Annex I

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAC FOOD SECURITY ACTION PLAN

(2011 – 2015)

Nairobi, Kenya,
February, 2011

EAC SECRTARIAT,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The EAC region is frequently affected by food shortages and pockets of hunger although the region as a whole has a huge potential and capacity to produce enough food for regional consumption and a large surplus for export to the world market. There are many factors leading to this state of affairs but the most critical are: (i) inadequate food exchange/trade between times and/or places of abundant harvest on one hand, and those with deficit on the other; and (ii) high variability in production caused by high variability of weather which is becoming worse due to climate change

Hence, the East African Community Food Security Action Plan has been developed to address food insecurity in the region. It forms the initial step of implementing the provisions of the EAC Treaty as set out in Chapter 18 Articles 105 -110.

One of the main objectives of the EAC as set out in the Treaty is the achievement of food security and rational agricultural production. The EAC-Food Security Action Plan will guide coordination and implementation of the joint programmes and projects emanating from this plan.

The Action Plan is organised into four sections. Section one contains the introduction which highlights the background to the development of the EAC food security action plan and the constraints in achieving food security in the EAC. Section two describes the contexts for the EAC food security action plan. Section three provides for the priority areas for the EAC food security action plan while Section four provides detailed action plans which include implementation and coordination arrangements, monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilization for implementation of the Plan.

The Plan shall be implemented over a period of 5 years, from 2011 to 2015 and the Sectoral Council of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture and Food Security will guide its implementation. For its effective and efficient implementation, it will be necessary to strengthen the capacity of the EAC Secretariat to coordinate the implementation of the joint programmes and projects emanating from this plan.

The EAC Secretariat in collaboration with Partner States will draw up a detailed annual work plan indicating financial requirements based on objectives identified in the Action Plan. The implementation of the plan will be phased starting with the crucial strategic interventions. The plans will be financed by the Community, Development Partners and investors

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Agriculture – In this document is taken to mean crop production, livestock production, fisheries and forestry.

Food Security – Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, FAO World Food Summit, 1996, Rome.

Off Farm Employment – This means non–farming income generation activities.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
COP 15	Conference of Parties -15
DFI	Development Finance Institutions
EAC	East African Community
EAC-ARDP	East African Community –Agriculture and Rural Development Policy
EAGC	East African Grain Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme Action
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
RATIN	Regional Agricultural Trade Information Network (RATIN)
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SQMT	Standards, Quality, Metrology and Testing
WRS	Warehouse Receipt System

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Development of EAC Food Security Action Plan

The overall objective of the EAC Treaty regarding cooperation in agriculture and rural development is the achievement of food security and rational agricultural production. Further, the EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Policy (EAC ARDP) aims at attaining food security through increased agricultural production, processing, storage and marketing.

The EAC Agriculture and Rural Development Policy (EAC-ARDP) recognizes the importance of eliminating hunger and ensuring sustainable food security within the region as a necessary first step to poverty eradication and consequently a stimulus for rational agricultural development and realization of the aspirations of the Treaty establishing the EAC. However, before and since the signing of the Treaty, the ability of the Partner States to achieve individual and collective durable food security status has been elusive. This has been further compounded by the negative impacts of Climate Change.

The EAC ARDP guides the development of strategies and programmes and projects for realisation of the above goals of the EAC in line with CAADP Nepad principles. This action plan has been developed to guide the implementation and actualization of a regional food security objective.

In this connection EAC Head of States directed that the EAC Food Security Action plan and EAC Climate Change Policy be developed to address food insecurity and adverse effects of climate change in the region.

1.2 Constraints in Achieving Food Security in the EAC

Although, food security plays an important role in achieving regional development objectives, it is constrained by;

a) Low and unstable production and productivity occasioned by over-reliance on rain-fed agricultural production systems.

b) Low surface water storage per capita in the EAC region.

c) Inefficient utilization of water resources for agricultural production.

d) Low capacity on rain water harvesting

e) Poor or no access to affordable agricultural credit by resource poor producers.

f) Low producer prices making agriculture less remunerative.

g) Uncertainty in income flows due to price volatility in agricultural commodities.

h) Inadequate and weak farmer's institutions incapable of supporting a vibrant agricultural sector.

i) Inadequate infrastructure such as transport, communications, storage and processing facilities etc that hinders access to factor and product markets within, between Partner States and beyond.

j) low usage of agriculture production enhancing inputs such as fertilizer, improved seeds, agrochemicals and veterinary drugs etc

k) Inadequate institutional support to livestock production systems in arid and semi arid areas.

l) Inadequate institutional support to the fishing industry including capture and aquaculture fisheries.

m) Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather such as floods and drought as a result of global warming and climate change, adversely affecting food production.

n) Inadequate flow of information on the adverse climate change impacts and actions to the producers

o) Prevalence of HIV/AIDS and other tropical human and animal trans boundary diseases that not only divert the already constrained resources from agricultural production but also waste the labour force.

p) Increased pressure on natural resources and degradation of environment due to rapid population growth, poor soil management practices, overgrazing etc.

q) High post harvest losses due to inadequate/lack of food storage and processing facilities.

r) Disruption of food production and distribution due to social unrest and political instability.

s) Inappropriate and low adoption of production technologies by farmers due to weak research –extension-farmers linkages

t) Inadequate food access particular among the vulnerable population /resources poor population.

u) Gender imbalances in access to opportunities in production, marketing and consumptions, access and control of productive resources.

1.3 Alignment to the Continental Agenda: CAADP

The EAC Food Security Action plan has been developed through exhaustive consultations amongst the EAC Partners States and its key stakeholders and Partners. This Action plan is aligned to the continental CAADP framework and principles focusing on Pillar 3 on Food Security. The vision of CAADP pillar II is to increase resilience at all levels by decreasing food insecurity and linking vulnerable people into opportunities for agricultural growth. Addressing CAADP Pillar III requires African governments/ RECs to have a plan of action to build resilience in order to address chronic food insecurity and mobilize community and national systems to deal with crises.

Nevertheless, the success of pillar 3 on food Security requires integration over time with other CAADP pillars i.e Pillar 1: Sustainable Land Management and Water Control, Pillar 2: Improved Rural Infrastructure and market Access, Pillar 4: Agriculture Research, Dissemination and adoption. All this issues are covered in the EAC Food security action plan in alignment with the CAADP framework and the Framework for African Food Security (FAFS).

The objectives of FAFS include; improved risk management, increased supply of affordable food through increased production and improved market linkages, increased economic opportunities for the vulnerable, increased quality of diets through diversification of food among the target groups.

In addition, all the CAADP documents including the companion documents were consulted to ensure that the African development agenda is covered and CAADP principles are infused.

The EAC Food Security Action Plan as envisaged is therefore an instrument of furtherance of the CAADP Agenda in Africa.

The EAC Food Security Action will also directly contribute to the achievement of the World Food declaration by World Food Summit and the MDG number on alleviation of extreme hunger and poverty.

1.0THE CONTEXTS FOR EAC FOOD SECURITY ACTION PLAN

2.1 The East African Common Market Protocol as an Important Instrument of Ensuring Food Security in the Region

In the EAC region the food production, processing and preparation sector remains a key sector in the economies of the member states. It is estimated that between 70% to 80% of the labour force of the EAC is involved in the food sector in one way or another. Between 24% and 48% of the GDP of the member countries, is attributed to the agriculture sector. These figures may be an under-estimate because they often do not take into account of livestock, fisheries and other food supply systems.

