeting a reduction in the threat of AMR aims to strengthen the governance around AMR at global and national levels.

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### **Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience**

Due consideration of conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience is by its nature context specific and will have to be mainstreamed on a case by case basis. In general terms however, the Action acknowledges that increased pressure on resources and their unsustainable and exclusionary management opens the way to conflict and instability, which reinforce each other in a vicious circle. Consequently, there is an increased need for cooperation between stakeholders at all levels, and types of resource governance from local to transboundary and global. Increased cooperation is dependent on, and can only be sustained through inclusive, participatory and transparent governance frameworks that address, and ultimately prevent, conflicts. This also applies to food systems and their relationship to traditional livelihoods and indigenous food systems, as well as claims for food sovereignty. Moreover, conflicts often hamper the production and distribution of food, and crises are worsened by climate change impacts and extreme weather events. Enhancing such frameworks and the variety of instruments that constitute them, as well as providing appropriate tools for prevention and peaceful conflict resolution, are key to achieving these goals. At a minimum, from a conflict sensitivity perspective, do no harm risks will be taken into account, and conflict sensitivity requirements and analyses promoted with implementing partners and in synergy with other cross-cutting issues, including with regard to inclusion, consultation and consent of communities targeted by the Action.

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### **Disaster Risk Reduction**

The attention to agroecological approaches to support food systems transformation is a contribution to more resilient agriculture and food systems, better equipped to face risks of different nature (from climate change, as highlighted in the 2022 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report<sup>15</sup>, to disruptions in trades of international agricultural products and inputs.

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### **Other considerations if relevant**

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<sup>15</sup> [https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wg3/pdf/IPCC\\_AR6\\_WGIII\\_FinalDraft\\_FullReport.pdf](https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wg3/pdf/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_FinalDraft_FullReport.pdf)

Given the multi-dimensional nature of SAAFS, they hold the potential to be key drivers for several cross-cutting issues such as women's empowerment, and decent economic opportunities for young people. They are also essential to achieve the objectives of the three Rio Conventions<sup>16</sup> on climate change, biodiversity and desertification/land degradation. Shaping the direction of change of agri-food systems is crucial to ensuring they contribute to sustainability, in terms of providing decent livelihoods, reducing child labour, enhancing resilience to economic shocks and climate change impacts, preserving land and biodiversity, including agrobiodiversity and promoting low-carbon, circular economies, in line with the green transition.

### 3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Advancing the agroecological agenda entails paradigm changes and may encounter objections and resistance including from communities who may have a different interpretation of agro-ecology. This will require active engagement with various stakeholders through consultation (see the UN FSS Coalition on agroecology) and multistakeholder approaches. The organisations and initiatives supported under this Action are generally well-established, and opportunities and challenges for continued EU involvement are well-known, with expected good chances for success. The research dimension of the Action will allow scientifically backed evidence to be disseminated and will form the basis for improved practices and innovations, at users' and policy levels. In the case of GFRAS, the initiative will build upon and may expand on-going interventions such as the IFAD-funded Last Mile project with GFRAS while leveraging investments from organisations such as IFAD for concrete agroecological work on the ground, in particular in Africa and some countries in Latin America and the Caribbean because of their more advanced experience in agroecology. At the same time a strong evidence generating component will support systematic learning and sharing at the global level contributing to the upscaling of agroecology for sustainable food systems.

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
Operational	Slow progress on CFS change agenda	Medium	Medium	Active follow-up on Action Plan to implement recommendations of the CFS evaluation
Operational	Slow progress with regard to the implementation of the ONE CGIAR reform	High	Medium	Mobilisation of the different donors and engagement with actors in beneficiary countries and adaptive management in the One CGIAR reform process.
Operational	Industry interference undermining regulatory and fiscal policy processes in countries	Medium	Medium	Inclusion of guidance on identifying and managing conflicts of interest in the policy cycle, as well as use of supporting evidence to counter opposition from vested interests.

