

Order of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of 25 June 2023, no. Min-BaZa.2023.15455-30, laying down administrative rules and a ceiling for grants awarded under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 (Grant Programme for Accelerating Resilient Food Systems in Africa)

The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation,

Having regard to articles 6 and 7 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree;

Having regard to articles 5.1 and 10.2 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006;

Orders:

Article 1

The administrative rules appended as an annexe to this Order apply to grants awarded under articles 5.1 and 10.2 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 with a view to financing activities aimed at improving local food systems from the date on which this Order enters into force up to and including 31 December 2026.

Article 2

1. Applications for a grant from the Grant Programme for Accelerating the Resilience of Food Systems in Africa may be submitted from 9:00 CEST on 2 October 2023 until 15:00 CET on 18 December 2023.
2. Applications for a grant from the Grant Programme for Accelerating Resilient Food Systems in Africa must be submitted using the application form made available by the Minister and must be accompanied by the documents stipulated in that form.¹

Article 3

With regard to applications as referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, grants awarded under the Grant Programme for Accelerating Resilient Food Systems in Africa are subject to a ceiling of €12 million.

Article 4

1. The available funds referred to in article 3 will be allocated in accordance with an assessment based on the criteria set out in the annexe to this Order, on the understanding that, of the applications that meet the criteria, those that meet them best will be given priority.
2. In the interests of efficiency, grants will be awarded to no more than two applications for each target country as referred to in appendix 1 of the annexe to this Order. If two or more applications for the same target country meet the criteria in equal measure, they will be ranked by drawing lots.

Article 5

This Order enters into force on the day after the date of the Government Gazette in which it appears and lapses with effect from 1 January 2027, with the proviso that it continues to apply to grants awarded prior to that date.

This Order and its accompanying annexe, including the appendices, will be published in the Government Gazette.

Pascalie Grotenhuis

Director-General for International Cooperation

For the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

¹ <https://english.rvo.nl/accelerating-resilient-food-systems-africa-arfsa>.

Annexe

1. Background

Food insecurity has been on the rise worldwide since 2015. Its root causes include climate change, conflict, pandemics and persistent poverty – the major transnational challenges of this century. Africa in particular is lagging far behind when it comes to self-sufficiency and regional trade in agricultural commodities and inputs. This creates dependencies on international trade and thus vulnerability. The impact of the war in Ukraine on trade in agricultural commodities and inputs, such as chemical fertiliser or alternatives to it, has made this painfully clear. In other words, the drivers of the current global food crisis are not only climate change and local conflicts but certainly the war in Ukraine as well. Agricultural production is further threatened in the upcoming growing seasons by shortages of and high prices for inputs, making them inaccessible for vulnerable smallholdings and households.

In light of the current crisis, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality need to step up action on their long-term commitment to better food security (SDG2).² The resilience of food systems in relation to geopolitical conflicts and climate change particularly requires extra attention. By providing extra resources or making existing knowledge or innovations available to local initiatives in this area, whether or not they are already receiving support from the Netherlands or other international parties, it should be possible to accelerate or enlarge their impact.

The Grant Programme for Accelerating Resilient Food Systems in Africa ('grant programme'), announced in the letter to the House of Representatives of 23 December 2022,³ is aimed at enhancing food security in Africa. Boosting the resilience of local food systems means increasing their productivity, stability (including in relation to climate change and market volatility) and self-sufficiency, and adding value locally. The programme will thus help achieve these Dutch policy targets for food security: by 2030, at least 32 million vulnerable people are no longer experiencing malnutrition, 8 million small-scale food producers have doubled both their income and their productivity, and 8 million hectares of farmland are managed sustainably. The grant programme's target group is made up of people experiencing food insecurity and food producers. Priority is given to vulnerable small-scale agricultural producers and households.

2. Implementing organisation

The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), an agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, will implement this grant programme on behalf of the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation on the basis of a mandate issued to it by the Minister.

3. Definitions

The following definitions are used in the grant programme.

