CALL FOR PROPOSALS

«Nutrition in secondary cities»

15.06.2020
INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Already before the advent of COVID19 the world has been facing a nutrition crisis: suboptimal diet is responsible for one third of the world population suffering from malnutrition and one fifth of adults’ deaths today. This makes it the number one risk factor for disease and early death. With more than 820 Mio people suffering from hunger, 151 Mio. children stunted and over 2 billion people not having regular access to sufficient safe and nutritious food worldwide, the number of undernourished people has been rising since 2015 after a decade of steady decline1. At the same time, overweight and obesity among adults, adolescents and children are raising globally. In 2016, 131 million children aged 5–9 years, 207 million adolescents and 2 billion adults were overweight or obese. Overweight and obesity is not limited anymore to urban areas but is particularly also raising in rural areas of low and middle income countries (LMICs)2. The vast majority of these countries, therefore, experiences at least a “double burden” of two types of malnutrition3,4. With COVID19, this global malnutrition crisis is expected to further aggravate due to economic lockdowns impacting on food production and retailing, access to food, prices and dietary patterns.

The current food system has a primary focus on increased productivity and economic growth. Yet, these productivity gains have come at costs. A recent report estimates that for every dollar spent on food, society pays two dollars in health, environmental, and economic costs5. People’s health is harmed by the consumption of unhealthy, ultra-processed foods and beverages, the overuse of fertilizers, excessive use of antibiotics for animal growth and untreated human waste. Global health and development costs related to malnutrition in all forms are estimated at 3.5 billion dollars globally6. Moreover, costs arise due to the extractive, wasteful and polluting way food is produced. Currently, food systems are responsible for almost a third of greenhouse gas emission globally7, degrade the national resources on which it depends, pollute water, soil and air and contribute to a dramatic loss of biodiversity. Only 12 plant species and five animal species provide more than 75 percent of all human food7.

Given critical factors such as climate change, conflicts, and natural resource degradation, the stress on the global food system will continue. Moreover, social, economic and demographic transitions, including increasing incomes and urbanization, are leading to changing life-styles and diet shifts. Although rising incomes have triggered demand for more nutrient-rich foods such as fruits, vegetables, wholegrains, meat, seafood, diary and eggs, there has been a parallel and more rapid increase in the consumption of processed food and beverages, which tend to be rich in calories but poor in nutrients4. Food demand will further increase due to continued population and economic growth as well as urbanization.

There is consensus that there is urgent need for food systems transformation towards more sustainable ways of producing and consuming food. These are also key ambitions of the currently negotiated CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems for Nutrition (VGFSyN) and the forthcoming UN Food System Summit (FSS) planned for 2021.

Promoting more sustainable food systems requires a shift towards providing access to high-quality diets produced and processed in sustainable ways that consider environmental, economic, social as well as health aspects. Based on impact studies and normative CFS and FAO8 guidelines that underline the positive effects of agro-ecological approaches on ecosystems, people’s nutrition and health as well as on poverty reduction, SDC supports the uptake, adaptation and scaling up of the

---

7 FAO. What is agrobiodiversity? http://www.fao.org/3/y5609e/y5609e02.htm
8 HLPE Report on Agroecological and other innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition, 2019 AND FAO 10 Principles of Agroecology
proven agro-ecological technologies. Moreover, it promotes the conservation and sustainable use of global crop diversity by supporting farmers in cultivating their varieties/landraces as well as neglected and underutilized species.

Prospects for moving agricultural systems towards sustainability and achieving food security and improved nutrition for all, will depend strongly on women and today’s rural youth and the effectiveness of policies and programmes to support their participation in rural and economic development by setting the right incentives. It requires all relevant sectors and actors of the local food systems to work together along sustainable and nutrition-oriented food supply chains – from agricultural small holders and collectives, to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) processing, distributing and retailing food to consumers and beyond (reuse, remake and recycle) - to close the cycle of nutrients and minimize food losses and waste. Innovative technical, digital and organisational solutions are required to overcome challenges along food supply chains and to connect food producers and consumers in order to enhance consumers’ access to affordable, adequate, safe and culturally and socially acceptable food. At the same time, consumers – and in particular young urban consumers – need to be enabled to take informed decisions on their daily diet. Enhancing consumers’ demand and desire as well as their nutrition education, knowledge and literacy at individual and community level through digital and social innovation is critical to facilitate producers’, food processors’ and consumer’s behavior change and to foster informed choices for healthy, diverse and sustainably produced food products.

