



## **East African Community**

# **THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ACTION PLAN 2019-2023**

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## **DISCLAIMER**

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The authors' views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISCLAIMER .....	I
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES.....	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	IV
GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS .....	V
ACRONYMS.....	VII
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	VIII
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background to the Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan .....	1
1.2 Structure of the Action Plan .....	1
<b>2.0 STATUS OF FOOD SECURITY IN EAC REGION .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Food security situation in the EAC .....	2
2.2 Nutrition situation in the EAC .....	2
<b>3.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Emerging drivers of food security.....	3
3.2 Challenges and Opportunities of the EAC Agricultural Sector .....	7
3.3 Political Economy Aspects Impacting Food and Nutrition Security.....	13
3.4 Context for the EAC Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Strategy .....	15
<b>4.0 KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>17</b>
OF THE FSAP 2011-2015 .....	17
4.1 Key Achievements .....	17
4.2 Key Areas Recommended for Improvement .....	18
4.3 Recommendations from the Assessment of the FSAP 2011-2015 .....	19
<b>5.0 THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ACTION PLAN 2019-2023 .....</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1 Objectives .....	21
5.2 Detailed EAC Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan 2019-2023 .....	23
<b>6.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION .....</b>	<b>35</b>
6.1 Approach.....	35
6.2 Institutional Framework.....	35
6.3 Partnerships and Inclusivity.....	36
<b>7.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING .....</b>	<b>40</b>
7.1 Monitoring, evaluation and learning status at the EAC .....	40
7.2 Performance Indicators.....	41
7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of FNSAP 2019-2023 .....	42
<b>8.0 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION .....</b>	<b>56</b>
8.1 Objectives of the resource mobilization strategy .....	56
8.2 Proposed Guiding Principles for Financial Management.....	56
8.3 Resource Acquisition, Planning and Management Strategy .....	56
8.4 Potential sources of resources .....	57
ANNEX 1: SCOPE OF WORK.....	59
ANNEX 2: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED.....	62
ANNEX 3: INTERVIEW GUIDE .....	64
ANNEX 4: LIST OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED .....	65

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## LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

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Table 1: EAC critical nutrition indicators in children <5 years .....	2
Table 2: The EAC total population and percent growth rate per country, 2016 .....	4
Table 3: Gross National Income (GNI) per capita for the five countries in 2016 .....	5
Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework .....	42
Figure 1: Comparative Global food security index showing EAC countries.....	2
Figure 2: Government agriculture expenditure (% of total expenditure) .....	9
Figure 3: Inter-sectoral implementation linkages.....	36

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## GLOSSARY OF DEFINITIONS

<b>Terminology</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Action Plan	A sequence of steps that must be taken, or activities that must be performed, for a strategy to succeed. An action plan has three major elements (i) specific tasks; (ii) time horizon; and (iii) resource allocation.
Agriculture Development	A sustainable use and increase in the productivity with respect to crops, livestock and fisheries.
Assessment	A process of collecting, reviewing and using data, for the purpose of improvement in the current performance. It provides feedback on performance and areas of improvement.
Climate change	The United Nations framework defines climate change as a “change of climate which is attributed to the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural variability observed over comparable time periods (inter-governmental panel on climate change 2,000). Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forces”.
Climate smart agriculture -	Agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, enhances resilience (adaptation), reduces/removes GHGs (mitigation) where possible, and enhances achievement of national food security
Evaluation	An act of passing judgment on the basis of set of standards. It determines the extent to which objectives are achieved
Food Loss	Un-intended reduction in food quantity and quality before consumption, including post-harvest losses.
Food Safety	Handling, preparation and storage of food in ways that prevent food borne illness. This includes a number of routines that should be allowed to avoid potentially severe health hazards
Food Security	Food Security is defined by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as “when all people at all times have access to safe and sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life. There are four main components: availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability.
Food Waste	Deliberate discarding of food that is fit for human consumption.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure is defined as the basic facilities that help a nation run including; transportation systems, (roads, rail, ports, airports, water-ways), information technology, telecommunication, water systems, sewage systems and power.
Market Infrastructure	The facilities that help in effective and efficient buying and selling of food commodities.
Off-Farm Employment	Non-farming income generating activities.
Policy	Principles to guide decisions to be taken to achieve rational outcomes.
Production	The science, art, or occupation concerned with cultivating land, raising crops, and feeding, breeding, and raising livestock.
Productivity	measure of the amount of agricultural output produced for a given amount of inputs,

<b>Terminology</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Rating	The evaluation or assessment of something, in terms of quality and quantity
Theory of Change	A comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. It is focused on mapping out what has been described as the “missing middle” between what a program or change initiative does (its activities or interventions) and how these lead to desired goals being achieved.
Strategy	Plan of action to achieve a particular goal.
Value Chain	Describes the full range of activities which are required to bring a product or service from conception, through the different phases of production (involving a combination of physical transformation and the input of various producer services), delivery to final consumers, and final disposal after use.

Source: Consultant's Compilation, 2017

## ACRONYMS

AOP	Annual Operational Plan
APHLIS	African Postharvest Losses Information System
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AU	African Union
AUC	Africa Union Commission
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CMP	Common Market Protocol
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAFS	Department of Agriculture and Food Security (of EAC Secretariat)
DFI	Development Finance Institutions
DHS	Demographic Health Surveys
DPTT	Development Partners Task Team
EABC	East Africa Business Council
EAC	East African Community
EAC-ARDP	East African Community –Agriculture and Rural Development Policy
EAC ARDS	EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy
EADB	East African Development Bank
EAGC	East African Grain Council
EAFF	East Africa Farmers Federation
EAMUP	East African Monetary Union Protocol
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNSAP	Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan
FNSS	Food and Nutrition Security Strategy
FSAP	Food Security Action Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NTBs	Non-tariff Barriers
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
R&D	Research & Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WDI	World Development Indicators

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The East African Community (EAC) region suffers from frequent food insecurity despite the huge resource endowments and great potential for production of adequate food. Food insecurity in the region is caused by both natural and policy related factors. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that 20 million of the over 160 million people in the region are food insecure.

It is against this back drop that in 2011, that the EAC Heads of States Summit directed the Secretariat to develop the first Food Security Action Plan (FSAP) 2011-2015 to guide the implementation and actualization of the regional food security objectives.

Implementation of the first phase covered five Partner States of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. A number of actions proposed under the first phase were successfully implemented. The first phase provided valuable lessons to informing implementation of this next phase. Key among them were; the need to fast track domestication of various policies critical in addressing food security issues; development of a mechanism to track Partner States implementation; integration of the FNSAP 2019-2023 objectives within the relevant ministries and departments at the national and regional levels and synchronization and awareness creation among relevant stakeholders undertaken.

Others included the development of a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning framework to effectively track performance and recommend corrective actions in a timely manner; advocate for increased Partner States' investment in food security and explore strategies to mitigate risks on over reliance on donor funding; it recommended that the EAC Department of Agriculture and Food Security should increase the number of staff by filling key technical positions; implementation of regional commitments at national level be fast tracked; and finally, to enhance resource mobilization, there is need to maximize on regional organizations capacities by broadening partnerships.

This second phase of the action plan is aligned to the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2019-2023. It proposes actions that cover all dimensions of food and nutrition security as was in the first phase that is; food availability, access, utilization and stability. In addition, the emerging issues and trends that impact on food security in the region have also been taken into account. Some of the emerging issues of importance include; effects of climate change, urbanization, rapid population growth, increased focus on nutrition and diets, changing food systems that are putting emphasis on food safety, natural resource management, conflict and insecurity among others. During the implementation there will be efforts to leverage some of the activities being spearheaded by other regional economic communities and development partners.

The goal of the EAC Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan (FNSAP) 2019-2023 is to contribute to elimination of hunger, malnutrition, and extreme poverty in the East African region by the year 2023. This will be achieved through three interrelated objectives and six intermediate result areas as follows:

- (i) To improve sustainable and inclusive agricultural production, productivity and trade of crops, animal and animal resources, fisheries, aquaculture, apiculture and forest products; Under this objective there are three (3) intermediate results (IR);
  - IR1: Improved agricultural production, productivity and incomes
  - IR2: Improved trade and market access
  - IR3: Increased farm and off-farm enterprise and job opportunities for youth and women at all levels of the Value Chains
- (ii) To strengthen resilience among households, communities and livelihood systems by promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources, environmental conservation and uptake of disaster risk reduction with enhanced post-harvest value addition. Under this objective there are (2) IRs;
  - IR4: Strengthened disaster risk preparedness and management with sustainable utilization of natural resources and environmental conservation under the changing climate
  - IR5: Improved post-harvest handling, agro-processing and value addition
- (iii) To improve access and utilization of nutritious, diverse and safe food. The IR under here is;
  - IR6: Increased investment in nutrition

The action plan has also proposed Cross-Cutting Intermediate Results (CCIR) which include;

- CCIR1: Commitments by EAC Partner States and donors to invest in the action plan
- CCIR2: improved governance, policy, and institutional effectiveness

In all, the implementation of the action plan will require a multi sectoral approach which needs diverse human and financial resources. Strong commitment from Partner States and other stakeholders is necessary to ensure achievement of the proposed actions at national and regional levels. The total estimated cost for implementation of the FNSAP 2019 - 2023 is USD 29.7million.

# I.0 INTRODUCTION

## I.1 Background to the Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan

The EAC Summit directed the EAC secretariat to develop the first Food Security Action Plan (FSAP) 2011-2015 which was adopted in 2011. The action plan was to guide the implementation and actualization of regional food security objectives, as contained in various EAC instruments. It was implemented in the five East African Partner States of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The sixth partner state, South Sudan, only joined the EAC in 2016 and was not covered in the action plan implementation.

One of the major priorities of FSAP 2011-2015 was to fast track development of an EAC Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP). In recognition of the need for an operational framework to support the implementation of EAC FNSP, USAID-funded East Africa Trade and Investment Hub (The Hub) supported the development of the EAC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS).

The five-year implementation period of the EAC FSAP 2011-2015 came to an end and the EAC secretariat facilitated by the Hub engaged Development Shift Consulting and Leowa Associates consortium to formulate the second phase, the Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan (FNSAP) 2019-2023, that aligns to the FNSS.

This second phase of the action plan is informed by the findings and recommendations from the assessment of the first phase. It is intended to consolidate achievements realized in the first phase and address emerging issues or trends that impact on food and nutrition security. Implementation will cover all the six Partner States.

## I.2 Structure of the Action Plan

This action plan is structured as follows; Chapter I is the introduction and provides the background information on the FNSAP 2019-2023. It also provides information on the structure of the action plan. The second chapter presents status of food and nutrition security in the EAC with specific reference to national nutrition indicators in the region, relevant key socio-economic indicators and poverty levels. Chapter three covers the situation analysis of the status of food security in the EAC. It presents an analysis of emerging drivers of food security, specific constraints to agriculture, political economy issues, and ends with a summary of the EAC food and nutrition security policy.

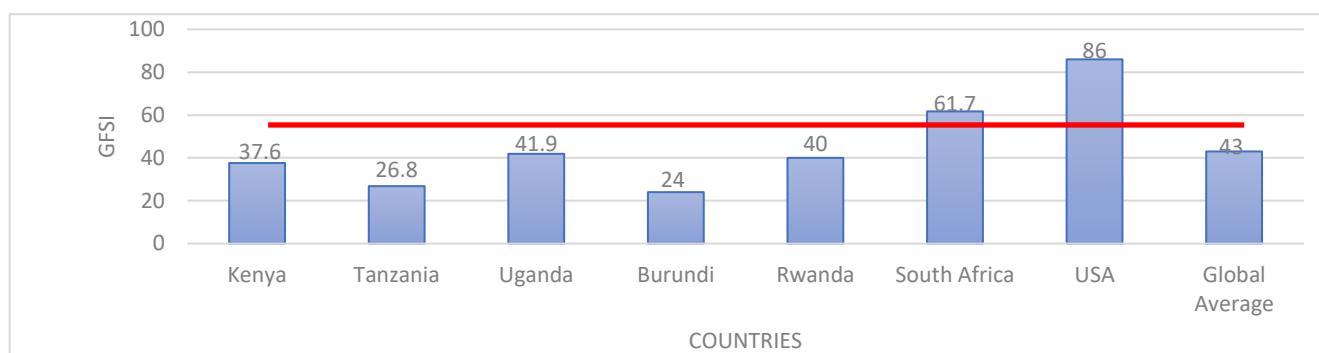
Chapter four provides a synopsis of the FNSAP 2011-2015 assessment. It outlines the key achievements, challenges as well as the recommendations of the assessment that informed this action plan formulation. This is followed by chapter five that outlines priority areas under the FNSAP 2019-2023. Proposed institutional arrangement under which the action plan will be implemented is in the sixth chapter followed by proposals on how the monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) should be implemented in chapter 7. The last chapter outlines the proposed resource mobilization plan.

## 2.0 STATUS OF FOOD SECURITY IN EAC REGION

### 2.1 Food security situation in the EAC

The EAC region is endowed with a wide range of resources including land, water, favorable climate, human resources and market outlets that provide for potential food security within the region. However, food insecurity remains rampant. According to FAO statistics, more than 20 million people in the Eastern Africa region are currently food insecure and are depending on food relief. The Global Food Security Index (GFSI) ranks the EAC countries below global average in food security as shown in Figure I.

Figure I: Comparative Global food security index showing EAC countries



Source: IFPRI, 2016

### 2.2 Nutrition situation in the EAC

The EAC Partner States have made various efforts in the past to address nutrition issues including formulation of food and nutrition policies. Partner States. Although these policies have recognized the critical need for achieving food and nutrition security, they have not fully addressed the complex food and nutritional security challenges that the region has been facing. Vulnerable population groups such as women and children continue to bear the heaviest burden of malnutrition caused by, but not limited to, food insecurity. Table I shows some critical nutrition indicators in children <5 years in the EAC.

Table I: EAC critical nutrition indicators in children <5 years

Partner State	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)	Underweight (%)	Vit A def (%)	Anemia (%)
<b>Burundi<sup>1</sup></b>	57.5	6	29	28	56
<b>Kenya<sup>2</sup></b>	26	4	11	9.2	26.3
<b>Rwanda<sup>3</sup></b>	37.9	2.2	9	6	37
<b>S/Sudan</b>	31	23	28	-	-
<b>Tanzania<sup>4</sup></b>	34.4	4.5	13.7	33	58.6
<b>Uganda<sup>5</sup></b>	34.2	4.3	11	14	53

Source: Consultant's Compilation

<sup>1</sup> GNR, 2015;

<sup>2</sup> KDHS, 2014

<sup>3</sup> RDHS, 2014-15

<sup>4</sup> TDHS, 2015-16

<sup>5</sup> UDHS, 2011

## 3.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 3.1 Emerging drivers of food security

#### 3.1.1 Climate change

**Challenges:** The changing climate patterns and extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, and extended periods of extreme temperatures pose major challenges to global food security, necessitating new food production practices along with enhanced monitoring and response to the growing threat of agricultural pests and diseases. Exacerbating the climate challenge is continued stress on ecosystems, marine environments, fisheries, land, water, and natural resource base upon which productive agriculture relies, and the complex intrastate governance challenges related to water resources.

Climatic change directly affects livelihoods in the EAC region due to the high dependence of households on rain-fed agriculture. In the EAC, the pastoral livestock production systems, and hence pastoralist communities, in mostly northern Kenya and South Sudan are generally viewed to be the most vulnerable to climate change impacts. Analysis of climate-related impacts on staple crops such as; maize, beans, rice, cassava, sorghum, millet, and bananas, as well as the cash crops like tea, coffee and cotton show a reduction in production and productivity of up to 30-50% across the continent, and will need some kind of adaptation plan.

**Opportunities:** Responding to these climate change challenges requires research to provide new tools and approaches for increasing agricultural productivity, monitoring and managing threats and risks, better natural resource management and climate change adaptation. The region should respond to the less favorable climatic conditions by increasing agricultural efficiency for instance through the widespread implementation of irrigation programs. Other efforts should go towards creating awareness about the effects of climate change on food security and recommend appropriate adaptive interventions. Due to the close links of the EAC economies, vulnerabilities in one country are easily felt in another implying that policy responses to climate change impacts and mitigation will be best addressed through regional collaboration and by investments that cut across the borders.

