

ANNEX

**Annual Action Programme covered by the programming
document "Thematic Strategy Paper and Multi-annual Indicative
Programme 2007-2010"
for the Development Cooperation Instrument
in favour of Food Security for 2008**

1. IDENTIFICATION

Budget headings	21 02 01 – 21 07 03
Total cost	EC contribution: EUR 216.199.000 (21 02 01) EUR 264.002,50 (21 07 03)
Legal basis	Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation (OJ L 378, 27.12.2006, p. 41).

2. THEMATIC BACKGROUND

The world food situation is currently characterised by new driving forces: income growth, climate change, high energy prices, globalization and urbanisation are transforming food availability, access, diversity and markets. The influence of the private sector in the world food system is also rapidly increasing. Changes in food availability, rising commodity prices and new producer-consumer linkages have crucial implications for the livelihoods of the poor and food-insecure people (IFPRI, Dec. 2007).

At half way between the MDG adoption and the 2015 target date, sub-Saharan Africa is not on track to achieve any of these Goals. Persistent food insecurity is compounded by conflicts, poor governance, adverse climatic conditions and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. These build on a chronic situation of poverty, which is still overwhelmingly rural, despite the growing phenomenon of urban food insecurity, particularly in Latin America and Asia.

Moreover, achievement of MDG 1 in ultra-poor countries is seriously endangered by the soaring prices of food commodities (cereals as well as oil, meat and dairy products) at global level, already ongoing since 2000, which has recently reached a peak so that we are now facing a new world food crisis. Against this background, the present Annual Action Programme 2008 (AAP), implementing the second year of the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP), is elaborated in accordance to the Food Security Thematic Strategy Paper and Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2007-2010 is expressly meant to contribute to the achievement of MDG 1 and therefore addresses the current food crisis through a series of actions to be implemented over the medium and long term period. Its main objective is to tackle the structural causes of food insecurity and therefore it contributes in reconsidering agriculture at the heart of the international development agenda.

In this context, a great attention is paid to agricultural research for development and technology issues both at global and continental levels. Moreover, in 2008 a series of activities for strengthening food security information systems and food market intelligence units to monitor prices at national and regional levels will be launched.

Food insecurity in situations of transition (post-crisis, protracted and complex crises) and fragile/failed states is also particularly considered. In this respect, social transfers' programmes could also be launched in order to protect the most vulnerable from price increases. Targets include groups of vulnerable beneficiaries, such as: children, particularly under the age of 5; communities with members suffering from HIV/AIDS or other chronic illnesses; war affected communities and groups and Internally Displaced People; women, particularly female heads of household; food-insecure pastoralists, small farmers and fisher folk; landless and farm labourers, urban ultra-poor.

3. SUMMARY OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME

This AAP consists of 13 Action Fiches providing extensive details on the envisaged activities for 2008. Each Action Fiche is addressing one or more of the following priorities of the FSTP:

1. Supporting the delivery of international public goods contributing to food security through research and technology.
2. Linking information and decision-making to improve food security response strategies.
3. Exploiting the potential of continental and regional approaches in Africa.

4. Addressing food security in exceptional situations of transition, and in fragile and failed states where bilateral cooperation with Governments is either not possible or feasible through ordinary geographical instruments.
5. Providing a special allocation to chronically food-insecure Asian countries (Laos and Cambodia) for allowing a transition to longer-term assistance to be provided in the future by geographical instruments (DCI).
6. Fostering advocacy and advancement of the food security agenda; harmonisation and alignment with development partners and donors.

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

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

Identified actions:

- 1) One global programme in support of international agricultural research for development (ARD) carried out by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) covering a 3-year period.
- 2) Supporting the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).
- 3) Supporting the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS).
- 4) Supporting the African Centre for Bananas and Plantains (CARBAP).

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

Identified actions:

- 1) EC Programme on linking information and decision making to improve food security

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

Identified actions:

- 1) One continental programme for Africa in support of the farmers' organisations (FOs)
- 2) One continental programme for Africa with a view to strengthening the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

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

Identified actions:

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

Countries identified for receiving funding in 2008 are Chad, Sudan, Zimbabwe, East Timor, Burma, North Korea, and Afghanistan.

Activities will mainly be implemented through calls for proposals.

3.5 Strategic Priority 5: Special allocation to chronically food-insecure Asian countries (transitional programmes)

Identified actions:

- 1) A food security programme for Cambodia, to be implemented through a call for proposal.
- 2) A food security programme for Laos, to be implemented through a call for proposal.

3.6 Strategic Priority 6: Fostering advocacy and advancement of the food security agenda, harmonisation and alignment with development partners and donors.

Identified action:

- 1) Fostering European aid effectiveness for Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD).
- 2) Support to the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD)
- 3) Strengthening civil society networking in the international policy dialogue for an improved food security, to be implemented through a global call for proposal.

3.7 Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO): Community's Annual Contribution (not included in the MIP)

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

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

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

The Community's annual contribution to the FAO for 2007 will be financed under budget heading 21 07 03, which covers expenditures for the Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organisation and other United Nations bodies.