Cities and their authorities play a vital role in shaping the future of food systems and sustainable development in urban, peri-urban and rural settings while ensuring that no one is left behind. If current trends continue, cities will contain approximately 70 per cent of the world’s population and produce 85 per cent of global economic output by 2050. However, the majority of urban dwellers of the future will not reside in so-called mega-cities but in settlements with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants or secondary cities. Particularly Africa and Asia are urbanizing more rapidly than other world regions, showing the highest rates of net rural-to-urban migration. It is estimated that by 2050, 80% of the world food will be consumed in cities. While urban dwellers are more exposed to the availability of processed food and changing diets, particularly poor and vulnerable urban populations in developing countries are vulnerable to food insecurity, lack of access to affordable, fresh, safe and nutritious foods and food price hikes. In Africa and some Asian countries, where the boundaries and definitions of cities are less clear, between 10 and 35 per cent of urban households are engaged in agriculture. Nevertheless, it is expected that food will continue to be produced predominantly in rural, semi-rural and peri-urban areas, which need to be linked through both physical and digital infrastructure to consumers in towns and cities.

To provide access to a healthy and sustainable diet, urban governments will need to work together in a well-planned, integrated and inclusive manner with stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, research, as well as with the national government and authorities in neighbouring peri-urban towns and rural areas. Peer-exchange between cities around the world is a promising way for cities to access a growing body of knowledge and good practices. The critical role of cities in addressing food system challenges and problems of unhealthy urban diets and its importance as development actors is illustrated by a growing number of city-level networks such as the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, C40 or the CITYFOOD Network. Along with other high income country cities, several Swiss cities such as Basel, Lausanne and Zürich form part of these networks and obtain expertise in the field of city driven sustainable urban food policies. Although there is a growing number of development programmes addressing food security and nutrition issues in cities of LMICs, there is a lack of knowledge and best practices on innovative urban strategies to improve food security and nutrition from cities in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

While several SDC global and bilateral agricultural and circular economy projects already started to integrate the urban-rural interlinkages into their project design some years ago, they mainly focus

---

10 CPD 2020. Programmes and interventions for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD in the context of population, food security, nutrition and sustainable development. Report to the Secretary-General. E/CN.9/2020/3
11 In particular, the GPFS projects Runres and City Regions Food Systems, but also bilateral projects (see Annex 6).
on agricultural value chains, employment and income, and circular economy. This multi-country programme for which SDC is looking for is intended to fill a gap by focusing on improved governance and changed demand for healthy diets among consumers in and around African and Asian secondary cities. Promoting the implementation of the (forthcoming) CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems for Nutrition at city level, the project is expected to pioneer and scale up sustainable urban food strategies and policies by simultaneously increasing consumers’ demand and enhancing their access to healthy, diverse and agro-ecologically food through innovative technical, institutional and social solutions. It might build and hook on existing SDC and other value chain projects, thereby improving their nutrition-sensitivity. By generating and leveraging local and regional experiences and best practices, the potential programme shall contribute to influence food system discussions at global level beyond the FSS2021 as well as to knowledge exchange within city-level networks.

1. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROJECT

1.1 Goals and objectives

The Global Programme Food Security (GPFS) of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) launches an open call for proposals to identify a programme by an organization, a consortium or an alliance of institutions willing to build on and systematize existing innovative initiatives with multi-stakeholder approaches to strengthen nutrition in secondary cities.

The overall goal of the programme SDC/GPFS is looking for is to contribute to improved nutrition among consumers, including the most vulnerable ones, living in the urban, peri-urban and rural areas of a defined number of African and Asian secondary cities. It aims to do so by testing and scaling innovative approaches in order to simultaneously address food governance and the demand and supply side for enhancing access to local, safe, nutritious, diverse and affordable food and changing behaviors of consumers and producers.

