**EN**

This action is funded by the European Union

**ANNEX 1**

of the Commission Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2016 – Part 2 in favour of Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

**Action Document for Support towards the Operationalisation of SADC Regional Agricultural Policy Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. <strong>Title/basic act/CRIS number</strong></th>
<th>Support towards the Operationalisation of SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) Project CRIS number: RSO/FED/038-608 financed under 11th European Development Fund</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>Zone benefiting from the action/location</strong></td>
<td>Southern Africa The action shall be carried out at the following location: Southern Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>Sector of concentration/thematic area</strong></td>
<td>Natural Resources Management</td>
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<td>5. <strong>Amounts concerned</strong></td>
<td>Total estimated cost: EUR 9 000 000 Total amount of EDF contribution EUR 9 000 000</td>
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<td>6. <strong>Aid modality and implementation modalities</strong></td>
<td>Project Modality Indirect management with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). Indirect management with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 a) <strong>DAC code(s)</strong></td>
<td>Main DAC code – 311 Agriculture Sub-code 1 – 31110 Agricultural policy and administrative management; Sub-code 2 – 31161 Food crop production; Sub-code 3 – 31195 Livestock/veterinary services;</td>
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<td>7 b) <strong>Main Delivery Channel</strong></td>
<td>United Nations Agency - 41000</td>
</tr>
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<td>8. <strong>Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</strong></td>
<td><strong>General policy objective</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Participation development/good governance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Aid to environment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gender equality (including Women In Development)</td>
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<td>Trade Development</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health</td>
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<td>RIO Convention markers</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biological diversity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combat desertification</td>
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<td>Climate change mitigation</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate change adaptation</td>
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9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagship

n/a

10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Targets: ending all forms of malnutrition (Target 2.2), doubling agricultural productivity and incomes (Target 2.3), and ensuring sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices (Target 2.4).

**SUMMARY**

With 61% of the region’s population living in rural areas, agriculture sector performance has a strong influence on food security, poverty reduction, economic growth, industrialisation and social and political stability. The Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), approved in 2014, was developed within the frame of the SADC Common Agenda on sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development. The revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2015-2020 recognises the importance of agriculture and food security in promoting economic growth and reducing poverty.

This project will support the efforts of the SADC Secretariat to operationalise the RAP. The RAP sets out common objectives and measures to guide, promote and support actions in the agriculture sector at regional and national levels in SADC. In line with the SADC Regional Agricultural Investment Plan 2017-2022 (RAIP), the project will focus on (i) enhancing information on agricultural production, sustainability and competitiveness for evidence-based decision-making; (ii) improving access to markets through implementation of plant and animal pest and disease strategies at the regional level; and (iii) facilitating implementation of specific components of the Regional Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS) in SADC member states.

1 **CONTEXT**

1.1 **Regional Context**

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) comprises fifteen member states with a combined population of 292 million people, with the agriculture sector having a strong influence on food security, poverty reduction, economic growth, industrialisation, and social and political stability in the Region. About 61% of the region’s population lives in rural areas and derive their livelihoods from agriculture. Agriculture is central to the region’s overall developmental agenda. It is the leading economic sector in most SADC countries, contributing 17% of the region’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 13% of total export earnings. It is also a source of raw materials, particularly for agro-processing, and thus

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1 Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
is a major element in the region’s industrialisation strategy. Despite these positive aspects, the majority of the region’s population is food insecure.

### 1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), approved by SADC Council in August 2014, provides the overarching policy framework for the Region’s agricultural sector. The RAP reflects the principles and priorities of the revised SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2015-2020, which recognises the importance of agriculture and food security in promoting economic growth and reducing poverty. The RAP is also in line with the African Union’s Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), which supports agriculture-led development. The overall objective of the RAP is "to contribute to sustainable agricultural growth and socio-economic development". It has four specific objectives, namely (i) enhance sustainable agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness; (ii) improve regional and international trade and access to markets for agricultural products; (iii) improve private and public sector engagement and investment in agricultural value chains; and (iv) reduce social and economic vulnerability of the region’s population in the context of food and nutrition security challenges, economic instability and climate change.

The framework for implementation of the RAP is detailed in three documents – the RAP Results Framework (RAP RF), the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS), and the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan 2017–2022 (RAIP). The RAP RF is a performance measurement framework for measuring progress in implementing the RAP. The FNSS, approved in 2014, is the first strategy document to provide more detail to a key area of focus of the RAP. The FNSS aims to significantly reduce food and nutrition insecurity in the region by 2025. The RAIP, which focuses on and provides the framework for implementation of the first five-year period of the RAP, has prioritised five investment programmes, namely (i) increased agricultural production, productivity and competitiveness; (ii) increased access to markets and trade for agricultural products; (iii) increased investments in and access to finance for agriculture; (iv) reduced social and economic vulnerability in the region; and (v) improved food and nutrition security in the region. The RAIP will be implemented using an "instrument–based mechanism", where each instrument has a three-tiered structure: (a) a facility (a thematic or programmatic area), (b) a window (reflecting a sub-theme or sub-programme or priority area), and (c) a measure (a set of interventions, projects or activities to be undertaken under each sub-programme or priority area). This instrument-based mechanism offers an entry point for public and private funding and provides a flexible framework to select within a mix of measures for donors and member states’ engagement in the agriculture sector in SADC.

Food security and sustainable agriculture is a major area of commitment and engagement for the EU. The EU’s food security policy helps developing countries to address long term food security challenges. The policy focuses on (1) increasing food production, (2) helping the poorest to have economic access to food; (3) fighting under-nutrition and (4) preventing and managing food crises. The EU policy frameworks in the areas of food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture are set out in a number of Commission communications and publications including: "The EU Approach to Resilience: Learning from the food security Crises"\(^2\), and "Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance: An EU Policy

Framework. The present action is in line with the EU development policy "Agenda for Change". In addition, the EU offers duty-free access for almost all of the 15 SADC countries under either the Economic Partnership Agreements or the Everything But Arms regime. Finally, it implements the EU Regional Indicative Programme for the period 2014-2020, in the SADC region, which has identified Regional Natural Resources Management as one of the main areas of cooperation. This project will be the first intervention towards operationalisation of the SADC RAP.