Finally, adapting agricultural systems to a variable and changing climate requires historical climate information. It is important that actions be undertaken to ensure prior climatic information is accessible and that current and future information on the same is better documented and easily accessed. Such information allows farming systems and production technologies to be tailored to the degree of risk and climatic trends. Advanced information about growing season enables farmers to adopt improved technology, intensify production, replenish soil nutrients, and invest in more profitable enterprises when conditions are forecast to be favorable.

#### 3.1.2 Rapid Urbanization

**Challenges:** The EAC urban populations are growing rapidly, with two-thirds of the population expected to live in cities by 2050, increasing from 39% in 2014 to 70% in 2050, according to the EAC Vision 2050. The State of East Africa Report, 2015 cites Tanzania as the most urbanized country in

the region. The urban population in Tanzania increased from 19% to 26% from 1990 to 2010. Rwanda urbanized the fastest over the same period, when the share of its population living in urban areas increased from 5% to 17% while Kenya increased from 18% to 22%; Uganda from 11% to 13%; and Burundi from 6% to 11%.

Urban dwelling is associated with less under-nutrition than rural populations, but more diet-related non-communicable diseases such as obesity and diabetes, and greater risk from food price volatility. While the urban poor experience low-quality diets and food safety risks, they potentially have good access to fresh produce and micronutrient fortified products. Urban residents also have access to a wider array of foods. However, their food security is dependent on their income and ability to purchase food products. Poor families in urban areas spend up to 60% of their budget on food. Low incomes combined with high food prices can therefore increase their risk of hunger and malnutrition. Lastly urbanization affects food security by contributing to the emerging and growing challenge of depleting natural resources through demand for more housing hence either using up agricultural land or contributing to depleting natural resources.

**Opportunities:** In spite of its challenges, urbanization tends to present certain opportunities. For instance, urbanization trends spur investments in other aspects of the food system beyond farms, including the emergence of contract and urban farming, development of processed food, and growth of supermarkets as key food outlets. The growth of the middle class in the region provides the main consumer base for the processed food.

### 3.1.3 Rapid Population Growth

**Challenges:** The current population of East Africa is estimated at 160 million, inclusive of South Sudan which was recently admitted to the community. Population growth in the region is among the highest in the world. The population in the region is expected to almost triple in the next 30 years, according to the FAO and the EAC Vision 2050. The rapid population growth combined with changing habitation patterns, overgrazing, deforestation, pollution and the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources is affecting agriculture and food security in East Africa. The region, once rich in natural resources, now struggles to sustain water supply, food security and agricultural productivity. Table 2 shows the EAC population and population growth rate by country.

**Table 2: The EAC total population and percent growth rate per country, 2016**

Description	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
Population (millions)	10.00	44.20	11.20	48.80	35.50
Growth Rate (%)	3.00	1.30	2.40	2.70	3.00

Source: EAC Facts and Figures, 2016

The rapid growth in population in the region means that the demand for food and especially basic staples is increasing. Since the region is generally food deficient, it is currently heavily dependent on food imports which is not sustainable in view of the rapid population growth.

**Opportunities:** The rapid population growth should spur local production and productivity to feed the population. It is important to note that a large proportion of this growth is in the urban areas. The urban slum populations in the region is swelling at a faster rate than the general population growth, on average, over twice as high as rural growth rates. These trends make investments in other aspects of the food system beyond farms increasingly important in order to foster inclusive economic growth that enhances food security and reduces poverty.

### 3.1.4 Poverty and income dimensions

**Challenges:** The World Bank development report, 2016 estimates that on average 48% of the population in the EAC lives below USD 1.25. High poverty levels therefore remain a challenge especially among women and children. Table 3 below shows the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita for the five Partner States in 2016.

**Table 3: Gross National Income (GNI) per capita for the five countries in 2016**

Description	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
GNI (USD)	216.9	1,131.8	719.2	853.2	650.9
GNI % Change (2006-2016)	-2	26	58	38	30

Source: World Bank, 2016

This prevailing poverty amongst a large number of the EAC population comes in the way of achieving household food security. As a result, there is a large population in the EAC region who are not able to afford food daily. This has led to high incidences of acute and chronic hunger in the region. It explains why, although the EAC region accounts for less than 4% of the world's population, it consumes 20% of the international food aid. Over 11 million people in the region are in need of humanitarian food assistance at any given time. The poverty situation is aggravated by the large scale unemployment in the region.

**Opportunities:** EAC has the best opportunity to reduce poverty considering the fact that it has some of the fastest growing economies in the world according to the World Bank. The region still has untapped natural resource base and a youthful energetic population. If well harnessed, the natural and human resources in the region provide the best catalyst for economic growth and poverty eradication which in turn enhance the purchasing power for food by a greater proportion of the population. The EAC Vision 2050 recognizes that sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in the region is a key requirement for eradicating poverty and hunger and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The expansion of the middle class in the EAC countries implies there is growth of incomes needed to reduce poverty.

### 3.1.5 Natural resource management and food systems

**Challenges:** Food systems crucially depend on natural resources including: land, soils, water, genetic resources, minerals, marine resources and biodiversity among others. A number of factors including rapid population growth, climate change, changing patterns of resource consumption, food price volatility among others are contributing to increased pressure and degradation of natural resources.

The declining soil fertility in the EAC is a major constraint to agricultural transformation in the region. Roughly 28% of rural farmers cultivate land that is considered to be degrading over time. However, more continuous cultivation of existing plots would not necessarily pose problems to sustainable intensification if soil quality were maintained or improved over time, for example, through adequate soil management practices such as; crop rotations, use of fertilizers and other inputs.

Smallholder farmers are largely unable to benefit fully from yield gains even when they plant certified seeds because they farm on depleted soils that are non-responsive to fertilizer application. A holistic and integrated land management strategy is needed, which focuses on raising organic matter, moisture retention, and other forms of soil rehabilitation in addition to greater inorganic fertilizer use (Kihara et al., 2016). The EAC Partner States should also accelerate the timely access of fertilizers by farmers so as to increase the level of use of fertilizer from the current average of 8 kilograms per hectare to an average of at least 50 kilograms per hectare committed under the Abuja Fertilizer Summit.

The other key natural resource for agricultural development is water. The EAC relies heavily on rain-fed agriculture yet the rains are becoming scarce due to climate change variabilities. Currently, agriculture consumes more than 70% of freshwater, but with rising demand from industrial, energy and domestic uses, irrigation systems will need to adopt more water-efficient methods of use if food yields are to be maintained. The growing consensus on the need to conserve scarce resources, such as water, should provide strong incentives both to increase the efficiency of resource use and to generate technical improvements.

**Opportunities:** It is important to change the current trajectory through improved, sustainable and efficient management of natural resources. The involvement of local communities in natural resource management is important in the sustainability of natural resource use. Community-based natural resource management approaches are based on the premise that local population have a greater interest in the sustainable use of natural resources around them than do more centralized or distant government or private management institutions. These local communities are normally credited with having a greater understanding of their local environment and are able to effectively manage natural resources.

### 3.1.6 Conflict and instability

**Challenges:** The East African region which includes the Horn of Africa has been characterized by conflicts for many years. The EAC Partner States are either directly affected or suffer from the effects of conflict in the region. The conflicts mainly occur over political leadership, resource scarcity, poverty, socio-economic inequalities, religious extremism, terrorism, territorial disputes and ethnic divisions. The struggle for the control of the factors of food production; primarily land and water are also major causes of conflict in the Eastern Africa region. Having more people to feed, more pressure on land and water, more variable climates and greater price volatility tends to increase stress and also raises the risk of civil unrest or worse conflict. Conflict destroys land, water, biological and social resources for food production. Conflicts undoubtedly exacerbate the famine and food insecurity triggered by drought.

Conflicts in the region have had devastating effects especially where they have continued for a long period of time such as in Somalia. The burden of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in

East Africa is a major effect of conflict. The Daadab refugee camp in the Northern part of Kenya is the largest refugee camp in the world hosting over 440,000 instead of its capacity of 90,000 refugees mostly fleeing from Somalia. Contributing to meeting the food needs of refugees places an additional burden on recipient communities where food security is already marginal leading to acute food shortages. The number of displaced people from some of the EAC Partner States is a major source of concern for the region as it leads to vast rain in the often scarce resources, which are diverted to contain the problem.

Conflicts remove able-bodied men from agricultural production which then places an extra work burden on women. During the genocide in Rwanda in 1994, an estimated 1 million people were killed leaving most families without breadwinners, livelihoods and homes.

**Opportunities:** Addressing the underlying causes of conflict is key to freeing resources to improve the welfare of the population. Conflict causes diversion of expenditure to peacekeeping and security in general. Resources can then be used in the more productive and socially beneficial sectors such as health, education, agriculture and environmental protection. For instance, in 2010, the IGAD countries allocated over USD 5 billion to military expenditure even though they are some of the poorest in the world.

### 3.2 Challenges and Opportunities of the EAC Agricultural Sector

The Challenges contributing to food and nutrition insecurity as mentioned in section 2.1 are many, however it is important to note that in tackling these challenges lies the opportunities that will transform the EAC into a food secure region. Some of these challenges and the opportunities they present are discussed below

#### 3.2.1 Production and productivity

**Challenges:** Agricultural production and productivity in the EAC remain low by global standards. Farmers in the region have challenges in increasing production and productivity in terms of area under cultivation and yields per acre respectively. These challenges are largely due to policy, natural and technological factors. The policy issues that constrain production and productivity include: inadequate legal and regulatory framework and weak institutional framework. The natural factors affecting productivity include: degradation of natural resources as well as climate change. The main technological factors include; limited use of yield-enhancing inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers, fodder, feeds, vaccines, farm equipment and machines. These challenges are in addition to the general poor farm management practices. Most of the farmers in the EAC are engaged in smallholder subsistence agriculture. They are faced with a myriad of challenges, especially access to finance to buy yield enhancing inputs. Cross cutting issues affecting production include: high incidence of poverty, gender inequality and the non-inclusion of the youth in agriculture. The nature of the challenges facing the region demands a strategy that applies a more resilient agricultural production system.

**Opportunities:** A potential area of opportunity is to invest in research and development of technologies addressing constraints to productivity growth. Increasing and sustaining productivity would require creating avenues to efficiently use existing resources and to develop and adopt new and improved technologies and agricultural extension services.

### **3.2.2 Access to finance**

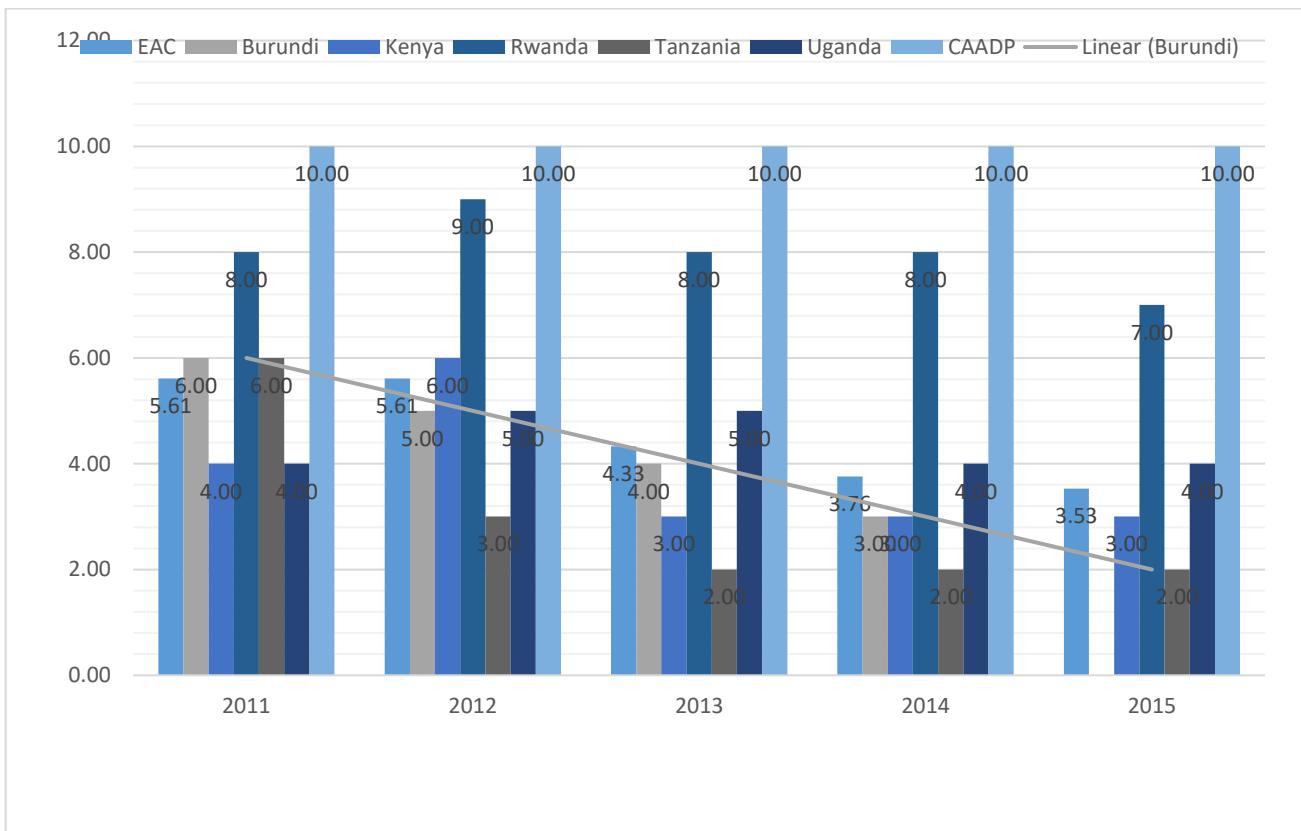
**Challenges:** A key challenge in the agriculture sector in the EAC is access to finance. This is critical if agricultural transformation is to be realized in the region. The shift from subsistence-oriented agriculture by mainly the smallholder farmers to commercial agriculture will require farmers to access finance to expand their production through mechanization, use of improved inputs and storage facilities, and/or diversify their products to meet market requirements. They also need short-term financing to cover working capital needs for pre-production, pre- and post-harvest activities; and long-term financing to invest in land improvement, warehousing and mechanization. Unfortunately, access to financial services, especially by smallholders, has been limited or is too costly for a variety of reasons which include the high risk profile of smallholder farmers, low productivity and low returns, inadequate infrastructure, unclear property rights and uncertainties around land tenure, as well as weak policy and regulatory environments.

**Opportunities:** The unmet demand for finance in agriculture, which cuts across all the agricultural value chains in the EAC, should trigger a push for ways of financing the sector. Innovative financing approaches and instruments, particularly those developed by financial institutions targeting smallholder farmers, can significantly increase their lending base. There is an opportunity to expand finance sources to include investment and finance from national governments, venture capital among others. Public private partnership approaches to mobilizing resources should be prioritized and the EAC Secretariat and Partner States should play their role in creating an enabling policy environment.

### **3.2.3 Public expenditure on agriculture**

**Challenges:** Even though agriculture largely remains the main contributor to the gross domestic product, public spending on the sector remains very low, and continues to decline as reflected in the 2011 to 2015 individual Partner States national expenditures. This is despite the sector contributing about 30 percent of the GDP and employing about 80 percent of the total work force of these countries. A detailed comparison of the agricultural sector spending in the EAC following the Maputo Declaration in 2003 reveals that none of the EAC states has consistently met the 10 percent target pledged by the heads of States. The Partner States budget expenditure on agriculture remains low as reflected in the trends in figure 2. There is an urgent need for the EAC Partner States to review their budgetary allocations to the agricultural sector to ensure that the sector is adequately funded, and to guarantee food security.

**Figure 2: Government agriculture expenditure (% of total expenditure)**



Source: RESAKSS, 2017

**Opportunities:** Increase in investment in agriculture expenditure to at least 10% as proposed in the Maputo and Malabo declarations. Growth in agriculture can significantly increase on farm employment thereby improving the livelihoods of the people.

### 3.2.4 Access to market

**Challenges:** Limited market access by mainly the small-holder farmer in the EAC region constraints development of agriculture and food security. Lack of market access restricts opportunities for income-generation. It also exacerbates the problem of post-harvest losses. Farmers require certain infrastructural facilities to enable them effectively market and sell their commodities. The poor state of the EAC rural infrastructure including power, transport, storage, irrigation and telecommunication accounts for the high transactions costs of doing business in the region. It constitutes the single most limiting factor to intra-regional trade. Insufficient market information is another factor that contributes to limited access to markets especially for the small scale farmers in the EAC region.