<sup>16</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Operational	Lack of (sufficient) information on neglected and underutilised species	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	Collaboration with a diverse range of partners who have been working to collect and analyse these data
Operational	Governance issues impacting human-rights based and gender responsive policy development, (such as lack of consultation and consent) implementation and/or enforcement	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	Emphasis in training and capacity-building activities on the importance of rule of law, good governance and avoiding or managing conflicts of interest. The involvement of civil society including women's organisations and organisations representing specific groups People Living With Disabilities (PLWD), indigenous communities, among others) and independent researchers under should also assist in ensuring transparent, inclusive decision-making and policy processes.
Operational	No engagement from the private sector in MMW2 initiative.	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	GAIN has extensive experience working with partners in the private sector. They understand the opportunities and the risks of doing so, and how to maximise the former and minimise the latter. GAIN will leverage its experience, partnerships and networks to bring private sector into the fold to support effective implementation of national food system pathways (e.g. through global and national SUN Business Networks, national industry associations and businesses identified for support from the N3F - Nutrition Food Financing Facility- and mechanisms which are designed to engage business e.g. the Private Sector Hunger Pledge).
Operational	In case of AMR Multi Partner Trust Fund the money is transferred into a 'common pot' so there is a risk of not delivering on agreed objectives	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	Have a Commission representative on the Steering Committee of the Fund in order to be involved in a decisive process on how the funds will be used.
Political	No involvement from the government of the countries where the MMW2 initiative will be implemented.	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	The capacity of GAIN to work with partner governments in the post UNFSS food system policy and planning context. GAIN's policy advisers in 9 countries worked hand-in-hand with governments and the Rome Based Agencies to support the food system dialogue process and the pathway development. There is considerable trust between government

				officials, GAIN staff and RBA staff, and GAIN staff have a good understanding of the context and politics, both substantive and institutional.
Political	Lack of political buy-in/ willingness to Creating Healthy Food Environments	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	Political willingness is one of the factors assessed in considering expressions of interest for participation. Formal engagement will be obtained by relevant ministries.
Natural	The prolonged impact of COVID-19 on FNS	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	Collaborate with key stakeholders (WHO, COVAX) to minimise the impact of COVID -19
Natural	Increased global vulnerabilities to natural risks translate into major global and/or country-level challenges	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to mitigate their negative impact  Ensure a nexus approach to nutrition. Support the development of disaster risks management schemes and vulnerabilities mapping.
Conflict	Increasing numbers of conflicts leading to increasing number of food crises	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	Preventative measures based on conflict and human rights analysis to minimise potential impact of conflict on food supply chains, with a focus on the situation of women and groups living in vulnerable situations.
Economic	External shocks (e.g. COVID-19 pandemic) reduce sustainability of funding at all levels e.g., country-level, donor.	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	Support partner countries to generate their own financing strategies
Economic	Risk of corruption	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	Carry out assessments of the risk of corruption (or draw on existing ones) to inform appropriate mitigation strategies.

**Lessons Learnt:** Though some of the initiatives envisages in the Action entail new areas of intervention for the EU, they all incorporate lessons learned from many years of EU experience in the field of FNS. Several of the initiatives represent a continuation of previous partnerships which have been adapted to take account of past experiences e.g. the support to CGIAR, which forms part of the EUR 140 million pledge by Commission President Von der Leyen in September 2021 to strengthen CGIAR capacities and interventions and renew its research and innovation portfolio, and the **MMW2** initiative which builds on the key learning from the first phase of MMW. The independent, external evaluation of carried out in 2021 (year 3 of a 4-year programme) stressed the need for a second phase to better address significant needs at country level by applying a more user-centric design process for MMW2 and by increasing the uptake of outputs to increase impact. Based on these recommendations MMW2 will firmly embed the programme in 10 country food system pathways, owned and designed at the national level and implemented through GAIN's country networks. **HFE** partly builds on the ongoing joint EU/BMZ<sup>17</sup> financing of the Global Diet Quality Project, which aims

<sup>17</sup> Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany.

to collect dietary quality data in the general adult population across countries worldwide. It will provide the tools for valid and feasible diet quality monitoring within countries and enables the collection of consistent, comparable dietary data across countries for the first time.

### 3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is based on two fundamental principles. Firstly, the subsidiarity principle underpins all the foreseen initiatives insofar as they all require intervention on the global level which will complement and strengthen the country and regional dimensions of EU action in support of SAAFS. Secondly, the theory of change underpinning this action/intervention is based on the premise that investing in the sustainable transformation of aquatic and agri-food systems requires a holistic approach that impacts the food system from production through to processing to consumption. The challenge for agri-food systems is not only to produce food and have a direct impact on food and nutrition security, but also to contribute to sustainable, inclusive employment and livelihoods and to building a sustainable planet. The Action intends to strengthen the global capacity to provide evidence-based coordination, guidance and inclusive action for the transition to sustainable food systems, leading to enhanced food security and better nutrition outcomes for all. This holistic approach is captured by the nine interrelated initiatives under the two main Components described above.