1.1.2 Stakeholder Analysis

The final beneficiaries of this intervention will be the governments, civil society organisations, farmers, consumers and rural population, including the most marginalised communities, and disabled people in the SADC region who will benefit from increased coherence of evidence-based regional and national food security policies and strategies and also from reduction in the impact of key transboundary pests and diseases and resulting increased trade in animal and plant products. Women will benefit substantially as they provide the largest labour force in the agricultural sector and also represent the majority of the poor. Women also as heads of households and children (vulnerable populations) will be primary beneficiaries from greater coherence and evidence-based decision-making to respond, mitigate and reduce food and nutrition insecurity and crises.

Principal target groups for the actions will be the SADC Secretariat, SADC member state governments, and national and regional consumer and farmer organisations, such as the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU). These groups can use the information, tools, and public goods produced by the project to enhance benefits to their constituents. Of special significance to implementation of the project are the SADC Committees and sub-Committees that operate in the areas of sustainable agriculture and food security. These Committees, the members of which are the Secretariat, member states and relevant non-governmental organisations (NGOs), include (i) the Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) with sub-committees in areas such as public health, epidemiological information and animal production; (ii) the Technical Committee on Crops with sub-committees that include pests and diseases; and (iii) the Technical Committee on Agricultural Information and Management Systems (AIMS).

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Three priority areas will be supported in this 11th EDF project of "Support towards the Operationalisation of the SADC RAP". These areas are: agricultural information management systems; transboundary animal and crop pests and diseases with implications for trade; and food and nutrition security. These three priority areas are linked to the following RAIP facilities: Markets and Trade Facility (MTF), Agriculture Information Management Facility (AIMF), the Disaster Preparedness Facility (DPF) and the Governance and Institutional Development Facility (GIDF). Within these, the following seven windows would be relevant for the EU-funded project: Trans-boundary Pests and Disease Control Window of the MTF; the Protocol on Trade Implementation Window of the MTF; the Regional and the National Agricultural Information Management Systems (AIMS) Windows of the AIMF; the Regional Food and Nutrition Security Window of the DPF; and the Regional and National Instruments Development Windows of the GIDF.

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**Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS): Main Development Challenges and Justification**

Data collection for agriculture and food security occurs at the level of member states in the SADC region. Several ministries (e.g. Agriculture, Health, Trade), agencies (e.g. Statistical Offices) and other national level entities use various forms of data collection to add clarity to issues of agricultural performance, rural development, early warning systems for food insecurity, and vulnerability and disaster preparedness. These data collection centres are not directly linked within countries across the region. This has led to duplication of efforts, inefficient use of resources and difficulties in analysing stored information due to differing data collection tools, processing systems and data formats and standards across countries.

There are also challenges in the areas of data exchange, information flows and knowledge sharing among member states and with the SADC Secretariat. The existing situation poses a significant challenge to capacities for monitoring of agriculture and food security, the provision of reliable and timely data to user communities, and SADC's ability to provide efficient and appropriate information and agreed data for policy decision making.

There are some current initiatives to improve the collection, analysis and sharing of information in the region. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is implementing CountrySTAT in five SADC member states: Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. CountrySTAT provides a framework for mobilising and disseminating existing official national statistics related to food and agriculture. A few initiatives for improving data exchange, information flows and knowledge sharing exist and include the Livestock Information Management System (LIMS), the Regional Early Warning System for Food Security, and the Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committees. More generally, the SADC Secretariat is strengthening its management systems and processes for improved service delivery across all its operational areas. All of these initiatives require expansion, strengthening and support.

The SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) and RAIP propose implementation of an integrated Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) at the national and regional levels as a strategic response to the deficiencies in data collection, dissemination and knowledge sharing. The AIMS is intended to address issues, such as standardisation and harmonisation of data for international comparability; reliability, accessibility and dissemination of data; technical expertise and financial resources at national and regional levels; hardware and software inadequacies; and coordination mechanisms. As identified in the RAIP, the AIMS Facility has two windows – the Regional AIMS Window and the National AIMS Window – that can facilitate creation of the AIMS systems.

Given the strategic importance of data in achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, the present project will support the consistent collection and use of disaggregated data.

**Control of Trans-Boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and Crop Diseases**

The SADC region is endowed with livestock resources and crop systems which support livelihoods for agricultural producers, many of whom are women. Crop pests and diseases, such as banana Panama Disease TR4 and cassava virus diseases, have a heavy economic and food security impact with reduced productivity, heightened post-harvest losses and the potential for negative impacts to trade. The repeated localised and transboundary outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) have affected intra-SADC and international trade in many animal and animal products. Control of transboundary animal and crop pests and diseases will
have positive impacts on rural livelihoods, food security and opportunities in trade and from the base of disaggregated data, the impact on the most marginalised groups can be captured. The interventions under this project will focus on two transboundary animal diseases (TADs) and four crop pests and diseases.

The two TADs identified to be addressed as priorities in this project are *Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)* and *Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)*. These two are major cross-boundary infectious diseases affecting the value chains and regional and international trade of the bulk of livestock production in the region. They have been identified as priority diseases by SADC Countries. The SADC Secretariat and its member states have stressed the need to develop regional long term surveillance and control strategies for the diseases in accordance with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)/ World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) progressive Control Pathway and the FAO/OIE’s Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Diseases, which aim to empower regional alliances in the fight against TADs. The control strategies will require surveillance and control activities and capacity building of government institutions and all levels of farmers on prevention and detection.

The four crop pests and diseases identified to be addressed as priorities in this project are *Tuta absoluta, Fruit fly, Maize lethal Necrotic diseases, and Panama disease*. These pests and diseases have been identified as a priority by the SADC Secretariat in part because of their impacts on livelihoods and trade. Strategies and actions to combat the identified plant pests and diseases will be consistent with the frameworks and Strategic Plan 2014-2023 of the AU-Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC). The control strategies developed will take account of climate variability and future climate change, which can result in changed pest and disease dynamics over time and thus affect the sustainability of control strategies.

