



**FEED THE FUTURE**

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

**GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY  
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL PLAN 2019-2024**

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## Abbreviations

<b>ASAL</b>	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
<b>CLA</b>	Collaborating, Learning and Adapting
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>CRRF</b>	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
<b>DO</b>	Development Objective
<b>EA</b>	East Africa
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>DGC</b>	Democracy, Governance and Conflict
<b>FAW</b>	Fall Armyworm
<b>FFP</b>	Office of Food for Peace
<b>Feed the Future-EA</b>	Feed the Future East Africa
<b>GFSS</b>	Global Food Security Strategy
<b>GMO</b>	Genetically Modified Organism
<b>ICT</b>	Information & Communications Technologies
<b>ICPAC</b>	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
<b>HPN</b>	Health Population and Nutrition
<b>IDFC</b>	U.S. International Development Finance Corporation
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>J2SR</b>	Journey to Self-Reliance
<b>MLN</b>	Maize Lethal Necrosis
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NTBs</b>	Non-Tariff Barriers
<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities
<b>RVF</b>	Rift Valley Fever
<b>SPS</b>	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
<b>State/PRM</b>	State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
<b>USAID/KEA</b>	USAID Kenya/East Africa
<b>USDA</b>	U.S. Department of Agriculture
<b>USTR</b>	Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

## Executive Summary

Food insecurity remains a persistent problem in East Africa (EA), despite the fact that the region produces enough food to feed itself. This points to one of the biggest challenges facing East Africa: the inability to move food from surplus to food deficit areas, often due to cross border trade barriers. To address this challenge, USAID Kenya/East Africa (USAID/KEA) has supported a variety of food security and trade efforts over the past two decades. Since 2011, USAID/KEA supported these efforts through Feed the Future East Africa (Feed the Future-EA), the mission's primary means to implement the United States Government Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS). The purpose of the East Africa Regional Plan 2019-2024 (EA Regional Plan) is to articulate how the next phase of Feed the Future-EA will continue to contribute to GFSS objectives and the region's Journey to Self-Reliance (J2SR).

To inform the EA Regional Plan, USAID/KEA consulted with a broad range of stakeholders, including private-sector companies, non-governmental organizations, implementers, regional economic communities, and private-sector and civil society associations. In addition, USAID/KEA incorporated key lessons learned from independent evaluations of past regional development activities. The EA Regional Plan builds on this feedback and achievements to date, while identifying remaining development challenges, gaps and opportunities. Further, this plan leverages the strengths of USAID bilateral missions and U.S. Government (USG) interagency partners representing a whole-of-government approach to achieving GFSS objectives.

The next phase of Feed the Future-EA will focus on three areas: 1) inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth; 2) strengthened resilience among people and systems; and 3) a well-nourished population, especially women and children. Feed the Future-EA will build the capacity of national and regional stakeholders, including the private sector, to ease the movement of food across borders, while also addressing other impediments to agricultural growth, resilience and nutrition in the region. This plan pivots from an earlier emphasis on policy harmonization to a greater emphasis on private sector partnerships, which aligns with USAID's Private Sector Engagement Strategy and the Prosper Africa initiative, as a means of empowering people and countries on their journey to self-reliance. Consequently, the next phase of Feed the Future-EA will have greater focus on implementation of activities that deliver concrete, practical solutions to regional food security challenges.

The EA Regional Plan also recognizes the comparative advantages that the USAID/KEA regional office provides in addressing the opportunities for improved food security in East Africa. Many of the constraints in East Africa are transboundary in nature, such as climate variability, pests and diseases or cross border barriers to trade. The USAID/KEA regional office offers a unique platform to convene stakeholders across national boundaries, while leveraging the authority of regional bodies, to address these challenges and ensure that East Africa transforms to a food secure region.

Budget assumptions for interagency contributions to this plan reflect the Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Estimate and FY2018 President's Budget, based on information publicly available at the time this document was prepared. Future year budget assumptions reflect a straight-line to the FY2018 President's Budget. Any funding beyond FY2017 is subject to the availability of funds, as determined by the President's Budget and Congressional appropriations, and as such, budget assumptions may require revision.

# Global Food Security Strategy: East Africa Regional Plan 2019-2024

## Introduction

The United States Government's Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) presents an integrated whole-of-government strategy and agency-specific implementation plan. It charts a course for the U.S. government to contribute to the achievement of global food security and the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>1</sup>, together with partners across the globe. The GFSS objectives are:

1. Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth;
2. Strengthened resilience among people and systems; and
3. A well-nourished population, especially among women and children.

To articulate how the next phase of East Africa Feed the Future (Feed the Future-EA) will contribute to GFSS objectives and the region's Journey to Self-Reliance (J2SR), USAID Kenya/East Africa (USAID/KEA) developed the East Africa Regional Plan (EA Regional Plan) for the next five years (2019-2024). The East Africa region comprises of the following countries: Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Somalia and Zambia. Feed the Future-EA's goal is to sustainably reduce hunger, malnutrition, and poverty in the region. The next phase of Feed the Future-EA contributes to J2SR by enhancing inclusive development, improving economic policies and the business environment for agricultural trade, building the capacity of civil society organizations involved in regional trade, and improving the availability of safe and nutritious food. Further, Feed the Future-EA efforts will directly support and align with the development objectives (DOs) in USAID/KEA's Regional Development Cooperation Strategy:

- DO 1: Sustainable Regional Economic Integration Advanced;
- DO 2: Improved Management of Risks that Transcend Borders; and
- DO 3: East African Institutions' Leadership and Learning Strengthened.