In the case of the **Research and Innovation component**, the following change process is foreseen:

Through reinforced support to the CGIAR R&I ‘initiatives’ related to agroecology and nature based solutions, it is assumed that it will be possible to contribute to change at scale with relevant knowledge, capacities and policies that will ultimately lead to improved productivity, based on ecological processes, thus contributing to economic, social and environmental sustainability i.e., SAAFS. By combining this increased access to relevant science and technologies with improved capacities of value chains actors (incl. farmers) and advisory services to support the actual implementation of context-specific agroecological innovations, it is assumed that more partner countries will be able to undergo a sustainable and agroecological transition of their agrifood systems. Improved advisory services will in turn be the result of the increased capacity and role of organisations such as GFRAS and its members, to disseminate knowledge, methods and tools for better advisory services to address the agro-ecological and eco-systems based transformation of food systems. To this end, a specific focus is placed on digital tools for agroecology to strengthen the capacities of advisory services to be able to reach a large number of farmers with relevant information and capacity-building activities. The support to the Coalition on agroecology for food system transition will complement these two initiatives by supporting the implementation of country pathways for food system transformation through agroecology in three areas: (i) Co-creation and exchange of knowledge, (ii) Seeking increased investments in agroecology and (iii) Seeking political engagement and increased commitment to the agroecological transformation.

In the case of **Food Systems Governance** the change process will be supported through six initiatives that include strengthening of the CFS with a view to improving its capacity to guide global FNS policy as well as accelerating the process of reinforcing capacities at country level to collect, analyse and use food security and nutrition statistics. This workstream will be complemented by EU support aimed at strengthening the global capacity of public institutions and decision-makers, and the provision of evidence-based and coordinated guidance on creating healthier food environments through i) increased knowledge about global food consumption for better decision-making and ii) capacity building to support the development, adoption, implementation and monitoring of cost-effective regulatory and fiscal policy interventions to promote healthy diets. Making Markets Work for Food System Transformation (MMW2) will enhance nutrition outcomes by focusing on market facilitation by bringing businesses into food systems pathways, creating nutrition-climate synergies, increasing access of private sector to finance for nutrition, and sharing lessons learnt while strengthening accountability of the private sector in food systems transformation. The main objective of the Making Markets Work for Food System Transformation (MMW2) programme is to strengthen 10 country food system pathways so they can accelerate improvements in the consumption of safe nutritious food for all, especially those in the most vulnerable situations, produced in a sustainable way. The refinement and implementation of these pathways will also serve as examples and support for the implementation of pathways in

countries beyond the ten countries in focus. Complementary action aimed at reducing the threat of AMR will be supported by strengthening the governance around AMR at global and national levels and by supporting the work of the Quadripartite (FAO, OIE, UNEP, WHO) in applying a One-Health approach to the risk of AMR. A Multistakeholder Partnership Platform on AMR will be established with the aim to enhance engagement and debate on One Health approaches to AMR and take action to reduce its impact in support of the Global Action Plan on AMR. This action includes also the support to the AMR Multi Partner Trust Fund lead by UN to help low and middle income countries to tackle AMR. And finally, the EU aims to support partner countries who undertake commitments to implement the new fisheries subsidies disciplines under the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, by contributing to the WTO funding mechanism and related capacity building, in cooperation with other international institutions with specialised knowledge and expertise.

All activities will follow a ‘sustainable food systems’ perspective and hence the approach taken will be coherent. There are various cross-linkages between the activities, as well as between these activities and others in the EU support portfolio. For instance, there are increasingly important connections between the work of the CGIAR and the High-Level Panel of Experts of the CFS; both agroecology support and the nutrition activities centre around diversification and addressing climate change challenges; and use of the FIES data is now incorporated in the International Phase Classification (IPC) systems, which is at the heart of the analysis by the Global Network against food crises.

Basic assumptions that need to hold for this change process to deliver as planned include a commitment to shift to a systems approach that moves beyond the linear linking of the individual stages of the food value chain, from production to processing, through to distribution, and consumption. Partner country commitment is also crucial as is the engagement of all key stakeholders in the change process and their commitment to coordinate actions in line with comparative advantages and according to the principle of subsidiarity and the availability of sufficient resources. Assumptions relating to the reduced impact of COVID-19 and number of conflicts also need to hold for the Action’s objectives to materialise as planned.