Combatting transboundary pests and diseases requires expertise and resources. The Transboundary Pests and Disease Control Window of the Markets and Trade Facility of the RAIP is intended to support member states in surveillance, notification of outbreaks and control of pests and diseases.

**Food & Nutrition Security in the SADC Region**

Despite its considerable resource endowments (arable land, fisheries, forestry, wildlife, and generally favourable climate) and improved food production and productivity in some member states in recent years, the majority of the region’s population (and particularly women who contribute 60% of food production) remain poor and food insecure. The SADC region’s average per capita dietary energy supplies have declined over the past 25 years to an estimated 2,160 Kcal and protein supply to 49 g per person per day. In 2013, twelve of the SADC member states had stunting rates above 20%. In addition, there is the problem of micro-nutrient malnutrition, with vitamin A deficiency, anaemia and iodine deficiency being the most common forms. Most SADC countries face a double-burden of under-nutrition (stunting and wasting) and over-nutrition (overweight and obesity).

The SADC Food Security Update (July – September 2015) reported that climate variability due to El Niño caused cereal production deficits in most member states and a 91.9% (over the previous season) increase in persons at risk of food insecurity. Food insecurity in the region is caused by a number of factors, such as drought and flooding; animal and crop pests and diseases; reduced casual labour opportunities and unemployment especially for economically

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4 The SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (2014) states that ‘approximately half of the population lives on less than USD 1 a day, p. 5.
disadvantaged households; poverty and inability to cope with shocks; impact of HIV/AIDS; and civil unrest\(^5\). Improved food security will advance the socio-economic development of vulnerable and marginalised groups in the SADC region.

The goal of the SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS) is to significantly reduce food and nutrition insecurity in the region by 2025, through interventions in the four core areas of food availability, accessibility, nutrition and stability. As many of the interventions require implementation at the national level the FNSS identifies guiding principles of value addition, broad participation, and subsidiarity for its actions. The added value at the regional level will lie in the areas of facilitating execution and monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the strategy. These are the priority areas to be addressed by this support project.

The RAIP 2017 -2022 has two facilities – the Disaster Preparedness Facility (DPF) and the Governance and Institutional Development Facility (GIDF) – that are of relevance in implementation of the FNSS. The DPF will support preparedness, response and recovery from food and nutrition security related disasters. The DPF has a Regional Food and Nutrition Security Window. The GIDF has two relevant windows – Regional Instruments Development Window and the National Instruments Development Window. Both GIDF windows provide for incentives and stimulus for the alignment of regional and national strategies, and the provision of institutional, governance and management support capacity to implement the strategies at the national level.

2 **RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Risk level (H/M/L)</th>
<th>Mitigating measures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member states’ capacity to provide accurate, timely and reliable data and information is limited.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Capacity Support will be provided to enhance the capacity of member states to improve on agricultural-related data quality, reliability and timeliness, and disaggregated by gender, age, and other characteristics relevant in national/ regional contexts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited commitment by member states to approve regional pest and disease strategies, and to share information; and member states are not submitting the information required to generate monthly regional status reports.</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The revised regional strategy will strengthen the involvement of member states in the implementation of regional programmes, including strengthening consultation, monitoring and reporting by member states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate participation of stakeholders (including farmer's associations) in RAP's implementation.</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Encourage inclusive and accessible mechanisms for dialogue with a broad range of stakeholders including marginalised communities, to review progress on RAP's implementation, in the components tackled by this programme.</td>
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\(^5\) SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Synthesis Report 2014.
Weak linkages between the pan-African, regional and national levels, regarding TADs and pest and disease control.

Make effective the African Union’s Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) at regional and national levels. SADC will be involved in the LiDeSA Stakeholders engagement platform, which will regularly convene to review progress, learn lessons from and take decisions on corrective measures addressing TADs control and plant pest strategies' implementation.

Most SADC member states are failing to progressively resource and absorb SADC initiated project activities in their regular programmes in order to ensure sustainability.

SADC member states are working on providing sufficient human and financial resources to sustain project activities. Ensure consensus on financing, implementation and monitoring for each of the three components.

Assumptions
- Efforts to fully operationalise (financial and other resources and member states commitment) the RAP are successful.
- Favourable weather and absence of large-scale events that impact negatively on agricultural output and food security.
- Policy-makers at the regional and national levels will use AIMS data in evidenced-based decision making.
- Member states will remove non-tariff barriers to trade in relevant crop and animal products.
- Member states will adopt the protocols and guidelines and make the investments required to identify and control the spread of transboundary pests and diseases.
- Member states will make the necessary efforts and investments to align national policies/strategies with the regional policies/strategies.

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

This project will build on and complement previous and existing projects that have and are dealing with similar agriculture/food security issues.

3.1.1 Agriculture information and statistics available and shared regionally

The SADC Secretariat first initiated the development of the Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) project in 2007. The project/concept did not progress because of a lack of funding. The EU-funded Promotion of Regional Integration (PRINT) project provided lessons on the importance of coordination structures that add value, as it supported the establishment of a regional Livestock Technical Committee which is still operational today. The Livestock Information Management System (LIMS) provides lessons of (i) making member states understand the need and value-added of the system; (ii) having a coordination function or focal person at the national level when there are several different Ministries/Agencies contributing data; and (iii) programming regular staff training and capacity development to overcome staff rotation and losses. The CountrySTAT project, and other related statistical capacity development activities implemented by the Food Agriculture Organisation, provides lessons and strategies to (i) increase cooperation among national data-providing institutions, (ii) understand the roles and responsibilities of each institution, and (iii)
integrate and implement modern technologies and tools and build capacities to international standards.