The 2009 Economic Report on Africa (ERA, 2009)[1], explicitly recognized the potential regional agricultural value chains supported by agribusiness and agro-processing as a basis for linking especially the smallholder producers to markets for food and other agricultural products. Therefore, the East African Common Market (EACM) provides the best opportunity for building such value chains, because it provides a framework for exploiting economies of scale in the production and supply of food.

The realization of a regional economic bloc encompassing five countries leading to a combined population of over 120 million, land area of 1.85 million km2 and a combined GDP of US$ 73 billion, is an opportunity for enhancing food security that should be used with all the priority it deserves.

[1] Economic Report on Africa 2009: Developing Agriculture through Regionally Integrated Value Chains, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa, 2009.

2.2 The Need for Regional Policy and Standards for Food Security

The regional perspective required to accelerate food security in East Africa is currently seriously hampered by the frequent imposition of export bans even between districts within one country. This practice results in the separation of surplus food production zones from the deficit markets they would normally serve in both large cities and rural areas. A recent assessment report by the World Bank of maize marketing in East Africa[2], revealed the following:

- Protectionist measures through export bans lead to lost opportunities for farmers and traders, who then reduces their investment in production in subsequent seasons leading to overall reduction in food production;
- Apart from reducing potential outputs, arbitrary bans on selling of cereals leads to reduction in quality, quantity and value, causing losses to the economy as a whole; and
- The export bans and other trade restrictions scare away private sector development and investments in the food sub-sector, leading to sluggish growth in the sub-sector, and lost opportunities for farmers and consumers.

The EAC is in the process of development, adoption and implementation of regional legal, regulatory and institutional framework for EAC SPS Protocol. The draft EAC SPS protocol was adopted by the last Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security which was held on 2nd December, 2009.

The principal objective of the EAC SPS Protocol is to adopt and enforce sanitary and phytosanitary measures in order to minimize their negative effects on trade. The Protocol elaborates rules for application, which relate to the use of sanitary and phytosanitary measures, and recognizes the rights of importing countries to implement these measures.

2.3 Critical Infrastructure Especially in the Rural Areas

The EAC in general and the member countries in particular are doing a commendable job at investment to build new, and upgrade infrastructure along the main transportation corridors. The EAC countries are leading the continent in playing its part in initiatives designed to interconnect the networks of the various countries as part of the development plans outlined by the African Union through the NEPAD Infrastructure Plan.

However, studies supported by Kilimo Trust (KT) and FAO in East Africa have shown that the missing link is in feeder roads and other market-facilitating infrastructure in the rural areas[3]. Therefore, efforts in development of major corridors should be balanced with accelerated parallel investment on rural feeder roads, which have been shown to have a significantly higher impact on

[2] World Bank (2009). Eastern Africa: A study of the regional maize market and marketing costs. Report No. 49831 - AFR

[3] KT and FAO (2009) . Investing in *Last Mile* Market Oriented Agricultural Infrastructure in Africa. Report of the FAO-Kilimo Trust Roundtable, 8th – 10th June 2009, Kampala, Uganda

agricultural productivity, response to price signals by producers, and reduction of marketing costs.

Furthermore, rural roads connect the national and regional roads and railways to the production areas increasing the efficiency of consolidation of cargo for the large trucks and thus optimizing the utilization of the transportation infrastructure in general. Success of the EAC Food Security Action Plan will depend on efficient connectivity that will increase confidence of the producers on the market, so as to convince them that they can focus on their comparative advantage and produce surplus for the market, while depending on the same market to supply what they would like to consume but do not have the comparative advantage in producing it.

2.4 Development of Agro-industries for Value-addition Processing

The World Development Report 2008 called for an accelerated expansion of the share agro-industries in agricultural GDP as a way of making agriculture an engine of economic growth and reduction of poverty. This is because agro-industries create forward and backward linkages, leading to significant multiplier effects, generating demand for agricultural produce and associated inputs and services, creating on- and off- farm employment, enhancing incomes and contributing to value addition and increased public sector revenues. Through the development of agro-industries, access to markets, finance and technical assistance can be facilitated for smallholder producers, promoting their inclusion into modern and efficient value chains.

Value-adding agro-processing of food commodities increases food security in four major ways; namely:

i) Reduction of post-harvest losses which are currently estimated by several organizations (FAO, CIRAD, NRI and UNIDO) to be as high as 30% in cereals, 50% in roots and tubers, and up to 70% in fruits and vegetables;

ii) Extending the shelf-life of food, making most food especially perishables tradable and easier to move over long distances from areas with surplus to areas with deficits;

iii) Enhance incomes and creation of employment along the food chain from production to marketing; and

iv) Improving the quality and safety of foods through appropriate certification, traceability systems and harmonization of standards, thus improving access to markets.

Furthermore, expanded agro-industries will contribute to poverty reduction through combined effects of employment gains, income enhancement, inclusiveness and food security.

2.5 Development of Insurance Instruments

Agriculture in general and food supply in particular are faced by many risks, including:

- *Production Risk* – due to weather calamities such as drought and floods as well as pest, disease, fire and many other perils mainly impacting the primary producers;
- *Market or Price Risk* – caused by volatility of prices in which case in some years the prices received for primary produce and products may not cover basic costs of production;
- *Input Cost Risk* – the cost of inputs, impacted by the cost of raw materials, is variable and may be higher than the price received for the commodity produced;
- *Transaction Risk* – associated with receiving payment and/or the delivery of agriculture commodities within an international trading environment; and
- *Food Safety Risk* – associated with producing a safe food product (or perceived safe food product) for consumers.

However, temporal and spatial variability of climate, especially rainfall, is the major risk facing producers, agro-processors and consumers in EAC. Analysis of climatic data shows that the coefficient of variation of rainfall in semi-arid tropics can be as high as 50% and most of the annual rainfall often falls in few rainfall events within three to five months of the year. Evidence is emerging that climate change is making the variability more intense with increased frequency of extreme events such as drought and floods, which sometimes occur within one season in one location.

At regional and national levels, the consequences of climatic variability are a major cause of large economic losses such as destruction of infrastructure – for example, nearly 10,000 km of rural roads were destroyed in Uganda alone during the El Nino rains of 1997. At community and individual level these disasters lead to death, loss of livelihoods, destruction of assets and thus increased vulnerability. In the EAC sub-region droughts following floods have been a major cause of famines affecting millions of people in the last 50 years.

A major drought affecting several parts of the EAC is recorded in at least every 10 years with amazing regularity. It is therefore important to understand, adapt and cope with climate variability so as to ensure food security.

Insurance is one of the means for mitigating the financial effects of risks associated with variability of weather and prices. Its main purpose is to provide monetary means of offsetting losses suffered by producers and other agro-entrepreneurs in the case of severe and catastrophic weather events such as drought and floods. If well applied, weather-indexed based insurance has several positive outcomes particularly important for the smallholders as well as the agricultural system that supports them:

i) Encourages investments by farmers in productivity-enhancing inputs leading to a better exploitation of GOOD seasons. Currently, to avoid the risk of losing their investment in inputs, most smallholders adopt strategies that work during poor seasons. This means that they do not reap the benefits from the more frequent normal and better rain seasons.

ii) Facilitates credit availability. Due to the risk associated with agricultural production, producers in general and smallholders in particular have historically been unable to access credit financing. The administrative cost of financing small, high risk loans has affectively precluded many smallholders from credit. With an insurance arrangement that will pay off part or the entire loan in case of severe drought, the chance of default is reduced and so credit recovery costs are also reduced. This reduction in administrative costs should encourage lenders to provide more credit to smallholder producers.

iii) Reduce the need for food aid and hand-outs. Since there is less dependence on these welfare-type programs, confidence will be built among smallholders in their ability to be self supporting. Furthermore, governments will have less pressure for providing food aid and similar type programs.

iv) Many markets require sufficient volume to justify the necessary infrastructure. Insurance may encourage the use of inputs or other cultural practices that enhance agricultural productivity. The increased volumes should lead to increased agri-business investments in the necessary marketing structures so the smallholder producer can access more market alternatives.