### 3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this Action, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

Results	Results chain (a): Main expected results (maximum 10) <sup>18</sup>	Indicators (a): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years) <sup>19</sup>	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
<b>Impact</b>	To contribute to the economic, social and environmental sustainability of Aquatic and Agri-Food Systems in partner countries	<p>1. Average income of small-scale producers, by sex and indigenous status</p> <p>2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), disaggregated by location, household income, composition (including, for example, presence and number of small children, members with disabilities, elderly members), sex, age and education of the household head</p> <p>3. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>1. TBC by early 2023</p> <p>2. TBC by early 2023</p> <p>3. TBC by early 2023</p>	<p>1. TBC by early 2023</p> <p>2. TBC by early 2023</p> <p>3. TBC by early 2023</p>	<p>1. TBC by early 2023</p> <p>2. TBC by early 2023</p> <p>3. TBC by early 2023</p>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Increased and more inclusive application of agro-ecological agricultural and aquatic innovations and practices	<p>1.1. Percentage of smallholders practicing sustainable agriculture (e.g., conservation agriculture, agro-ecology, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) approaches, etc.), disaggregated at least by sex</p> <p>1.2. Number of women with increased training, financial resources, technology or other resources for sustainable and safe food production, sustainable energy, sustainable transport, and clean water sources, for family consumption or for productive uses (GAP III indicator)</p>	<p>1.1. - TBC by early 2023</p> <p>1.2. - TBC by early 2023</p>	<p>1.1. - TBC by early 2023</p> <p>1.2. - TBC by early 2023</p>	<p>1.1. - TBC by early 2023</p> <p>1.2. - TBC by early 2023</p>	Willingness of smallholders to adopt new practises

<sup>18</sup> As a maximum of 10 results is allowed, only some of the key outputs are included here. For more details on outputs see section 3

<sup>19</sup> Baselines, targets and SoV to be established by Implementing Partners (IPS)

<b>Outcome 2</b>	Improved global governance of food systems for the benefit of all, women and men, boys and girls, in all their diversity	<p>2.1 Proportion of population who believe decision making around food systems is inclusive and responsive, disaggregated by respondents' ethnicity, sex, age, income, disability status, religion, migratory or displacement status, sexual orientation and gender identity</p> <p>2.2 Number of SAAFS policies, strategies and regulations incorporating inputs and recommendations from multi-stakeholder platforms</p>	<p>2.1. - TBC by early 2023</p> <p>2.2 - TBC by early 2023</p>	<p>2.1. - TBC by early 2023</p> <p>2.2 - TBC by early 2023</p>	<p>2.1. - TBC by early 2023</p> <p>2.2 - TBC by early 2023</p>	Willingness of partner governments to improve governance structures and systems
<b>Output 1 relating to Outcome 1</b>	OP1.1 Increased availability of quality information, knowledge and technologies on agroecology, food (in)security and ways to improve diet quality, diversity and context adaptation	<p>1.1.1 Number of research papers providing information on agroecology, food (in)security, and ways to improve diet quality, diversity and context adaptation</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of new technologies on agroecology, food (in)security, and ways to improve diet quality, diversity and context adaptation</p>	<p>1.1.1 - TBC by early 2023</p> <p>1.1.2 - TBC by early 2023</p>	<p>1.1.1 - TBC by early 2023</p> <p>1.1.2 - TBC by early 2023</p>	<p>1.1.1 - TBC by early 2023</p> <p>1.1.2 - TBC by early 2023</p>	Appropriate dissemination of new information, knowledge and technologies to smallholders
<b>Output 2 relating to Outcome 1</b>	OP1.2 Increased capacity and inclusiveness in the agroecological approaches of innovation support services provided by a wide range of actors (farmers organisations, including women-led organisations, NGOs, public extension, private firms)	1.2.1 Level of capacity and inclusiveness in the agroecological approaches of innovation support services provided by farmers organisations, including women-led organisations, NGOs, public extension services and private sector.	1.2.1 - TBC by early 2023	1.2.1 - TBC by early 2023	1.2.1 - TBC by early 2023	Ability of target groups to apply new capacities and reach smallholders
<b>Output 3 Relating to Outcome 1</b>	OP1.3 Improved national and regional policies aiming at supporting the agroecological transition of food systems.	1.3.1 Number of partner countries with Improved national and regional policies aiming at supporting the agroecological transition of food systems.	1.3.1 - TBC by early 2023	1.3.1 - TBC by early 2023	1.3.1 - TBC by early 2023	Willingness of partner governments to implement improved policies
<b>Output 1 relating to Outcome 2</b>	OP2.1 FIES data representative at national and/or subnational level collected and analysed		2.1.1 - TBC by early 2023	2.1.1 - TBC by early 2023	2.1.1 - TBC by early 2023	Data and analysis acted upon in

