	2012 Camp David Accountability Report: European Union In-Depth Table (Self-Reported)												
			Objectives		Managing for Devel	opment Results		AFSI Comm	nitments				
Donor	Partner Country or Other Recipient of Funding	Funding Committed	Objectives	Timeline	Illustrative List of Indicators*	Progress To-Date	Supporting Country Investment Plans	Strategic coordination	Comprehensive approach	Leveraging multilaterals			
EU	Afghanistan	Total Funding Afghanistan: EUR 67,65m (see details below) FUNDING: EUR 39,8m (including the Food Facility EUR 11m, Linking Rellef, Rehabilitation and Development 2008 to 2012, EUR 26,3m, and Nutrition programs (innovative approaches) EUR 2,5m)  PROGRAMMES: FOOD AVAILABILITY: agricultural production (maize, wheat, rice), natural resources management: FOOD ACCESS: lim the vulnerable to services and markets where possible to work on livestock; build institutional capacity. NUTRITION: nutrition integrated where possible to health care services (Basic Package for Health Services), capacity building on care practices.  GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Nationwide: particularly rain-fed and pastoral areas	livelihoods of populations in post crisis situations focusing on transition from relief to mainstream development. For the LRRD 2011 and LRRD 2012, the specific objectives are:	Rehabilitation and Development 2009: end 201: to mid 2013. End date of activities for the Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development 2010 and Linking Relief, Rehabilitation	Results are tracked through 6-monthly internal management reporting provided by EU Delegations, using a series of key performance indicators. Key Performance indicator 6a - % of implementation reports with green traffic light. Activities - is implementation progressing satisfactority? Key Performance Indicator 6t % of implementation reports with green traffic light. Objectives - will the projects be achieved? Key Performance indicator 8 Results Oriented Monitoring assessment criteria - % of 'good' or 'very good' ratings by performance criteria. Concerning the Food security NGO grants currently managed. Key Performance Indicators: 6a: 80%, 6b: 100%, 8: out of 13 Results Oriented Monitoring conducted, 10 are classified as good or very good (76%)*.	Final reports due early 2013.	The government of Afghanistan has not yet designed a general Food Security strategy towards which the EU could direct lis efforts in terms of sectorial support. The EU has nevertheless developed objectives and priorities (in line with the L'Aquila joint statement). The Food Security portfolio is aligned with the Country Strategy Paper for Afghanistan: Food Security is a transversal component which aim is to complement both the Rural Development and Agriculture portfolios.	1. An informal Food Security and Agriculture cluster takes place within which all relevant actors coordinate their efforts (co-chaired cluster: FAO and World Food Program); but no clear Food Security objectives and/or plans approved by the governmen of Aghanistan towards which EU efforts could be directed. The cluster works on: the setting up of basic assessment and monitoring tools and overall coordination (meeting once a month in Kabul with UN agencies, the USADI, Aghan ministry of agriculture and relevant NGOs). 2. Newly set up Humanitarian Development Group (HDOs), which agenda includes Food Security as well. Coordination ensured by DG ECHO (Humanitarian 4) and Chil Protection) with participations of UN agencies, USAID, French government, DFID and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation notably.	EU food security programs target food availability, food access and nutrition. Increase in both short-term and long-term food security support.	The EU works with FAO in Afghanistan.			