2.6 Food Access and Utilization

Self-sustaining domestic markets for food are non-existent in the rural areas due to lack of purchasing power. Most of the food is consumed by those who produce it, and most of the surplus production is left to go to waste. Even the burgeoning urban areas are dominated by poor under-employed people with very little purchasing power to save as a significant “real” market. This is what leads to the “fallacy of composition” for producers venturing into adopting productivity-increasing technologies and practices, who find that they cannot recoup their investments. This is a poverty trap which unfortunately is perpetuated by intervention programmes that are solely focused on pushing inputs and extension to increase production and not income generation to increase/improve the purchasing power.

To overcome this problem, more investments are required in deliberate efforts to transform a proportion of smallholders from direct producers of food commodities, to entrepreneurs dealing with non-food and high value commodities, non-farm agricultural enterprises especially in the value-addition processing industries, and non-agricultural rural

enterprises such as cultural tourism, forestry and services. The idea here is to create a genuinely thriving local and national market for food commodities and products so as to achieve locally-generated attractive returns to those who continue with food production enterprises. In summary, we need a change of gear from efforts to link food producers to distant and limited urban and overseas markets, to investing in creating and expanding the markets for food commodities at local levels.

The radical change of approach required is to link emergency food aid to long-term development. This is because trends show that while one part of a country or sub-region suffers from food shortage and is receiving food aid from developed countries, another part of the country or sub-region is forced to abandon bumper harvests to rot in the field for lack of a market. This kind of approach will increase the capital flow to help food producing households and communities build up their asset base to be able to effectively deal with their own emergences in the future.

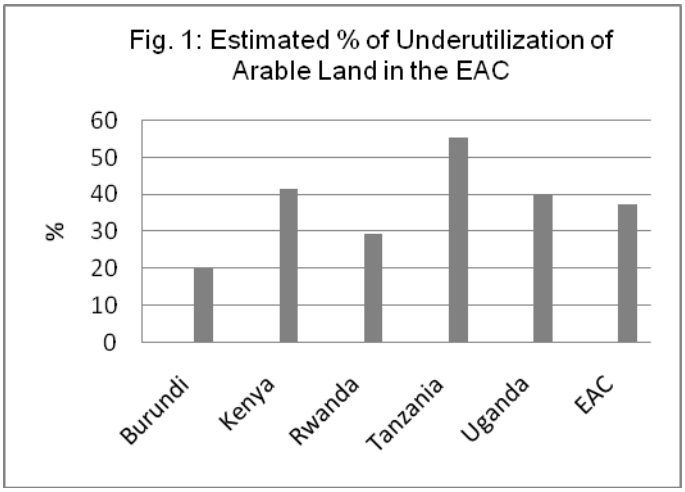
2.7 Production and Productivity of Food in the EAC Region

In calling for African Green Revolution, H.E Kofi Anan once remarked that "*the knowledge required for Sub-Saharan Africa to achieve its own green revolution is not lacking, what is lacking as ever, is the will to turn this knowledge into practice...* [4]" This was corroborated by the World Development Report, which estimated that the rate of use of improved varieties in SSA was about 24%, use of chemical fertilizer stood at only 13%, and use of appropriate water control systems for agriculture covered only 4% of the cultivated land.

Consequently, low yields are widespread. For example, the average grain yield in rain-fed farming is about 1 t/ha for smallholders, while under similar agro-climatic conditions, on-station yield levels of grain maize reach between 5-6 t/ha, and commercial farmers generally operate at much higher yields of 7-8 t/ha. In the dry areas, yields achieved by smallholders average 0.5 t/ha. Yet, billions of US$ have been used for research by international, regional and national organizations to develop new varieties, agronomic and husbandry practices, and other technologies such as irrigation and processing. More importantly, there are a multitude of experiences, best practices and lessons that have been generated by farmers and other agro-entrepreneurs, as well as by many agricultural development programs. Most of these are not being adopted at scale.

The EAC region is endowed with ample land resources which to some extent are under-utilized for various reasons (Figure 1). One of the main characteristics of land use in the sub-region is the high concentration of people and livestock in highlands areas because of some high potential features such as long LGP, cooler climates and deep soils. At the same

[4] HE Kofi Annan, MDG Technical Support Centre, 2004



time there are vast stretches of land with good soils but under-utilized because of shortage of water. Opening up the underutilized lands will call for increased productivity of livestock systems as they are the most dominant and feasible systems in these areas.

The portions of land used in both the humid and semi-arid areas experience accelerated degradation through loss of vegetation cover and reduction of soil productive capacity from soil erosion, salinization and nutrient over-exploitation. More than 95% of crop production is by smallholder farmers mostly using low inputs. The intensive low-inputs systems accelerate the lowering of soil quality, in other words the capacity of soil to maintain productivity through plant growth and environmental health. Estimates made at continental level show that the rate of loss of nutrients from smallholder fields are in the range of 660 kg N ha-1, 75 kg P ha-1 and 450 kg K ha-1.

The Abuja Fertilizer Summit[5] resolved that the African Union member states will accelerate the timely access of farmers to fertilizers 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 by 2015. Some of the means suggested include:

- Reduce the cost of fertilizer procurement at national and regional levels.
- Developing and scaling up input dealers' and community-based networks across rural areas.
- Granting, with the support of Africa's Development Partners, targeted subsidies in favor of the fertilizer sector, with special attention to poor farmers.
- Accelerate investment in infrastructure, particularly transport, fiscal incentives, strengthening farmers' organizations, and other measures to improve output market incentives.
- Establish Regional Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution Facilities through strategic public-private partnerships.
- Promote national/regional fertilizer production and intra-regional fertilizer trade to capture a bigger market and take advantage of economies of scale.
- Establish an Africa Fertilizer Development Financing Mechanism that will meet the financing requirements of the actions agreed upon by the Summit.

[5] http://www.africafertilizersummit.org/

Water for agriculture: The supply of water is skewed both temporally and spatially. In most cases it is the temporal variations rather than amount of rain which brings most problems to rain fed systems. However, it is important to pay attention to rain fed crop and livestock systems as they currently supply more than 90 % of the food consumed in the region. Even in the semi-arid areas there is plenty of rainwater but more than 60% often goes back to the atmosphere unutilized for any productive purposes. The main requirement is management interventions which enable beneficial plants to use effectively, through transpiration, the rainwater available on-farm.

The basic principles are simple and have been known for a long time; they are:

- Optimizing infiltration – the main purpose being to reduce non-productive depletion of the rainwater through evaporation and run-off, while reducing erosion and increasing re-charge of ground water.
- Increasing the water-holding capacity of soil within the root zone – to make most of the captured water available to plants.
- Ensuring an efficient water uptake (*i.e. high ratio of transpiration/evapo-transpiration*) by beneficial plants – achieved through appropriate agronomic and husbandry practices.
- Optimizing the productivity of water used by plants, in value of products – through the choice of crops with sufficient demand in accessible markets.