		2.1.1 Number of partner countries where FIES data representative at national and/or subnational level has been collected and analysed				partner countries
<b>Output 2 relating to Outcome 2</b>	OP2.2 Evidence base, capacities of stakeholders (government officials, regulators, policymakers, academia and civil society) and collaboration to promote healthy diets through regulatory and fiscal measures strengthened.	2.2.1 Level of evidence, capacities and collaboration to promote healthy diets through regulatory and fiscal measures	2.2.1 - TBC by early 2023	2.2.1 - TBC by early 2023	2.2.1 - TBC by early 2023	Ability of stakeholders to generate/apply new evidence, capacities, collaboration
<b>Output 3 relating to Outcome 2</b>	OP2.3 An interactive map developed that identifies foods consumed by people in each ecoregion, and their composition (where available).	2.3.1 Interactive map that identifies foods consumed by people in each ecoregion, and their composition (where available).	2.3.1 – 0	2.3.1 - 1	2.3.1 – 1	Interactive map used to generate knowledge on diets in order to improve food environments
<b>Output 4 Relating to Outcome 2</b>	OP2.4 Strong, coherent, inclusive food system pathways refined and implemented	2.4.1 Number of strong, coherent, inclusive food system pathways refined and implemented	2.4.1 - TBC by early 2023	2.4.1 - TBC by early 2023	2.4.1 - TBC by early 2023	Food system pathways of good quality and adopted/implemented by partner governments
<b>Output 5 Relating to Outcome 2</b>	OP2.5 A Multistakeholder Partnership Platform on AMR to enhance engagement and debate on One Health approaches to AMR and take action to reduce its impact in support of the Global Action Plan on AMR	2.5.1 A Multistakeholder Partnership Platform on AMR set up	2.5.1 -0	2.5.1 - 1	2.5.1 – 1	Outputs of AMR Platform deemed useful and acted upon.

## 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with partner countries.

### 4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

### 4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures<sup>20</sup>.

#### 4.3.1 Direct Management

##### 4.3.1.1. Component 1: Research and Innovation –Contribution to the CGIAR Trust Fund

The CGIAR Trust Fund (the 'Fund') was established as a Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) in March 2017, through a Trustee Agreement between the World bank as Trustee and the CGIAR System Organization. The Fund is administered by the World Bank as Trustee, and governed by the System Council, a representative body of Funders, Centers and other stakeholders. The Fund operates through several windows. several The CGIAR Trust Fund is a multi-donor, multi-year mechanism (Financial Intermediary Fund) that delivers financial resources for CGIAR research and key system functions. It is envisaged to make an EU contribution to the 2022-2024 CGIAR Investment Plan.

The Trustee shall maintain separate records and ledger accounts with respect to the Contributions deposited in the CGIAR Fund and transfers made there from. The Trustee shall maintain books, records, documents, and other evidence in accordance with the Trustee's usual accounting procedures to sufficiently substantiate the management of funds in the CGIAR Fund. The Trustee shall report to the Fund Council and all the Fund Donors annually, unless otherwise agreed with the Trustee, on the status of the CGIAR Fund.

The Union contribution to the CGIAR Trust Fund should be implemented under direct management in line with this Decision in accordance with the general principles applicable to Union financing (see Appendix 2).2).

The contractual relation between the European Union and the World Bank will be formalised by means of a Contribution Agreement - the approved terms for accepting donations for a World Bank administered Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) such as the CGIAR Trust Fund. The European Union will also sign "funding arrangement" with the CGIAR System Organisation which defines the terms of the administration of the funding from the Contribution Agreement.