- *Target countries*: the countries where activities for which grant funding is sought will be carried out. They are listed in appendix 1 to these administrative rules;
- *Economic activity*: any activity in which goods or services are offered on a market;
- *Gender sensitive*: working to promote gender equality by raising awareness or taking account of the different roles, rights and power relations (connected with gender) that are revealed through a gender analysis;
- *Gender transformative*: seeking to transform underlying social patterns, norms and policies that maintain gender inequality, with a view to structurally improving gender equality and economic equality;
- *Knowledge institution*: an educational or research institution that contributes to knowledge exchange. To qualify as a knowledge institution, an organisation's core tasks must be independent research and/or knowledge transfer, regardless of whether it also carries out economic activities or is a public body;
- *Local civil society organisation*: a not-for-profit organisation established in a target country, not connected to a government organisation either de facto or under its constitution which serves a public interest and possesses legal personality under civil law in the country where it has its registered office.

² Sustainable Development Goal 2: zero hunger.

³ Step-by-step plan to improve global food security (in Dutch).

It must not have been established by a government organisation or must have become fully autonomous from the government organisation that established it. The organisation must also be registered accordingly in the target country where the grant-funded activities will be implemented.

- *Local business*: a private business with legal personality under civil law in the target country where it has its registered office and where the grant-funded activities are to take place;
- *Civil society organisation*: a non-profit organisation that is not connected to a government organisation either de facto or under its constitution, which serves a public interest and possesses legal personality, and is registered as such. It must not have been established by a government organisation, or must have become fully autonomous from the government organisation that established it;
- *Minister*: the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation;
- *OECD Guidelines*: general principles for international business that are an important starting point for the Dutch government's RBC policy. Their key principles are to adhere to the rules of the country where the business operates and to exercise responsibility with regard to upstream supply chains. The Guidelines recommend ways for enterprises to deal with issues like supply chain responsibility, human rights, child labour, land rights, the environment and corruption. These and other concepts are defined and elaborated further in the OECD Guidelines;⁴
- *Business*: a legal person which is not a civil society organisation or knowledge institution that carries out economic activities;
- *Lead party*: member of the partnership that applies for the grant on its behalf. If the application is approved, the lead party is the grant recipient and, as such, bears full responsibility towards the Minister for implementation of the grant-funded activities and compliance with the obligations in respect of the grant;
- *Partnership*: a contractual partnership without legal personality, whose partners themselves each have legal personality, that is aimed at achieving common objectives by carrying out activities, such that each partner delivers part of the necessary input and bears part of the accompanying risks.

4. Grant Programme for Accelerating Resilient Food Systems in Africa

4.1 Objective

The objective of the grant programme is to boost the resilience of local food systems by increasing productivity, stability (including resilience to climate change), and self-sufficiency, and adding value locally for subnational, national and regional markets in Africa and Yemen.

Activities should accelerate or scale up existing processes and projects aimed at local food systems, by providing existing knowledge and innovations. In this way, the activities will help improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable groups of producers and consumers in Africa and Yemen. The grant programme is not intended for export-oriented value chains outside the regional markets in Africa and Yemen.

The activities must be climate adaptive and gender sensitive or gender transformative. Key focus areas are: resilient food production (e.g. through strengthening agroecological practices and biodiversity), agricultural inputs (provision or local production), water use, soil fertility (including chemical fertiliser and alternatives), adding value locally in agriculture or food chains or preventing post-harvest losses, policy or institutional strengthening with a view to increasing the self-sufficiency of the target group as described under 4.2, and reducing vulnerabilities in agricultural and food markets.

Grants are intended for activities in the target countries listed in appendix 1 to these administrative rules (and based on the policy document for foreign trade and development cooperation).⁵

4.2 Target group

The grant programme's target group is made up of people experiencing food insecurity and food producers, in particular vulnerable, small-scale agricultural producers/households. Special attention is given to women and young people in this target group.

⁴ See www.oecdguidelines.nl.

⁵ <https://www.government.nl/documents/policy-notes/2022/10/10/policy-document-for-foreign-trade-and-development-cooperation-do-what-we-do-best> (development cooperation).

4.3 Parties that may be eligible for a grant

Grants are intended for partnerships represented by a lead party that submits the application for the activities/project. A lead party is eligible for no more than two grants per group⁶ or tax group⁷.

A partnership can be made up of civil society organisations, businesses and knowledge institutions.