EU	Afghanistan	FUNDING: 1, SEEDS: Development Cooperation Instrument 2006-2012 (EUR 9,85 m) and Food Facility 2009-2012 (EUR 13 m). 2, STATISTICS: 2006-2012 (EUR 5 m).  PROGRAMMES: SEEDS: The Afghanistan national seed industry is reorganized and strengthened in a more coherent and sustainable manner with appropriate rules and regulations: STATISTICS: strengthening of the Afghan authorities capacity in the fields of agricultural economics and marketing.  GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Nationwide	established based on humanitarian needs (2002-2009), the specific objectives of the EU-funded seed support programmes are progressively assisting the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture to move towards a financial self-sustainable private seed industry as background for the future development of the agricultural sector. STATISTICS: institutional framework in the Ministry of Agriculture (MAIL) and Central Statistics Organisation for collecting and producing official data on agriculture and its	STATISTICS: Activities	Results are tracked through 6-monthly internal management reporting provided by EU Delegations, using a series of key performance indicators. Key Performance Indicator 6a - % of implementation reports with green traffic light. Activities - is implementation progressing satisfactority Key Performance Indicator 6b of implementation reports with green traffic light. Objectives - will the projects be achieved? Key Performance Indicator 8b eachieved? Key Performance Indicator 8b eachieved? Key Performance Content of the Content of	Progress on the SEEDS and STATISTICS objectives stated in column E are regularly reported in bi-annual reports. The submission of final report for i) the SEEDS Food Facility: submitted in February 2012; ii) Development Cooperation Instrument: expected third quarter 2012; iii) STATISTICS: expected second quarter 2013.	The SEEDS and STATISTICS programmes are fully in line with the Afghan national strategy and represent key components of the Agricultural and Rural Development National Priority Programmes (ARD NPPs). In both sectors, the programmes contribute to the institutional development of the public and private sectors and fully contribute to the overall Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS).	The SEEDS and STATISTICS programmes are directly coordinated at the Ministry of Agriculture level. In parallel, both programmes provide relevant information to numerous coordination bodies related to the humanitann follow-up of the context (Food Security and livelihood) and to the overall economic development of the country (since agriculture represents more than one third of the GDP).	EU SEEDS and STATISTICS programmes both contribute to improving the national food security and economic development of Afghanistan.	The EU works with FAO in Afghanistan.			

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EU		below) FUNDING: Financial Year 10: EUR 11m, Financial	increase/restore agricultural production in vulnerable areas, improve marketing, safety net support, improve nutrition.	By 2012-2014 (depending on the project)	Results are tracked through 6-monthly Internal management reporting provided by EU Delegations, using a series of key performance indicators. Key Performance Indicator 6a - % of Implementation reports with green traffic light. Activities - is implementation progressing satisfactorily? Key Performance Indicator 6b % of implementation reports with green traffic light. Objectives - will be projects be achieved? Key Performance Indicator 8 Results Oriented Monitoring assessment criteria - % of "good" or "very good" ratings by performance criteria.	To be calculated based on the latest External Assistance Management Report.	100% of donor country-level financing aligned with country- owned strategies and investment plans (National Food Policy and Plan of Action, Food Security Country Investment Plan).	EU Delegation is actively participating in Local Consultative Group Working Groups on 1) Agriculture - Rural Development - Food Security, 2) Poverty (incl. access to food) and 3) Health (incl. nutrition).	Provision of a mix of immediate/short-term food security needs (i.e. rehabilitation, social protection) and medium/long-term food security development needs (i.e. agriculture productivity, value chain improvements, supporting infrastructure, nutrition services)	World Bank is the administrator of the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Multi-Donor Trust Fund which can support projects in the area of food security. To date: one project is being finalised to support agricultural adaptation to climate change in vulnerable areas. FAO has supported the Government to develop the Bangladesh Food Security Country Investment Plan and conlinues its support to strengthen food policy capacity. UNDP is supporting the Government develop a comprehensive National Social Protection Strategy. World Food Program remains a strategic partner of Government Immediately after disasters and is rationalising its support to selected social protection and school feeding programmes.				