##### 4.3.1.2 Direct Management (grants)

**Grants: (direct management)**  
**(a) Purpose of the grant**

<sup>20</sup> [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu). Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

The grant will contribute to achieving SO2: Support to food systems governance. The main objective of the grant is to implement the second phase of the Making Markets Work for Food System Transformation (MMW2) programme aiming to strengthen 10 country food system pathways so they can accelerate improvements in the consumption of safe nutritious food for all, especially those in the most vulnerable situations, produced in a sustainable way. The refinement and implementation of these pathways will also serve as examples and support for the implementation of pathways in countries beyond the ten countries in focus in this programme.

#### **(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 the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN).

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 if the action has specific characteristics requiring a specific type of beneficiary for its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation in accordance with Article 195(f) of the Financial Regulation.

GAIN is an NGO which was launched by the United Nations in 2002 to tackle all forms of malnutrition. Working with governments, businesses and civil society, GAIN aims to transform food systems so that they deliver more nutritious foods for all people, especially those in the most vulnerable situations. GAIN works through national, regional, and global alliances that provide technical, financial and policy support to a wide range of public and private organisations, focusing attention on markets and on finding ways to change and improve how businesses and governments shape food systems for improved nutrition.

GAIN has the following specificities complying with the needs in terms of implementation of this Action:

- GAIN has a unique position and expertise to engage with the private sector on nutrition (nutritious food manufacturers, but also with the other stakeholders through the whole value chain). It has 10 years of experience of working with SMEs in the African and Asian food systems to improve the supply of affordable, nutritious foods to domestic, low income consumers. Building networks, providing technical assistance, facilitating access to finance, and assessing impacts on diets.
- GAIN has regional offices in 7 African and 5 Asian countries. 2/3 of its staff are based in Africa and Asia, so they understand local contexts.
- GAIN often takes a leading position in multilateral fora, such as during the UNFSS and the N4G Summit and so has a great deal of legitimacy, understanding and trust from governments – in Africa/Asia as well as from donors. GAIN is also part of the SUN Movement and Global Nutrition Report.

#### 4.3.2 Indirect Management with a pillar assessed entity

##### **Component 1: Research and Innovation**

##### **Agroecological innovations in advisory and extension services, value chains and markets development and digital tools for farmers:**

A part of this Action may be implemented by an international organisation selected using the following criteria: a) experienced with EU funding in agricultural research for development and/or agricultural support programmes; b) experienced in interventions in line with agroecological transition; c) experienced in operations with specific attention to advisory and extension services, agricultural value chains and digitalisation tools for farmers.

##### **UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) Coalition on agroecology for food system transition**

A part of this Action may be implemented by an international organisation selected using the following criteria: a) being part of the Coalition as a signatory of the Coalition; b) experienced in providing technical and financial support to similar mechanisms or secretariat at the service of a thematic initiative or network; c) experienced with EU funding in agricultural research for development and/or agricultural support programmes; d) experienced in interventions in line with agroecological transition.

If negotiations with identified entities fail, or if the still-to-be designated Secretariat of the Coalition is a not-pillar assessed organisation, part of this Action may be implemented in direct management in accordance with the implementation modalities identified in section 4.4.3 with an organisation with role and capacities in technical and financial management, monitoring and reporting of agricultural projects in developing countries.

## **Component 2: Food Systems Governance**

### **Healthy Food Environment:**

This Action may be implemented in indirect management with United Nations World Health Organisation (WHO) and the International Development Law Organization (IDLO). This entails strengthening knowledge and global capacity, and providing evidence-based and coordinated guidance on creating healthier food environments through i) increased knowledge about global food consumption for better decision-making and ii) capacity building to support the development, adoption, implementation and monitoring of cost-effective regulatory and fiscal policy interventions to promote healthy diets. WHO will also channel the EU funds to other implementing partners, e.g. academia.

The envisaged entities has been selected using the following criteria: a) operational capacity to build and further expand on the existing supports in nutrition and in particular in creating healthier food environments, b) potential to engage with the main stakeholders and deliver on nutrition outcomes, c) capacity and experience in implementing capacity building activities in the area of regulatory and fiscal policy interventions to promote healthy diets, d) value added in the key areas of programme intervention: multi-sectoral nutrition governance, regulatory and fiscal policies, e) absence of conflict of interest.

In case implementation in indirect management with one of the envisaged entities would not be possible, some of the funds may be channelled through the other entities. In case one of the envisaged entities would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select another replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

### **Supporting the Committee on Global Food Security (CFS)**

This Action may be implemented in indirect management with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). IFAD is one of the three Rome-Based UN Agencies that supports the work of the CFS financially or through human resource provision. IFAD will channel EU funds to the CFS Secretariat, the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) of the CFS, and to the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM).