**Opportunities:** Linkage of farmers to markets could be one of the major ways of fast tracking commercialization of small scale agriculture in the region. Well-developed market access systems would enable farmers to market their produce and generate income for household use and to plough back into their farming activities. Effective market and price information can assist producers with farm-gate marketing decisions. Initiatives that provide opportunities to strengthen market information

systems include the establishment of the trade help desk, regional food balance sheet and the regional agricultural trade information network among other initiatives.

### **3.2.5 Value Addition**

**Challenges:** Value addition of agricultural produce in the EAC is relatively low. This is due to; low productivity, unpredictable supply of raw materials, lack of capital, lack of technologies, high wage rates, inadequate research and development, weak legal regulatory and institutional systems, small quantities produced by smallholder farmers, and long distances coupled by poor state of transportation infrastructure. The EAC Partner States therefore rely mainly on marketing primary products. The implication is that crops are sold in raw state denying famers the high income associated with value addition.

**Opportunities:** Investment in value addition in the form of agro-processing contributes towards (i) increased tradability of all food commodities especially the perishable food stuffs, (ii) reduced post-harvest losses and improved shelf life through preservation to allow for storage from one season to another, (iii) increased sale of food products in local and national markets in their processed form which meet food safety standards desired by consumers, and (iv) improved value food exports from the region. Priority should be in promoting rural-based value addition enterprises, especially so as to increase the length of stable shelf-life of major perishable commodities. Value addition can stimulate economic growth beyond natural resource sectors.

### **3.2.6 Gender imbalances**

**Challenges:** The effective participation of men and women in agriculture in the EAC are constrained for both genders. However, inequalities are manifested more among women who have limited access to credit facilities, lack of equal rights to land, except in Rwanda and Kenya where men and women have equal rights to land ownership through marriage and by inheritance. The EAC Gender and Community Development Framework highlights the fact that the Partner States still face various challenges in gender equality and community development which have negative implications for sustainable development.

**Opportunities:** Opportunities exist in addressing the disproportionate involvement of women and men in agriculture in the EAC. Mainstreaming women participation in agriculture would mean that the over 50% of the population, which is represented by women will be participating in the growth of the sector. Enabling women to have access to finance, land rights, and equal earnings would lead to improved livelihoods in the region.

### **3.2.7 Youth in Agriculture**

**Challenges:** The youth between the ages of 15-35 years represents 60% of the population of the EAC according to the Bank World of 2016. The region has a “Youth bulge” most of who are unemployed and could become a dangerous time bomb of lawlessness if the situation is not addressed soon. On the other hand, there are concerns of the regions ageing agricultural producers from the ages of 55 and over. Agriculture being the sector that represents one of the most important sources of economic

activity, efforts need to be made for the youth to engage in agriculture (Proctor and Lucchesi, 2012)<sup>6</sup>. The key constraints to youth participation in agriculture include; lack of ready access to land, credit, training and new technologies – and these constraints affect young women more than young men. Addressing these challenges is essential to integrating youth into agriculture for improved productivity and food security.

**Opportunities:** Agriculture offers opportunities for gainful employment while simultaneously increasing food security and boosting economic growth and development. Opportunities for youth participation exist throughout the agricultural value chain, from agricultural research and development, to food production, storage and handling, agro processing, through to marketing and distribution in local, regional and international food markets. Initiatives to attract the youth to the sector should focus on promotion of digital technologies, which are proving to be powerful tools for regaining the excitement of youth in agriculture. They offer more dynamic information sharing opportunities to think creatively, take calculated risks, develop innovative new business models and shape career paths in agriculture. Channeling youth energy, strength, and dynamism into productive, competitive and profitable agribusinesses will boost agricultural productivity. It will ensure sustainable food production system, create jobs, generate incomes and reduce poverty.

### 3.2.5 Prevalence of pests and diseases

**Challenges:** The spread of trans-boundary plant and animal pests and diseases has increased dramatically in the EAC in recent years. This may be attributed to globalization, trade and climate change, as well as reduced resilience in production systems due to decades of agricultural intensification. The EAC has seen outbreaks and upsurges of pests like the armyworm which devastated crops in Kenya from the beginning of 2017 and diseases like the maize lethal necrosis virus which spread in the regions maize growing areas in 2013/15.

**Opportunities:** There is need to develop capacity at regional and national levels to detect and respond to pests and diseases. Due to their trans-boundary nature, disease impacts are not constrained within national boundaries, and thus response strategies should develop approaches to coordinate at the regional and continental level. Finally, it is crucial to conduct research and development to improve approaches for forecasting and predicting pests and disease outbreaks, as well as look into mechanisms to manage these outbreaks in a climate-changing world.

### 3.2.6 Mechanization

**Challenges:** Agricultural mechanization is one of the major agricultural production inputs and a catalyst for rural development. Despite agricultural mechanization being vital for production, most farming communities in the EAC lack machines to undertake their operations efficiently and effectively. Currently the use of motorized power in the region stands at only 30 %. The challenges that affect efforts by the EAC Partner States to mechanize their agriculture include; weak research-extension-industry linkages, networking and collaboration in technology development: low accessibility and adoption of agricultural mechanization technologies; inadequate agricultural information and data

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<sup>6</sup>Proctor F. J. and Lucchesi V. (2012), Small-Scale Farming and Youth in an Era of Rapid Rural Change, International Institute for Environment and Development and Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation, London and The Hague

management; inadequate private sector participation in agricultural mechanization services delivery; inadequate skills and human resource for agricultural mechanization extension.

**Opportunities:** Opportunities can be created by Partner States developing capacity for agricultural mechanization extension; strengthening research-extension-industry linkages and promoting progressive agricultural mechanization technologies. Investment in mechanization by the EAC Partner States would enhance production as it would open up large area of under-utilized land as well as free up most farm workers to engage in off-farm employment hence increasing their income.

### 3.2.7 Regional Strategic Food Reserves

**Challenges:** The FSAP 2011-2015 had envisaged creating a regional food reserve, including an early warning and monitoring system. It included proposals to establish a regional mechanism for the management of strategic food reserves (SFRs), notably for EAC members to maintain food reserves and contingency funds to cover at least 6 months of needs, and to use regional instruments to plan and coordinate the use of reserves. However, a very small budget of USD 1.5 million was attached to the proposal, compared to spending on national food reserves of USD 600 million in the case of Kenya and Tanzania. Such a facility was therefore not established at the regional level. At the national level however, the policy of maintaining emergency food stocks has been widely practiced in some Partner States. However unlike in Kenya and Tanzania, not all EAC Partner States operates food reserve. A country like Uganda does not operate a strategic food reserve.

**Opportunities:** It is critical that an EAC food reserve is established. Such a reserve could help ensure a coordinated regional response in times of crisis and get food where it is needed more quickly, across borders. The East Asia Emergency Rice Reserve is a pilot project among ten ASEAN member states, which serves as a good example of a regional food reserve. Food reserves are established to effectively deal with emergency situations caused by widespread calamity. These reserves consist of both foods earmarked by each member nation in respective regions and their voluntary contributions. The food stocks are stored at various locations in the region to ensure quick response and distribution, both as physical stocks and earmarked surpluses. These reserves are carefully monitored and administrated by a board of representatives from each participating nation, so as to ensure that the reserve is only used when a significant short-term food deficit arises in the region.

### 3.2.8 Poor Nutrition

**Challenges:** East Africa's nutrition security efforts remain hindered by a multitude of factors. Each of the EAC Partner States have developed policies and strategies to promote food security and proper nutrition. These policies have recognized the critical need for achieving food and nutrition security, however they have failed to address the complex food and nutritional security challenges in the region. Moreover, regional nutrition activities are not well coordinated. For example, duplication of efforts and funding occurs frequently. Policy coherence and alignment with nutrition outcomes is almost non-existent and Partner States rarely share best practices with each other. Nutrition is still focused as a health sector affair yet it requires multi-sectoral approaches in order to have maximum effects on nutrition outcomes. According to the FAO at least 30% of the population of EAC is undernourished and about 7% of children under 5 years of age are wasted.

Lack of optimal nutrition, critical for development among young children, is directly related to their poor cognitive, social and physical development and productivity later in life. The critical value of nutrition is not understood in communities, exacerbating the situation at the household level. The diversification of homestead production and consumption of nutrient rich foods required by humans beyond staples remain an issue of concern.

**Opportunities:** Food and nutrition security linkages have neither been well understood comprehensively, nor has the importance of value chains for good nutrition been adequately appreciated. Interventions continue to concentrate on production of high energy foods, rather than production and consumption of diverse foods that can ensure consumption of balanced diets. Achieving nutrition security requires multi-dimensional approaches including strengthening health, agriculture, and social protection systems as well as harmonized regional policies, legislation, standards, guidelines and regulatory systems to facilitate trade and regional integration.

### **3.3 Political Economy Aspects Impacting Food and Nutrition Security**

#### **3.3.1 Historical perspectives**

The EAC was originally founded in 1967 with Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda as members. This built on, and superseded, a range of other regional communities between the colonial governments of the three countries dating back to the early 20th century. Despite the history of cooperation, the EAC collapsed in 1977 as a result of Kenya's dominance and divergent political positions and ideologies. It was only in 2000 that the present EAC was revived. Since its revival the EAC has progressed fairly rapidly and integration is now proceeding at a faster rate than any other REC in Sub-Saharan Africa. Its eventual objective is to create a common currency and a political federation. The EAC has achieved a number of successes including the signing of a customs union in 2005 and the launch of a common market in 2010.

#### **3.3.2 Limited EAC institutional capacity**

Some of the major factors impeding growth in agricultural sector development include; limited institutional capacity at the EAC Secretariat and Partner States; and weak institutional structure at the EAC Secretariat. The effect of weak institutional capacity is for example manifested in access and utilization of donor resources. While the EAC Secretariat and Partner States have relatively good possibilities to access donor financing, their weak institutional and absorption capacity is, however, limiting this access significantly in practice. The low staffing levels at DAFS, and hence limited technical capacity and availability of time, constrains the absorptive capacity of the department to fully harness the existing potential available resources.

#### **3.3.3 Weak Policy Implementation**

Analyzing EAC policy from the perspective of institutions exposes a number of areas where policy implementation is affected by weak or absent formal institutions, as well as strong emerging informal institutions. For example, a large number of formal rules to provide checks and balances on policy implementation have not been institutionalized. This includes the power provided to the Summit (on the recommendation of the Council) to sanction member states over non-compliance with the Treaty, which has not been exercised to date; and, the monitoring responsibilities accorded to the EAC

Secretariat in the EAC Development Strategy 2011/12-15/16, which have not resulted in the specified monitoring and evaluation unit being established.

### **3.3.4 Authority of Partner States over the EAC Secretariat**

Within the EAC and its members there appears to be conflicting opinions on the issue whether the EAC should have supranational authority. Presently, EAC Secretariat has no authority over Partner States and this makes it difficult to enforce the implementation of agreed regional commitments by the Partner States.

At the Partner States level, continued sustained progress towards EAC integration largely depends on Kenya as a dominant player, interest that the Kenyan government and private sector have in deeper integration. However, one of the reasons the original EAC collapsed in 1977 was Kenya's dominance. As such there is an important balance between driving and dominating EAC integration.

### **3.3.5 Slow implementation of regional commitments at national level**

Establishing regional protocols and policies gives no value added to the East African citizen or society without them being implemented by the Partner States at national level. The problem is partly due to weaknesses in the EAC, but more importantly, that the Partner States at regional level tend to deliberate, decide and act more progressively than they do at national level. Experience shows that the process from regional commitment to national implementation is a long-term process. However, for concrete results to be obtained on a reasonable time horizon, much more needs to be done at the member states level to achieve ratification, domestication and execution. Effective monitoring of these processes, at both regional and national level, is required in order to both support and push the agenda forward. This will have impact not only on effective programming but also on the implementation of the regional integration agenda with consequences for food and nutrition security.

### **3.3.6 Mismatch in level of ambition and Partner States' commitments to funding**

Over the past few years, the agenda for agriculture and food security has been growing progressively (as reflected in the Annual Operational Plans (AOPs) of DAFS, Sectoral Council proceedings). Some of the key challenges include; a large number of planned activities as shown in the FSAP 2011-2015, but without corresponding technical capacity and funding levels needed to achieve them.

The EAC Agriculture and Food Security sector is based on the policies and programs of the Treaty establishing the East African Community (1999), EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Policy (EAC-ARDP), while the programs and projects for achieving the objectives are captured in the 25-year (2005-2030) multi-year EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy (EAC-ARDS). These core policy frameworks provided the basis for developing the FSAP, 2011-2015, which provided strategic inputs for the 4th EAC Development Strategy (2011/12-2015/16). Also important is the EAC Common Market Protocol and EAC Vision 2030. All these express a large number of demands, priorities and possibilities. For all of them to be met, a larger budgetary allocation from the Partner States is necessary but this has never been the case.

### **3.3.7 Reliance on External Funding**

Donor support to the EAC is important, but carries risks. In 2013/14 traditional donors contributed over 65 per cent of the budget of the EAC. Donor support may create incentives for signaling intent,

but encouraging informal practices that potentially undermine the ability of the EAC to undertake its mandate. These include the risk that donor funding to the EAC creates a dependency on such funds and disincentives Partner States financial contributions, and the risk that donor funding feeds ‘the per diems culture’. This suggests the need for this to be considered explicitly in the policy design to avoid further dependency on donor funds within the EAC. The challenge is how the region can work to timely honor and increase Partner States contribution in order to address potential dependencies on donor funding - this would need to build on an in-depth understanding of existing interests and incentives.

### **3.3.8 Political Support**

The EAC as a regional intergovernmental organization has political legitimacy, and thus the capacity to pull together the political decisions that are needed to reduce and control conflicts, to improve regional political relations and to increase regional political and economic integration. It is primarily a political organization for norm-setting and mediation of political agreements, not technical organizations for implementing concrete program. EAC is however constrained and directed by the common political denominators their Partner States can and do agree upon. Its focus is still largely political: to persuade and help member states and other actors to do the things they have committed themselves to doing.

### **3.3.9 Governance of the EAC and ownership of its policy agenda**

The EAC is externally “owned” by Partner States. The Partner States may have different and even contradictory ambitions about what the EAC should do. Decision by unanimity is probably the only way that the ownership of all Partner States can be retained, but this surely reduces effectiveness. If one judges by financing, it also looks as if the partner states have a low level of ownership. The EAC heavily relies on external financiers to make it work; at the same time, some may be skeptical as to the nature of such support and suspicious as to whose agenda is being executed.

Another level of ownership is that of the civil servants and elected leaders/staff of EAC. There are often managers in the organizations whose loyalty is to themselves or to their home country interests rather than to the organization. In short, ownership of EAC is not always very strong, and this impacts on their performance and their use of resources. It can be noticed that where financiers respect the organization, its systems and its plans, and align with it, the demonstrated ownership of the programs is strengthened.

## **3.4 Context for the EAC Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Strategy**

### **3.4.1 Background**

The EAC Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) provides a basis for strategic and programmatic directions the Partner States to use for managing food and nutrition security issues in the coming years. Food and Nutrition Security has two components: a) food security and b) nutrition security. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) recognizes the four dimensions of food security as availability, access, utilization and stability. On the other hand, nutrition security refers to access to food, care, health and sanitation.

The FNSP is cognizant of the reality that malnutrition is a complex challenge that requires broad approaches to address immediate, underlying and basic causes of malnutrition, in the short, medium and long-term. It has therefore adopted multi-sectoral and integrated approaches towards improvements of the food and nutrition security situation in the region. Multi-dimensional approaches include strengthening health systems, agriculture systems, and social protection systems as well as harmonized policies, legislation, guidelines and regulatory systems. The FNSP pre-supposes linking humanitarian assistance with development and this programming helps build resilience to shocks in vulnerable communities.

The policy also recognizes that achieving food and nutrition security does not lie with one sector but is rather cross-sectoral. Both nutrition-specific and nutrition sensitive interventions are needed for the attainment of food and nutrition security in the region. Nutrition-specific interventions are those that directly address the causes of malnutrition, including care, health, and feeding practices, and are often addressed within the health sector. Nutrition-sensitive interventions are those that indirectly address the causes of malnutrition, including food security/availability, food safety and processing, resources for feeding and care giving, and access to health services, and are often addressed in sectors such as agriculture, education, social development, and trade. The FNSP has therefore embraced cross-sectoral approaches as complements to nutrition sensitive interventions which long formed the basis of nutrition responses.