3.1.2 Formulation and adoption of common animal and plant pest and disease control strategies

The SADC Foot and Mouth Disease Project (2006–2009) provides lessons of the need for realistic objectives to be set and for interventions to be regional in nature. The Strengthening Institutions for Risk Management of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) project provides lessons of making key investments in infrastructure (two reference laboratories were developed/strengthened), surveillance networks, harmonised evaluation of mitigation methods, and the design of adapted and improved control strategies for the targeted animal diseases. The EU-funded Project "Implementation and Coordination of Agricultural Research and Training (ICART) in SADC Region" (2003–2010) highlighted the importance of stakeholder participation and involvement in solving issues. Under ICART, participatory technologies were developed in areas such as armyworm forecasting, control of rodents and control of quelea birds.

3.1.3 Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of implementation of food and nutrition security

A number of SADC initiatives have sought to implement, coordinate and monitor food and nutrition security issues in the region. These include the EU-funded "Implementation and Coordination of Agricultural Research and Training" (ICART) project, the DFID-funded Strengthening Capacity for Agricultural Research and Development in Africa (SCARDA) programme, and the SADC Fund for Innovative and Collaborative Project in Support of Small Scale Farmers Development (FIRCOP). FIRCOP highlighted the need for a dedicated person or unit for project coordination, management and reporting as it was difficult for the SADC staff to add the responsibilities to their already heavy workloads. ICART provided lessons that a late start to recruitment of project staff can have a significant effect on project performance, and the need for attention to project communication and visibility. SCARDA showed that Centres of Excellence (designated in the region) can be powerful contributors in capacity building efforts.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

3.2.1 Agricultural Information and Statistics

The present project will complement the EU-USAID-DFID supported Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IFPC), which is a standardised tool for classifying food security. The present action will also complement on-going initiatives, such as (i) the EU-funded INFORMED (Information for Nutrition and Food Security Resilience Decision-Making) project, which seeks to enhance the capacities of governments and regional administrations to improve food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture policies through capacity development; and (ii) the FAO implemented FIRST (Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation) programme, which will contribute to strengthening resilience to food crises through providing regular and timely evidenced-based information to policy-makers to achieve this goal. Other initiatives include (i) the EU-funded Improving statistics for food security, sustainable agriculture and rural development in Africa project; (ii) the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), which is supported by USAID; and (iii) the Livestock Sector Investment and Policy Toolkit, which is funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. In addition, the present intervention will complement FAO’s Global Information and Early Warning System.
The project will complement the African Union’s Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA), which provides a framework for coordinated action and synergy in addressing issues critical to livestock development, particularly those related to the impacts of animal diseases on livestock production, productivity and public health. It will have complementarity with FAO-OIE’s Global PPR control strategy, which aims at improving control for PPR and other TADs in regions where the diseases are endemic. The project will seek partnership and synergies with the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), and complement FAO’s Emergency Prevention System for Plant and Animal Pests and Diseases (EMPRES). The project will contribute to the FAO-funded Fruit-fly Project and the on-going project on strengthening the sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) control measures through the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund Project (ASTF). All activities in crop pests and diseases will be linked to the strategic plan of the Inter-Africa Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC).

The project will also complement the future 11th EDF regional programme on wildlife conservation in Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean. Since this project will address the issue of transboundary animal diseases, it will therefore contribute to wildlife conservation in Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs).

The action will complement EU-funded projects on food and nutrition security at the national level in SADC member states. At the regional level, there will be complementarity with (i) the EU-funded Regional Food Security and Risk Management Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa (REFORM) particularly in capacity building (i.e. skills transfer, technical studies, documentation of best practice, information sharing, policy dialogue, etc.); and (ii) the World Bank/UK-AID funded project "Making Markets Work for the Poor: Enhancing Food Security and Productivity Growth in Eastern and Southern Africa (MMWP)". The MMWP project promotes goals of national and regional food security, poverty reduction, and agricultural productivity growth. There will be linkages with the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), as well as the resilience tool developed by the FAO - Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA), which have proven to be useful tools for building effective multi-stakeholder action and collaboration. Building consensus and achieving a common understanding on the food security and nutrition situation requires a common and universally accepted methodology and terminology.

The Regional Programme on Statistics and Indicators in Food and Nutrition Security (PRESISAN), in Central America, shows the importance of a regional approach for strengthening food and nutrition information systems, improving synergies and having positive exchanges between countries. South-South cooperation actions could be explored in the framework of this intervention.

The SADC/International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) thematic coordinating group on Agriculture and Food Security and Environment and Natural Resources has been in place since 2007. It includes ICPs such as USAID, DFID, GIZ, the World Bank, FAO and the European Union. This thematic coordination group aims to create a platform for networking/confidence-building for SADC and representatives of the ICPs, a forum for exchanging ideas and enhancing dialogue on strategic issues, and a platform for developing Joint Financing & Technical Cooperation Arrangements, which could include basket funding
mechanisms in line with the New SADC/ICP Partnership. In addition, many technical institutions and organisations attend meetings of the SADC Technical Committees which coordinates regional actions in development.

3.3 Cross-cutting Issues

A number of cross cutting issues that impact vulnerability will be taken into account in implementation of the project. These include gender and equity issues, climate change and variability, HIV/AIDS, and transitory vulnerabilities.

SADC has a gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit (2008), which operationalises the SADC Gender Policy (2007). The Resource Kit sets out to make gender mainstreaming the centrepiece of organisational practice in the SADC Secretariat. This project will provide gender disaggregated data that can facilitate evidence-based decision making on a range of issues, including issues of gender bias in remuneration and access to opportunities in agriculture and the different needs of women and children for food and nutrition security. It is foreseen that there will be continued coordination and dialogue on gender equality within the working groups and committees supported in the framework of this project. In addition, gender equality will be mainstreamed in the project by ensuring (i) data specifications for AIMS and reporting include sex disaggregated datasets by relevant subject area, where relevant; (ii) representation of both men and women in the project’s national and technical committees; (iii) effective participation of women in project activities, such as trainings; (iv) assessments of available information systems in member states use a gender lens; and (iv) data needs of both male and female users are identified and addressed.