### **Data - Improve reliable information on food security - Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)**

This Action may be implemented in indirect management with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). FAO has successfully implemented a first phase of this action and is the UN agency tasked with the development and collection of this SDG indicator (indicator 2.1.2.). FAO has been selected based on the mandate that this UN specialised agency has for data collection, information provision and policy assistance on food systems, food security and sustainable agriculture. FAO is a key partner in addressing food security and nutrition crises and manages global information systems, including on agriculture, fisheries, forestry, genetic resources and food security. Selection criteria are also related to high technical expertise in various fields linked to this Specific Objective 2 and a very wide country network and representation.

In case implementation in indirect management with one of the envisaged entities would not be possible for the CFS and data/FIES components, some of the funds may be channelled through the other entities. In case one of the envisaged entities would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select another replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

#### **4.3.3 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)**

If the foreseen implementation modality under indirect management above cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, part of the action may be implemented through a direct grant awarded without a call for proposal, according to the conditions set out in article 195 of the Financial Regulation. The selection criteria are spelled out under section 4.3.2.



#### 4.3.4 Other implementation modalities

### Component 2: Food Systems Governance

**Reducing the threat of AMR :** This part of the Action will be implemented through sub-delegation to Commission services in order to mobilise its expertise in support of the Multistakeholder Partnership Platform on AMR. This platform aims at building consensus between the public and private sector, through engaging a broad spectrum of multi-stakeholders across the global level to have a voice and generate concrete actions on AMR.

### Contribution to the WTO funding mechanism on fisheries subsidies :

This part of the Action will be implemented through sub-delegation to Commission services who will make the contribution to a new WTO Trust Fund. Commission services will follow up on the implementation of the WTO Trust Fund, representing the EU in its governance structure and ensuring that the funds will be used to support developing countries who undertake commitments to implement the new fisheries subsidies disciplines under the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, and related capacity-building.

#### 4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

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

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

#### 4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components <sup>21</sup>	EU contribution (amounts in EUR)
<b>Implementation modalities</b> – cf. section 4.3	
<b>Component 1: Research and Innovation</b> composed of	
CGIAR : Direct Management with the World Bank	40 000 000 (20 000 000 from 2022 budget, 20 000 000 from 2023 budget)
Agroecological innovations in advisory and extension services, value chains and markets development and digital tools for farmers: Indirect Management with an international organisation (possibly IFAD)	17 000 000
UN Food Systems Summit – UNFSS) Coalition on agroecology for food system transition: Indirect Management with an international organisation ( <i>to be identified, possibly IFAD</i> )	1 186 457

<sup>21</sup> N.B: The final text on audit/verification depends on the outcome of ongoing discussions on pooling of funding in (one or a limited number of) Decision(s) and the subsequent financial management, i.e. for the conclusion of audit contracts and payments.

<b>Component 2: Food Systems Governance</b> composed of	
HFE: Indirect management with international organisations (WHO, IDLO)	4 000 000
MMW+: Grants (direct management)	10 000 000 (5 000 000 from 2022 budget, 5 000 000 from 2023 budget)
AMR : Sub delegation to DG SANTE	2 000 000
Data/FIES : Indirect management with an international organisation (FAO)	3 000 000
UN Committee on World Food Security : Indirect management with an international organisation (IFAD)	3 000 000
Fisheries subsidies : Sub delegation to DG TRADE	1 000 000
<b>Evaluation</b> – cf. section 5.2 <b>Audit</b> – cf. section 5.3	may be covered by another Decision
<b>Totals</b>	EUR 81 186 457.00

#### 4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

##### **Component 1 (Research and Innovation)**

**CGIAR Research and Innovation actions.** The EU is one of 15 funders among the 20 voting members meeting as a CGIAR System Council, whose function is to keep under review the strategy, mission, impact and relevancy of the CGIAR system. The System Council works collaboratively with the CGIAR System Board to deliver on CGIAR's mission. The System Council's functions include Vision, Strategic Direction, and Advocacy; Governance; Partnership Engagement and Resource Mobilization; Financial and Programmatic Performance; and Evaluations and Impact Assessment. It benefits from CGIAR Advisory Services (Independent Science for Development Council, Standing Panel on Impact Assessment, and an independent evaluation function) in terms of external, impartial, and expert advice related to strategy and positioning, program evaluation, and impact assessment. The European Initiative in Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD, 1997) still serves as a platform among Member States and EU+ funders to CGIAR, facilitating knowledge and sharing views leading to concerted messages expressed at System Council meetings.