The proposed theory of change is based on the need of simultaneous action on the demand for and the supply of healthy, diverse and agro-ecologically produced local food to improve diets: IF urban governments incentivize the consumption of healthy, diverse and agro-ecologically produced local food products, IF local food producers can rely on functioning supply chains and markets to sell their products to urban consumers, and IF urban, peri-urban and rural consumers and producers are aware of the benefits of a healthy and sustainably produced diet, can afford it, and desire them, THEN demand for a healthy and sustainably produced diet increases and nutrition improves in secondary cities in Africa and Asia.

The proposed overall goal and theory of change shall serve as a strategic framing reference to be refined by the participants of the call for proposals. They should also develop outcomes alongside the following strategic lines:

1. The consumption of healthy, diverse and agro-ecologically produced local food in secondary cities is incentivized by urban governments in order to improve local food systems;
2. The access to affordable, healthy, diverse and agro-ecologically produced food is enhanced through functioning supply chains and markets linking local producers with urban consumers in secondary cities;
3. Urban consumers’ and rural producers’ demand for a healthy diet based on diverse and agro-ecologically produced local food is created and increased through urban governance strategies, including better nutrition education in public institutions (through the health and education system), adjusted public procurement systems, and through social behavior change communication and social marketing campaigns from public and private providers and through various media channels;
4. National and global policy and norm setting processes (e.g. within the UN, SUN, CFS, and FSS2021 follow-up processes) and city-knowledge exchange networks, are influenced by the experience and evidence gathered on how to shape urban-rural food environments for improved nutrition in secondary cities in LMICs.

The reasons for focusing on secondary cities is a twofold: 1. Food systems of mega-cities a very complex, 2. secondary cities are in need for support as they are usually characterized by a lack of functioning infrastructure.
1.2 Strategic linkages

The programme is expected to contribute to several Sustainable Development Goals (such as SDG 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, and 13) and to leaving no one behind. It shall align with the GPFS Strategy 2017-2020 and contribute in particular to achieving component 2 “Regulatory frameworks conducive to food security and nutrition” and the thematic priority 2.4 “Improved nutrition for all”. It should also fit with the Amendment to the GPFS Strategy 2017-2020 which focuses on sustainable food systems and nutrition as the main future goals and with the objectives of the Swiss dispatch on international cooperation for the period 2021-2024.13

While the intervention strategy shall be developed by the participants of the call for proposals, the consideration of the following strategic guiding principles – in addition to the above mentioned strategic linkages – will be of importance for the selection of the proposal:

- The programme shall focus on local governments of secondary cities who shall coordinate activities with other relevant stakeholders in order to create both public and private benefits for improved diets through urban food strategies (e.g. the adaptation of the public procurement systems, improved incentive mechanisms for private sector engagement for improved nutrition outcomes, or regulations);
- Moreover, a special focus shall be on urban consumers and ways to create and enhance demand and desirability for a healthy diet. The programme shall contribute to demand creation, awareness and consumer empowerment through innovative digital, technical and social approaches;
- The programme shall address equity issues and gender equality. It shall engage and empower women and youth as food consumers as well as food producers or as implementers of project activities. At least 50% of the proposed activities should directly combat gender inequalities, putting systemic improvements for women and youth at the centre;
- The programme shall promote linkages between sustainable food production - by applying agro-ecological approaches and contributing to agrobiodiversity - and a safe and healthy food consumption;
- The programme shall use country systems without establishing parallel systems;
- The programme shall convince through its comprehensiveness and consistency of the chosen modalities and approaches. Its implementation shall allow for replication and up scaling and/or mainstreaming at global level with potential tangible results in the next 4 years;
- The programme shall capture and disseminate experiences and best practices from the local and national level for policy influencing and advocacy at regional and global level and for knowledge sharing through relevant regional and global (city-)networks.

1.3 Geographic focus

SDC is looking for a multi-country programme with a global focus. The geographical focus shall be on low- and middle income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia. It should be implemented in at least three countries. In order to develop synergies with SDC South cooperation, the programme should target at least one SDC priority country where SDC supports existing interventions on food value chains and market development (see Annex 1). If feasible, SDC also welcomes considering a country with a more "fragile" context for implementation as it might strengthen the significance for and synergies with SDC’s humanitarian aid and other organization working in the humanitarian sector.