Irrigation development has focused most attention on civil engineering structures for water diversion rather than the management practices needed to optimize water use efficiency at field level. In most cases once a field is treated to meet the four principles above, irrigation may only be required as a strategic supplement to mitigate the effect of dry spells. But one would ask, since the principles mentioned above are so simple why are they not widely adopted?

Most of the river flow in the region has not been mobilized such that the installed capacity for storage of water is on average 500 m^3 per capita. In the USA or Australia the installed water storage capacity is more than 5,000 m^3 per capita. Furthermore, out of the world's 45,000 large dams, only 1,000 (2%) are in SSA and nearly all (600) in one country, South Africa. Large countries like Tanzania have less than five large dams.

The EAC region is also home to several lakes each with more than 25 km^2 surface area, including Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika, counted among large lakes in the world. Wetlands are critical ecosystems in the sub-region with the wetlands in highland countries such as Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. Therefore, the EAC region has an economic water scarcity because of inadequate investments in water control structures and systems for effective management of water resources.

There is nothing that demonstrates the role of water control infrastructure, than the sheer scale of investment on such infrastructure by the rich

countries. For example, in Japan, heavy investment in water control infrastructure since the 1970s has reduced annual economic losses due to floods from 20% of GNI, to less than 0.5%. In both the developed world and developing countries, investments on infrastructure to harness water for agriculture have led to tremendous positive impacts in the creation of wealth and improvement of food security. Furthermore, experience from both rich and developing country show that apart from securing water supply, infrastructure plays a major role in protecting people and their properties against the vagaries of floods and drought. It is estimated that in Tanzania, 70% of declared disasters are water related, 37% caused by floods and 33% caused by drought. Therefore, the lack or inadequate water control causes so much destruction to the economy and livelihood assets, such that a single event of meteorological drought in a 12-year period lowers the GDP by 7–10% and increases poverty by 12-15% on top of wiping out all the assets of majority of the poor.

Key issues on water resources in the EAC are:

- Improving the productivity of water at farm level through a strategic mix of enterprises, integrated Agricultural Water Management (AWM) approaches and water management technologies in both rainfed and irrigated agriculture;
- Enhancing economic benefits while containing environmental impacts at local, watershed, national or basin levels, as a result of increased use of innovations and technologies for enhancing the farm level productivity of water in the upper catchments;
- Improving incentive (such as trade) and governance mechanisms to bring about beneficial uses and management of water in the upper catchments while maintaining or improving water availability for downstream or eco-systems needs;
- Combining indigenous knowledge with cutting edge information technologies to develop the most appropriate decision support tools for different stakeholders (including individual resource users) to improve planning for sustainable use of water; and
- In-building adaptation to climate change in all agricultural and water development strategies and programmes.

One of the major contributors to food insecurity and poverty in the EAC is inadequate use of livestock assets. Figure 2 provides statistics assembled from different sources for the two main types of livestock, namely ruminants and poultry. These statistics show that the size of livestock asset in the region is estimated at 41 million cattle heads, 33 million goats, 14 million sheep, 900,000 camels, and 130 million poultry. There are also other livestock such as pigs (3 million). Statistics also show that bee-keeping is an important undertaking by the smallholders in East Africa.

To gauge the potential of the livestock sector in food security and reduction of poverty, there is a need to assess the extent to which the livestock

assets, as depicted in Figure 2, are converted into income per year. Despite the large livestock population in the region, the production of different livestock products for the market, is very low (Tables 1 and 2). On average beef production is estimated as just below 800,000 MT. Off take from small ruminant livestock is estimated at an average of 130 MT which could be a gross under-estimation because majority of goats and sheep are consumed within the producing households. Similarly the estimated average production of 108 MT of poultry meat could be a gross under-estimation because majority of the poultry and poultry products are consumed within the producing households. However, the free-range poultry is one of the most important assets of rural poor households. Pig meat production in the EA region is estimated at 111 MT per annum of which about 70% is produced in Uganda. For hides and skins, available statistics show that 5.71 million pieces of hides and 12.31 million pieces of skins (goats and sheep) are produced annually in the EA region. These are equivalent to 129,070 MT.

Table 1: Estimated annual production of products from slaughtered animals (year.....)

Country	Beef (MT)	Goat and Shee Meat (MT)	Poultry Meat (MT)	Pig Meat (MT)	Hides and Skins ('00 pieces)	
					Hides	Skins
Burundi	9,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	36	325
Kenya	290,000	53,000	20,000	12,000	2,420	6,900
Rwanda	19,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	75	342
Tanzania	370, 000	40,000	41,000	13,000	1,980	2,740
Uganda	97,000	31,000	41,000	78,000	1,209	2,000
Total	785,000	131,000	108,000	111,000	5,710	12,310

Source: National Statistics

Table 2: Estimated annual production of products from live animals(year..)

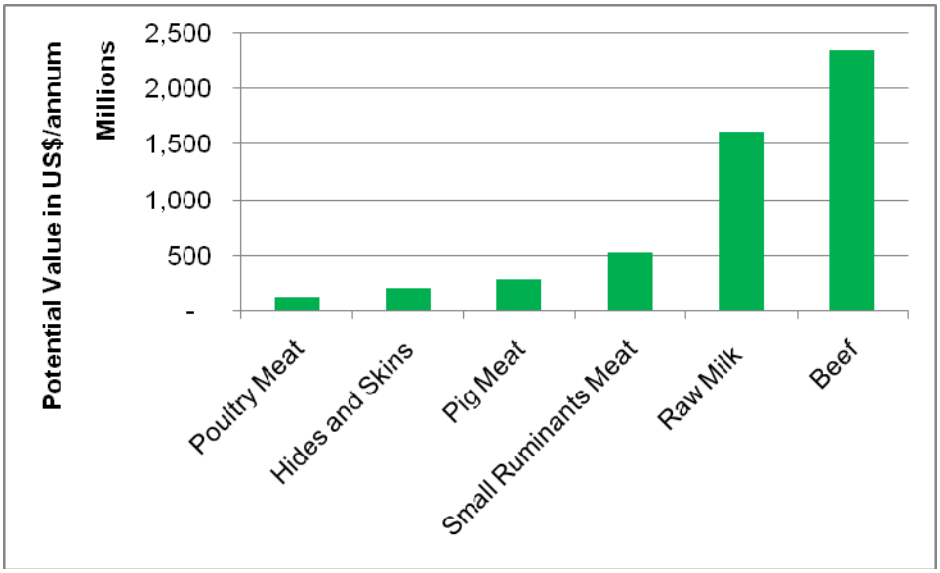
Country	Milk (MT)	Eggs (Numbers)	Wool (MT)	Honey (MT)	Beeswax (MT)
Burundi	19,000	3,000	0	800	800
Kenya	4,000,000	1,255,000	1,500	20,000	20,000
Rwanda	120,000	2,000	0	1,000	1,000
Tanzania	715,000	63,000	0	45,000	16,000
Uganda	511,000	20,000	0	14,000	11,000
Total	5,365,000	1,343,000	1,500	80,800	48,800

Source: National Statistics

Figure 1 shows a rough estimate of the value of major livestock products harvested each year in the region. These estimates have been made using average world prices and it is estimated that these values could be realized in the city markets in East Africa. Given the size of wealth held in the form of livestock, it is frustrating that poverty is so widespread in livestock keeping areas (including agro-pastoral and pastoral areas with large livestock numbers). In Tanzania, for example, agro-pastoral and pastoral areas account for 95% of the cattle population, yet most agro-pastoral and pastoral households live below the poverty line of US$ 1 per day (Mdoe *et al.*, 1998).