EU	Bangladesh (UN)	FUNDING: EUR 15m, Financial Year 10: EUR 15m 2. 0% of this funding devoted to strengthening partner country's a dabilities to gather statistics on food security and manage programs for results.  PROGRAMMES: EU Food Facility with FAO & UNDP (2 projects focused on increased agricultural production)  GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: nationwide, particular focus on areas with high poverty and vulnerability	increase agricultural production in vulnerable areas, 175,000 eneficiaries	By end of 2011	Besides the UN results monitoring systems, results are tracked through 6-monthly internal management reporting provided by EU belegations, using a series of key performance indicators. Key Performance Indicator 6a - % of implementation reports with green traffic light: Activities - is implementation progressing satisfactorily? Key Performance Indicator 6b - % of implementation reports with green traffic light: Objectives - will the projects be achieved? Key Performance Indicator 8 Results Oriented Monitoring assessment criteria - % of "good" or "very good" ratlings by performance criteria.		100% of donor country-level financing aligned with country- owned strategies and investment plans (National Food Policy and Plan of Action, Food Security Country Investment Plan, UN Development Assistance Framework).	EU Delegation is actively participating in Local Consultative Group Working Groups on 1) Agriculture - Rural Development - Food Security, 2) Poverty (incl. access to food) and 3) Health (incl. nutrition)	Provision of a mix of immediate/short-term food security needs (i.e. rehabilitation) and medium/long- term food security development needs (i.e. agriculture productivity, value chain improvements, supporting infrastructure)	Support provided through the UN				

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			Objectives		Managing for Devel	opment Results		AFSI Comn	nitments				
Donor	Partner Country or Other Recipient of Funding	Funding Committed	Objectives	Timeline	Illustrative List of Indicators*	Progress To-Date	Supporting Country Investment Plans	Strategic coordination	Comprehensive approach	Leveraging multilaterals			
EU	Bolivia	Total Funding Bolivia: EUR 23,8m (see details below) FUNDING: Sector Budget Support: €11,750.000 (Aprl 2010-Dec. 2012). Already disbursed between 2010 and 2011 (fixed and variable allocation): € 6 9m: complementar support: € 0,35m 2010 and €0,40m 2011; Contribution Agreement with World Food Program for improving school feeding (€ 2.4m); the two variable allocations (€ 2.9m disbursed and € 3.5m programmed) include indicators related with strengthening of sector ministry capacities to	General objective: Contribute to efforts of Bolivian government to reduce impact of food price increase in most food insecure populations. Specific objectives: Eteroglien the productive and Institutional capacities of the agricultural sector and Government actions oriented to stimulate production of basic food products, family consumption and local markets. Extension phase (second variable allocation): Global objective: Reduction of vulnerability food insecurity in Bolivia. Specific objective: Improve availability, access and consumption of basic food products for most food insecurity in Bolivia. Specific objective of School Feeding Programme with World Food Program: to increase school attendance rates in 52 of Bolivia's needlest municipalities. Youngh allevaling short-term hunger. Beneficiaries: 17,000 young students of 450 schools.		indicators of second variable allocation. Increase of coverage of monitoring system for production and food prices to at least of intermediate cities; at least 50% of all food insecure municipalities are involved in productive projects financed by sector milistry; chronic mainutrition of children under 2 years age has dropped by 15%. The sector ministry prepares a report indicating the degree of accomplishment of each Sector Budgel Support indicator. This report will be validated by the food security working group and finally by the EU Delegation.		The Financial Agreement as well as the Contribution Agreemen with World Food Program were designed in support of the food safety policy of the sector ministry. This policy is aligned with the national development and new sector plan.	meetings of the sector working group called "Group	Investments are oriented to strengthen food security policy, which has a comprehensive approach (increase of agricultural producity) for food insecure communities, nutrition services, infrastructure).	EU works closely with WFP. For example, with US\$2,4 million in EU Food Facility funding, Bolivia's rural schools, small famer associations and communities have developed new ways to produce and market food, making them more resistant to the shocks of scaring global food prices and natural disasters. EU aid has also helped link small farmers into larger food production chains, helping to lift them out of poverty and into the mainstream economy.			

	2012 Camp David Accountability Report: European Union In-Depth Table (Self-Reported)												
			Objectives		Managing for Devel	opment Results		AFSI Commitments					