The present project will aim to take a rights-based approach to sustainable rural livelihoods through notably (i) planning and monitoring how the values and principles underpinning UN Conventions (non-discrimination, participation, accountability and transparency) are applied in the implementation programme, and (ii) empowering men, women, girls and boys (with hope, assertiveness, knowledge, skills, tools, communication channels).

The SADC region, like others, is expected to experience higher levels of climate variability with negative impacts to sectors such as infrastructure and agriculture, and increased vulnerabilities of people. SADC responses to increased climate change variability are guided by a framework of international conventions, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and regional programmes, such as the SADC Support Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Programme on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Eastern and Southern Africa. The regional programme on climate change adaptation has specific objectives that focus on areas such as national investment frameworks for climate adaptation in agriculture, adoption of climate-smart conservation agriculture, strengthening capacity in research and implementation, and vulnerability assessments and analyses.

This project fits in the SADC policy and strategic framework for climate change adaptation. Climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed in the project through (i) under Output 1, ensuring that (a) information on natural resources’ vulnerability and climatic conditions will be more easily shared, accessed and influence decision-making within and among member states, and (b) key environmental sustainability and climate resilience variables (such as areas under soil and water conservation measures) are considered in the planned harmonisation and strengthening of statistical systems; (ii) under Output 2, promotion of integrated pest management approaches as part of the control strategies for implementation; and (iii) under Output 3, inclusion of sub-activities that provide for sharing of best practices on the issues
such as the sanitary environment, sustainable diversification of agricultural production, and climate change adaptation in farming and food processing techniques.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

This project is relevant for the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of Sustainable Development Goal number 2: *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*, and promotes progress towards targets for ending all forms of malnutrition (Target 2.2), doubling agricultural productivity and incomes (Target 2.3), and ensuring sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices (Target 2.4). This project also is consistent with the African Union’s Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

**Overall Objective:** To contribute to sustainable agricultural growth and socio-economic development.

**Specific Objective:** To support implementation of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy for improved production, productivity, competitiveness and food and nutrition security.

**Output 1:** Information on agricultural production, sustainability and competitiveness for evidence-based decision-making enhanced.

**Output 2:** Access to markets improved through implementation of plant and animal pest and disease strategies at the regional level.

**Output 3:** Implementation of the regional Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS) in SADC member states facilitated.

4.2 Main activities

**Output 1:** Information on agricultural production, sustainability and competitiveness for evidence-based decision-making enhanced.

Activities related to this output will ensure: a harmonised system of generating, managing and sharing agricultural-related, food and nutrition security (FNS) and natural resources (NR) information based on data disaggregated by gender, age, and other characteristics relevant in national/regional contexts and capacity building of regional and national mechanisms, for quality and timely information generation, packaging and sharing.

1.1 Regional Activities:

1.1.a **Create a common information, data management, analysis and knowledge sharing platform for agriculture.** This activity is related to identifying agricultural-related data needs and gaps (including for forecast data), mapping existing data (including FSN, NR, analysis of PIMS and LIMs) and developing a web-based integrated information management tool.

1.1.b **Establish institutional coordination mechanism at the regional level through a Regional AIMS technical Committee.**

1.1.c **Support the operationalisation of the SADC AIMS system,** including support to data collection, analysis and dissemination through capacity development activities.
1.2. National Activities:

1.2.a **Link country databases into the regional database, thereby forming the SADC Integrated Agricultural Information Management System.** This activity will involve an assessment of existing agricultural information management systems in member states, mapping of agricultural and food and nutrition security data needs (including for forecast data), and developing a web-based integrated information management system at national level.

1.2.b **Establish institutional coordination mechanism at the national level building on existing national structures, which could potentially function as national AIMS technical committees and also supporting development and alignment of national information strategies to the regional information strategy. Women’s’ groups will be represented as part of NGO representation on the national committees.**

1.2.c **Support the strengthening of country databases in 15 SADC member states including standardisation and harmonisation of national data and aligning it with regional needs through capacity development activities. Support will be provided for the analysis and dissemination of national agricultural, food security and environmental sustainability and climate variability data to inform decision-making processes.**

**Output 2:** Access to markets improved through implementation of plant and animal pest and disease strategies at the regional level.

2.a **Develop harmonised regional management strategies for transboundary animal diseases and crop pests and diseases as they affect trade in plants and animals and their products.** This activity includes review, mapping and support to the development of national strategies in all member states, ensuring alignment to SADC’s regional strategies. Guidelines on management of animal and plant pests and disease, including integrated pest management approaches, will be developed and harmonised and national capacities will be strengthened to implement strategies and guidelines.

2.b **Coordinate implementation of the transboundary animal diseases and quarantine plant pests management strategies at regional level.** Support will be provided to strengthen relevant SADC regional Livestock and Plant Technical Committees and sub-committees and facilitate effective participation in standards setting bodies.

2.c **Strengthen pest and disease management capacities at the regional and national level facilitating surveillance and early warning systems for the following pests and diseases (Tuta Absoluta, Fruit fly, Maize lethal Necrotic diseases, Panama disease, FMD and PPR), particularly at the interface of Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs).** This activity includes facilitation for the accreditation of plant health diagnostic laboratories and building capacities of national laboratories for early detection and diagnostics.

2.d **Promote innovative approaches to risk management of trade related diseases in accordance with international guidelines and standards.** Non–geographical approaches to manage FMD will be supported as pilot initiatives. These approaches may focus on production and processing rather than on the disease status of the area in which the animal is reared, allowing a certain degree of market access. This activity includes harmonisation of risk assessment methodologies, in order to better assess risk, increase preparedness, improve surveillance and ensure a more targeted response.
Output 3: Implementation of the regional FNSS in SADC member states facilitated

Under this output, the project will determine the gap between the regional and the national FNS policy and strategy and devise actions to address this. AIMS will be incorporated into the FNSS monitoring system and a harmonised set of FNS indicators will be established and feed into AIMS.