---

13 For French see https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/deza/fr/documents/aktuell/dossiers/Botschaft-IZA-2021-2024_FR.pdf
No English version is available yet.
2. APPLICATION DETAILS

2.1 Who can apply

The call for proposal welcomes applications from single organizations, organizations with sub-contractors, consortia or alliances of different stakeholder groups\(^{14}\). SDC/GPFS is looking for partners with proven experiences and competences in the mentioned fields, demonstrated capacity to develop and implement projects of similar volume and complexity and a good anchoring in and context knowledge on the focus countries. In case of a consortium, the composition of the applicants should ensure complementarity, coherence and competence in all related field.

2.2 What kind of project can be funded

- Contributions to new projects and initiatives together with other donors and/or contributions to ongoing projects are eligible.
- Project or initiative implemented in multiple countries are eligible. Projects or initiatives with a focus on less than three countries are not considered.
- Synergies and complementarities to existing SDC supported programmes are encouraged. For the later, applicants are invited to build and hook on already existing value chain projects (see Annex 1).
- Multi-stakeholder approaches, including public-private partnerships, are highly welcome.
- In order to maximize local ownership and sustainability, the involvement of local stakeholder groups, under the lead of municipal authorities, producer or consumer organizations, social entrepreneurs or other local stakeholders, in priority setting and implementation throughout the programme is highly encouraged. Small grants, incl. financial co-funding, might be considered to leverage joint local initiatives based on participatory multi-stakeholder appraisals of the local context and action plans.
- Exclusive research projects will not be considered.

2.3 Duration

The period foreseen to support financially a potential programme is set at 10 years to take into account the complexity and the long-term nature of the project’s development objectives. Contractually and conceptually, the programme should be divided into three successive phases. A contribution contract will be signed for each phase. The first phase of the project shall last 4 years (June 2021 - May 2025), followed by a possible second phase of 4 years (June 2025 - May 2029), and a possible shorter third phase (until May 2031).

‘Preparatory steps’ for the rollout, the implementation of activities, and the setup of the scaling strategy to achieve the intended project outcomes might be more prominent for the first project phase including adjustments where appropriate. The subsequent phases (maximum two), however, should focus predominantly on scaling up and out of the project achievements. In these two last phases policy influencing at national, regional and/or global levels should also become an important component. The possible phases 2 and 3 will depend on both satisfactory performance achieved in the previous phases and on confirmed funding availability.

2.4 Funding

In the framework of this call, SDC may choose one single proposal for funding. SDC’s contribution for the first phase will be a maximum of CHF 2'000'000.-- per year.

---

\(^{14}\) including stakeholders civil society, food consumer and producer organisations, local and national governments, research organisations, extension services, intergovernmental organisations or private sector.
SDC’s contribution will cover a maximum of 50-80% of the total cost of the project during the first phase. In phase 2 and 3 of the project, SDC’s contribution will cover a maximum of 50% of the total cost of the project.

The presented budget shall include the full cost of the project and show all cost and all sources of finance.

There is no remuneration for the submission of a proposal in this call.

2.5 Contractual aspects

The Swiss Federal Act on International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid, the Swiss Federal Subsidy Act and the conditions of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs regarding contributions are applicable.

The following standard contracts will be signed with the selected applicants:

- For an organization registered in Switzerland: Contract for Federal contribution to projects within Switzerland (see SDC website https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals)
- For an organization registered outside of Switzerland: Contract for contribution to projects outside Switzerland (see SDC website https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals)

3. SUBMISSION PROCEDURE

3.1 Contact and information

- All information about this call for proposal is publicly available on SDC’s website: https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals.
- Questions related to the call for proposals shall be submitted by email to the following address gpfscallforproposals@eda.admin.ch with the subject: “Nutrition in secondary cities” – Question until July 6 2020. All questions and relative answers will be anonymously, continuously and openly available on SDC’s website (https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals), and will be updated twice (June 29 and July 17 2020).
- The proposals have to be submitted by August 28 2020, 24:00 CET latest to the following email address: gpfscallforproposals@eda.admin.ch with the subject: “Nutrition in secondary cities”.
- Validity of proposals: 180 days after deadline for submission of complete proposals.