Donor	Partner Country or Other Recipient of Funding  Chad	Funding Committed  Total Funding Chad: EUR 26,8m (see details below) FUNDING: 26,8M EUR Financial Year 10  Local Development Program: support the implementation of social and economic activities through the sustainable exploitation of natural resources.  Action Livestock: reinforcing livelihood activities and prever GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: rural areas, pastoralist areas	Objectives Improving food security, good governance and good management of biodiversity and natural resources. Preventing food insecurity during the lean season. Reinforcing the resilience of larget populations. Reinforcing livelihood link to farming and agriculture.	<b>Timeline</b> by 2016	Illustrative List of Indicators* Less than 40 000 Independent Development Plans are depending on international aid; Decrease the level of general mainutrition by 40%; Increase the millet production and garden market produces by 30%; Reduction of mainourished children by 30%; Reduction of mainourished children by 30%; Doubling the quantity of available vegetables on local markets.	Progress To-Date  Data on indicators forthcoming	Supporting Country Investment Plans EU's multi-year Strategy for Chad was designed in support to Government of Chad's priorities and national plans.	Strategic coordination EU coordinates its activities with other donors.	Comprehensive approach Activities covered nutrition, agriculture, education, warning systems. There are both medium- and long- term perspectives.	Leveraging multilaterals EU works closely with FAO			
EU	Ethiopia	Total Funding Ethiopia: EUR 71,75m (see details below) FUNDING: £58 million committed in 2010 (Productive Safely Net Projects): £13.75 million in 2011 (from instrument for stability, rural livelihoods)  PROGRAMMES: 2010 commitment: safety net: 2011 commitment: rural livelihoods  GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 2010 commitment: Nation-wide: 2011 commitment: drought-affected, pastoralist areas	Achieve food security for male and female members of chronic and transitory food insecure households (8, 3 million people covered by entire Productive Safety Net Projects in 2010): 2011 commitment: recovery of livelihoods in drought affected areas and building resiliency.	2010 commitment: by 2014: 2011 commitment: by 2013	Indicators used from Productive Safety Net Projects Results Framework, e.g., numbers of male and female members of households that have sustained access to sufficient food for an active and healthy life for 12 months a year, without asset depletion by 2014; malnutrition among children <2 decreased by 1.5% per year, on average.	Progress of Productive Safety Net Projects tracked annually and through special reports.	Productive Safety Net Projects is part of Government of Ethiopia's food security policy.	European Commission has been donor co-chair of Government of Ethiopia's Rural Economic Development and Food Security working group, coordinating activities of Government of Ethiopia, donor countries, and multilaterals.	European Commission food security investments target food access (safely net), agriculture, livestock and nutrition (including recent UNICEF programme).	European Commission has influence on World Bank involvement in Productive Safety Net Projects and on FAO and UNICEF in issues of livestock and nutrition respectively.			
EU	Haiti	FUNDING: EUR 27 million (including 20 million Euro for MDG initiative), Disbursements 2010-2012 = 23 million (i.e.		initiative is to eliminate hunger and malnutrition by 2025.	In Halti, results are tracked using as a benchmark indicator the percentage (%) of Haltian households identified as food insecure by the Food Security National Coordination body (CNSA). CNSA is jointly funded by donors and the Government and produces periodic, well researched and comprehensive reports on the state of Food Insecurity and vulnerabilities in Halti.	2012.	At present, food insecurity is not specifically identified as part of Hailf's European Development Fund (EDF) Country Strategy Paper and therefore not an integral part of the national programming exercise. In the recent past, food insecurity has been tacked by a number of projects directly funded under the centralised commission budget line, Food Security Thematic Programme 2008, 2009 and 2011 (Approx 17 Million Euros in total allocated to Hailti committed or being disbursed 2010-2011 The Food Facility instrument also allocated an additional 19.8 million Euros to tackle food insecurity through a successful dire-programming exercise, just after the 2010 earthquest. Elsewhere, in 2011/2012, under the EDF Milliennium Development Goal initiative, the Government of Hailti has been directly involved in programming a 20 Million Euro Programme tackle the causes of food insecurity in the country. It is expected that even more attention will be gaid to Food insecurity/Pural Development under the 11 EDF planning exercise which is currently in its early stages of discussion with Government. Programming has taken into account various AFSI principles.	Halifs food security related processes. In Halif, coordination initialitives were disrupted by the 2010 carthquake, which killed about 20% of the country's civil servants, many of them senior civil servants. The Ministry of Agriculture presently runs regular Sectorial Meetings which the EU Delegation actively attends and the sector donor coordination is assure by the linter American Development Bank, Recent past project designs have also taken into account various official Government Publications on food insecurity including: Haliffs agricultural investmen plan 2010-2016 - Agriculture 2010; Villistry of Villigrams (2010 - 2025 - National food and nutrition	a massive earthquake. The resulting influx of Humanilarian aid (including food aid) has since declined. The ratio of funds spent on medium/long term food securify development needs therefore improved in 2011 as the food aid has been reduced.	Number of multi-lateral mechanisms receiving financing = 3 (FAO - 13.6 million Euro, Inter-American Development Bank - 13.5 million Euro and instituto Interamericano de Cooperacion para la Agricultura - 2 million Euro). The only other principal multilateral institution active in the agricultural sector is the World Bank, so this represents 75% coverage of the multilateral institutions active in Halti.			