It further recognizes that good nutrition starts during pre-pregnancy years and continues after delivery and through to a child's second birthday. Proper nutrition continues through stages of early childhood years, during schooling years, to adolescence, adulthood and finally into the elderly years;

Coordination and collaboration between sectors linked to nutrition (education, agriculture, water, sanitation and hygiene, gender/youth inclusiveness/norms, etc.) are key for multi-sector food and nutrition programming and execution;

### **3.4.2 Challenges:**

The policy recognizes the many challenges posed by globalization, regional market integration, demographic change, urbanization, income inequalities, climate change and increasing pressure, on and demand for natural resources. Accordingly, the policy addresses broad-based approaches associated with issues of chronic, poverty-based food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as the perpetuity of acute food insecurity and malnutrition due to frequent and recurring emergencies and the critical linkages thereof.

### **3.4.3 Institutional Framework:**

Finally, strong institutional structures are needed for the implementation of food and nutrition security actions. These structures include food and nutrition security leadership, governance and management, coordination, integrated and multi-sectoral linkages for its operationalization. It also provides guidance for increased advocacy, investments and partnerships to advance food and nutrition security. The policy also underscores the importance of measuring impacts of interventions through a robust monitoring and evaluation system.

## **4.0 KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FSAP 2011-2015**

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### **4.1 Key Achievements**

The following are key overarching achievements of FSAP 2011-2015;

#### **4.1.1 Guide for programming food security in the region,**

One of the main achievements of the FSAP 2011-2015 was that it served as an instrument to guide the coordination and implementation of EAC and Partner States joint regional food security programming activities. It was adopted by the Summit in 2011 and was informed by the fact that, while some EAC Partner States had put in place instruments at the national level to mitigate food and nutrition insecurity, the efforts were fragmented and therefore the need to have a regional approach to tackling food security issues.

#### **4.1.2 Policy harmonization**

An enabling agricultural policy and regulatory environment is key to unlocking the enormous potential in the region. A lot was achieved in regard to policy harmonization under FSAP 2011-2015. Key policies developed included the EAC Food and Nutrition Security Policy, with the development of a strategy and action plan to implement it being underway. Policy papers included eleven multi-sectoral technical papers produced to inform the development of an EAC regional Policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan on Aflatoxin; a Livestock Policy to enhance growth in livestock productivity and competitiveness; a Sanitary and Phytosanitary Protocol; a Regional Industrialization Policy and Strategy that provides an overall framework for industrialization; an EAC Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy; and the Metrological Data Policy

The process of developing a regional Food Safety and Quality Policy and Strategy to support enforcement of the Policy and Food Safety Measures is underway. Several initiatives are also underway to strengthen the institutional and regulatory environment for enforcement of the policies. One of the main recommendations of the assessment was to fast track strengthening of the relevant institutions and the regulatory environment, including development and enactment of the relevant Bills at the Regional and at Partner State levels.

#### **4.1.3 Domestication of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Plan**

Prior to the FSAP 2011-2015, the EAC Partner States had developed their respective Country level CAADP with no regional compact in place. However, the development of an EAC regional CAADP Compact was realized as part of the action plan implementation and an EAC-CAADP results framework 2015-2025 was developed and validated. Further, the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) and EAC Investment Plan were also developed. The RAIP provides a framework through which the EAC CAADP Compact will be implemented.

#### **4.1.4 Alignment of Partner States' food security projects to FSAP 2011-2015**

Assessment of the FSAP 2011-2015 concluded that the Partner States food security projects were aligned to the priorities of the action plan. The FSAP 2011-2015 provided a framework for alignment of projects to the regional priorities and objectives in pursuit of food security. The framework ensured

coherence among national and regional programs. The political good will by Partner States to align their priorities to the FSAP 2011-2015 is a good illustration of their buy-in, with a potential of ensuring sustainability. The assessment however found that the alignment was not well coordinated and there was no clear accountability for the FSAP 2011-2015 at the Partner State level.

#### **4.2 Key Areas Recommended for Improvement**

The likelihood of attaining greater results may have been affected by the following mostly operational challenges:

**4.2.1 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning System:** The FSAP 2011-2015 did not have a monitoring and evaluation framework and it did not have a reliable performance management plan (PMP). The other critical areas missing within the action plans M&E system was lack of a clear database for tracking of indicators. As a result, it was challenging to generate information on implementation progress that could be used for learning and decision making. A draft M&E plan was however developed in 2014, but was never implemented.

Baseline measurements for most indicators were not implemented thereby making it difficult to track some of the performance indicators in the course of implementation and at end-line. A Mid-term review (MTR) was not undertaken for FSAP2011- 2015, and therefore an opportunity for midcourse learning was missed. Although the Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security regularly reviewed progress made in the implementation of the FSAP 2011-2015, a standardized mechanism for tracking integration of the action plan into the short term and medium term plans of the Partner States was lacking.

**4.2.2 Financial resources:** A resource mobilization plan was not developed as envisioned thereby partly attributing to inadequate financial resources which constrained the implementation of the action plan. The assumption was that the Partner States would allocate adequate financial resources for implementation which was not the case. Funding from development partners could not cover all the actions that were proposed. The FSAP 2011-2015 assessment recommended strengthening of financial planning and tracking of resources both at the Partner State and the regional levels, so that the resource flow and resource use efficiencies can be analyzed periodically. This would make it possible to determine whether there is optimal use of resources towards the realization of FNSAP 2019-2023 objectives.

**4.2.3 Lack of prioritization criteria:** One of the major challenges of the FSAP 2011-2015 was lack of a prioritized implementation plan. At the Partner State level, there were inadequate mechanisms for tracking and alignment of actions to the FSAP 2011-2015 priorities. At the regional level, prioritization of actions in the annual work plans were mainly premised on committed donor funds. As a result, prioritization of actions was determined mainly by availability of donor funds and by extension therefore, donor priorities.

**4.2.4 Human Resources:** Low staff levels implied that the lean secretariat would focus more efforts on operational issues at the expense of strategic roles in the action plan. Closely linked to the human resource gaps was the low financial absorption capacity that occasionally led to low burn rates.

**4.2.5 Weak coordination:** The EAC Secretariat's role was to coordinate and provide oversight in the implementation of the action plan at the regional level, working closely with other stakeholders

in pursuit of regional initiatives such as development of relevant policies, strategies, action plans and regional programs. At the Partner State level, the role of the Secretariat was limited to sensitization of the Partner States on the priorities and establishment of coordination structures.

Although the action plan was multi-sectoral and inter-departmental in nature, no strong coordination mechanisms existed to link the diverse sectors and departments. Weak multi-sectoral and inter-ministerial collaboration continued to hamper food security initiatives, both at the Partner State and Regional levels. Involvement of non-state actors was not well coordinated and was minimal. The weak coordination was attributed to inadequate mapping of stakeholders prior to and during implementation.

**4.2.6 Lack of clarity on regional and national responsibilities:** A section of the actions proposed under FSAP 2011-2015 required Partner State level responsibility for implementation, while others required regional level responsibility. There was however no documentation on responsibilities assigned to the two levels. Lack of effective awareness creation among stakeholders on the action plan at the EAC and Partner States levels was greatly affected clarity of responsibility. Relevant departments at the EAC such as trade, infrastructure, industrialization, customs and health were not fully aware of their expected contribution and deliverables under the action plan. There was absence at the Partner State level of a dissemination strategy for informing the varied stakeholders of their roles and responsibilities in the action plan.

### 4.3 Recommendations from the Assessment of the FSAP 2011-2015

**1. Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning:** A detailed monitoring and evaluation framework should be developed for the FNSAP 2019-2023 to help track progress towards the realization of planned milestones and to take corrective measures, where and when appropriate. A mid-term review plan should be factored in the M&E plan together with a database to track the action plan's indicator targets and lessons learned in the course of its implementation. Performance review forums should be established and learning strengthened to facilitate better implementation.

**2. Human Resources:** Human resource capacity at the Secretariat should be strengthened by filling key technical positions including experts in agronomy; animal health; fisheries; monitoring & evaluation; Plant health, food safety and nutrition. Another option is to explore interim staffing strategies like use of contractual consultants and seconding of officers from Partner States.

**3. Prioritization of actions under FNSAP 2019-2023:** The actions should be prioritized based on their weighted contribution to the realization of the action plan objectives. Prioritization should also be based on the resource intensiveness of the actions, compared against the expected results.

**4. Financial resources:** A resource mobilization plan should be developed to support implementation of FNSAP 2019-2023. The resource mobilization plan should include alternative funding mechanisms such as public private partnerships. Budgetary allocations under the action plan should ensure priority regional actions are adequately synchronized and funded with EAC and Partner States budgetary cycles. The CAADP commitment to a 10% public expenditure target for the agricultural sector could also be used to fund regional initiatives such as the RAIP. Financial planning and tracking of resources should be strengthened at the Partner State and Regional level.

**5. Multi-stakeholder involvement in FNSAP 2019-2023 implementation:** A joint implementation partnership should be established to draw on considerable implementation capacities of the diverse and numerous regional entities. This would enhance the quality and effectiveness of the EAC food security policy implementation.

**6. Domestication of FNSAP 2019-2023 Initiatives:** As part of the accountability systems, every Partner State should have in place a national food security action plan that outlines how it has integrated the FNSAP 2019-2023 actions into the annual operational/budget plans and how the progress on such actions would be monitored. Integration of the FNSAP 2019-2023 objectives within the relevant ministries and departments at the national and regional levels should be prioritized and awareness creation/sensitization of relevant stakeholders undertaken.

**7. Priority areas under FNSAP 2019-2023:** The next action plan should prioritize and continue with relevant the actions that were proposed under the first phase that can still create impact in addressing food insecurity.

## 5.0 THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ACTION PLAN 2019-2023

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### 5.1 Objectives

The Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan 2019-2023 objectives and key result areas are aligned to the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2019-2023. Prioritization of actions was informed by findings and recommendations from the FSAP 2011-2015 assessment. It builds on the achievements of the first phase and takes into account emerging issues and trends that impact on food security in the region. The objectives, proposed actions and targets as stated earlier in this document are informed by and contribute to attainment of major global, continental and regional food security commitments including: the EAC Agriculture and Food security instruments, the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. This action plan serves as a tool through which the EAC will execute food security interventions, in a focused, effective and results oriented manner. The objectives proposed under the FNSAP 2019-2023 are:

**Objective1: To improve sustainable and inclusive agricultural production, productivity and trade of crops, animal and animal resources, fisheries, aquaculture, apiculture and forest products.**

This objective proposes to promote sustainable and inclusive agricultural production, productivity and trade of crops, animal and animal resources, fisheries, aquaculture, apiculture and forest products. This is informed by the fact that there is generally low productivity particularly among the smallholders stemming from poor access to farm inputs<sup>7</sup>, markets, credit and technology among other factors. In addition, there is need to improve physical access to food through strengthening policy, legal and institutional environment to ease food commodity movement. This objective has three (3) Intermediate Results;

- IR1: Improved agricultural production, productivity and incomes;
- IR2: Improved trade and market access;
- IR3: Increased farm and off-farm enterprise and job opportunities for youth and women at all levels of the Value Chains.

**Objective2: To strengthen resilience among households, communities and livelihood systems by promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources, environmental conservation and uptake of disaster risk reduction, with enhanced post-harvest and value addition.**

Ensuring food stability is an essential condition for achieving the goal to sustainably reduce hunger, malnutrition, and poverty as well as to reduce reliance upon emergency food assistance in the region. In order to build resilience, several context- and shock-dependent resilience capacities need to be strengthened at the individual, household, community, national, and systems levels. When these capacities are successfully strengthened and maintained, people will be able to better protect critical

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<sup>7</sup>Including certified seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals (agrochemicals, breed, semen, animal feed, fingerlings and fish feeds)

assets, food security will be improved and sustained, and populations will be well-nourished even in the face of recurrent shocks and stresses. This objective has two (2) IRs;

- IR4: Strengthened disaster risk preparedness and management with sustainable utilization of natural resources and environmental conservation under the changing climate
- IR5: Improved post-harvest handling, agro-processing and value addition

**Objective3: To improve access and utilization of nutritious, diverse and safe foods.**

Millions of East Africans have been experiencing chronic hunger and the threats of famine are increasingly causing people to be malnourished. Further food borne illnesses are prevalent in all parts of the EAC, resulting in deaths each year. Achieving food and nutrition security is complex, requiring multi-dimensional approaches including strengthening health, agriculture food safety control systems and social protection systems as well as harmonized policies, legislation, standards, guidelines, regulatory systems and general health education. This objective has 1 (one) IR;

- IR6: Increased investment in nutrition

The action plan has also proposed Cross-Cutting Intermediate Results (CCIR) which include;

- CCIR1: Commitments by EAC Partner States and donors to invest in the action plan
- CCIR2: improved governance, policy, and institutional effectiveness

## 5.2 Detailed EAC Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan 2019-2023

Key Result Area	Expected Outcomes	Specific Actions	Timeframe	Responsible	Budget Estimate US\$ <sup>8</sup>
<b>Objective I: To improve sustainable and inclusive agricultural production, productivity and trade of crops, animal and animal resources, fisheries, aquaculture, apiculture and forest products by 2023.</b>					
IR I : Improved agricultural production, productivity and incomes	I.I Increased sustainable and inclusive production and productivity of crops, animal and animal resources, fisheries, aquaculture, apiculture and forest products.	I.I.1 Increase access to quality inputs e.g. fertilizers, improved seeds and planting material, breeding materials, feeds and fodder, fingerlings, agrochemicals and veterinary pharmaceuticals	2019-2020	EAC secretariat, Private Sector, Line Ministries responsible, research institutions	3,300,000
		I.I.2 Increase sensitization and awareness creation on good agricultural practices for food and feeds at all levels of the value chains.	2019-2023	EAC secretariat, Partner States, regional/national parliaments.	
		I.I.3 Continue ensuring the empowerment of women and youth to access factors of production e.g. inputs, extension services, financial inclusion, land etc.	2019-2023	Development partners and Partner States	
		I.I.4 Facilitate smallholder access to credit through farmer associations, innovative agriculture financing and insurance schemes.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat and PS	

<sup>8</sup>Budget figures are provisional estimates to be subjected to further analysis. They have been estimated through triangulating budget figures from the various country FNSPs and action plans

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Specific Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Budget Estimate US\$<sup>8</sup></b>
				Private Sector, Ministries responsible for finance, agriculture and trade,	
	I.2 Enhanced agricultural and food systems research, education, and extension that increases productivity and innovation	I.2.1 Promote and harmonize demand driven research, technologies, education, and extension to increase production and productivity systems in crops, fish, livestock and nutrition.	2019-2023	EAC Secretariat and PS, research institutions	500,000
		I.2.2 Disseminate research, technologies, innovations, information and management practices to the stakeholders along the agricultural value chains;	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat and PS, research institutions, Development Partners and non-state actors	
		I.2.3 Establish regional gene bank	2019-2019	Private Sector, Line Ministries responsible for agriculture	
		I.2.4 To establish collaborative mechanisms between academia, research and industry for training on agricultural practices through Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)	2019-2019	Private Sector, Line Ministries responsible for agriculture	
	I.3 Harmonized regional agricultural policies, strategies and legislation to spur agricultural transformation.	I.3.1 Establish dialogue platforms to enhance advocacy and domestication of EAC policies on crops, fisheries and livestock transboundary challenges	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat and Partner States and other stakeholders	2,400,000
		I.3.2 Popularize and translate the policies and instruments in the most spoken languages	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat and Partner States	

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Specific Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Budget Estimate US\$<sup>8</sup></b>
<b>1.4 Increased regional agricultural commercialization across the value chain</b>	1.4 Increased regional agricultural commercialization across the value chain	1.4.1 Promote the competitive and comparative advantages for agricultural production of food crops, livestock, apiculture and fisheries within the region	2019-2021	EAC Secretariat, Private Sector, Responsible Line Ministries and other stakeholders	1,500,000
		1.4.2 Facilitate establishment and strengthening of agricultural mechanization services and adoption along the value chain.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat and Partner States, private sector	
		1.4.3 Facilitate development and promotion of commercialized and innovative technologies in agriculture and food systems.	2019-2019	Regional Research organizations, private sector and Partner States	
	1.5 Increased adoption of climate smart approaches to increase productivity sustainably at all levels of agricultural value chains.	1.5.1 Facilitation, development and implementation of climate smart agriculture approaches.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat and Partner States and private sector	750,000
		1.5.2 Promote climate change resilient crops, animals, and fisheries.	2019-2019	Regional research organizations, private sector and Partner States	
	1.6 Evidence of sustainable protection of water bodies, water catchment areas and wet lands.	1.6.1 Raising awareness on importance of the shared resources	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat and Partner States.	200,000
		1.6.2 Promote planting of economic value trees to protect water bodies, wetlands and water catchment areas.	2019-2019	Partner States and private sector	
		1.6.3 Promote integrated management of shared water resources	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat and Partner States.	