3.2 Documents to be submitted

The following documents have to be sent directly to SDC’s Global Programme Food Security per email:

1. Cover letter with signatures of the participating party or parties (1 page)
2. Technical proposal (max. 6 pages):
   a. Description of the proposal, approach, geographical outreach (included countries), strategy of intervention, impact hypothesis or theory of change and sustainability of the project outcomes.
   b. Expected results (outcomes and impact) to be achieved within 4 years, and if applicable of the results achieved so far.
   c. Description of direct and indirect partners and beneficiaries.
   d. Assessment indicating opportunities and risks and the means identified for addressing them.
   e. Institutional arrangement and its organizational structure (consortium, organization with subcontractors, single organization).
   f. Description of institutional profile, experience in the thematic fields of the project, national anchoring in the selected countries and track record of the capacity to develop and implement projects of the volume and complexity requested for this project.
   g. Description of personal resources.
3. Financial proposal (max. 3 pages):
   a. Budget specifying all costs of the project, including key personnel, material, and travel as well as any other costs related to the full implementation. The budget specifies an allocation of the funds to the various lines of action.
   b. Confirmation of co-financing and share of co-financing.
   c. The financial proposal is in line with the stipulations in 2.4.

Additional annexes or links to further documents are not allowed.

Language for offers: English and French

3.3 Timetable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date / Deadline</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.06.2020</td>
<td>Call for proposals opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.6.2020</td>
<td>Deadline submission of questions by email / round 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.06.2020</td>
<td>Publication responses to questions / round 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.07.2020</td>
<td>Deadline submission of questions by email / round 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.07.2020</td>
<td>Publication responses to questions / round 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.8.2020, 24:00 CET</td>
<td>Deadline for submission of complete proposals by email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Evaluation of submitted proposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-16.10.2020</td>
<td>Oral presentations and negotiations (remain reserved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-30.10.2020</td>
<td>Evaluation decision and communication on decision to all applicants and publication of the decision on the SDC website <a href="https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals">https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2020 – March 2021</td>
<td>Development of a full proposal to be considered for funding by SDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May / June 2021</td>
<td>Signing of Contract between SDC and implementing organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June / July 2021</td>
<td>Start of phase 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Evaluation
The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the procedure described in chapter 4.

3.5 Oral presentation and negotiation (remain reserved)
In case of high quality proposals with similar scoring, SDC reserves the right to invite the concerned applicants (maximum of 5 proposals) for an oral presentation (phone or video conference) to a selection committee of SDC. The oral presentation will tentatively take place in October 2020.

3.6 Evaluation decision
Following the evaluation procedure described in chapter 4, SDC will take a final decision and may select one proposal.

4. SELECTION OF PROJECTS; EVALUATION CRITERIA

4.1 Eligibility check
An evaluation committee setup by SDC, will check whether the proposals meet the formal criteria as described in the chap 3.1 and 3.2. Proposals that do not meet the formal criteria will not be evaluated.
The committee will then evaluate all the eligible proposals according to the criteria described in the chap. 4.2.

### 4.2 Evaluation

The proposals will be reviewed according to international peer review standard procedures. The following table provides an overview of the evaluated criteria and the corresponding weighting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technical Proposal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC1</td>
<td><strong>Capacities:</strong></td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Demonstrated thematic expertise and competencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Relevant achieved results</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Relevant institutional network as well as local/national/regional anchorage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Programme management and implementation competencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC2</td>
<td><strong>Approach:</strong></td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Global relevance, consistency and credibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Probability of success and scalability (systemic changes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Taking into account impact on nutrition, food system governance, agro-ecology, women and youth engagement, food security and poverty reduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC3</td>
<td><strong>Other:</strong></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Synergy and complementarity with other SDC GPFS and South Cooperation programmes (see Annex 1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Clarity and self-explanatory character of the proposal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Financial Proposal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC4</td>
<td><strong>Clarity of the proposition, full character of the cost structure</strong></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(personnel, material, traveling and other costs) and allocation to various lines of action; realistic estimation of the costs in relation to the proposed programme outcomes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC5</td>
<td><strong>Reliable source of co-financing and % of co-financing</strong></td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each criterion (C) will be evaluated according to the following score table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Fulfilment and quality of the criteria</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Cannot be established</td>
<td>Information has no significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Very bad fulfilment</td>
<td>Information is insufficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Data quality is very poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bad fulfilment</td>
<td>Information relates inadequately to the requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Data quality is poor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Average fulfilment</td>
<td>Information globally responds inadequately to the requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Data quality is adequate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Good fulfilment</td>
<td>Information focuses well on requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Data quality is good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Very good fulfilment</td>
<td>Information clearly relates to the achievement of outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Data quality is excellent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. COMMUNICATION ON SDC DECISION AND NEXT STEPS

5.1 SDC decision
After the evaluation of all eligible proposals, SDC will officially communicate its decision in October 2020.