Figure 2 : Estimated annual value of selected livestock products total for the EAC (year…)

at world prices



The above evidence provide for the cause of EAC becoming an Important Exporter of Food Products to Exploit Global Markets for Food.

2.8 Gender Dimensions in EAC Region Food Security

Women and men play different complementary roles and have different responsibilities with regard to agricultural and food security activities.

In most rural communities, women have an important role in agriculture aspects and in ensuring food security at household level like water supply, livestock management and health.

A study undertaken by UNDP in 2009[6] shows that women are the world's principal producers of primary staple foods (rice, wheat, maize), which account for up to 90% of the food eaten by poor rural populations throughout the world and between 60% and 80% of foods in most less developed countries.

While women predominate in the world's food production (50-80%), it appears that they own less than 10% of the land and have minimal or no control over income from the agriculture sector.

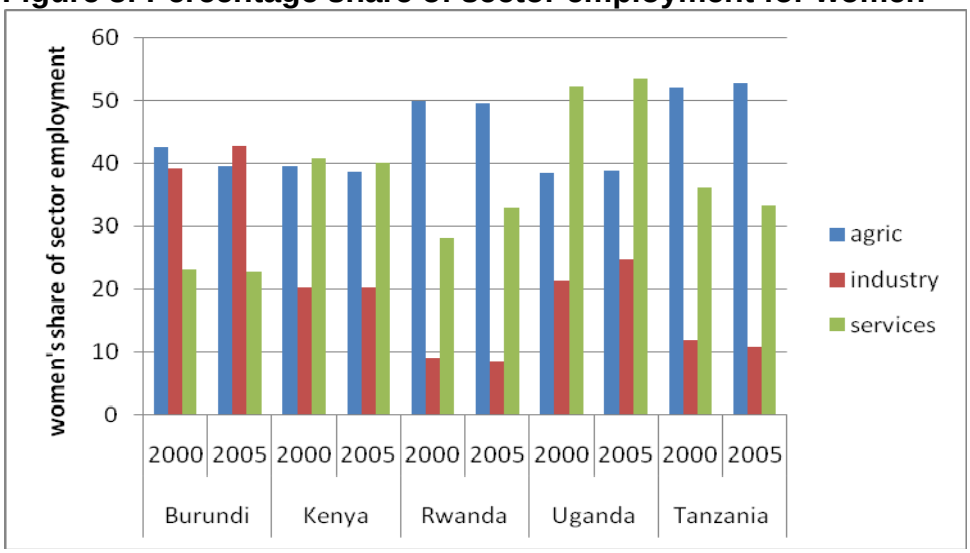
In the East African Community, the Gender and Community Development framework highlights the fact that Partner States still face various challenges in gender equality and community development which have negative implications for sustainable development.

Some examples of gender characteristics in EAC region show that across all the member states, women earn significantly less money than men for similar work and women do more housework than men. In Uganda for example, women contribute 80% to agricultural production and are directly responsible for household food security. Despite their contribution to the national economies, women have less income, smaller pieces of land and lack market for their products.

Gender inequalities in the East African Community are manifested in, among other things, women's lack of adequate access to health resources; their relatively high unemployment rate in the formal sector as compared to men; as well as their lack of access to credit facilities for investment in income generating activities and self-employment. Other constraints include lack of equal rights to personal status, security, land (except in Rwanda where man and wife own the land) and inheritance. Women are also subject to high levels of gender- based violence such as rape and the trafficking of women and girls has, among other things, shown to increase women's risk of contracting HIV. Furthermore, Female Genital Mutilation, early marriage and forced widow marriages seriously undermine the bodily integrity and human rights of women and girls and are a threat for sustainable development.
The following table highlights the situation in East African Community, where women are heavily employed in agriculture and informal sector:

[6] UNDP, Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change, 2009.

Figure 3: Percentage share of sector employment for women[7]



Consequently, this Food Security Action Plan will mainstreaming gender perspectives issues as an important prerequisite for attainment of social and economic development in the Community.

Actions streamlining gender in this Food Security action plan will include the following among others: into agriculture and food security is of paramount importance for the attainment of social and economic development in the Community.

In implementing this Action Plan for Food Security, the following actions for considering gender issues shall be undertaken:

a) Enhance effective participation of men in agricultural activities so as to reduce the burden of rural women;
b) Enhance participation of women in decision-making processes in relation to agriculture and food security;
c) Provision of appropriate technology to reduce women work load ;for value-added production;
d) Increase access to credit for rural communities, including women and youth associations, through the provision of microfinance services;
e) Develop training and technical support programmes for women in agro-processing sector;
f) Promote specific programmes on food security for vulnerable groups such as vulnerable communities, households and individuals; and
g) Promote women and youth entrepreneurs in food supply.

[7] Report on the achievement of MDGs in the East African Community, Sept. 2010.

3. PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE EAC FOOD SECURITY ACTION PLAN

3.1 Provision of Enabling Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

- To create a harmonized approach for enhancement of food security in the East African region.

3.2 Increase Food Availability in Sufficient Quantity and Quality

- To increase agricultural (crops, Livestock and Fisheries) productivity and make East Africa Region a net exporter of food.
- Ensure that food is effectively moved from areas of surplus to areas of deficit within the East Africa region.
- To deliberately improve exploitation of alternative sources of food supply from crop, livestock, marine and fisheries, and forestry systems.

3.3 Improve Access to Food

- Improve Physical Access to Food.
- Put in place structured trading system for food commodities and products.
- To improve food purchasing power of Individuals, households and communities.

3.4 Improve Stability of food supply and access in the EAC Region

- To improve capacity for emergency preparedness and response.

3.5 Enhance the efficiency of food utilization, nutrition, and food safety

- To improve on nutrition and food safety.

3.6 Implementation Strategy and Monitoring

Guided by the Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy for the East African Community (2005 - 2030) and other EAC relevant documents.

3.7 Resource Mobilization and Time Frame

Financial resource will be mobilized mainly from EAC Partner States and Development Partners. The Plan will cover a period of 5 years from 2011 to 2015.

As a cross cutting issue, all food security strategies and actions will have in-built gender with reference to EAC Gender

and Community Development Framework and HIV/AIDS considerations.

4. DETAILED ACTION PLANS

4.1 PROVISION OF ENABLING POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Objective 1: To create a harmonized approach for enhancement of food security in the East African region

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time[8] frame
1. Regional food security and nutrition policy developed and adopted by stakeholders	Various national policies and regulatory frameworks related to food security and nutrition in place in each partner state Agriculture rural development policy and strategy for East Africa	Regional food security and nutrition policy developed by 2011 Public awareness created by 2015	i) Analysis of food security and nutrition issues in the region ii) Review policies, legislation and strategies related to food security and nutrition for each partner state iii)Develop a regional Food security and nutrition policy iv)Public awareness campaigns (iv)Develop regional	EAC Secretariat Partner State Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries, Ministries of Health, responsible for disaster preparedness trade, regional cooperation and local government, private sectors, non state actors.	US $ 3m	2011-2015