The partnership and the participating partners must meet the following requirements.

- The lead party must have demonstrable experience with managing similar projects in Africa in the last five years.
- The partnership must comprise at least one Dutch partner, one local partner and one civil society organisation.
- The partnership comprises no more than four partners.
- Each participating partner must have legal personality.
- The contributions of all partners together must be necessary to attain the objective of the activities for which a grant is being requested.
- The partnership must have been established prior to submission of the application.

The participating partners must have adopted an integrity policy. They must also have procedures in place to implement this policy within their own organisations. This integrity policy and these procedures should serve to prevent as far as possible any serious forms of inappropriate behaviour, including sexual misconduct, towards employees and other individuals during the implementation of the proposed activities by the lead party, the other partners and other parties they involve in the activities, and in the event of such incidents ensure that they are investigated and appropriate measures are taken to put an end as promptly as possible to the misconduct or inappropriate behaviour and mitigate the consequences. These procedures must be structured in a way that guarantees prompt reporting of any such incidents to RVO.

4.4 Recommendation

Before a lead party can submit a grant application on behalf of a partnership, it is required to request a recommendation from RVO based on a Quick Scan submitted for that purpose.⁸ The recommendation is issued by an RVO adviser and is non-binding. It is up to the lead party to decide whether or not to submit an application. If the lead party decides to submit an application, it is responsible for demonstrating that the partnership satisfies the criteria to be eligible for a grant.

As Quick Scans are the basis for elaborating and submitting an application, requests must be submitted to RVO no later than 4 September 2023. This will give RVO sufficient time to assess the Quick Scan and give the potential applicant time to incorporate the recommendations in the grant application.

4.5 Eligible activities

To be eligible for a grant, the activities for which a grant is being requested must:

- pursue the grant programme's objective as described in section 4.1;
- be logically underpinned by an analysis of the local context with regard to resilient food systems and reducing vulnerabilities and vulnerable dependencies;
- tie in with an existing project or intervention and be able to deliver new or additional results (see appendix 2) within three years;
- aim to use existing knowledge, skills and innovations, adapted to the local context, so as to improve the resilience of the food system;
- be aligned with the Netherlands' policy for the target country in question, as set down in the multiannual country strategy (MACS); and
- be aligned with the target country's national policies, as demonstrated by an adequate risk analysis in relation to the programme's context and feasibility.

Where existing activities are scaled up geographically, the extent to which the proposed area for expansion supplements the original area will be appraised.

The project must deliver results in one or more of the target countries listed in appendix 1 and

⁶ An economic unit in which entities with legal personality and partnerships/companies form a single organisation.

⁷ A group of businesses seen as one business for tax purposes.

⁸ english.rvo.nl/arfsa.

contribute to the results framework for food security in appendix 2.

No grants will be awarded for:

- activities which already receive grant funding or a contribution directly from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs budget;
- product research and developing a proof of concept;
- one-off training activities unrelated to multi-year activities;
- activities that can be categorised as export or investment activities, for example the sale of technology prior to or during a project, or investments that could be recouped within a commercially acceptable period or which could be commercially funded.

4.6 Duration of activities

The activities for which a grant is requested must start within three months of the grant being awarded and be completed in no more than three years.

4.7 Size of the grant

The minimum grant amount is €1,000,000.

The maximum grant amount is €2,000,000 per application or no more than €500,000 for each business, on the understanding that:

- a. up to 100% of the eligible costs to be incurred by participating civil society organisations and knowledge institutions can be covered by grant funds;
- b. up to 50% of the eligible costs to be incurred by businesses can be covered by grant funds.

The portion of the total eligible costs for which no grant is provided must be self-financed by the partners. This portion is referred to as the partner's own contribution. This amount may not come directly or indirectly from grants or contributions from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5. Eligible costs

5.1 Principles

In calculating the costs eligible for a grant, the following principles apply:

- Costs must be proportionate, logical and necessary for carrying out the activities for which the grant is requested, and the activities must be suitable for the partner incurring the costs;
- Costs must be directly related to carrying out the activities;
- Only costs incurred after the application is submitted and before the end of the grant period are eligible for a grant;
- Internal costs are eligible without mark-up;
- Costs will be compared with local standards and assessed for reasonableness;
- Revenues obtained directly from the activities, for example for providing training and advice, will be deducted from the eligible costs;
- Costs relating to project management and coordination may not exceed 10% of the total eligible costs.