5.2 Full project proposal development
The programme should start on 1 June or 1 July 2021. The winning applicant will in the meantime elaborate the full project document. SDC will support the elaboration of the full project document. The size and the content of this elaboration (preparation phase) will be negotiated between both parties and its duration will depend on the maturity of the submitted proposal but will not be longer than 5 months. The full project document will be the official document for the first 4-years implementation phase. Signing of the contract is subject to the final approval of the full project document by the SDC directorate.

6. LIST OF ANNEXES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Annexes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Indicative list of SDC supported projects for potential collaboration and synergies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Model contract for contribution with organizations registered in Switzerland (<a href="https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals">https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>General conditions of contracts for contribution with organizations registered in Switzerland (<a href="https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals">https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Model contract for contribution with organizations registered outside Switzerland (<a href="https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals">https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals</a>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex 1: Indicative list of SDC supported projects for potential collaboration and synergies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Global, Global Programme Food Security | **RUNRES: The rural-urban nexus: Establishing a nutrient loop to improve city region food systems.**  
Implemented by the Institute for sustainable Agroecosystems of ETHZ, RUNRES will seek to improve the resilience and sustainability of food systems in four different rural-urban regions across Africa. It will encourage nutrient & waste recycling by installing and redirecting the byproducts of innovative, ecological, hygienically safe sanitation solutions. The organic matter may then serve as an input for smallholder producers to generate a circular flow of nutrients in agriculture, reinvigorating thus regional food systems. |
| Global, Global Programme Food Security | **Blooom: Agricultural Technology for the Bottom of the Pyramid**  
Blooom, a newly founded social enterprise provides innovative digital solutions to connect smallholder farmers to input suppliers and consumers. Smallholders get access to information, financing, local and international markets via mobile phone technology. In this public private development partnership, Swiss support serves to expand Blooom’s services to smallholder farmers in low income countries in which the risks of entry for private sector companies are generally too high, including countries in Africa. |
| Global, Global Programme Health        | **Urban Governance for Health and Wellbeing** (preparatory phase -30.11.2020)  
Rapid and unplanned urbanization puts pressure on leaders to preserve the health and wellbeing of their citizens. Health issues are becoming increasingly difficult to address effectively, and cities have to respond to the challenges by enhancing urban governance for health, building resilience and investing in preparedness. Switzerland, with its strong focus on civic engagement and its innovative experience in urban development, will play a key role in catalysing action to creating healthy urban environments. |
| Rwanda                                 | **“City Food System Strengthening”** (forthcoming project) |
| Regional Programme Southern Africa     | **Strengthening Agrobiodiversity in Southern Africa**  
The project’s goal is to strengthen food security in Southern Africa by promoting seed diversity and agro-ecological practices through an inclusive, evidence-based dialogue with governments at regional and country levels by empowered farmer’s and farmer support organizations. |
| Regional Programme Southern Africa     | **Market and Seeds Access Project** (forthcoming project in Zambia and Zimbabwe) |
| Regional Programme Southern Africa     | **Urban food security and resilience building project** (forthcoming)  
Forthcoming project in Zimbabwe with the aim to support food insecure people in targeted urban areas to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements through improved coping strategies in the face of shocks and stresses, thereby linking food security and resilience-building interventions. |
| Tanzania                               | **Opportunities for Youth Employment (OYE) program** (linking and encouraging transactions between youth groups in rural and peri-urban areas will be at the center in a potential 2nd phase)  
Project description, Phase 1: SDC contributes to the existing project Opportunities for Youth Employment (OYE) implemented by SNV since September 2013, for its upscaling in Tanzania. OYE aims to improve the livelihoods of young women and men by developing and expanding their set of skills and by matching them with existing rural job markets and opportunities for self-employment in agri-business, renewable energy, sanitation and hygiene in 5 regions of the Central Corridor (CC). Co-funding donor of OYE besides SDC is the MasterCard Foundation. |