[8] Short term is one to three years, while four to five years is medium term

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time[8] frame
			water use policy Development of an EAC Regional Pastoral policy			
2. Regional SPS legal, regulatory and institutional framework adapted and enforced	Draft EAC SPS Protocol	Regional SPS legal and regulatory framework adapted by 2011	Finalize and approve the SPS protocol Develop harmonized food safety measures and implementation procedures Develop the regulatory framework Establish a framework for operation and implementation of the EAC Harmonized Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures within the Community	SPS Authorities, EAC , EAC Sectoral Council on EAC Legal and Judicial Affairs, Private sector and relevant Ministries	US $ 0.5m	2011-2012
3. Regional standards,	EAC Protocol on Standards	Regional harmonized	Establish regional standards legal,	EAC Secretariat, Partner State	US $ 2.5m	2010-2012

	legal, regulatory and institutional framework adopted and enforced	and EAC SQMT Act	standards for target food products by 2011 Regional standards legal, regulatory institutional framework adapted by 2012	regulatory and institutional framework to ensure enforcement of EAC standards Develop regional standards for target food products Sensitization and training of key stakeholders	Bureaus of Standard ministries responsible for Agriculture, Livestock, fisheries, Water, trade, regional cooperation and local government, private sectors, non state actors[9]		
4.	Regional mechanism for management of strategic food reserve established	No mechanism for monitoring food availability supply and demand in the region	Regional food balance sheet monitoring mechanism and food reserve facility in place by 2013 Predictable regional based model pegged to regional strategic food reserve to replace ad hoc national based export/import restriction model of	Establish and introduce EAC Food Information System and regulatory measures to ensure accurate information of available food at any time Establish sustainable institutional framework for pooling regional food balance sheet	Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Trade and Finance, National Food Reserve Agencies and private sector institutions	US$, 1.5m	2011 – 2012

[9] *Includes civil societies, CBOs, women organizations etc*

		food products Food Security in the EAC monitored.	Develop regional food balance sheet on monthly basis Develop and adopt predictable regional based model for management of regional strategic food reserve Establish food reserve facility both physical and financial Capacity building for key stakeholders			
5. Awareness on Customs clearance procedures enhanced.	Inadequate awareness on cross border procedures encouraging informal trade routes.	Regional awareness programme in place.	Development of awareness programme Create awareness on simplified EAC trade regime	Revenue Authorities, ministries of trade and private sector associations	US$ 0.25m	2011- 2013

4.2 INCREASE FOOD AVAILABILITY IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND QUALITY

Objective 2: To increase agricultural (crops, Livestock and Fisheries) productivity and make East Africa Region a net exporter of food

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time frame
1 Use of improved/appropriate technologies/ inputs that are adaptive to climate change impacts enhanced (fertilizers, chemicals, farm machinery, high yielding, drought tolerant and disease resistant varieties and planting materials, feeds, animal	Food Production performance against potential levels due to low use of inputs. Gender imbalances exist with regards to access and control of productive resources	(i)Increase funding to the agricultural sector up to 10 % of national budget as per Maputo declaration by 2015 (ii) Production and productivity of crops increased by 15 % by 2015	Establish mechanism that ensure agricultural inputs are available at affordable prices Promote integrated nutrient management system Promote targeted small, medium and large investment financing	EAC secretariat, EAC Ministries in each member state Ministries responsible for gender issues Agricultural Sectors/trade, Industrial Ministries Local communities including CBOs and women organizations. Ministries responsible for gender issues Private sector, Civil society International Development partners	US $5.5bn	2011- 2015

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time frame
husbandry inputs, fishing gears, fish feeds, fingering and modern fishing vessels, organic manure etc) Agricultural production in the region increased). veterinary products materials in production systems increased)		Production and productivity of Livestock and Fisheries	Promote and support development and availability/use of appropriate technologies that addresses climate change impacts Promote soil conservation measures Support construction of a regional fertilizer processing plant to lower costs Provide and support effective and efficient provision of training & extension services on food production, processing, post harvesting handling and marketing Streamline gender issues,	Ministries responsible for Planning, Finance, Water & Irrigation, Agriculture sector /productive sector Private sector, Universities and Research Institutes and Civil Society		

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time frame
		increased by 15 % by 2015	Develop regional agricultural research and extension framework based on agro-ecological conditions and gender concerns Establish regional agricultural centre of excellencies on research, training and innovations Encourage adequate allocation of suitable land to food production Support and promote access of women to productive resources Partner State to allocate at least 10% of their national budget to development of agriculture sector by 2015			

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time frame
			Develop and rehabilitate pasture and range lands Promote investment in efficient and sustainable food production systems Support Plant, Livestock and Fisheries Genetic Resources improvement. Promote measures to improve animal health including Transboundary diseases Promote and support feed conservation initiative Promote sustainable utilization and management of land, livestock and fisheries			

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time frame
			resources including Aquaculture promotion.			
2. The use of water for agricultural production increased and optimized	The use of water for agriculture production in the EAC is very low. Current water withdrawals for irrigation as % renewable water resources: Tanzania – 2 % Uganda – 2 % Kenya – 3 % Rwanda – 3 % Burundi – 3 %	i) Increased surface water storage per capita by 15% by 2015	Promote integrated water resources management in the EAC including joint water systems. Encourage the EAC Partner States to speed up finalization of the comprehensive framework for the River Nile. Construct appropriate water structures for livestock, irrigated agriculture and aquaculture Optimize land preparation and conservation tillage for agriculture, livestock and rangelands Match available water	Ministries responsible for Water, Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock development, Local government, Communities, Private and Non state actors.	USD 10bn	

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time frame
			resources with appropriate crop, livestock and fisheries production Promote and support rain water harvesting technologies (mentioned…..)			
	irrigated acreage (Ha): Kenya – 103,203 Tanzania – 310,745 Burundi – 21430 Uganda – 14, 317 Rwanda – 13,500	(ii) Expand water use potential for agricultural production (irrigation, aquaculture, livestock, etc) by 15%, 2015.	Develop regional master plan on water use Promote and support management of water for agriculture and rangelands in both rain fed and irrigated systems Support development of major irrigation and aquaculture infrastructure Promote efficient utilization of water resources through	Ministries responsible for Water, Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock development, Local government, Communities, Private and Non state actors.	USD 4.5bn	

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time frame
			irrigation technologies(drip irrigation, furrow etc) and appropriate research			
3. Losses of fish, livestock and crops due to pests and diseases reduced.	Present level of pests and disease incidence is high-estimated at more than 40%	Economic losses reduced by 30 % by 2015 At least 5 disease controls and surveillance centers strengthened and functioning well by 2015.	Develop and Support pest and disease surveillance system in the region. Enforcement of disease and pest control measures and procedures. Develop regional disease and pest control regimes in the EAC.	EAC Secretariat, EAC Ministries in each Partner State, Ministries Responsible for Agriculture, Livestock, fisheries, health, Private sector, communities, pastoralists	US $ 100m	2011-2015
4 Post harvest losses Reduced	Post-harvest losses currently up to 40 % for cereals and pulses, and up to 70 % for fruits	Reduce post-harvest losses to less than 20 % by 2015	Support and promote capacity building for development, management and use of appropriate storage facilities, technologies	Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, Ministries of Finance and Trade, and the private sector	US $ 2m	2011 - 2012

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time frame
	and vegetables High livestock products and fish losses Value addition currently less than 10 %		and materials at all levels including at household level Promote cross border utilization of public/private storage facilities EAC coordinated backbone programmes to accelerate agro-industry development Promote Agro-processing and handling of food			
5. Food wastage reduced	Food wastage currently estimated at 40 %	Increase value addition to at least 20 % by 2015	Targeted training on value addition technologies Targeted promotion of investments and linkages with technology developers/suppliers and financiers Provide key marketing infrastructure in rural areas	Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, Ministries of Finance, Trade and industry, and the private sector	US $ 2bn	2011 -2015