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Specific Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Budget Estimate US\$<sup>8</sup></b>
<b>IR 2: Improved trade and market access</b>	2.1 Improved smallholders' aggregation, bulking, testing and grading of produce.	2.1.1 Support formation and strengthening of Farmer Based Institutions.	2019-2020	Partner States and EAFF	500,000
		2.1.2 Capacity building of farmers to meet market quality and safety requirements.	2019-2021	Partner States and EAFF	
	2.2 Agreements on technical barriers to trade(TBTs) including sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and non-tariff barriers(NTBs) implemented	2.2.1 Fast track the ratification of EAC SPS protocol.	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States and private sector.	500,000
		2.2.2 Pursue enactment of the EAC SPS bill	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat	
		2.2.3 Develop regional SPS regulations and SOPs	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat and Partner States	
		2.2.3 Domestication of the SPS protocol	2019-2021	EAC Secretariat and Partner States	
		2.2.4 Development and harmonization of bio safety laws	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat and Partner States	
		2.2.5 Awareness creation for all stakeholders	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States and private sector.	
		2.2.6 Facilitate identification, tracking and elimination of agricultural related NTBs.	2019-2021	EAC Secretariat and Partner States	
	2.3 Increased institutional capacity to support and harmonize food, feeds, animal, and plant health	2.3.1 Implement actions to address identified institutional capacity gaps on food safety matters including food safety testing facilities, development of preservation facilities including cold	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States and private sector.	500,000

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Specific Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Budget Estimate US\$<sup>8</sup></b>
	safety standards and traceability	chains and warehouses.			
		2.3.2 Development and harmonization of standards <sup>9</sup> for foods and feeds where they don't exist	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat and Partner States	
		2.3.3 Review existing standards implementation guidelines and address gaps in parameters set and inconsistencies in testing and inspection.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat and Partner States	
		2.3.4 Establish agricultural product identification, certification, and registration and traceability system.	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector.	
	2.4 Enhanced infrastructure and institutional capacity for improved market access	2.4.1. Development, operationalization and dissemination of the regional/national food market intelligence systems	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector.	750,000
		2.4.2. Review and enhance data collection, dissemination and sustainability of the EAC regional food balance sheet and food production projections.	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector.	

<sup>9</sup> During the first phase implementation 24 food standards were developed

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Specific Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Budget Estimate US\$<sup>8</sup></b>
		2.4.3 Create/harmonize awareness on the commodity exchange as a precursor for regional commodity exchange and warehouse receipt systems through public private partnership collaboration.	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector.	
		2.4.4 Strengthen the operations at One Stop Border Post.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector.	
		2.4.5 Develop regional livestock market infrastructure	2019-2021	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector.	
		2.4.6 Facilitate development/ upgrading of market infrastructure.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector.	
		2.4.7 Develop portal for sharing a consolidated regional /national harvesting calendar of key priority crops (e.g. maize, rice, beans, bananas)	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector.	
	2.5 Increased formal Cross Border Trading of agricultural commodities and free movement of goods and services	2.5.1 Facilitate harmonization and simplification of procedures to enhance participation of agricultural related MSMEs in intra-regional trade.	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector.	850,000

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Specific Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Budget Estimate US\$<sup>8</sup></b>
		2.5.2 Develop regional value chains	2019-2020	Partner States, development partner and private sector.	
		2.5.3 Avail trade finance targeting regional trade in food commodities	2019-2021	Partner States, development partner and private sector.	
		2.5.4 Raise awareness on regional trade and related opportunities e.g. use of EAC simplified certificate of origin	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector	
		2.5.5 Active participation in regional agricultural trade shows.	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partner and private sector	
	2.6 Strengthened partnerships and collaborations to promote trade	2.6.1 Strengthen partnerships through trade agreements and business to business meetings facilitation.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States and private sector	300,000
<b>IR3: Increased farm and off-farm enterprise and job opportunities for youth and women at all levels of the Value Chains</b>	3.1 Increase employment opportunities for youth and women in the agricultural sector.	3.1.1 Increase access to finance and land for youth and women MSMEs	2019-2023	Partner States and financial institutions	3,800,000
		3.1.2 Development of centers of excellence/incubators for enterprise development and job creation	2019-2023	Partner States and private sector	
		3.1.3 Training on entrepreneurship	2019-2019	Partner States and private sector	
		3.1.4 Identification, document and Upscale success stories	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States	
		Sub-total Objective I			15,850,000

<b>Objective 2: To strengthen resilience among households, communities and livelihood systems by promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources, environmental conservation and uptake of disaster risk reduction, with enhanced post-harvest value addition by 2023</b>					
<b>IR4:</b> Strengthened disaster risk reduction, management and contingency planning	4.I Strengthening capacity of communities and governments to reduce and manage disaster risks, crop pests and animal diseases	4.I.I Promote establishment of regional food reserves by developing and harmonizing policies, laws and guidelines governing the establishment of national and regional food reserves.	2019-2019	EAC level: Advocate for policies for national food reserves establishment	1,000,000
		4.I.2 Develop/strengthen infrastructure for Regional Food Reserves	2019-2021	EAC secretariat and Partner States	
		4.I.3 Increase access to financial services, including savings, credit, and cash transfers, to help mitigate, manage risk and enable productive and profitable enterprise	2019-2023	Partner States and financial institutions	
		4.I.4 Establish social safety nets and targeted food assistance programs for vulnerable population	2019-2020	Partner States and development partners.	
		4.I.5 Increase access to crop, livestock, hazard insurance and other risk transfer products at multiple scales from households to governments.	2019-2023	Partner States, private sector and development partners.	
		4.I.6 Development/Scaling up rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures for agriculture production including building of dams, water pans, water harvesting and irrigation.	2019-2023	Partner States, private sector and development partners.	

		4.1.7 Promote accumulation of livelihood assets for farmers to cope with climate change effects.	2019-2023	Partner States, private sector and development partners.	1,500,000
		4.1.8 Promote, document and disseminate best practices in Climate smart agriculture	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, private sector and development partners.	
	4.2 Functional early warning systems developed and strengthened	4.2.1 Harmonise and strengthen surveillance and early warning systems for food security systems including crops, fish and livestock trans-boundary diseases and pests control.	2019-2019	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, private sector and development partners.	
		4.2.2 Dissemination of information to increase access and use of weather forecasting, hydrologic modeling, and prediction, and improved early warning for decision-making and preventative action	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, private sector and development partners.	
		4.2.3 Establish a regional portal on food, feeds and nutrients in EAC	2019-2020	EAC secretariat and Partner States	
<b>IR5:</b> Improved post-harvest handling, agro processing and value addition	5.1 Increased investment in strategic regional/national food storage facilities	5.1.1 Advocate for investments in strategic regional/national food storage facilities.	2019-2023	EAC secretariat and Partner States	750,000
	5.2 Reliable food balance sheet.	5.2.1 Enhancing data collection, sharing and use of food balance sheets in the region	2019-2020	EAC secretariat and Partner States	1,500,000
	5.3 Improved post-harvest handling, storage and processing	5.3.1 Fast track adoption of internationally accepted quality standards for food processing.	2019-2019	EAC secretariat and Partner States	1,500,000

		5.3.2 Promote agro-processing technologies	2019-2020	Partner States, private sector and development partners.	
		5.3.3 Promoting finance and investment for agro processing	2019-2020	Partner States, private sector and financial institutions.	
		5.3.4 Enhancing post-harvest research and innovation on appropriate technologies	2019-2020	Partner States, regional research institutions, development partners and private sector.	
		5.3.5 Identification, document and upscale success stories	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partners and private sector.	
Subtotal objective 2					6,250,000

### **Objective 3: To improve access and utilization of nutritious, diverse and safe food by 2023**

<b>IR6:</b> Increased investment in nutrition	6.1 Increased production of nutritious diversified foods.	6.1.1 Harmonization and adoption of existing nutrition training packages in the region.	2019-2020	EAC secretariat, Partner States and ECSA	750,000
		6.1.2 Promote production of diversified foods including bio fortification, legumes, and dairy products.	2019-2020	Partner States, development partners and Private Sector.	
		6.1.3 Provide timely information and research findings on food and nutrition security.	2019-2020	Partner States, research institutions, development partners and Private Sector.	
		6.1.4 Document and share success stories of home grown school feeding programs in the region.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partners and Private Sector.	
		6.1.5 Advocate for Increased investment in nutrition sensitive interventions	2019-2020	Partner States, development partners and Private Sector.	

	6.2 Increased investment in nutrition <u>specific</u> interventions	6.2.1 Strengthening regional capacity in procurement of commodities for management of severe and acute malnutrition.	2019-2021	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partners and Private Sector.	750,000
		6.2.2 Finalize food fortification manual	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partners and Private Sector.	
		6.2.3 Harmonize EAC standard for food fortification.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States, development partners and Private Sector.	
		6.2.4 Advocate for Increased investment in nutrition specific interventions	2019-2021	Partner States, development partners and Private Sector.	
	6.3 Developing and enforcing policies, regulations and laws on food safety and standards	6.3.1 Create awareness on food safety and quality	2019-2020	Partner States, development partners and Private Sector.	2,500,000
		6.3.2 Facilitate the implementation of the EAC Strategy on prevention and control of aflatoxin	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States and private sector	
		6.3.3 Support regional research and documentation of food safety and quality issues.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, regional research institutions, Partner States and private sector.	
		6.3.4 Build the capacity of SMEs on food safety and quality standards;	2019-2023	Partner States, development partners and private sector.	
		6.3.5 Harmonize food safety measures across the EAC region.	2019-2020	EAC Secretariat, Partner States and private sector.	
	<i>Sub-total Objective 3</i>				<b>4,000,000</b>

<b>Cross cutting intermediate results (CCIR)</b>					
<b>Objective/Intermediate Results</b>	<b>Expected outcome</b>	<b>Specific Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>By who</b>	<b>Budget Estimate US\$</b>
<b>CCIR 1:</b> Increased commitments by EAC Member States and donors to investing in FNS	CC 1.1 Increased commitments by EAC Partner States and donors to investing in FNS	I.1.1 Establish a regional monitoring system to track investments and implementation of regional commitments like the Malabo declaration, the Common Market Protocol among others.	2019-2023	EAC secretariat, SUN East and Southern	500,000
<b>CCIR2:</b> Improved governance, policy and institutional effectiveness	CC 2.1 Improved governance, policy and institutional effectiveness	2.1.1 Building capacity for inclusive transparent and evidence-based dialogue among governments, civil society and the private sector to accelerate sector progress	2019-2020	EAC secretariat, SUN ESA region	2,500,000
	CC 2.2 strengthening land, marine, and natural resource tenure, rights, and systems, especially for women, youth and smallholder producers.	2.2.1 Address land tenure, marine and natural resources tenure rights and systems especially for women, youth and smallholder producers	2019-2023	EAC secretariat, Relevant regulatory institutions	650,000
<b>Sub-total Cross-Cutting</b>					<b>3,650,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>29,750,000</b>

The FNSAP budget is aligned to the EAC 6th Development Plan

## 6.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION

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### 6.1 Approach

The implementation of the action plan will be multi-sectoral. To this end, the EAC will promote partnership with other regional institutions to facilitate the implementation. Through collective action and partnership with key stakeholders, EAC will leverage the required skills, expertise, technologies, assets, and resources to improve its reach, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of development efforts. The focus and target areas of work will be selected based on the following;

- Focus will be where there are high levels of food insecurity, poverty, and malnutrition, and where the cost of not investing may also be great, such as where it might lead to continued or growing reliance on emergency food assistance.
- Implementation efforts will be focused in areas where the EAC Secretariat can leverage complementary resources and expertise and support capacity development through partnerships with the private sector, development partners, producer organizations, consumer associations, civil society, faith-based organizations, and agricultural research and academic institutions.
- Implementation focus will be in areas that present strong opportunities to strengthen regional integration, regional trade and development corridors, integrate markets and accelerate regional growth, and increase urban/rural links both within and across partner countries.
- The action plan will ultimately target rural and urban people who are hungry, malnourished, the most vulnerable, with a focus on women, children, the extreme poor, youth, and smallholder producers. It will also target people whose livelihoods will benefit from improved agriculture and food systems. These populations face constraints in accessing food. They are also vulnerable to an array of shocks and stresses.

Therefore, to maximize long-term impact on its ultimate beneficiaries in Partner States, a wide variety of actors will be engaged in its programs to achieve objectives effectively and sustainably. These actors may include:

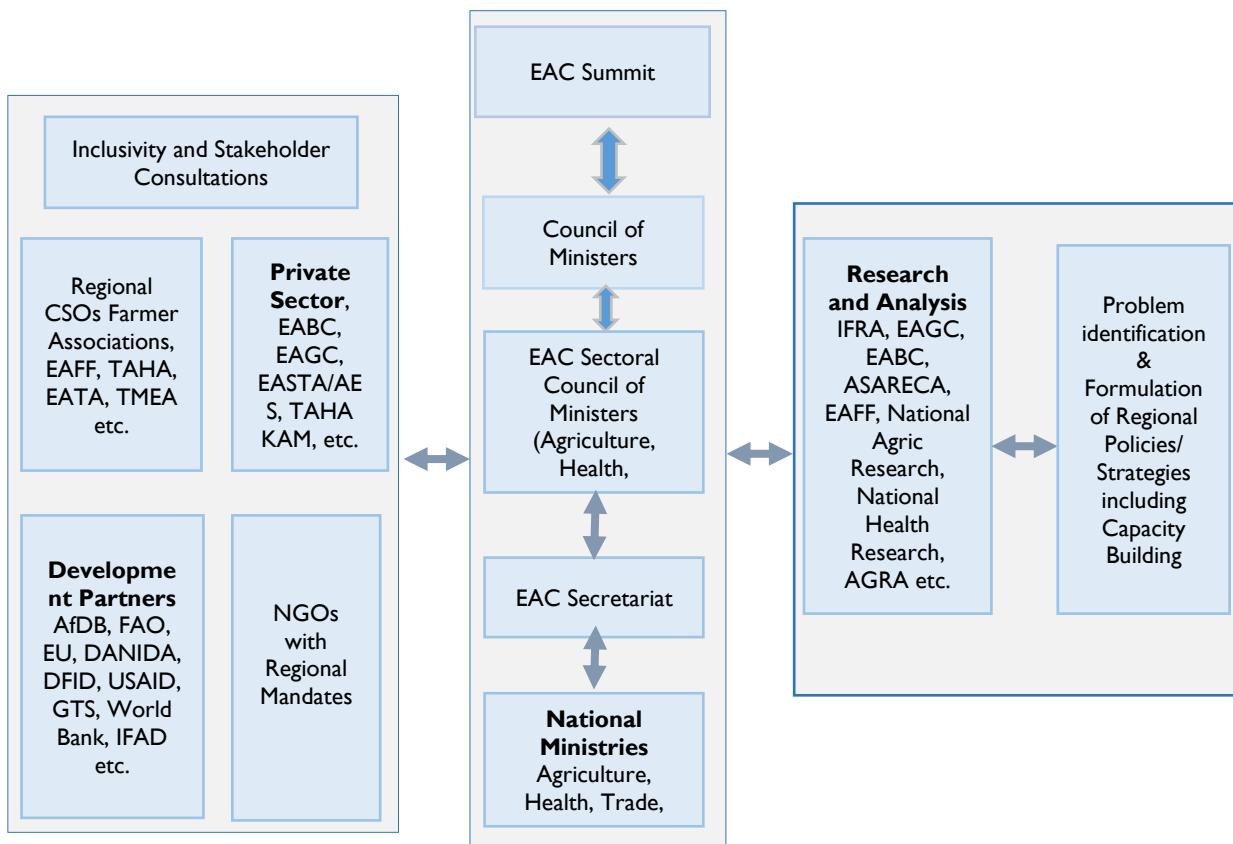
- Public sector actors, including policy makers, agriculture and health extension agents, health and education system actors, and national agricultural research institution
- Private sector actors, such as producer associations, small and medium enterprises in the agriculture and food sectors, lenders, and insurance providers
- Research and academia—national regional and international researcher institution, universities and regional think tanks.
- Civil society and community-based actors, including faith-based and civil society advocates for the poor and hungry, and women's and youth organizations.