			2012 Carr	p David Ac	countability Report: E	uropean Union In-	Depth Table (Self-Report	ed)				
			Objectives		Managing for Devel	opment Results	esults AFSI Commitments					
<b>Donor</b>	Partner Country or Other Recipient of Funding		Objectives To increase productivity and efficiency of food systems in Keriya, all geared towards contributing to improved food security, with focus on the chronically food insecure households, estimated at 10 million at any given time.	Timeline by 2016	Illustrative List of Indicators* Indicators illustrated in the programme logical framework e.g., % of increment of households incomes for vulnerable groups.		Supporting Country Investment Plans The Kenya Rural Development Programme was designed in support of the country master blueprint (vision 2030), and the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS).	Strategic coordination  EU is chair of the agriculture sector donor coordination group.	Comprehensive approach EU food security investments target agriculture and livestock.			
EU	Niger	in the context of chronic food insecurity	Improve the prevalence of contraceptives in the regions of Tahoua, Tillabery, Zinder and Diffa: Improve access to childbirth attended by a health professional for the population within a 5 km radius of a national health centre and sepecially in the regions of Tahoua, Tillabery, Zinde and Diffa: Improve the population's knowledge to change behaviour for the control of population growth in the regions of Tahoua: Tillabery, Zinder and Diffa	by November 2014	The modern contraceptive prevalence rate among women of childbearing age is increasing by 5 points in the project's four target regions, - the rate of assisted births by a qualified health professional is increasing by at least 50% in all four targareas.  - the percentage of births within 24 months of a previous birth decreased at least by half in all the project's target regions.	Financing agreement signed, to begin December 1, and programme components are being rolled out.	Development Plan for Sanilation 2011/2015; Government Declaration on Population Policy 2010.	Belgium is leading the health sector. Together with the government, the Commission co-hosts the consultation group on food security and nutrition. As a funder of REACH, the Commission is involved in the process of coordination of nutrition, being a member of the technical group on nutrition. It facilitates the donors for the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. The Commission is also leading on rural development.	The programme of reproductive health is directly linked to the prevention of maternal and child malnutrition. It also has an effect on population growt and thus on the pressure on natural resources and subsequently food security.	The programme is not co-financed; yet is part of other projects financed by other donors and implemented by UNFPA through the state departments. It is an essential link in the response chain towards good nutrition and compliments the activities of the WFP (moderate malnutrition), UNICEF (severe malnutrition), the government and its partners (food crisis response)		
EU	Niger		To help ensure food security by promoting sustainable agricultural development and by improving access of rural populations to economic opportunities. To create favourable conditions for producers or producer organizations from 31 municipalities from the Dosso and Zinder regions to develop their production activities, while ensuring sustainable management of resources, which will improve their dod security. Improve the quality and increase the coverage of inclusive rural financial services and adapt to the needs of the poor for a cleaner and safer environment.	by March 2016	Food Vulnerability Index; Percentage of the population ir extreme poverty in the areas of intervention; Area managed for irrigated and accreased agriculture; public investment rate for the rural sector; number of functional farmers' organisations in the areas of intervention; number of functional micro-finance institutions in the areas of intervention; number of micro-credit beneficiaries in the targeted municipalities; percentage of the population of the targeted municipalities with access to financial services.	Agreement signed on 8 March, 2012. Project is currently in the starting phase.	Rural Development Strategy and its Action Plan 2006-2015	The EU Delegation is the lead of financial and technical partners in the rural sector in Niger. The Delegation is also the leader of financial and technical partners in the food security area (households' vulnerability reduction). The UNCOF is the leader of financial and technical partners in the microfinance sector in Niger.	The project is part of subprogrammes 9 (Reducing households vulnerability) and 5 (Rural financial systems) of the Rural Development Strategy. The project also fully adheres with the actions indentified in the framework of the acceleration of the MDGs in Niger, adopted in the Council of Ministers on the 131s of March 2011, based on the national political choice of the MDG 1a and 1c as priorities.  The project is designed to contribute to the regionalization of the current Rural Development Strategy process, by which the national strategy is implemented for all purposes (planning, implementation, monitoring and coordination) at each region of the country. It should thus support the implementation of Regional Action Plans of the Rural Development Strategy (CSD-PAR) in the two intervention regions (Dosso, Zinder), supporting them in public capacities necessary for the selection and execution of firvestments (micro-projects) and also by providing support and advice to the beneficiaries	Maradi) or other projects (e.g., World Bank,		