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Costs	Time frame
		Reduce food wastage to below 20 % by 2015	Raise awareness on the extent of wastage and its causes Monitor food wastage Promote technologies and practices that reduce food wastage.	Agriculture and rural development Sector ministries, Ministry of trade and industry and the private sector	US $ 2m	

Objective 3: To ensure that food is effectively sourced from areas of surplus to areas of deficit within the East African Community region

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated	Time frame
1. Intra-regional trade share in regional food products market Increased	Presently intra-regional trade share in total regional market for food products is less than 10% for most traded food products	Increase intra-regional trade share in regional food products market to 30% by 2015	Strengthen current food information systems within EAC Partner States Support and promote easy access to trade policy and regulatory requirements for trade in food products Support and promote training/awareness creation on regional trade opportunities and regulatory requirements Avail trade finance targeting intra-regional trade in food products Improve marketing efficiency.	Private sector, public institutions facilitating trade and financial institutions	US$ 4m	2011-2015

Objective 4: To deliberately improve exploitation of non-conventional sources of food supply from crop, livestock, marine and fisheries, and forestry systems.

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated cost	Time frame
1. Food products diversified	Overdependence on very few food items	Dependence on major tradable cereals for caloric supply reduced by 20 % by 2015	Develop standards for blending of popular cereal flours with flours of other traditional crops such millet and sorghum and non cereal crops such as cassava, potatoes and yams Promote development of blending of agricultural products	EAC Secretariat, EAC Ministries in each Partner State, Ministries Responsible for Agriculture, Livestock fisheries & health, natural resources Private sector	US $ 1m	2011 - 2015
	Almost all sources of food other than cereals are perishable. Consumption of emerging livestock, fisheries and forestry products currently low & losses are very	Increase consumption of emerging livestock, fisheries and forestry products by 3 % annually	Establish the nutritive value and acceptability of different **non-conventional** sources of food including for special interest groups such as HIV/AIDS Promote production and utilization of **non-**	EAC Secretariat, EAC Ministries in each Partner State, Ministries Responsible for agriculture,	US $ 100m	Medium term

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated cost	Time frame
	high		**conventional** foods Promote fish farming especially among smallholder farmers and the youth Promote farming of emerging livestock and forestry products Promote sustainable exploitation of marine resources Strengthen capacity to manage and control fresh water and marine resources.	livestock fisheries, forestry, wildlife and health Private sector		

4.3 IMPROVE ACCESS TO FOOD

Objective 5: Improve Physical Access to Food

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Cost	Time frame
1. Market infrastructure improved	Inadequate market centers and infrastructure	Put in place /upgrade 20 % of major market infrastructure to modern facilities by 2015	Construction/ Rehabilitation of market facilities for crop, livestock and fisheries products	Ministries responsible for roads, public ministries, labour, Finance, Trade, livestock development, Fisheries Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, and the private sector	US $ 50m	2010 - 2015
	Inadequate storage facilities	Increase storage capacity by 20 % by 2015	Establish/strengthen storage facilities Facilitate development of community based storage facilities in target areas Promoting renting/leasing of storage facilities for food commodities/products	Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, Ministries of Finance and Trade, and the private sector	US $ 100m	2010 - 2015

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Cost	Time frame
2. Transport infrastructure for access to markets Improved	Feeder roads in high potential production areas in poor condition	Improve feeder roads by 20 % annually	Construct of target feeder roads in high potential producer areas and end market areas Develop intra and interregional transportation networks of Roads Railway and harbors	Ministries of roads, public ministries, Ministries of Labour, Finance and Trade, Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, and the private sector	US $ 10bn	2011 - 2015

Objective 6: Put in place structured trading system for food commodities and products

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Cost	Time frame
1. Effective and efficient Warehouse Receipt System (WRS)Established	WRS initiated in most EAC countries	Efficient WRS established by 2015	Develop/strengthen regulatory framework and implement WRS system Build capacity of a critical mass of experts and knowledgeable stakeholders Create awareness of the advantages of the WRS among the stakeholders.	Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, Ministries of Finance and Trade, and the private sector	US $ 2m	2011 - 2015
2. An efficient regional commodity exchange established	Only Uganda has an operational CE but with minimal traded volumes Kenya is at an advanced stage of establishing a regional commodities exchange	Regional commodity exchange established by 2015	Establish/strengthen national commodity exchange and related policy and regulatory framework Develop policy and regulatory framework and establish regional commodity exchange. Training/awareness creation on commodity exchange among target public institutions, farmers/producers and	Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, Ministries of Finance and Trade, and the private sector	US$50m	2011 - 2015

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Cost	Time frame
			processors. Promotion of ICT in Trade and commodity exchange.			
3. Contract farming and out grower schemes Increased	Less than 5 % of farmers engaged in contract farming and out grower schemes	Increase proportion of farmers engaged in contract farming and out grower to at least 15 % by 2015	Establish regional regulatory framework for supporting contract farming and out grower schemes Promote contract farming and out grower schemes to producers Promote establishment /strengthening of farmers producers organizations including cooperatives	Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, Ministries of Finance and Trade, communities and the private sector, farmers organizations /cooperatives	US $ 1.5m	20101 - 2015
4. Marketing of agricultural produce and products(livestock, crops, fisheries)	Inadequate agricultural traceability and poor marketing and processing infrastructure across Partner States	Agricultural products traceability system established by 2015	Put in place functioning agricultural marketing and processing infrastructure Develop and support establishment of agricultural product identification, registration and traceability system	EAC Secretariat, Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, and the private sector	US $ 10m	2011-2015

Objective 7: To improve food purchasing power of Individuals, households and communities

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated	Time frame
1. Off-farm employment in rural areas increased	Low off farm employment in rural areas	Off-farm employment increased by 5 % per annum At least -30 % of rural GDP to be derived from % non-food activities by 2015	Promote small scale industries in the rural areas Increase rural electrification and other forms of energy sources Support free movement of labour across the EAC region Promote enterprises for youth, marginalized groups and groups with special needs through business incubation and training on vocational skills.	Ministries of labour, Finance and Trade, Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, energy and industry and the private sector	US $ 2m	2011 - 2015

2 Level of vulnerability to food insecurity in the EAC reduced	Low number of pilot programmes targeting Vulnerable groups.	Reduced the % of vulnerable groups by 50% by 2015.	Establish and Promote development programmes/schemes for vulnerable groups including food for work/cash Design and promote support programmes to reduce poverty by offering starter packages Initiate programmes to cater for the most vulnerable groups	EAC Secretariat, Ministries responsible of Social services	US$ 300m	2011-2015

4.4 IMPROVE STABILITY OF FOOD SUPPLY AND ACCESS IN THE EAC REGION

Objective 8: To improve capacity for emergency preparedness and adapation to climate change impacts and response.