Expected results

Considering the nature of this programme, which encompasses a wide range of activities and sectors, the results to be expected from these interventions are very diverse. However, one could mention as examples of expected results the:

- delivery of pro-poor scientific, technological and institutional innovations and policies, research capacity and institution building, as well as the enhancement of active participation of low-income smallholder farmers, as main beneficiaries and actors, in research/extension programmes through new research governance arrangements;
- protection and recovery in situations of transition of productive and social assets, in particular natural resources, vital for food security and vulnerability to shocks is reduced and people's resilience is strengthened at national and local levels;
- strengthening of the capacity of civil society and non state actors to participate in poverty reduction enhancing an improved food security by sustainable development strategies, confidence building and networking activities both South-South and North-South.

4. PAST EC ASSISTANCE AND LESSONS LEARNT

The EC Food Security Policy and Budget Line have played a major role in the fight against hunger during the last decade. The external evaluation carried out in 2004 confirmed the overall impact of Community assistance in this domain. More specifically, the evaluation recognised the added value of the Food Security Regulation through its high flexibility between its components, its acknowledged role in the Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach, the fact that it creates opportunities for multi-actor partnerships and allows for interventions at various administrative and societal levels.

With regard to the LRRD component, the evaluation stressed the need to continue fine-tuning of phasing in – phasing out strategies in conjunction with ECHO and to adopt a more systemic approach so as to translate it more effectively into the operational phase.

Another area of possible improvement detected by the 2004 evaluation is the increased focus on support to social safety nets and to programmes for nutrition education. These kinds of actions are eligible in the framework of the FSTP, under both priority area 3 (LRRD) and 4 (innovative approaches) and would therefore be implemented in this context.

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

5. DONOR CO-ORDINATION

Donor co-ordination on research and technology will be enhanced through a number of different mechanisms. Participation in the CGIAR system, which is already a coordination mechanism by itself, is coordinated at the European level through the European Initiative on Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD). Participation in global, regional and sub-regional agricultural research *fora* is coordinated through specific donor support groups, such as that for the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), and for the Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).

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

Donor co-ordination for rural development is ensured by the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD).

6. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

The present Annual Action Programme for food security 2008 will be published on EuropeAid's web site once the Commission Decision on its adoption has been taken (second half 2007).

The advocacy component specifically provides for visibility and communication actions in favour of food security at global level. The projects financed under this component will allow for the organisation of international conferences, as well as thematic platforms among donors' and developing partners. All these *fora* would of course allow the Commission to present and discuss its food security policy and programmes with all competent interlocutors.

7. COST AND FINANCING

Budget line 21.0201

C1 credit appropriations: € 216.199.000

Budget line 21 07 03

C1 credit appropriations: € 264.002,50.

<p>Strategic Priority 1 : Supporting the delivery of international public goods contributing to food security through research and technology</p> <p>1) EC contribution to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research</p> <p>2) Supporting the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).</p> <p>3) Supporting the African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS).</p> <p>4) Supporting the African Centre for Bananas and Plantains (CARBAP).</p>	<p>€ 67.500.000</p> <p>€ 10.000.000</p> <p>€ 1.500.000</p> <p>€ 2.500.000</p>
<p>Strategic Priority 2: Linking information and decision-making to improve food security response strategies</p> <p>1) 1) EC Programme on linking information and decision making to improve food security</p>	<p>€ 11.000.000</p>
<p>Strategic Priority 3: Exploiting the potential of continental and regional approaches to improve food security</p> <p>1) Support of the farmers' organisations (FOs) in Africa</p> <p>2) Strengthening the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)</p>	<p>€ 5.000.000</p> <p>€ 5.000.000</p>
<p>Strategic Priority 4: Addressing food security in exceptional situations of transition, and in fragile situations</p> <p>1) EC response to soaring food prices</p> <p>2) Linking relief to rehabilitation and development (LRRD) in fragile/failed situations:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Chad</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Sudan</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Zimbabwe</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>East Timor</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Burma</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Afghanistan</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>North Korea</i></p>	<p>€ 50.000.000</p> <p>€ 48.399.000</p> <p>€ 4.399.000</p> <p>€ 9.000.000</p> <p>€ 16.000.000</p> <p>€ 5.000.000</p> <p>€ 2.000.000</p> <p>€ 5.000.000</p> <p>€ 7.000.000</p>
<p>Strategic Priority 5: Special allocation to chronically food-insecure Asian countries (transitional programmes)</p> <p>1) Food security programme for Cambodia</p> <p>2) Food security programme for Laos</p>	<p>€ 8.000.000</p> <p>€ 4.000.000</p> <p>€ 4.000.000</p>

Strategic Priority 6: Fostering advocacy and advancement of the food security agenda, harmonisation and alignment with development partners and donors	€ 7.300.000
1) Fostering European aid effectiveness for Agricultural Research for Development (EIARD).	€ 1.300.000
2) Support to the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD)	€ 1.500.000
3) Strengthening civil society networking in the international policy dialogue for improved food security.	€ 4.500.000
Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	
1) Community's Annual Contribution to FAO	€ 264.002,50.
<i>Total amount of the Annual Action Programme for Food Security 2008</i>	€ 216.463.002,50

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

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

If the amount foreseen for the different countries under the LRRD component cannot be allocated to a specific country, due to insufficient quality or an insufficient number of proposals received, the Commission reserves the right to reallocate the amount to another country under the same component.