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Donor	Partner Country or Other Recipient of Funding	Funding Committed FUNDING: EUR 98 million committed for the time period May 2009 until November 2016: €7.5 million spent by 26.03.2012  PROGRAMMES: road infrastructure in the 10th European Development Fund  GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 4 out of 8 regions (Tahoua, Maradi, Zinder, Niamey)	Regional integration: to facilitate national and regional exchanges.  Provide a secure circulation and improve the level of services for the movement of people and goods in the priority sections, which are subject to intervention. Improving the capacity for production, management and maintenance of the road infrastructure by strengthening the different structures involved in the sector.	Timeline by November 2016	Illustrative List of Indicators* percentage of the population with access to transport infrastructure; number of tonnes transported on the cooridors; evolution of the poverly index; the travelling time before and after the project from point A to B on the rehabilitated sections; data on road accidents; average transport cost; number of kilometres of road whose	Progress To-Date  Financial Agreement signed the 27th of May 2009. The implementation of the majority of projects was suspended from September 2009 until beginning 2011 due to the political crisis and the provision of the Article 96 of the Colonou Agreement. Two contracts signed at the CF: first – increasing of finances and extension of the project's execution timeframe, second – extention the period of contractualization. The project's activities have restarted in the beginning of 2011 with the treatment of tenders for the majority of the project's activities: works and services. Currently one road section of 96 in the region of Niamey is completed: the majority of planned to Miamey is completed; the majority of planned to the project's activities.	Supporting Country Investment Plans  2004 National Transport Strategy and its Action Plan (currently being carried out).	Strategic coordination  The EU delegation is leading financial and technica partners in the transport sector in Niger. The coordination between the Government and donors done periodically at meetings of the steering committee of the Sectoral Transport Programme as well as at missions' regular assessment of the Worl Bank and the African Development Bank.		The programme is not co-financed: but fits within the scope of other projects financed through other active donors in the sector. Particularly, it is in line with and complements actions by the World Bank in their Transport Sector Program Support Project*.		
EU	Yemen	Total Funding Yemen: EUR 10.8m (see details below) FUNDING: €10.8 million (31.5% of this funding devoted to strengthening the partner country's abilities to gather statistics on fisheries stock (indirectly related to food security)  PROGRAMMES: improving Food Security through improving food production, working through the Ministry of Agriculture and supporting Water User Association. Social welfare through east transfers conditional and unconditional). Job creation in Rural Areas. Nutrition for under five children and lactating mothers.	communities, while preserving the bio-diversity of the resource. The specific objectives of this programme are: (a) to promote sustainable management and development of the fisheries sector, in line with international standards, through informed	December 2011 (12 months later than foreseen, due to the political turmoil of last year). Contracting will be launched during 2012, and the implementation of some	Ministry of Fish Wealth data: FAO data: Ministry of Industry and Trade data: and Project reports. More detailed indicators will be included in the Call for th Proposals and Service Contracts that will be launched in 2012.	semester of 2013.	100%. The EU Yemen Fisheries Support Programme was designed in support of Covernment of Yemen's strategic priorities: The Yemen Strategic Vision up to the Year 2025 considers the development of coastal areas as an important approach to mitigating uniquation to urban areas. It identifies the fisheries sector as "one of the most promising economic sectors and emphasises the importance of modern refrigeration, storage and marketing of ish products in order to "raise productivity and improve quality and competitiveness". The strategy also advocates greater collaboration between the Government and improve quality and competitiveness". The strategy also advocates greater collaboration between the Government and improve quality and competitiveness". The strategy also advocates greater collaboration for the Following main constraints to optimising the sectors contribution to economic growth: inadequate port and fish handing infrastructure for a large and growing artisanal fisheries sectors modest local fish processing capacity; serious lack of data on all aspects of the sector: limited capacity to monitor and enforce fish quality control disheries management regulations through effective compliance and enforcement and inspection activities.			During the reported period two, Food Security and Nutrition related actions have been financed through arists with International Organizations. The first one with UNICEF with a total amount of 4,8 million Euros to improve Nutrition and the second one with the International Fund for Agricultural Development for 6.5 million Euros to improve food security through job opportunity reaction. During reported period the amounts disbursed under the agreements explained above are 1,7 million Euros to International Fund for Agricultural Development and 1.5 million Euros to UNICEF.		