### 6.2 Institutional Framework

Effective implementation of the FNSAP 2019-2023 will require focused and well-coordinated efforts of the EAC as an institution working relevant Partner States ministries. The governmental level efforts will include resource mobilization; coordination between the individual member states and the EAC Secretariat; and coordination between private sector players. Effective follow up, oversight and joint

monitoring mechanisms that enhance mutual accountability at all levels will be key to the success of the implementation of the FNSAP 2019-2023. Figure 3 presents the inter-sectoral linkages.

**Figure 3: Inter-sectoral implementation linkages**



Source: Consultant's Compilation, 2017

### 6.3 Partnerships and Inclusivity

The implementation of the action plan will be based on broad participation and consultation to ensure ownership and commitment. The approach to working with a diverse set of partners will be strengthened through EAC's facilitation of existing communication and knowledge-sharing platforms to coordinate efforts between the EAC, its partners, and agencies to optimize and amplify messaging and regular consultation and collaboration with key stakeholders. The EAC will identify points of contact within partner organizations with the capacity and mandate to facilitate communication and engagement across Partner States and will build on existing collaborative processes to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination on strategic communications in the region.

### 6.4 Roles and responsibilities

#### I. The Summit

The Summit of the Heads of State and Government of Partner States gives overarching directions and provides impetus to the development and achievement of the objectives of the Community. It is the

Summit that mandated the EAC Secretariat to develop The East African Community Food Security Action Plan.

## **2. Council of Ministers Responsible for EAC Affairs**

The Council of Ministers is the central decision-making and governing Organ of the EAC. The Council maintains a linkage between the political decisions taken at the Summits and the day-to-day functioning of the Community. Regulations, directives and decisions taken or given by the Council are binding to the Partner States and to all other Organs and Institutions of the Community other than the Summit, the Court and the Assembly. In this regard, the Council of Ministers will play an important role in ensuring that directives taken by the Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security are implemented

## **3. The Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security**

The Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security (SCAFS) is the policy organ of the EAC for the implementation of agriculture and food security programs, projects and activities. The SCAFS will provide policy direction, support implementation and monitoring of the FNSAP 2019-2023. The specific mandate of the Sectoral Council will include:

- Providing policy oversight on implementation of EAC Agriculture and Food Security policy and strategy in consultation with the secretariat;
- Setting policy guidance and direction for EAC Agriculture and security taking due regards to international, continental, regional and national industrial development processes;
- Implementing and following up on decisions of the Summit of Heads of States relating to food and nutrition security development,
- Making and issuing regulations to effect implementation of Article 44 (3) of the Common Market Protocol; and
- Undertaking other measures necessary in advancing the course of FNSAP 2019-2023.

## **4. The EAC Secretariat**

The Secretariat, through the Department of Agriculture and Food Security Department (DAFS) in the Directorate of Productive Sectors, will facilitate and coordinate the implementation of various activities and programs envisaged under the action plan. In particular, the Secretariat through DAFS will undertake to;

- Facilitate the work of the Sectoral Council on agriculture and food.
- Maintain regular communication on food security action plan with regional and national stakeholders including member states and private sector organization.
- Promote the region's food and nutrition security agenda internationally.
- Promote and facilitate joint regional agriculture and food security ventures; conducting regular feasibility surveys and assessments of the food security sectors to identify opportunities for regional investments and to enable progress monitoring.
- Promote collaboration in agriculture and food security research and development (R&D) and fostering of linkages between universities, research centres and the farming communities.
- Provide strategic information to the food security sectors, especially regional agricultural and food, SME's and entrepreneurs on markets, new technologies, and the nature of competition.

## **5. National Governments**

National governments will continue to play the lead role in enabling the regional food security agenda. Partner States are expected to ensure that national policies and strategies are implemented and that national and regional food and nutrition policies are aligned. National governments are expected to avoid taking actions that counter their obligations and commitments at the regional level. In addition to this, national governments, working with the private sector, are expected to initiate, implement and monitor national agriculture and food security development policy interventions at all sub-national levels.

## **6. Private sector**

The private sector led by East African Business Council (EABC) will be crucial in the implementation of the plan. The private sector brings unique expertise and market-based solutions to improve social and economic conditions in EAC Partner States. This action plan proposes that EAC continues to pursue various approaches to private sector engagement, building on previous efforts, with the aim of delivering shared value to all parties and aligning around shared goals, with shared resources, risks, and responsibilities. For optimal results, it is recommended that EAC expands room for private sector engagement in the implementation of FSAP 201-2023, by ensuring involvement of the private sector in all stages of implementation.

Public-private partnerships will leverage unique core capacities and resources, such as financial contributions, services, property, or intellectual property. Inclusive agricultural value chain development partnerships will help smallholder producers, especially women, gain greater access to the inputs, skills, resource management capacity, networking, bargaining power, financing, and market connections needed to sustain their long-term economic prosperity. Partnerships with financial intermediaries will target unlocking additional investment and credit to value chain stakeholders, especially Smallholder producers, cooperatives, and small and medium enterprises. Partnerships will also:

- Provide employment opportunities for youth
- Participating in programs to promote entrepreneurship
- Provide internship and training opportunities
- Promote investment in agro-processing
- Improve the provision of financial services
- Provision of Agricultural inputs, water, sanitation, and hygiene services
- Promote the uptake of digital technologies and entrepreneurship
- Commercialize innovative research in agriculture

## **7. Non-governmental organizations and civil society:**

The Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-governmental Organization (NGO) partners play an integral role in the work to end hunger, malnutrition, and poverty around the EAC region. The CSOs include affected populations, producer associations, NGOs, cooperatives, foundations, local civic and faith-based organizations, labor unions, and women-focused organizations. The CSOs partners can not only elevate the voice of the poor and advocate for disadvantaged groups, they can also build local capacity and promote rural and urban development and sustainable agriculture

practices. Engaging civil society partners in a collaborative manner will strengthen the regional programs and help make EAC efforts sustainable. This action plan proposes that the EAC Secretariat demonstrates and promote inclusive engagement through deliberate outreach to marginalized and vulnerable groups and by ensuring that CSOs, including producer organizations and faith-based groups, both at the regional level and in partner countries, have clear and simple ways to involve them in priority-setting processes, provide input as programs are designed and evaluated, and participate as partners on the ground. The East African Civil Society Organizations forum will play a big role here.

#### **8. Research and Academic Organizations:**

The EAC will work with universities and research institutions at national and regional level to continuously develop relevant practical skills generate and disseminate relevant knowledge, innovations and technologies. This is particularly relevant in the case of emerging issues. These institutions will therefore be crucial to achieving results outlined in this action plan. The EAC Secretariat will seek to leverage its efforts in regional agricultural research, education, and extension in regional research organizations, universities and colleges to achieve regional impacts, as well as seek partnerships with other international organizations to address issues of mutual concern for regional food and nutrition security. The Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and the inter University Council of East Africa (UCEA) will play a big role here.

#### **9. Development Partners:**

The EAC's efforts to work together with these institutions represent an opportunity to leverage significant resources financial and technical resources to address food insecurity challenges in the region. This engagement and subsequent coordination of activities should be sustained throughout the implementation period. As a starting point in targeting donor funds for this action plan, the EAC Secretariat will strengthen its relationship with development partners, since they already have a history with the food security initiatives of the region.

The proposed monitoring and evaluation and learning plan will identify benchmarks for inter-sector coordination based on sector-specific implementation plans, and national-level implementation plans. All work at the EAC partner country level will seek to support and align with the partner state's food security and nutrition agenda. A list of regional and country coordinators will be available publicly to facilitate inclusive coordination.

#### **Critical Assumptions**

A number of critical assumptions have been made that may influence implementation of this action plan. These include;

- Political good will by Partner States to implement the action plan
- Political stability within the EAC Region, Partner States and neighbouring countries
- EAC has the capacity to absorb donor support
- Donors honour and disburse their commitments in a timely manner
- Partner States provide a conducive environment for private sector investments
- Flexibility in revising some of the action plan targets once baseline data is made available and mid-term review findings.

## 7.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

### 7.1 Monitoring, evaluation and learning status at the EAC

Findings from the FSAP 2011-2015 assessment revealed a weak monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system which was not effective in tracking performance and lessons learned in the course of its implementation. It was noted that although the EAC has a monitoring and evaluation unit, it is mainly responsible for overall EAC knowledge management and could not provide monitoring, evaluation and learning support for specific elements of the action plan. It is therefore important that a robust MEL is developed for the FNSAP 2019-2023. This will improve learning and mutual accountability among stakeholders. The monitoring and evaluation activities will focus on the inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impact as outlined in the implementation framework. The following MEL actions and activities are proposed:

#### 7.1.1 Enhanced Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Unit:

Monitoring, evaluation and learning can be improved through hiring a long term MEL Specialist assigned to the DAFS to oversee the monitoring, evaluation and learning in the course of FNSAP 2019-2023 implementation. Alternatively, EAC Secretariat may negotiate a retainer contract with an external MEL consulting firm or sign a memorandum of understanding with a university or a research institution in the region to provide MEL services.

#### 7.1.2 Establishment of a MEL Technical Working Group:

This technical working group will be part of a mechanism to improve multi-sectoral coordination, partnership and mutual accountability among programme stakeholders. This will be a regional-based entity for learning and will define the principles roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in FNSAP 2019-2023 implementation. The MEL Technical Working Group (MEL-TWG) membership will comprise representatives from Partner States, research institutions, universities with a programme staff as the convenor. A detailed terms of reference will be developed to guide the operations of the group.

In order to systematically promote learning among stakeholders, the programme will ensure that learning and knowledge management is factored in at all stages in the implementation. The action plan shall focus on establishing what works and what does not and why. The aim is to look at results, understand the underlying reasons why change is or is not occurring, and then use that information to adapt to positive actions and avoid negative steps within the programme.

#### 7.1.3 Scheduled and Standardized MEL Services and Products:

To enhance documentation, learning and knowledge management at the country and regional levels, the use of MEL guidelines, templates and standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be encouraged. The SOPs and guidelines will be developed, adopted and/or adapted accordingly at the beginning of the implementation of FNSAP II 2019-2023. Some of the proposed MEL services and products include:

- I. **Progress Reports:** Quarterly and annual programmatic progress reports shall be produced by each partner states in using a common template for sharing with the EAC Secretariat and stakeholders. Timely corrective actions will be informed by the programme implementation teams with guidance from the EAC Secretariat.

- 2. Baseline Survey:** A case by case baseline survey will be commissioned prior to commencement of the implementation of the plan of a given action. Baseline studies will also be undertaken for projects implemented at the national and at the regional level, to allow measurement of any ensuing changes that may be partially or wholly attributed to such projects. The baseline will provide data for target setting of indicators in that particular activity's MEL framework, a basis for reviewing progress towards realization of the overall objective and commitments by Partner States under different priority areas.
- 3. Mid-term Review:** As a learning organization, the FNSAP 2019-2023 will schedule and conduct a mid-term review as part of its monitoring to identify challenges and outline corrective actions to ensure that the programme is on track to achieve maximum results. The mid-term review will assess whether the programme's operations are still aligned, valid and relevant to its strategic directions.
- 4. Food Security Results Score Card and Performance Management Plan:** The programme will develop a scorecard as part of its monitoring tools to set and track commitments by Partner States and assess the progress and level of implementation of FNSAP 2019-2023. Such annual scorecard will have both Partner State specific and regional level progress under each of the programmes objectives by reporting findings, challenges and recommendations. The scorecard will be linked to the more detailed programme's performance monitoring plan (PMP). The PMP and MEL framework will form part of the programme's detailed M&E plan expected to be developed at the commencement of this action plan.
- 5. Data Quality:** Data quality assessments (DQAs) will be conducted annually to ensure that data reported and used by the FNSAP 2019-2023 meets all the dimensions of "quality data" and that decisions made from the programme are evidence-based. The programme will adopt DQA tools and will liaise with stakeholders such as ReSAKSS during the assessment at the Partner State level.
- 6. Annual Learning forums:** Annual learning forums will be hosted at the regional or Partner State levels to encourage sharing of best practices and lessons learned to guide re-orientation of implementation of the action plan.
- 7. Communication strategy:** There is need for a communication strategy to support implementation of FNSAP 2019-2023. This strategy will ensure that the relevant information is shared with the relevant audiences at the right time and in the most appropriate formats.

## 7.2 Performance Indicators

A set of indicators that will be used to track performance of the action plan have been proposed. This have been selected and aligned to indicators used in measuring the performance of food security initiatives at the regional, continental and global levels. Specifically, a number of indicators and targets align to the CAADP indicators and targets. While all indicators are important, priority focus will be on indicators that can be measured across all the Partner States, and which can be disaggregated by country. All indicators proposed under this action plan are outcome level indicators. Output level indicators will be determined and included in a detailed MEL plan. It is important to note that the Partner States are at different levels in regard to indicator tracking and reporting in the agricultural sector. It is possible therefore that some will be better placed in tracking the indicators that have been proposed while others will have to establish the necessary systems in order to be able to report on such indicators.

### 7.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of FNSAP 2019-2023

**Table 4: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

Key Result Area	Expected Outcomes	Output Indicators	Baselines <sup>10</sup>	Targets	Frequency	Means of verification
<b>Objective I: To improve sustainable and inclusive agricultural production, productivity and trade of crops, animal and animal resources, fisheries, aquaculture, apiculture and forest products by 2023.</b>						
<b>IR I : Improved agricultural production, productivity and incomes</b>	I.I Increased sustainable and inclusive production and productivity of crops, animal and animal resources, fisheries, aquaculture, apiculture and forest products	Percent increase in production and productivity of livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, apiculture and forest products.	The Africa agriculture report (AAR) 2016, states: food production and yields against potential are low due to low use of inputs. For instance World bank, 2013 estimates household use of inputs as follows: use of improved seed is at 16% and 28%; use of fertilizer 9% and 6%;use of manure 13% and 15%; use of pesticide/herbicides 9% and 15% for Tanzania and Uganda respectively.  Average grain yields are 1.5 tons per hectare verses 3.2 tons per hectare world average	Double production and productivity as per Malabo resolutions.	Annual	Partner States Sources
		Number of farmers accessing agricultural sector production and productivity training at all levels of the value chain.	Access to extension services is 6% and 28% for Tanzania and Uganda respectively.	All countries have functional agricultural extension services	Annual	Partner States Sources
		Number of women and youth accessing improved	Less than 30% women engaged in profitable food value chains (FAO, 2015).	At least 30% women engaged in profitable food value chains	Annual	Partner States Sources

<sup>10</sup> Baseline studies will be conducted for specific actions

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
<b>I.2 Enhanced agricultural and food systems research, education, and extension that increases productivity and innovation</b>	<p>technologies or management practices including inputs, extension services, financial inclusion, land etc.</p> <p>Number of agriculture and rural enterprises in PSs.</p> <p>Value of agricultural and rural loans accessed</p>	<p>AU2015, states that proportion of women accessing credit is 10% lower than male</p> <p>Less than 15% youth are engaged in agricultural value chains (African Development Bank – AfDB, 2014)</p>				
				At least 30% of the youth employed in agricultural value chains At least 5 new functional agri-business incubation centres established	Annual	Partner States Sources
		Agricultural enterprise growth: 4.5% (AfDB, 2016)		Double growth in agricultural and rural enterprises (AU Targets, 2014)	Annual	Partner States Sources
		Only 18% of smallholder farmers have access to financial services(IFPRI, 2014)		Double the number of farmers accessing credit	Annual	Partner States Sources
	Number of innovative new/ enhanced technologies or improved management practices under research, under field testing or made available for transfer to increase production and productivity systems in crops, fish, livestock and nutrition.	Partner States budget allocation to R&D and extension stands at less than 10 percent (AAR, 2016)		Partner States increase budget allocation to R&D to 10%	Annual	Surveillance data; Sector reports; national sources

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
		<p>Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices.</p> <p>Number of farmers accessing services from the regional gene bank.</p> <p>Number of MOUs between academia, research and industry facilitating training on improved agricultural practices.</p> <p>Share of national agriculture expenditure that is invested in agricultural research and extension.</p> <p>Functional agricultural extension services at Partner States level</p>				
	1.3 Harmonized regional agricultural policies, strategies and legislation to spur agricultural transformation.	Number of national policies supporting agreed-upon regional policies for which national-level implementation action has been taken	<p>Harmonization of the EAC seed and fertilizer legislation and regulatory framework finalized awaiting ratification and domestication.</p> <p>EAC aflatoxin abatement strategy awaiting domestication.</p> <p>EAC Strategy on Transboundary Disease Control and Zoonosis developed</p>	Relevant policies implemented	Annual	EAC progress reports and score card