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Cost	Time frame
1. Capacity for emergency preparedness and response enhanced	Each country has own food reserve of at least 3 months	Member state to have food and feed reserve (taking of energy and protein needs) of at least for 6 months by 2015.	Support establishment and maintenance of food and animal feeds storage facilities at national to household level. Harmonize and Strengthen capacity of the relevant institutions in food and feeds security emergency response. Establishment of EAC Early warning system for monitoring food insecurity in the region	EAC Secretariat, Ministries responsible for disaster preparedness, Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, Ministries of Finance and Trade, and the private sector,	US$ 600m	2011 - 2015

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Cost	Time frame
			Establish an EAC Food and Feeds Security coordination unit at the EAC Secretariat Develop a livestock emergency preparedness and contingency plan			
		The EAC member state to establish a contingency fund for 6 months food reserve by 2015	Each member state set up a contingency food reserve fund	EAC Secretariat, Ministries responsible for disaster preparedness, Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, Ministries of Finance and Trade, and the private sector	US$ 550m	2011 - 2015.
	Each country has a Food	Food security monitoring	Harmonize / establish a regional food security monitoring	Ministries responsible for disaster	US$ 1.5m	2011 - 2015

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Cost	Time frame
	security monitoring system	systems to be harmonized and a regional system established by 2012.	system.	preparedness, Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, Ministries of Finance and Trade, Meteorological institutions and the private sector		
2. Vulnerability reduced	Over US $ 500 million currently spent on emergency and relief food every year	Dependency on emergency and relief food reduced by 30 % by 2015	Allocate 5 % of national budgets spent on emergency/relief food to long term development projects in vulnerable regions	Ministries of Finance and Trade, Ministries of Roads & Public works, Ministries responsible for disaster preparedness, Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, and	US$ 200m	2011 - 2015

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Cost	Time frame
				the private sector		
		5 % of national budgets spent on emergency/relief food channelled through public work schemes and development projects	Promote public work schemes geared towards sustainable development and management of productive resources	,,	Above	
3. Secondary financial markets supporting agricultural insurance and finance developed	Poorly developed secondary financial markets	Finance /Insurance/ instruments covering food supply & price risks available by 2015	Promote development of finance/insurance instruments to cover food production and supply and price risks and encourage investment in agriculture sector (Crops, Livestock and Fisheries • Establish microfinance towards stabilizing livestock production, productivity and cushioning the	EAC Secretariat Ministries of Finance and Trade, Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, and the private sector, Financial Institutions, producers.	US$ 2bn	2011 - 2015

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Cost	Time frame
			impact of climate changes by using rainfall indexed micro insurance programs. • Establish willingness to pay for rainfall indexed micro insurance options by agro-pastoralist and pastoralists. • Explore the possibility of pricing rainfall indexed livestock micro insurance trading options by utilizing interpolated and satellite rainfall data. • Develop and price rainfall-indexed trading options at the smallest grids and agro-ecological zones. • Estimate willingness to pay for rainfall-			

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated Cost	Time frame
			indexed trading options by agro-pastoralist and pastoralists and identify factors influencing willingness to pay) Promote establishment and strengthening of agricultural financial institutions and systems for enhanced access to credit. Promote alternative suitable income generation activities in the vulnerable areas Promote live hood diversification to reduce vulnerability			

4.5 ENHANCE NUTRITION AND FOOD SAFETY

Objective 9: To Improve on nutrition and food safety

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated	Time frame
1. Nutritional Status in the EAC Partner States enhanced	Prevalence of underweight: Uganda – 16 % Kenya – 31 % Rwanda – 33 % Tanzania – 44 % Burundi – 66 %	Each Partner State to reduce underweight prevalence (…….uganda) by 10 % by 2015	Establish /strengthen mechanism for identification of Food insecure and vulnerable (FI&V) groups. Promote measures for diversification and improved utilization of food Promote targeted School feeding programme Promote nutrition education among pregnant women and lactating mothers, persons affected by HIV/AIDS	EAC Secretariat, Partner State Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Health, HIV & AIDS, Gender, Local and regional administration , and other Stake holders	US$ 7.5m	2011-2025
	Limited knowledge on nutritional issues	School nutrition	Promotion of nutrition education in schools	Ministries responsible for Education,	US $2.5m	2011-2015

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated	Time frame
		education introduced in at least 30% of primary schools by 2015	and through media Promote gardening/livestock programmes in rural communities and inschools	Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Livestock and Community Development		
	Current Situation in EAC region is below 1800Kcal	Minimum Energy intake increased to 2100Kcal by 2015	Promote development of national dietary guidelines among Partner States	Ministries responsible for Health and Social Welfare, Agricultural sector ministries	US$ 2.5m	2011-2015
	Increasing incidence of diet related non communicable diseases (e.g. diabetes, obesity, heart diseases, hypertension etc)	Reduce Diet related NCD's incidence by 10 % by 2015	Promote healthy diets and lifestyles including physical activities Develop nutrition extension packages	Ministries responsible for Health and Social Welfare, Agriculture sector ministries	US$ 1m	2010-2015
	High incidences of Schistosomiasis water borne diseases reported in the region	Incidence of water borne diseases reduced by 10 %	Promote provision of social services, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and public health education.	EAC Secretariat Ministries responsible of Water, Health, and Education	US $2.5m	2011-2015

Output	Baseline	Target	Actions	Actors	Estimated	Time frame
		by 2015				
2. Food Safety enhanced in the EAC	Each country has several food safety regulatory frameworks	Regional food safety regulatory framework in place by 2015	Review and harmonize national regulatory frameworks Establish a regional food safety regulatory framework	Ministries responsible for Health, Agricultural sector ministries & Offices of Presidents	US $ 5m	2011-2015
	High incidence of food borne diseases	Incidence of Food Borne diseases reduced by 10 %by 2015	Establish and strengthen food risk assessment systems Intensify provision of public health education. Establish a management information system	EAC Secretariat Ministries responsible for Health, Agriculture, livestock, fisheries and Education	US$5m	2011-2015

Grand Total USD 43.11 Billion

NOTE: Estimated cost in the action plan is based on the projections of the current national expenditure and anticipated activities extracted from Partner States national budgets.

4.6 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND MONITORING

4.6.1 Implementation and Coordination

The Plan shall be implemented over a period of 5 years, from 2011 to 2015 and the Sectoral Council of Ministers Responsible for Agriculture and Food Security will guide its implementation. For its effective and efficient implementation, it will be necessary to strengthen the capacity of the EAC Secretariat to coordinate the implementation of the joint programmes and projects emanating from this plan.

At the Partner States level, Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Food Security, and respective Sector Ministries will be charged with implementation of the Plan. An Inter-Ministerial Coordination Team comprising Agriculture Sector and relevant sector Ministries will be established, where they don't exist, for close supervision. This may include stakeholders, active NGOs and Private Sector in the relevant fields.

4.6.2 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

In order to effectively monitor the implementation of EAC Food Security action Plan, a common monitoring system will be used. The EAC Secretariat will prepare a monitoring master plan with clear indicators. The EAC Secretariat will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Plan at Community level. Partner States will be responsible for monitoring the programs that fall within their territories. The projects and programmes under this plan will be monitored and reports submitted semi-annually.

4.7 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The Plan will be financed with resources from a number of sources including, EAC Partner States, Development Partners, International funds, Climate Change adaptation fund, the Private Sector Investors, and financial institutions such as Commercial Banks, Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and Micro-finance facilities. A financial resource mobilization plan will be prepared by EAC Secretariat in collaboration with Partner States to attract funds to implement this plan.

The EAC Secretariat in collaboration with Partner States will draw up a detailed annual work plan indicating financial requirements based on objectives identified in the Action Plan. The implementation of the plan will be phased starting with the crucial strategic interventions. The plans will be financed by the Community, Development Partners and investors. However, it should be reiterated that for the EAC region to overcome its current food security problems Partner States will have to make substantial investment in the agriculture sector development at national level, as regional interventions can only succeed if national strategies are

successfully implemented. Towards this, Partner States should commit a substantial proportion of the financial requirements for implementing the Plan in their national budgets and mobilizing additional funds from development partners and other sources.