3.a Facilitate alignment of the national strategies/policies with the regional FNSS. This activity will involve facilitating development of an operational plan for the SADC FNSS, conducting a baseline study to establish the alignment of national FNSS with regional FNSS and the organisation of a validation workshop, to agree on an action plan for alignment and a set of FSN indicators for FSN monitoring.

3.b Support capacity development for accessible and inclusive monitoring of implementation of regional FNSS at national level, based on capacity needs assessments and capacity building activities to popularise the SADC FNSS in member states. The capacity assessments and capacity building activities will highlight attention to women, particularly marginalised women, and other marginalised communities (e.g. single headed households – women and children; elderly people; people living with disabilities; people living with HIV/AIDS; young pregnant females) in accessing and participating in implementation and monitoring processes. Capacity building activities will include sharing of best practices and knowledge exchanges around the four analytical pillars of food security and including issues such as climate change adaptation in farming and food processing techniques.

4.3 Intervention logic

This project will support the efforts of the SADC Secretariat to operationalise its Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP). The Secretariat has moved a long way in that process by identifying priority interventions for the five-year period 2017-2022. These priority interventions are identified in the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan 2017-2022 (RAIP). The present project selects particular interventions in a few areas intended to facilitate implementation of the larger RAP.

The main result of Output 1 will be an operational integrated Agricultural Information Management System at the national and regional levels that provides and facilitates sharing of data on agricultural production, competitiveness, food security, vulnerability, and plant and animal pests and diseases. Availability of data from a fully functional and operational AIMS system will be used by decision-makers to make policy decisions and choices and better target interventions, thus contributing to achievement of the specific objective. The assumption here is that availability and accessibility of the AIMS data will result in its use in policy decision-making. As far as is practical, data will be disaggregated by gender, age, and other characteristics relevant in national and regional contexts.

The main result of Output 2 is expected to be better management and reduced incidences of outbreaks and spread of transboundary pests and diseases of crops and animals. Output 2 focusses on two critical livestock and four critical crop pests and diseases. It is expected that achievement of the main result of Output 2 will contribute to achievement of the specific objective. The assumption here is that member states will adopt the protocols and guidelines and make the investments required to identify and control the spread of transboundary pests and diseases, and also that member states will remove non-tariff barriers to trade in the relevant agricultural products.
The main results of Output 3 are expected to be better aligned regional and national food and nutrition security policies and strategies, and improved capacity for monitoring of FNSS at the national level. The assumption is that during the life of the project, member states will make the efforts and investments to align with the regional strategy.

Achievement of the specific objective on improved production, productivity, competitiveness and food security will contribute to achievement of the overall objective. This is on the assumption that there will be no unforeseen natural or climate related disasters that negatively impact agricultural production or food security, and that resources (financial and other resources, and commitment) are available to fully operationalise the RAP.

The prospects for sustainability of the interventions are high. This is the first intervention in support of the operationalisation of the RAP. If the value of AIMS is demonstrated at the national and regional levels, then the systems can be adopted into national budgets at the end of the project. Similarly, sustainability of the pests and diseases control and prevention strategies will be high if the benefits (increased productivity, reduced costs) of the interventions outweigh the costs.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

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

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 36 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/322.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

N/A

5.4 Implementation modalities

5.4.1 Indirect management with an international organisation

A part of this action (Outputs 1 and 2) may be implemented in indirect management with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323. This implementation entails implementation of Outputs 1 and 2. This implementation is justified because FAO has expertise in agricultural data and statistics collection, management and dissemination and has implemented or provided technical assistance for developing agricultural databases in several of the SADC member states. The FAO also has considerable technical expertise and is a global leader and resource in the management and control of transboundary animal and crop pests and diseases.
The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: recruit required staff; recruit technical expertise; purchase equipment; organise and execute workshops and training events.

5.4.2 **Indirect management with SADC Secretariat**

A part of this action, with the objective of implementing Output 3, may be implemented in indirect management with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 17 of the Regulation (EU) 2015/323 according to the following modalities:

The regional organisation will act as the contracting authority for the procurement and grant procedures. The Commission will control ex ante all the procurement procedures except in cases where programme estimates are applied, under which the Commission applies ex-ante control for procurement contracts above EUR 100 000 (or lower, based on a risk assessment) and may apply ex-post control for procurement contracts up to that threshold. The Commission will control ex-ante the grant procedures for all grant contracts.

Payments are executed by the Commission except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which payments are executed by the regional organisation for direct labour and contracts below EUR 300 000 for procurement and up to EUR 300 000 for grants.

The financial contribution does not cover the ordinary operating costs incurred under the programme estimates.

In accordance with Article 190(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and Article 262(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323 and Article 19c(1) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, the regional organisation shall apply procurement rules of Chapter 3 of Title IV of Part Two of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. These rules, as well as rules on grant procedures in accordance with Article 193 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323, will be laid down in the financing agreement concluded with the regional organisation.

5.5 **Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants**

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

The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.
5.6 Indicative budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1: Information on agricultural production, sustainability and competitiveness for evidence-based decision-making enhanced:</th>
<th>EU contribution (in EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1 Indirect management with FAO – PAGODA</td>
<td>2 600 000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Output 2: Access to markets improved through implementation of plant and animal pest and disease strategies at the regional level:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1 Indirect management with FAO - PAGODA</td>
<td>3 600 000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 3: Implementation of the regional FNSS in SADC member states facilitated:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.4.2 Indirect management with SADC Secretariat – Programme Estimate</td>
<td>1 800 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total for Outputs 1, 2 & 3 | 8 000 000 |
| 5.9 Evaluation & 5.10 Audit | 150 000 |
| 5.11 Communication and visibility | 200 000 |
| Contingencies | 650 000 |
| Total | 9 000 000 |

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The organisational set up for the project will comprise a Project Steering Committee (PSC), a Project Advisory Committee (PAC), a Project Coordination Team (PCT) and focal points in Implementing Agencies.