5.2 Eligible costs

The following costs to be incurred by the partners are eligible for a grant:

- Project management, including the costs organising meetings, drawing up business plans, reporting, project administration and audits;
- Costs of monitoring and evaluating the project, either internally or by an external party;
- Costs of materials, such as seeds, fertiliser and pesticides for demonstration activities;
- Costs of maintaining all or part of the products or services generated by the project during the period covered by the grant;
- Costs of activities that exceed the capacity of individual organisations and contribute directly to the objectives cited in the project proposal, such as multi-stakeholder dialogue, market development and institutional capacity development;
- Costs of quality marks or CSR certification (e.g. ISO and/or environmental certification), permits, marketing and advice;
- Other technical assistance costs, including knowledge transfer to and training of staff of the partners and third parties;
- Investments in capital goods used in production processes, such as machines, newly constructed buildings, technical systems, company stock and computer software.

The following cost types apply:

- a. Staff costs: for efficiency reasons the hourly rates indicated in the budget may not exceed the

maximum rate in salary scale 18, as stated in the public sector hourly rates manual (*Handleiding Overheidstarieven*)⁹ for the year concerned. The hourly rate is calculated as follows: the direct wage costs, being an hourly rate, multiplied by the number of hours worked by people directly involved with the eligible activities, plus an additional 50% for indirect costs. Direct wage costs are the gross wage costs plus employer contributions, the costs of fringe benefits, fees and redundancy payment.

- b. Depreciation of assets during the course of the activities: The basis for determining depreciation is the purchase price – taking any residual value into account – plus any adjustment costs.
- c. Costs of third parties: costs payable to third parties, supported by an invoice, for example if any eligible activities are outsourced, and costs of goods and services purchased for the eligible activities.
- d. Travel costs: international travel costs and regional travel costs outside the Netherlands based on economy class fares.
- e. Subsistence costs: the maximum reimbursement is the number of nights multiplied by the UN Daily Subsistence Allowance rates in effect on the project starting date.¹⁰

5.3 Non-eligible costs

The following costs are in any event not eligible:

- costs associated with developing, preparing or submitting the application;
- value-added tax (VAT), in so far as this is not a cost item;
- costs due to inflation and exchange rate fluctuations which are greater than 5% of the total eligible costs;
- financing costs and interest payments;
- risk finance to third parties (loans, guarantees, credit);
- purchase, renting or lease of existing buildings or land;
- the cost of research and development (R&D), apart from demonstration activities;
- operating costs: goods and services that only last one production cycle or that will be written off within one year;
- costs of registering and maintaining intellectual property rights.

6. Application

6.1 Requirements

Before a lead party can apply for a project grant, RVO must issue a recommendation on the basis of a Quick Scan as described in section 4.4.

Applications must be submitted using the form supplied by RVO for this purpose. The form must be accompanied by the documents specified in it, in the format prescribed by RVO.¹¹

Applications must be drafted in English and should in any case include:

- the reference number of the recommendation issued by RVO;
- partner forms;
- a project plan drawn up in line with section 4 (except for section 4.4);
- a budget, also setting out the total eligible costs for each participating partner;
- for participating businesses: the most recent annual accounts for which an unqualified audit report is available;
- a signed agreement guaranteeing the participation of the partners in carrying out the activities and their compliance with the agreements reached, as well as their compliance with the obligations incurred under the grant decision.

Partners must also declare that they are aware of and will comply with the OECD Guidelines¹² and that they are aware of the FMO exclusion list and will not engage in any activities on that list.¹³ The applicant must immediately notify RVO of any facts or circumstances that indicate breaches of these guidelines, and they must be open to making improvements if requested.

6.2 Remedy period

⁹ *Handleiding overheidstarieven per jaar*, to be viewed at <https://www.kennisopenbaarbestuur.nl>.

¹⁰ <https://icsc.un.org/Home/DailySubsistence>.

¹¹ english.rvo.nl/arfsa.

¹² www.oecd.org/corporate/mne.

¹³ www.fmo.nl/exclusion-list.