**Agroecological innovations in advisory and extension services, value chains and markets development and digital tools for farmers.** A steering committee will be put in place for a concerted and coordinated implementation of the EU-funded actions, meeting at regular pace.

**UN Food Systems Summit – UNFSS - Coalition on agroecology for food system transition.** As a signatory to this coalition, the Commission will be involved in its coordination mechanisms and a steering committee will be put in place for a concerted implementation of the EU-funded actions, meeting at regular pace.

##### **Component 2 (Food Systems Governance)**

###### **HFE:**

Parts of the initiative will be implemented collaboratively by WHO and IDLO. A Steering Committee, of which the Commission will be part, will provide overall coordination and strategic directions, oversight of project implementation, ensures that the outcomes and goals are properly achieved and promotes learning and experience sharing. The Steering Committee will meet in-person or by teleconference at least once a year to ensure coherence, review progress and adjust programming as required.

###### **MMW2:**

Governance will be nimble and adaptive, while being inclusive and accountable. MMW2 will have a Management Team consisting of all the workstream leads, which meets once a month. MMW2 will have a dedicated full time project manager and the programme will be led by the Executive Director of GAIN.

In addition, a Partnership Advisory Group will meet 3 times a year. The Partnership Advisory Group, of which the Commission will be part of, is composed of : Government representatives, Funder representatives, UN representatives, Civil Society representatives, Knowledge representatives, and the Management Team.

#### **UN Committee on World Food Security:**

The Commission and/or the EU Delegation in Rome will participate in steering committee meetings on the EU contribution to CFS, as well as in the meetings with IFAD and other CFS funders on CFS financing. In addition, the EU participates as observer in the CFS Bureau and Advisory Group meetings, in which Germany and the Netherlands participate as EU countries.

#### **Data/FIES:**

The Commission will have regular meetings with FAO on the direction and progress of the FIES initiative, directly with the FAO Statistics Division, as well as in the context of the Strategic Dialogue between the European Commission and FAO.

#### **Fisheries subsidies – WTO trust fund**

The Fund would be operated by the WTO under the direct oversight and governance of a Steering Committee composed of the partner organizations and contributors (including the EU) and beneficiary Members that would be established to oversee the overall activities of the Fund's operations and finances, and would take the decisions on the specific activities to be funded. The Fund would be operated on the basis of an annual work plan and budget, approved by the Steering Committee.

#### **AMR:**

The Commission will participate together with Commission services in the steering committees of the Multi Partner Trust Fund and other bodies established for the governance of the Quadripartite in the implementation of the AMR Global Action Plan.

## **5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**

### **5.1 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 different Implementing Partner's (IP) responsibilities. To this end, the IP will need to establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for their initiative based on a LogFrame Matrix (LFM) specifically drafted for that purpose. These LFMs will need to be aligned to the overarching Action LFM presented in Section 3.6 of this document. Regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports that report on progress with regard to selected indicators will need to be prepared and submitted to the Commission. 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 Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as a reference the corresponding LFM.

Monitoring will assess gender equality results, impacts on rights of groups living in the most vulnerable situations and the implementation of the human rights-based approach working principles (applying all human rights for all; meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making; non-discrimination and equality; accountability and rule of law for all; and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data). Monitoring (and evaluation) will be based on indicators that are disaggregated by sex, age, disability when applicable.

Human rights and gender equality competence is ensured in the monitoring (and evaluation) teams.

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).

## 5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the Action, A mid-term and/or final evaluation(s) may be carried out for this Action or its Components via independent consultants and/or through joint missions contracted by the Commission or via an implementing partner.

In case a mid-term evaluation is envisaged it will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, and any other issues identified in the course of implementation.

In case a final or ex-post evaluation is envisaged it will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision).

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

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

## 5.3 Audit and Verifications

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 audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

# 6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle has adopted a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

Action documents for specific sector programmes are no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned.

However, in line with Article 46 and subject to Article 47 of the NDICI Regulation, all entities implementing EU-funded external actions shall take all reasonable measures to publicise the European Union support. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

## Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: 'a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one'. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a 'support entities'. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

The present Action identifies as

Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts	Reference (OPSYS#): ACT-61253