The PSC will consist of representatives of the SADC Secretariat including its Gender Unit, Implementing Agencies, the EU Delegation and SADC member states. The PSC will have responsibility for overall policy guidance, and oversight of implementation.

The PAC will have responsibility for technical advice and quality assurance of processes adopted by the project and its outputs before these are taken to the Steering Committee for final approval and recommendations are taken to policy making bodies of SADC. The PAC will be chaired by the SADC Director in charge of Agriculture and will be constituted by relevant Directors or Heads of Units in SADC Secretariat including the SADC Gender Unit, as well as the EU and Implementing Agencies.

The PCT will assist the SADC Secretariat in the day-to-day implementation, coordination and oversight of the project. The PCT will be hosted at the SADC Secretariat and will comprise of a Project Coordinator (PC), hired through the project, as well as a Monitoring and Evaluation Expert and Secretary/Administrative Assistant seconded to the project from other ICP projects. This team will liaise with the designated project focal points in the Implementing Agency for each project component to ensure coordination and progress of the project. The Project Coordinator will be supervised by and work hand in hand with the Senior Programme Officer, Food Security, in the SADC Directorate in charge of Agriculture, in day-to-day coordination of the management of implementation of the project. The PC will also work with relevant Senior Programme Officers to communicate with SADC Technical Committees.

Project Focal Points in the Implementing Agencies. Each Implementing Agency (IA) will designate a dedicated expert as a Focal Point for the Project. The focal point will be responsible for day-to-day management of implementation of the component assigned to the IA, and will do so under the relevant management structures of the IA as well as the day-to-
day coordination of management of implementation of the component with the overall Project Coordinator in SADC Secretariat.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The SADC Secretariat has a draft Results Framework for monitoring implementation of the RAP. Thus, implementation of this project fits within the SADC performance management system. The project has provision for a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist in Output 3 and monitoring personnel will be available in Outputs 1 and 2. Most of the data required for effective monitoring of implementation will be sourced from national statistical reports, project reports, UN reports and therefore there will be very little in the way of added costs charged to the project for data collection, although, where data is currently insufficiently disaggregated, the programme may support the development of capacity for consistent data collection disaggregated as described above, at the national and regional levels. Baseline studies will be conducted at the inception phase of the programme. The target values will be refined and completed at the inception phase of be determined.

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

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

5.9 Evaluation

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

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to launching a second phase of the action.

A final or ex-post evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that this project will be the first intervention towards the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) therefore it represents innovative action for implementation systems proposed by the Secretariat for the RAP.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.
The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, 2 contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract in month 18 of implementation and after 36 month of programme implementation (i.e. end of programme implementation).

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

Indicatively, one contract for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract in month 20 of implementation.

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

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

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

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The amount foreseen for communication and visibility will be contracted under the Programme Estimate implemented by SADC Secretariat.
APPENDIX - Indicative Logframe matrix (for project modality)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results chain</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baselines (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Targets (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Sources and means of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To contribute to sustainable agricultural growth and socio-economic development</td>
<td>1.1. Annual agricultural growth rate for the region in the period 2017 – 2022*&lt;br&gt;1.2. Human Development Index value for SADC region*&lt;br&gt;1.3. Overall Poverty headcount ratio at USD 1.25 per day (PPP) (% of population in the period 2017-2022).*&lt;br&gt;Disaggregated: Male/female and other relevant characteristics.&lt;br&gt;1.4. Agricultural GDP in the SADC region in real terms in the period 2018-2020&lt;br&gt;1.5. Undernourishment prevalence (% of population) disaggregated by gender in the period 2018-2022 Male/female and age.</td>
<td>1.1. 2.6% per annum (2013)&lt;br&gt;1.2. SADC average to be collected for 2016&lt;br&gt;1.3. 56% Overall (SADC average of 2004-2010 MSs data in World Bank database)&lt;br&gt;1.4. SADC average for period 2010-2015&lt;br&gt;1.5. 24.6% (2012) Male/female</td>
<td>1.1. 6% per annum (2022)&lt;br&gt;1.2. Improvement from baseline values in period 2017-2022&lt;br&gt;1.3. 50% by 2022&lt;br&gt;1.4. Increase from baseline values&lt;br&gt;1.5. 20% (2022)</td>
<td>1.1. CAADP&lt;br&gt;1.2. UNDP reports&lt;br&gt;1.3. MS data (national surveys) and World Bank database&lt;br&gt;1.4. MSs National Statistical Offices Annual Reports&lt;br&gt;1.5. MSs National Statistical Offices Annual Reports</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

* Indicators aligned with the relevant programming document are marked with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '""'.

### Specific Objective(s):

**To support implementation of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy for improved production, productivity, competitiveness and food and nutrition security**

1. **Updatedness of information in databases from MS in the areas of FSN, crops, livestock, forestry, wildlife, fisheries and aquaculture**
   - 1.1. Updatedness of information in databases from MS in the areas of FSN, crops, livestock, forestry, wildlife, fisheries and aquaculture
   - 1.2. Planned datasets
   - 1.3. Baseline survey results – start 2017
   - 1.4. Baseline survey results – start 2017

2. **Completeness of databases from MS in the areas of food security, nutrition, crops, livestock, forestry, wildlife, fisheries and aquaculture**
   - 1.1. Number of datasets in 2016
   - 1.2. Planned datasets
   - 1.3. Quantity/Number in 2016
   - 1.4. Quantity/Number

3. **Volume of commodities/products traded**
   - 1.1. Number of commodities/products traded
   - 1.2. Planned datasets
   - 1.3. Baseline survey results – start 2017
   - 1.4. Baseline survey results – start 2017

4. **Number of agricultural commodities/products accessing market**
   - 1.1. Number of agricultural commodities/products accessing market
   - 1.2. Planned datasets
   - 1.3. Baseline survey results – start 2017
   - 1.4. Baseline survey results – start 2017

### Outcome(s):

**Output 1: Information on agricultural production, sustainability and competitiveness for evidence-based decision-making enhanced**