With regard to the application procedure, particular attention is drawn to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree. If an incomplete application is submitted, the Minister may request a supplement in accordance with section 4:5 of the General Administrative Law Act. In this case, the date and time of receipt of the application will be the date and time on which the supplement was received; a supplement may not be submitted after the deadline for the submission of applications. The shorter the time remaining between submission of the application and the deadline, the greater the risk that, if the application is incomplete, RVO will not use their discretionary powers to request a supplement because of the time required to check that all applications are complete. In this case, no supplement will be requested and the application will be assessed as it stands. This may lead to a lower ranking or even rejection of the application. Moreover, incomplete or insufficiently substantiated applications (in whole or in part) may be rejected on the grounds of failure to adequately satisfy the requirements and criteria.

When completing the form, it is not sufficient to refer for the sake of brevity to other parts of the application, websites or annexes, unless the application form states that this is wholly or partly acceptable. Incomplete applications may be rejected.

7. Assessment of applications and allocation of resources

The provisions of the General Administrative Law Act, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grants Decree and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Grant Regulations 2006 are fully applicable to the assessment of applications and the award of grants under this grant programme. Applications will be assessed in accordance with the above legislation and the requirements set out in this grant programme.

To be eligible for a grant, applications must satisfy the requirements above, especially those set out in sections 4 to 6. Only applications that meet these requirements will be substantively assessed on the basis of the criteria below. Applications must achieve a minimum score of 70 points out of the maximum of 100 points in order to be eligible for a grant.

Five bonus points will be awarded to applications targeting one or more countries with which BZ has a broad-based development cooperation relationship (see appendix 1).

| Criterion | Maximum | Minimum |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Policy contribution | 40 | 28 |
| Experience | 40 | 28 |
| Sustainability | 20 | 14 |
| <i>Total number of points</i> | <i>100</i> | <i>70</i> |

For each target country, the application that best meets the criteria will be given priority in the award of grants, followed by the application that is ranked second.

The following criteria apply (the minimum number of points required and maximum number of points that can be awarded are indicated in brackets):

Contribution to policy goals (minimum 28 points, maximum 40 points)

- The extent to which and the likelihood that the project will contribute to the policy goals in the areas and results framework as referred to in section 4.1. The results framework for food security, including results indicators, can be found in appendix 2 to these administrative rules.
- The extent to which the project demonstrably serves the interests of and has impact on the target group (see section 4.2).
- The extent to which an analysis of the local food system has been made and the project activities follow logically from the findings of that analysis.

Experience (minimum 28 points, maximum 40 points)

- Relevant substantive and geographic track records for the partners.
- The demonstrated effectiveness of the project concept.

Sustainability (minimum 14 points, maximum 20 points)

- The extent to which the project integrates the principles of corporate social responsibility (CSR), based on the OECD Guidelines.
- The extent to which the project contributes to climate resilience and sustainable land use.

- c. The extent to which the project results can be sustained after the project ends, without additional external donor financing.

In aid of its assessment, RVO may undertake action to verify any assumptions or statements made in the application. To this end it may contact project partners or stakeholders.

RVO may also consult external experts during the substantive assessment procedure. The Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands are always asked for their opinion with regard to the assessment of the 'policy contribution' criterion, in particular the extent to which applications are aligned with the mission's policy and with the local situation.

8. Grounds for rejection

In addition to the grounds for rejection set out in section 4:35 of the General Administrative Law Act, a grant application will be rejected if it does not satisfy the provisions of this grant programme or if the budget available is insufficient.

9. Oversight

RVO will carry out random checks to assess the proper use of grant funds, checking regularity and efficiency under the terms of the grant decision.

10. Obligations

The grant decision will set out the obligations tied to the grant, including in any event an obligation to notify RVO if the grant recipient cannot (or cannot fully) comply with the conditions of the grant and/or cannot (or cannot fully) carry out the activities for which the grant has been awarded, or cannot do so within the project's timeframe. It will also forbid the grant recipient and the primary supplier from using child and/or forced labour.¹⁴ The grant recipient must also immediately notify RVO of any facts or circumstances that would suggest these organisations are using child and/or forced labour.