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
			SPS protocols established awaiting domestication. EAC livestock policy developed need domestication by Partner States. EAC food safety strategy developed.			
		Number of EAC policies and instruments translated to most spoken languages and popularized	None of the policies have been translated to most spoken languages.	Policies translated to most spoken languages	Mid term	EAC progress reports
1.4 Increased regional agricultural commercialization across the value chain	Number of regional value chains developed	No regional value chain has been developed so far.	Develop at least 5 regional value chains	Annual	Value chain mapping reports	
	Number of initiatives in mechanization adopted	A regional tractor hire system called E Tinga has been developed by EAGC.  There are no other regional mechanization initiatives.	Scale up and popularize such regional mechanization initiatives.	Mid Term	Development partners/private sector report.	
1.5 Increased adoption of climate smart approaches to increase productivity sustainably at all levels of agricultural value chains.	Number of hectares under sustainable land management practices.	No data on number of hectares under sustainable land management practices.	Establish through a survey the no. of hectares under sustainable land management practices. Develop a strategy for increasing the hectares	Annual	Terr-africa, Partner States	
1.6 Evidence of sustainable protection of water bodies,	Number of transboundary water resource protection actions undertaken	The Mara River Basin Management and PREPARED and LVBA projects initiatives	Establish the no. of trans-boundary water resources protection. Scale up	Annual	Tracker	

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
	water catchment areas and wet lands.		geared towards protection of trans-boundary water resources	and divers the initiatives		
		Number of hectares under sustainable management practices that protect water bodies, wetlands and water catchment.	No data on number of hectares under sustainable land management practices.		Annual	Tracker
		Number of sensitization forums held that promote integrated management of shared water resources.	The Lake Victoria basin Authority has programmes on integrated management of shared water	Hold 5 forums, 1 annually for the 5 years of implementing the action plan	Annual	Tracker <sup>11</sup>
<b>IR 2: Improved trade and market access</b>	2.1 Improved smallholders' aggregation, bulking, testing and grading of produce.	Number of farmer groups formed and trained.	The East Africa Cooperatives Act in place which is expected to ease creation of regional farmer groups.  East African farmers federation already in place	At least 5 farmer groups in line with the regional value chains developed.	Annual	Training event reports/ Tracker
		Number of farmers trained on quality and safety requirements	An East African community food quality and safety document developed. Partner states need to adopt it.	25% of farmers trained on quality and safety standards for key traded commodities e.g. milk, fish, maize, rice.	Annual	Training event reports/ Tracker
	2.2 Implementation of agreements on technical barriers to trade (TBTs)	SPS inspection and certification procedures standardized and adopted	SPS protocol has been developed and endorsed; Inspection and	Achieve standardization and adoption of the	Annual	Quarterly reports;

<sup>11</sup> Tracker: An instrument for following up on the actions.

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
	including sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and non-tariff barriers (NTBs).		certification procedures have not been standardized	inspection and certification procedure by 2020		Standardization manuals
		Harmonized testing and inspection procedures for Standards on key food commodities adopted	Adoption of harmonized testing and inspection procedures for standards on key food commodities has not been realized	All Partner States adopt the harmonized testing and inspection procedures for standards on key food commodities	Annual	Catalogue of standards; Quarterly reports; Standardization manuals
	2.3 Increased institutional capacity to support and harmonize food, feeds, animal, and plant health safety standards and traceability	Number of foods and feeds safety standards, regulations and SOPs analysed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved, publicized and implemented.	The procedures for analysis of food safety has been developed however the procedures have not been implemented.	At least implement joint analysis for three key traded commodities e.g. maize, rice, milk and fish.	Annual	Process reports; Trackers developed and maintained by the secretariat
		Number of NTBs eliminated.	Policies eliminating non-tariff barriers have been harmonized, however the partner states have not domesticated them.	Follow through implementation of SPS, quality and standards	Annual	Partner States sources
	2.4 Enhanced infrastructure and institutional capacity for improved market access	Regional/national food intelligence systems developed, approved, publicized and implemented.	Institutional capacities for all forms of market infrastructure in the region are at the initial phases of development. This requires scaling up. 2.		Mid term	Partner States sources
		Functional regional food balance sheet and current food production projection data available.	A regional food balance Sheet is in place	Improve the regional food balance sheet to have accurate data and expand to	Mid-term	Partner States sources

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
				other none staple food commodities		
	Commodity exchange and warehouse receipt systems legislation and infrastructure approved and developed.	A regional commodity exchange is based in Rwanda		The commodity exchange should be strengthened and established in all the Partner States and sensitization conducted	Mid-term	EAC Secretariat/ Private sector
	Operationalize one stop border posts (OSBP)	One-stop border post has been established in Busia, Malaba and, Holili		Operationalize the OSBPs to facilitate increased trade in food commodities	Mid- term	Partner States sources
	Functional regional market established for main traded commodities e.g. livestock, fish and maize.			Develop modern market infrastructure facilities at each of the major trading borders e.g. Malaba, Namanga, Katuna, Nimule for livestock, fish and maize.	Mid term	Partner States sources
	Regional/national harvesting calendar of key priority crops (e.g. maize, rice, beans and bananas)	No regional harvesting calendar has been developed		Regional harvesting calendar for at least three most traded food commodities.	Annual	EAC and Partner States sources.

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
<b>IR2: Increased formal Cross Border Trading of agricultural commodities and free movement of goods and services</b>	2.5 Increased formal Cross Border Trading of agricultural commodities and free movement of goods and services	Value of intraregional trade in agriculture	EAC functioning at less than 10% intra-regional trade volume potential in agricultural commodities (Kibati, 2015)	Triple intra-regional trade volume in agricultural commodities (AU Malabo targets, 2014)	Annual	ILO/WDI, Partner States sources
		Number of regional value chains developed and implemented	No regional value chains have been developed at the moment	Develop regional value chains for three most traded regional commodities.	Mid term	EAC and Partner States sources.
	2.6 Enhancing partnerships and collaborations to promote trade	Number of Partnership and collaboration MOUs to promote trade signed	There has been ongoing dialogue to cover the five most traded food commodities.	Sign MOUs to promote trade for the five most traded food commodities	Annual	Partner States sources MOU documents
<b>IR3: Increased farm and off-farm enterprise and job opportunities for youth and women at all levels of the Value Chains</b>	3.1 Increase employment opportunities for youth and women in the agricultural sector.	Number of full time equivalent jobs created per annum by age category and sex	60% of EAC youth are unemployed	At least 30% of the youth employed in agricultural value chains	Annual	UNIDO, ILO, Partner States sources
<b>Objective 2: To strengthen resilience among households, communities and livelihood systems by promoting sustainable utilization of natural resources, environmental conservation and uptake of disaster risk reduction, with enhanced post-harvest value addition by 2023</b>						
<b>IR4: Strengthened disaster risk reduction, management and</b>	4.1 Strengthened capacity of communities and governments to reduce and manage disaster risks,	Percent of households that are resilient to climate and weather related shocks	High proportions, over 70% smallholder producers vulnerable to extreme weather events	At least 30% of vulnerable EAC farm, livestock keepers and fisher	National Surveys) World Bank Database	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis(RIMA)

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
<b>contingency planning</b>	crop pests and animal diseases			households are resilient to climate and weather-related risks;	Baseline data	
		Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services;	Less than 4% of crops are produced under irrigation in the EAC compared to 33% in Asia (AFDB, 2009. Irrigated agriculture is still under developed in sub Saharan Africa which is only 0.6% of cropland and rangeland.	Double area under irrigation	Mid term	EAC and Partner States sources.
		Number of agricultural sector policies, strategies and investment plans integrating resilience and risk management in Partner States.	Agricultural sector policies, strategies and investment plans do not integrate resilience and risk management in Partner States	At least 5 agricultural sector policies, strategies and investment plans integrate resilience and risk management in Partner States	Annual	EAC and Partner States sources.
		Number of people with savings accounts or agricultural insurance policies.	Global Findex Database 2014 said 75 per cent, or eight out of every 10 Kenyan adults, is banked — through bank and mobile money accounts — Making Kenya the leading African country, Uganda at 35% & Tanzania at 32 % rank very low	Conduct at least 3 workshops with regional farmer associations e.g to EAFF to sensitize farmers on savings and insurance	Annual	Tracker; Records by insurance firms
		Number of people using weather information in their decision making	Information on weather variability is available in the region from different sources (FEWSNET)	An effective regional framework for delivering weather variability information for all	Annual	Surveys; Partner States sources

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
				Partner States in place		
		Number of water resources sustainability assessments undertaken	LVBDA has Framework for undertaking assessment on water resources sustainability covering all Partner States	Assessment on water resources sustainability undertaken	Annual	Assessment reports/ Tracker
		Coverage of social assistance, social protection, social insurance and labour programs	No regional data on coverage of social assistance, social protection, social insurance and labour programs	Data on social assistance, social protection, social insurance and labour programs documented for planning and implementation purposes	Annual	ASPIRE Database (World bank)
		Value of local purchases for relief programmes,	Procurement of relief food by the UN in Kenya and Uganda amounts for over USD 500 million yearly (Business Sweden &UN, 2017) amounts to 60%	Increase local purchases by 20%	Annual	Partner States sources, UN -FAO
		Capacity of food reserves,	No regional food reserve	Develop a framework both legal and institutional for establishing a regional food reserve.	Annual	EAC Partner States
		Hectares under improved soil and nutrient management, pest and disease control regimes;	No initiative to determine soil and nutrient management, pest and disease control regimes; improved ecosystem	Initiate process through LVBA to determine hectares under improved	Annual	EAC Partner States sources; Tracker

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
		improved ecosystem management; improved drought resistant varieties and breeds	management; improved drought resistant varieties and breeds	soil and nutrient management, pest and disease control regimes; improved ecosystem management; improved drought resistant varieties and breeds		
	4.2 Functional early warning systems are developed/ strengthened	Number of regional institutions using early warning systems	Regional Disaster Information Centre of excellence not established  Existence of 5 National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Partner States	At least one Regional Disaster Information Centre of excellence established	Annual	Tracker; Survey
		Evidence of an early warning system in place and in use	Early warning systems yet to be strengthened in all the 5 countries	Early warning systems strengthened in 5 Partner States to facilitate advanced and proactive responses to disasters and emergencies with food and nutrition security implications	Annual	EAC progress reports
<b>IR5: Improved post-harvest handling, agro processing and value addition</b>	5.1 Improved post-harvest handling, storage and processing	Number of new technologies developed for post-harvest storage/processing	EAGC has certified 55 warehouses (Tanzania - 18 in Kenya - 18 and Uganda – 17)  Necessary legislative framework required to fast track adoption is not in place.	Double the number of warehouses in Partner States already having and initiate	Annual	Tracker; Survey

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
				establishment in those without		
		Number of finance and investment schemes for agro-processing initiated	EAC average post-harvest losses estimated at 30% (FAO, 2016)	To halve the current levels of post-harvest losses	Annual	EAC and Partner States sources.
		Percent reduction in post-harvest losses				
		Number of farmers trained on post-harvest handling, storage and processing				

### **Objective 3: To improve access and utilization of nutritious, diverse and safe food by 2023**

<b>IR6: Increased investment in nutrition</b>	6.1 Regional efforts supported to accelerate the implementation of nutrition sensitive interventions.	Number of persons accessing nutrition training	Regional model nutrition curriculum for frontline health workers developed by ECSCA	At least 2 training workshop conducted in each of the Partner States by 2023	Annual	Training Tracker
		Quantity of nutrient-rich value chain commodities produced	No regional nutrient rich-commodity value chains developed	Develop at least 3 regional nutrient rich-commodity value chains e.g milk and fish	Annual	Tracker
	6.2 Investment in nutrition specific interventions increased	Number of countries with legislation and standards on food fortification	2 EAC Partner States have existing legislation and standards on food fortification and bio-fortification	Develop and harmonize standards on food fortification and bio-fortification in the 6 Partner States	Annual	Partner States Sources

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
		% stunted prevalence children less than 5 years of age reduced.	EAC Child Stunting Prevalence Average: 36.7% (average of 2016 PSs data published in WHO / UNICEF WBG database)	Reduce child stunting prevalence to 10% (AU Malabo, 2014 targets)	Annual	National sources, - WHO / UNICEF Database
		EAC Child Wasting Prevalence Average: 6.5 (average of 2016 Regional data published in UNICEF database)	Per cent wasting prevalence (weight for height) in children under 5, (moderate & severe)	Reduce child wasting prevalence to 5% (AU Malabo 2014 targets).	Annual	National Sources, WHO, UNICEF, World Bank Group (WBG) data base
	6.3 Policies, regulations and laws on food safety and standards developed and enforced	Number of countries with legislation aligned to international food safety standards	2 Partner States (Kenya and Tanzania) have in place Food and Drug Authorities to streamline institutional management of food safety	The other 4 remaining Partner States to establish FDAs and harmonize standards for the region.	Annual	Partner States Sources
<b>Cross cutting intermediate results (CCIR)</b>						
<b>CCIR I: Increased commitments by EAC Member States and donors to investing in FNSAP</b>	I.1 Advocacy and monitoring to ensure follow through on all regional commitments e.g. Malabo, CMPs	Existence of inclusive institutionalized mechanisms for mutual accountability and peer review	Regional CAADP compact Developed	Implement Regional CAADP Compact. Conduct biennial agricultural review process	Annual	Partner States Sources
		Cumulative number of agriculture-related Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) that are successfully undertaken	Necessary policies to facilitate regional public-private partnerships are not in place.	Establish and/or strengthen inclusive PPP for at least 5 new priority agricultural commodity value chains with strong	Annual	Partner States Sources

<b>Key Result Area</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
				linkage to smallholder agriculture		
		Cumulative value of investments in the PPPs	EAC Vision 2050 and EAC Investment Strategy developed to guide on PPP	Implement the recommendations on Agriculture PPP activities as per EAC Vision 2050 and Investment Strategy	Mid Term	Partner States Sources
		Share government agriculture expenditure (% of total government expenditure)	Average expenditure in Agriculture is 5%.	10% public spending in agriculture	Annual	ReSAKSS, Partner States Sources
<b>CCIR2: Improved governance, policy and institutional effectiveness</b>	2.1 Building capacity for inclusive, transparent, and evidence-based dialogue among governments, civil society, and the private sector to accelerate sector progress	Existence of a functional multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination body	EAC Secretariat has effective training programs conducted by partners	Conduct at least 3 training workshops for the EAC-DAFS and MEAC staff on policy and advocacy.	Annual	Tracker
	2.2 Strengthening land, marine, and natural resource tenure, rights, and systems, especially for women, youth and smallholder producers.	Number of land adjudications, title deeds issued to women, youth and smallholder producers	Partners States either don't have strong land policies. Existing land policies not implemented	Organize at least 3 regional workshops for Partner States to learn and share land tenure issues	Annual	Tracker

## 8.0 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

### 8.1 Objectives of the resource mobilization strategy

Adequate financial, human and technical resources will be crucial to the successful implementation of FNSAP 2019-2023. A resource mobilization plan will be prepared by EAC Secretariat in collaboration with Partner States. The approach proposed will be aimed at:

- Ensuring that the EAC and Partner States have a clear, coordinated approach to soliciting, acquiring, utilization, management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation and managing financial inflows for FSAP II 2019-2023 implementation;
- Enhancing the effectiveness of funds towards FNSAP 2019-2023 implementation.
- Improving relations and dialogue between the EAC and all cooperating partners
- Improving structures and systems to facilitate better management of the resources
- Aligning financial and technical support to the priority areas; and
- Broadening the resource channels by exploring alternative sources of funding in order to increase the resource base.