1. **Number of AIMS Units and Technical Committees operational at regional and national levels**
   - 1.1. Number of AIMS Units and Technical Committees operational at regional and national levels
   - 1.2. Planned datasets per country per year
   - 1.3. AIMS is established and functioning in the SADC Secretariat by December 2017
   - 1.4. Stage of completion of the SADC AIMS specification document

2. **Number of datasets online per country per year**
   - 1.1. 0 in 2015
   - 1.2. 50 datasets per country (2015)
   - 1.3. - 50% in 2015
   - 1.4. 20% in 2015

3. **AIMS is established and functioning in the SADC Secretariat by December 2017**
   - 1.1. 0 in 2015
   - 1.2. 50 datasets per country (2015)
   - 1.3. - 50% in 2015
   - 1.4. 20% in 2015

4. **Stage of completion of the SADC AIMS specification document**
   - 1.1. 0 in 2015
   - 1.2. 50 datasets per country (2015)
   - 1.3. 100% in 2020
   - 1.4. 100% in 2020

### Efforts to fully operationalise (financial and other resources, and MS commitment) the RAP are successful

- Policy-makers at the regional and national levels will use AIMS data in evidence-based decision making

- Favourable weather and absence of large-scale events that impact negatively on agricultural output and food security
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.5. Stage of establishment of the SADC Regional Technical Committee</th>
<th>1.5. 50% in 2015</th>
<th>1.5. 100% in 2020</th>
<th>1.5. Project Progress Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.6. Number of key regional data institutions involved in the technical committee</td>
<td>1.6. 0 in 2015</td>
<td>1.6. 5 institutions (CCARDESA, CIRAD, OIE, NEPAD, EWSNET)</td>
<td>1.6. Minutes of SADC Regional Technical Committee Meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7. Number of users of the regional database per year, by gender</td>
<td>1.7. 0 in 2015</td>
<td>1.7. 200 users per month by 2020</td>
<td>1.7 Progress Report and System analytics on number of users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8. Number of MS with database linked to SADC AIMS</td>
<td>1.8. 0</td>
<td>1.8. 15 in 2020</td>
<td>1.8. Regional AIMS System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9. Number of MS with institutional framework in place involving key data producing government institutions (food security, agriculture, animal health, natural resources management, nutrition etc.)</td>
<td>1.9. 5 in 2015</td>
<td>1.9. 15 in 2020</td>
<td>1.9. Minutes of National Technical Committee Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10. Number of MS with up to date country databases in the AIMS regional network</td>
<td>1.10. 3 in 2015 (Zambia, Tanzania, Angola)</td>
<td>1.10. 15 in 2020</td>
<td>1.10. MS datasets uploaded to year 2019 for key indicators identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td>2.1. Number of regional strategies/guidelines reviewed/developed and disseminated.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2. Number of member states with national strategies/guidelines aligned to regional strategies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.3. Number of agro products with harmonised SPS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.4. Number stakeholders (private/public and by gender, age, female/child/single headed households) trained /year/member states.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5. Number of laboratories supported for accreditation in member states</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6. Number of community based trade (CBT) initiatives implemented</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.7. Number of member states implementing the CBT</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>2.1. Number in 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2. Number of MS at end of 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3. Numbers in 2015-2016</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.4. Numbers in 2015-2016</td>
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<td>2.5. Number in 2015</td>
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<td>2.6. Number in 2015</td>
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<td>2.7. Number in 2015</td>
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<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>2.1. Numbers in 2017 - 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2. Number of member states cumulative in period 2017-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3. Numbers in 2017-2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.4. Numbers in 2015-2016</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2.5. Number in 2017-2020</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.6. Number in 2017-2020</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.7. Number in 2017-2020</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>2.1. RAP implementation progress reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.2 Reports from implementing partners; M&amp;E reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.3. Technical committee records/reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Country reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.4. Project progress reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5. Certification/accreditation reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6. Country reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.7. Country reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Member states will remove non-tariff barriers to trade in relevant crop and animal products. Member states will adopt the protocols and guidelines and make the investments required to identify and control the spread of transboundary pests and diseases.
| Output 3: Implementation of the regional FNSS in SADC member states facilitated | 3.1. Number of countries aligning with the regional food and nutrition security strategy | 3.1. Number of countries aligning with the regional food and nutrition security strategy
3.1 Number of MS at end of 2016 | 3.1 Number of MS at end of 2016 | 3.1 Number of member states cumulative in period 2017-2020
3.1 Consultancy reports; member states report, SADC Reports | 3.1 Consultancy reports; member states report, SADC Reports |
| | 3.2. Number of member states submitting timely and comprehensive reports in an agreed format to SADC Secretariat | 3.2. Number of MS at end of 2016 | 3.2 Number of member states cumulative in period 2017-2020
3.2 Consultancy reports; member states report, SADC Reports | 3.2 Consultancy reports; member states report, SADC Reports |
| | 3.3. Number of member states with M&E plans for regional FNSS in place | 3.3. 0 in 2016 | 3.3. Number of member states cumulative in period 2017-2020
3.3 Consultancy reports; member states report, SADC Reports | 3.3 Consultancy reports; member states report, SADC Reports |
| | 3.4. Number of national focal points and stakeholders trained in food and nutrition security issues and advocacy (by gender and age group, and marginalized groups) | 3.4. Number of MS at end of 2016 | 3.4. Number of member states cumulative in period 2017-2020
3.4 Consultancy reports; member states report, SADC Reports | 3.4 Consultancy reports; member states report, SADC Reports |
| | 3.5. Number of member states with legislation either passed or being debated in legislature that recognises the Right to Food* | 3.5. Number of MS at end of 2016 | 3.5 Number of member states cumulative in period 2017-2020
3.5 FAO-LEX Project Records; MS’s Gazette | 3.5 FAO-LEX Project Records; MS’s Gazette |

*member states will make the necessary efforts and investments to align national policies/strategies with the regional policies/strategies.