11. Administrative burden

A test based on a standard cost model has been carried out in the interests of accountability for the administrative burden that the applicant will face, from drafting and submitting the application to the management phase, the determining of the definitive grant amount, and any objection and appeal procedures. The calculation shows that the administrative burden expressed as a percentage of the total available grant budget is 3.1%.

¹⁴ Any form of labour that the International Labour Organization seeks to prevent with the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (no. 29), the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) or the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138).

Appendix 1 - Target countries

| Countries with which BZ has a broad-based development relationship | Combination countries |
|---|------------------------------|
| Benin | Egypt |
| Burkina Faso | Ghana |
| Burundi | Ivory Coast |
| Ethiopia | Kenya |
| Yemen | Morocco |
| Mali | Nigeria |
| Mozambique | Senegal |
| Niger | South Africa |
| Uganda | |
| Sudan | |
| South Sudan | |

Appendix 2 – Results framework and accompanying indicators for food security

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Outcomes (= NL fair share in SDG 2 targets 2030) | | |
| 32 million people¹⁵ lifted out of undernourishment | 8 million small-scale food producers¹⁶ doubled productivity and income | 8 million hectares of farmland¹⁷ converted to sustainable use |
| Outcome indicators (cumulative, proxies for contribution to target) | | |
| A.1.1. Number of people with a more diverse and adequate diet A.1.2. Number of people whose nutritional situation became more resilient to shocks | B.1.1. Number of small-scale food producers who progressively realise a living income B.1.2. Number of small-scale food producers who progressively decrease the yield gap B.1.3. Number of female small-scale food producers who progressively become more empowered B.1.4. Number of small-scale food producers whose livelihood became more resilient to shocks | C.1.1. Number of hectares of farmland under at least 2 conservation practices C.1.2. Number of hectares of farmland that agro-ecologically became more resilient to shocks |
| Outputs | | |
| Undernourished people benefitting from activities to improve nutrition | Small-scale food producers benefitting from activities to improve performance | Farmland¹⁸ benefitting from activities to strengthen ecological sustainability |
| Output indicators (non-cumulative) | | |
| A.2.1 Number of people directly reached with activities aimed at structural/systemic improvement of their nutritional situation A.2.2 Number of people directly reached with activities aimed at temporary/partial improvement of their nutritional situation A.2.3 Number of people indirectly reached | B.2.1 Number of small-scale food producers directly reached with activities aimed at structural/systemic improvement of their agricultural performance B.2.2. Number of small-scale food producers directly reached with activities aimed at temporary/partial improvement of their agricultural performance B.2.3 Number of small-scale food producers indirectly reached | C.2.1 Number of hectares of farmland directly reached with activities aimed at structural/systemic improvement of agro-ecological sustainability C.2.2 Number of hectares of farmland directly reached with activities aimed at temporary/partial improvement of agro-ecological sustainability C.2.3 Number of hectares of farmland indirectly reached |
| Enablers for food and nutrition security (FNS) | | |
| Knowledge & innovation systems | Policy environment | Land rights |
| Indicators | | |
| D.1. Number of small-scale food producers applying new technologies/practices that aim to transform food systems towards desirable outcomes ¹⁹ D.2. Number of FNS-relevant knowledge and extension institutions reached with interventions that aim to strengthen their capacity D.3. Share of supported international partnerships* with participation of Dutch knowledge institutions *aimed at transforming food systems | E.1. Number of reforms/improvements in major ²⁰ national and international FNS policies/laws/regulations | F.1. Number of people ²¹ who enjoy (more) secure tenure rights to land F.2. Number of (inter)national institutions that contributed to improved (sub)national land governance aspects |

¹⁵ Mainly children under 2 and their mothers.

¹⁶ Small-scale food crop/livestock/fish producers, disaggregated for male/female and age (% < 35). For FAO definition see <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6858e.pdf> <http://www.fao.org/3/CA2591EN/ca2591en.pdf>.

¹⁷ Including pastures and fishing grounds.

¹⁸ Including pastures and fishing grounds.

¹⁹ Disaggregated for male/female and age (% <35).

²⁰ Benefitting at least tens of thousands of undernourished people and/or small-scale food producers.

²¹ Disaggregated for male/female and age (% < 35).