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EU	Occupied Palestinian territory	West Bank and the Gaza Strip.	The overall objective to which the actions will contribute is to reduce poverty and improve food security in the oPI. The specific objectives of these interventions varies from support to the olive and olive oil value-chain to a general support to the agricultural sector.	Annual	Indicators are related to the increase of agricultural production and income.	On track	All interventions are in line with the Agriculture Sector Strategy of the Ministry of Agriculture	The strategic coordination is implemented through the Agriculture Sector Working Group chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and other coordination bodies	All interventions are designed to target the most vulnerable and food insecure population			
EU	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) - occupied Palestinian territory	PROGRAMMES: Support to the UNRWA Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.	The overall objective to which the actions will contribute is to improve stable political and social living conditions for the Palestine Refugees in West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. The specific objective of these interventions is to contribute to the alleviation of poverty among the refugee population, with a specific emphasis on the extreme poor, through the provision of in-kind food (and cash) assistance to approximately 271.75 (fin 2012) and 301,988 (in 2013) UNRWAN Social Safety Net beneficiaries in the five fields. The UNRWA will continue on its already initiated activity of better targeting the poorest refugees in order to increase effectiveness and equily.		Indicators include the number of social safely net beneficiarles receiving food security assistance & percentage of the extreme poor within the social safely net refugee population	Initial data on indicators forthcoming in 2012 (and until end of project activities)	The EU's support to UNRWA's Social Safety Net Programme compliments existing EU support to the Palestinian population in the occupied Palestinian territory.	Since 2006, the European Union has been an observer of the UNRWA Advisory Commission. The Advisory Commission for the Advisory Commission and Definition and Budget processes, as well as cultivating trust and confidence among all stakeholders including host countries, donors and the agency itself. During the period 2007-2010, the European Commission has chaired the subcommittee of the Advisory Commission which prepares the operational work of the twice-year meetings of the advisory commission. The European Commission that Commission the Commission of the Wice-year Union continues to play a key role within this forum.	The EU food security investments target the most vulnerable among the refugee population and are complemented by other interventions targeting vulnerable families (e.g., support to vulnerable families frough the Ministry of Social Affairs) as well as marginalised farmers and herders in the occupied Palestinian territory.	The EU as well as EU Members states, and other active donors are all stakeholders in UNRWA's operations.		

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EU	UNRWA - occupied Palestinian territory	EUNDING: 90 Million EUR per annum (dependent on budget availability) till 2013 as per the EU UNRWA Joint Declaration 2011-2013  PROGRAMMES: support to the education, health, relief and social services programmes of the UNRWA  GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: all areas of UNRWA's operations	The overall objective of the Operation is to provide support to the education, health, relief and social services programmes of the UNRWA.  Specific objectives: Éducation programme: to provide, within the framework of the curricula prescribed by the host countries and by the Palestinian Authority, general basic education, teacher education and vocational and technical education for Palestine refugees to enhance their educational opportunities at all levels of the educational system. Health programme: to protect, preserve and promote the health of the registered Palestine refugees by providing access to comprehensive, quality basic health services. Relief and social services programme: to provide a costal safety net for Palestine refugees most affected by poverty; promotes the self-reliance of less advantaged members of the refugee community, especially women, children, youth and persons with disabilities.	ASTRUM	Indicators are based on UNRYMA's Harmonised Donor Framework Matrix to track performance of programmes and reforms processes.	Initial data on indicators forthcoming in 2012 (and on a regular basis annually)	The EUs support to UNRWA'S Regular Budget compliments existing EU support to the Palestinian population in the occupier Palestinian territory and across the region via specific ad hoc projects and appeals.	Since 2006, the European Union has been an observer of the UNRWA Advisory Commission. This forum has been the main setting thus far towards providing guidance to UNRWA especially on significant Issues related to Agency's strategic direction and budget processes, as well as cultivaling trust and confidence among all stakeholders including host countries, donors and the agency itself. During the period 2007-2010, the European Commission has chaired the sub-committee of the advisory commission, which prepares the operational work of the Wice-yearly meetings of the advisory commission. The European Commission shall be supported to the Wice-yearly meetings of the advisory commission. The European Union continues to play a key role within this forum.	The EU food security investments farget the most vulnerable among the refugee population within UNRWA's Core Relief and Social Services Programme.	The EU as well as EU Members states, and other active donors are all stakeholders in UNRWA's operations.			
	All above (as a snapshot of EU support)	EUR 584,77 million (USD 818,67 million)											