### 8.2 Proposed Guiding Principles for Financial Management

The EAC will pursue a resource mobilization strategy that is consistent with the regional overarching goals and priority programs as stated in its development plans. These will include;

- Meeting the EAC region needs in food security and its core mandate and role in supporting the Partner States food security programs;
- Promoting effective and efficient use of available resources in a manner that would lead to sustainable development. The EAC Secretariat will identify, mobilize, track, monitor and report back on funding received for purposes of the FSAP 2019-2023 implementation;
- Building on national, regional and international synergies. The EAC Secretariat will ensure the principles of ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability are adhered to in financial management;
- Building and strengthening capacity at both the regional and Partner States levels for effective management of the funds;
- Adopt result-based programming and implementation: As the international cooperation architecture becomes more complex with the increase of competition for resources and in order to remain relevant in this competitive financial framework, the EAC Secretariat will ensure the actions under the FNSAP 2019-2023 are delivered in a timely, efficient and accountable manner through effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

### 8.3 Resource Acquisition, Planning and Management Strategy

#### 8.3.1 Resource Acquisition

Based on the above principle the EAC Secretariat will adopt certain procedures in acquiring resources:

- EAC Secretariat will be responsible for the development of a coherent and harmonized resource mobilization plan strategy

- Prior to the acquisition of resources, the partners will work closely with the EAC Secretariat during the identification and formulation cycles. The resources will only be acquired based on the outlined action plan priorities.
- The EAC Secretariat shall continue to encourage its partners to progressively move towards contribution agreements and Basket Funding.
- The EAC will institute effective reporting systems to capture all inflows to the various actions.
- To ensure the availability of external resources when required, the timing of financial commitments shall be progressively aligned to the Secretariat's planning and budgeting cycle.
- The Secretariat will provide regular update on the levels of funding to priority with a view to guiding a more balanced contribution by partners.
- The Secretariat will also work closely on and appraisal during the implementation and evaluation phases.
- The EAC should explore establishment of a donor coordination group

### **8.3.2 Resource Planning and Management**

The EAC Secretariat will strengthen its planning, budgeting and financial management systems in a manner that will maximize the resource absorptive capacity. The EAC Secretariat will encourage cooperating partners to program their financial support over multi-year timeframes as well as make multi-year funding commitments in a manner that would make it easier to plan and make good projections in accordance with predictable funding.

### **8.4 Potential sources of resources**

#### **8.4.1 Mobilizing resources from Partner States**

The EAC Partner States shoulder the greatest responsibility in financing the FSAP II 2019-2023. The EAC Secretariat will be responsible for coordinating the financial mobilization initiatives as well as proposing policy and institutional reforms that are necessary for ensuring sustainable resource availability for implementation. Whereas the financing of the secretariat's coordination activities will be relatively modest, it has to be reiterated that actual financing of priority areas at the Partner States level will be substantial.

EAC Partner States committed to invest 10% of their national budget to agriculture as per the Maputo declaration. The stakeholders in the agricultural sector must therefore play an active role in advocating for resource by the Partner States to agriculture in line with the Maputo declaration. Sound policies and strategies for agriculture are key in stimulating country investment in the sector. Documentation and sharing of successes in the sector, including show-casing how investment in the sector has contributed to economic growth will stimulate dialogue and build a case to attract more resources to the sector. Champions shall be identified and supported at the national and regional level to spearhead lobbying and advocacy for investment in agriculture. The EAC has developed a Regional Agriculture Investment Plan under the EAC-CAADP as a new development in agricultural investment in the region.

#### **8.4.2 Mobilizing resources from Development Partners**

The EAC Secretariat will strengthen its relationship with development partners for purposes of fund raising. The EAC Secretariat will work with the partners in developing shared programmatic objectives

in line with the FSAP II 2019-2023 priority intervention areas. This will include engaging the partners continuously during the implementation period. The partners will be kept updated on the progress of activities, lessons learned or any challenges and mitigation measures through scheduled regular meetings and progress reports.

#### **8.4.3 Mobilizing financing from Private Sector**

The EAC will engage the private sector to undertake investment in the agricultural value chains as proposed in the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan, Vision 2050, the East Africa Investment Plan and the EAC development Strategy. Private sector involvement in agricultural financing can be in the form of direct or indirect investments. The private sector will conduct joint mapping exercises with the EAC Secretariat to determine possible investment areas along the agricultural value chains. To attract the private sector, the Partner States will need to strengthen their investment policies and regulatory environment. Other initiatives will include provision of incentives for private sector participation including development of mapping and marketing of agricultural sector investment opportunities.

#### **8.4.4 Mobilizing Resources from other Sectors**

The EAC Secretariat will encourage collaboration with NGOs in the Agriculture, food and nutrition security sector in the region to ensure synergy and avoid development overlaps. NGOs implementing major food security projects will be engaged.

## ANNEX I: SCOPE OF WORK

This assignment divided into two tasks as follows;

- a) Task 1: Assessment of the EAC FSAP (2011-2015)
- b) Task 2: Formulation of the Draft FSAP (2019-2023)

### B. TASK I: Assessment of the EAC Food Security Action Plan (FSAP)

The implementation period for the FSAP (2011-2015) has come to an end. At this juncture, a comprehensive review of the performance to assess the achievements, outcomes, impacts and challenges against planned actions and targets is necessary. The assessment will also provide strategic and evidence-based lessons and recommendations to inform formulation of the next phase of FSAP (2019-2023).

### C. Objectives of the Assessment

The broad objective of the assessment is to review, evaluate and analyze the performance of various initiatives, projects and programs conceptualized and implemented under the provisions of the EAC Food Security Action Plan.

### D. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the assessment are to:

- a) Assess the implementation status of the FSAP against expected outputs, outcomes and impacts progress, key achievements and processes;
- b) Analyze and document key achievements, experiences and lessons learnt in the implementation
- c) Identify pertinent challenges and gaps in the EAC agricultural sector and generate recommendations for addressing them;
- d) Review and analyze the regional policy, institutional and regulatory arrangements under which agricultural sector transformation efforts are being pursued;
- e) Take stock of what various stakeholders, including non-state actors such as regional farmer's associations and the private sector, have done in the implementation of the FSAP; and
- f) Assess the extent to which EAC Partner States have domesticated, aligned and approximated regional instruments developed within the context of the EAC Food Security Action Plan

### E. Actions

Prepare a detailed inception report which among others will include work plan, schedule of actions and explicit methodology for carrying out the assignment within two weeks after commencement of the assignment. The inception report will cover components - Tasks 1 and 2 of the assignment.

- a) Data collection, stakeholder consultations and report writing June 10, 2016-July 11, 2016.
- b) Submission of interim report by 18th July, 2016.
- c) Presentation of the 1st Draft in a technical meeting of EAC Partner States by 25th July, 2016.
- d) Presentation of the findings in a regional validation workshop by 8th August, 2016.

- e) Submission of the revised draft incorporating regional validation workshop comments by 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2016.

#### **F. Methodology and approach**

The preparatory stage will involve desk review of available literature, key program documents in the agricultural sector and consultations with relevant departments at the EAC Secretariat. The inception phase will lay the foundation for in-depth face-to-face key informant consultations and interviews with relevant government agencies and stakeholders (state and non-state actors) in the five EAC Partner States. Preliminary findings of the study will be presented to a small team of EAC Food Security working group for verification of the details. Subsequently, a regional validation workshop will be convened to disseminate the findings and obtain feedback from key stakeholders in the agricultural sector from region. The successful firm will be required to develop a detailed methodological approach and a plan/schedule of how the assignment will be executed.

#### **G. TASK 2: Formulation of EAC FSAP PHASE 2**

The second component of the assignment will focus on formulation of EAC FSAP Phase 2. The new phase will consolidate achievements realized inject fresh and pragmatic thinking into the process of finding sustainable solutions to food security and livelihoods in the EAC. It will fundamentally focus on key priority areas that require catalytic support and investments to galvanize agricultural transformation in the EAC. This phase will take cognizance of the current and emerging global and continental developments such as the CAADP agenda in line with Malabo Declaration on accelerated Agriculture Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, the recently launched Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Declaration on Climate Change and the overarching tenets of the EAC Vision 2030 that is currently under development. Mechanisms for wider and stronger stakeholder buy-in and engagement will be clearly defined.

#### **H. Overall Objective**

The objective of this component is to develop a comprehensive EAC FSAP 2 for the period 2019-2023. The FSAP is envisioned to be a strategic document that takes into consideration key priorities and interventions required to contribute towards transformation of the agricultural sector in the EAC. FSAP will guide EAC to design and implement focused and demand-driven projects and programmes for the period 2019-2023.

The development of FSAP2 will be informed by the findings and recommendations on implementation of the first phase of FSAP (2011-2015).

#### **I Specific Objectives:**

- 4.0 Critically analyse and review findings and recommendations on Assessment of FSAP for the period 2011-2015.
- 5.0 Appraise the future of food security in EAC from a political economy perspective and analyse short and longer term options for achieving sustainable food and nutrition security in the region.

- 6.0 (Analyse the findings and recommendations of the assessment report on implementation of FSAP (2011-2015) and undertake a broad regional agricultural sector mapping to identify pertinent gaps, challenges, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to inform formulation of FSAP 2.
- 7.0 Review the key global, of continental and regional key agricultural drivers and identify areas of Comparative advantage that EAC FSAP 2 should focus on to contribute to agricultural transformation in the region

#### **J. Actions**

Based on the findings of component one of the assignment (Assessment of FSAP), feedback from the regional validation workshop and additional analysis as per the mentioned objectives, identify priority flagship intervention areas and develop a comprehensive draft FNSAP 2019-2023. The FSAP should among other key components include;

- 1. Clearly delineate milestones, implementation phases, indicative budget and expected outcomes and impacts over a five year- period.
- 2. Proposed appropriate structures and mechanisms to ensure an inclusive and participatory approach in the implementation and delivery of FSAP 2017-21 anticipated results.
- 3. Assess FNSAP 2019-2023 on human and infrastructural capacity required to deliver.

Present the draft FNSAP 2019-2023 in national validation workshops in the 5 EAC Partner States.

Present the revised draft FNSAP 2019-2023 in a regional stakeholder's validation workshop.

#### **K. Outputs and Deliverables**

##### **Assignment 1:**

- A detailed inception report including proposed approaches and methodology, questionnaires, work plan and report format A comprehensive draft report on the performance assessment of the FSAP (for the period 2011-2016) containing key findings and recommendations.
- Draft report based on the report format provided in the inception report including a performance assessment of the FSAP (for the period 2011-2016) containing key findings and recommendations.
- Final report based on the report format in the inception report of the assessment of the FSAP incorporating multi-stakeholder comments and inputs from the regional validation workshop.

##### **Assignment 2:**

- A preliminary draft of FNSAP 2019-2023 report covering, among other factors, strategic thrusts, priority intervention areas and implementation arrangements submitted by 22nd August, 2016.
- A revised draft FNSAP 2019-2023 report incorporating comments and inputs from national validation workshops submitted by 5th September, 2016.
- Presentation of a final FNSAP 2019-2023 report incorporating comments and inputs from national validation workshops submitted by 15th September, 2016.

##### **f) Technical Evaluation**

The study will be undertaken through overall coordination and supervision by the East Africa Trade and Investment Hub (the Hub) Director for Agriculture and Agribusiness and EAC Agriculture and Food Security Department.

## ANNEX 2: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

### DOCUMENT

1. Uganda Food and Nutrition Policy`
2. Burundi Food and Nutrition Policy
3. Kenya Food and Nutrition Policy
4. Rwanda Food and Nutrition Policy
5. Tanzania Food and Nutrition Policy
6. Kenya –Veterinary Laboratory Policy
7. Kenya National Nutrition Action Plan (2012-2017);
8. Uganda -Review of Veterinary Laws
9. Tanzania- Decentralization on Delivery of Veterinary Services
10. EAC Sanitary Measures for Fish and Fishery Products
11. Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community;
12. EAC Food Security Action Plan (2011-2015)
13. The EAC Common Market Protocol
14. EAC Food and Nutrition Security Policy
15. EAC Vision 2050
16. EAC- CAADP Compact Results Framework
17. EAC Animal Resources Database
18. EAC Harmonized Sanitary Measures for Animals, Birds and Bees
19. Sectoral Council reports;
20. EAC Feasibility Study to Establish Regional Fertilizer Production Plants
21. EAC harmonized framework for sharing information on key crop pests and diseases
22. EAC Strategy on Control and Prevention of Trans-boundary Animal and Zoonotic Diseases
23. EAC Preparedness and Response to Trans-boundary Animal Diseases Action Plan
24. EAC Regional Food Balance Sheet
25. East African Agro-Industry and Agro-Enterprise Development
26. Programme: Assessment Report
27. EAC Sanitary and Phytosanitary Protocol
28. The EAC Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy (2005-2030);
29. Regional program reports;

30. Reports tracking country progress towards international commitments under the Malabo declaration;
31. EAC Seed legislation and regulatory framework
32. EAC Regulatory Framework and Procedure for the Fertilizer Marketing
33. EAC Proposed Strategic Investment Framework
34. EAC regional early warning system to monitor food shortage
35. EAC Strategy and Implementation Plan on Sustainable Aquaculture
36. EAC Development Strategy 2011-2016;
37. EAC multi-sectoral technical papers on Aflatoxin prevention
38. EAC Harmonized Phytosanitary Measures for Plants
39. EAC Climate Change Policy and Master Plan
40. Abuja Declaration- inputs for African agriculture
41. Feed the Future Documents
42. EAC Plan of Action for Enhancing Resilience of Pastoralists in the Dry Lands
43. EAC Design and Performance of the National Livestock Policy.
44. EAC Food Safety Measures
45. EAC Aquaculture Development Strategy
46. EAC Aflatoxin Post Harvest Handling Measures
47. CAADP Strategies and Reports;
48. AGRA (2016) Africa Agriculture Status Reports
49. Abuja Declaration- inputs for African agriculture
50. WFP (2009) Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis & Nutrition Survey in Rwanda
51. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
52. Paris Declaration on Climate change
53. AGRA (2014) Africa Agriculture Status Report
54. Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan

## ANNEX 3: INTERVIEW GUIDE

<b>General section</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Has your organization partnered with EAC to implement the FSAP 2011-2015?</li> <li>2. What other regional food security initiatives is your organization involved in?</li> <li>3. Mention 3 priority food security areas that the EAC Region should focus on the FSAP 2017 – 2021?</li> </ol>
<b>Performance Assessment</b>
<b>Relevance</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Did the food security priorities in FSAP 2011-2015 reflect the actual priorities within the EAC region? Why do you think so?</li> <li>2. Have the food security needs in the EAC region changed? What changes (if any) have occurred? (Probe: What are the current priorities?)</li> <li>3. How was your organization involved in the development of the FSAP 2011-2015? In your opinion, was this involvement adequate?</li> <li>4. How can the involvement be improved?</li> </ol>
<b>Efficiency</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Was the implementation of FSAP 2011-2015 executed appropriately? Why do you think so?</li> <li>2. In what ways could the implementation be improved?</li> <li>3. In what planning and feedback forums, was your association involved? How effective were these forums? How can they be improved in future?</li> <li>4. How can the efficiency in implementation of future FSAPs be improved?</li> </ol>
<b>Effectiveness</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do you feel FSAP 2011-2015 actions have contributed in providing and enabling Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework for food Security? How/ in what ways?</li> <li>2. Do you feel FSAP 2011-2015 actions have contributed in increasing Food Availability in Sufficient Quantity and Quality? How/ in what ways?</li> <li>3. Do you feel FSAP 2011-2015 actions have contributed in improving access to Food in the EAC region? How/ in what ways?</li> <li>4. Do you feel FSAP 2011-2015 actions have contributed in improving Stability of Food supply and Access in the EAC Region? How/ in what ways?</li> <li>5. Do you feel FSAP 2011-2015 actions have contributed in improving the Efficiency of Food Utilization, Nutrition, and Safety? How/ in what ways?</li> <li>6. What is your general opinion about the coordination of FSAP 2011-2015 stakeholders in the FSAP 2011-2015 implementation? How effective was the coordination?</li> <li>7. To what extent did the FSAP 2011-2015 implementation embrace/ adopt technology for food security?</li> </ol>
<b>Sustainability</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Do you feel the food security initiatives supported by FSAP 2011-2015 will continue even after the FSAP 2011-2015 implementation period ends? Why do you think so?</li> <li>2. In what national plans/ strategies has the government incorporated FSAP 2011-2015 objectives? How has this been done?</li> <li>3. In what ways have the non-state actors supported the implementation of FSAP 2011-2015?</li> <li>4. What major changes (if any) have you observed in donor policies to support FSAP 2011-2015?</li> </ol>
<b>Design</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Was the design the most appropriate in responding the food security needs identified?</li> <li>2. How well did the thematic areas align to the food security objectives of the region?</li> <li>3. Were the thematic areas adequate in responding to the food security needs of the region?</li> <li>4. Was there adequate consideration of the socio economic and political factors that affect food security in the EAC?</li> <li>5. What are the priority linkages between food security and the highlighted cross cutting issues?</li> <li>6. How well did the FSAP 2011-2015 design incorporate these linkages?</li> <li>7. How can the model be modified to better respond to these issues?</li> </ol>

## ANNEX 4: LIST OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED

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