For the purposes of this plan, agricultural trade encompasses staple crops, horticulture, livestock, animal products, fisheries, inputs, agro-processing and other relevant agricultural services.

## Section A: Regional Food Security and Trade Context

In order to inform the development of the EA Regional Plan, USAID/KEA commissioned a stocktaking assessment with a broad mix of stakeholders, including private sector companies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), implementers, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), REC member states and associations.<sup>2</sup> The purpose of the stocktaking was to review the progress of prior and ongoing activities (covering the 2011 - 2018 period) in the region, with a focus on achievements to date, challenges, gaps and opportunities. Evidence from USAID/KEA regional programming, independent activity evaluations, sectoral analysis, and the stocktaking report revealed the following achievements and challenges in the region.

### 1. Regional Achievements

**Trade and investments in agriculture:** Since 2011, USAID/KEA facilitated a total of \$5.5 billion of intra-regional trade in staple foods, and \$59.4 million in new private sector investments since 2014 in the regional agricultural sector. Since 2017, USAID/KEA facilitated 1.41 million metric tons of

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<sup>1</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>

<sup>2</sup> Stocktaking of USAID/KEA East Africa Feed the Future 2011-2018, DAI. October 2018.

grain contracts, worth approximately \$472 million, from surplus to deficit countries, which contributed to the food security of 16.78 million East Africans.

**Regional common market and customs union:** Prior Feed the Future-EA efforts strengthened the capacity of Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC). These efforts contributed to the establishment of a customs union, which resulted in freer movement of people and trade in goods and services.

**Cross-border trade transit time:** USAID/KEA supported the establishment of 11 one-stop border posts in East Africa, streamlining procedures and reducing unwarranted roadblocks, weighbridges and congestion at the borders. These one-stop border posts reduced transit time for trucks at cross-border points by 70%.<sup>3</sup>

**Women traders:** Women traders, who often face harmful gender biases, reported a 70% reduction in harassment cases at select cross border points due to USAID activities that encouraged women to register as formal traders, as well as forming associations and cooperatives to better advocate for their interests.<sup>4</sup>

**Harmonized standards and improved food safety:** USAID/KEA supported the launch of 22 gazetted standards for staple foods in East Africa in March 2018; the development of the COMESA Seed Harmonization Implementation Plan and Seed Variety Release System; the development and adoption of the EAC Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) protocol and the EAC Strategy and Action Plan on Aflatoxin control. Progress made in SPS included the review of phytosanitary import conditions, such as a pest risk analysis, and the establishment of a systems approach<sup>5</sup> for risk mitigation in food staples and horticultural products within EAC and COMESA countries. Harmonizing standards across EAC and COMESA not only reduces barriers to intra-regional trade of food but also ensures that products produced in one country and sold in another will be held to the same quality and safety measures.

**Pests and diseases:** With USAID support for enhanced information sharing and improved coordination. East African countries are better able to respond to emerging agricultural pests and diseases that transcend borders, such as maize lethal necrosis (MLN), fall armyworm (FAW), aflatoxin and Rift Valley fever (RVF).

**National and regional seed regulations:** Seven countries adopted and aligned regional seed regulations to COMESA rules, allowing increased movement of high-quality seed across the region and improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector in individual countries and across the region as a whole.

**Regionally harmonized pesticide testing and registration:** EAC countries adopted common procedures and mutual recognition for residues, efficacy testing and registration of pesticides, reducing the time required for national registration and creating a larger market for the introduction of new efficacious and safer pest control products.

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<sup>3</sup> [TradeMark East Africa Annual Report 2016/2017](#)

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> Systems approach: Many agricultural products are transiting through similar marketing and regulatory channels. Systems approach means that efforts change focus from specific value chain issues to the actual systems that agricultural products pass through, thus having a broader scale impact across multiple value chains and their consumers

**Regional food and nutrition planning:** USAID/KEA supported efforts to revise the EAC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy and the EAC Food and Nutrition Security Action Plan 2018-2022, which were subsequently adopted by the EAC to direct programming to address malnutrition in the region. In addition, USAID/KEA supported the development of 17 food fortification and inspection manuals for staple foods, and control manuals for salt, oil, sugar, maize flour and wheat flour. USAID/KEA food safety efforts also contribute to nutrition, in particular to protect consumers from food hazards that cause malnutrition, acute illness and chronic disease.

**Resilience to recurrent crises:** With the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and other partners, Feed the Future-EA supported the development of a Regional Resilience Framework, which serves as a common framework for drought resilience programming and contributed to reducing the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the Horn of Africa. Evidence from the 2017 drought suggests that improved coordination through IGAD combined with regional early warning systems (such as IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre [ICPAC] and Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism [CEWARN<sup>6</sup>]), and government commitments from Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia enabled a robust early response effort that reduced the severity of drought impact on communities compared to the 2011 drought.

## 2. Regional Challenges

Despite the existence of multiple intergovernmental organizations and policies that support the free movement of food, East Africa still faces numerous agricultural transboundary challenges that undermine food security and development. Some of the outstanding challenges are listed below, which ultimately must be addressed in order for the region to make significant progress towards its self-reliance.

**Climate Variability:** Changes in rainfall amounts, increasing surface temperature trends, and widely varying seasonal patterns over the last 50 years are creating greater challenges for a region that is already facing many developmental threats.<sup>7</sup> The frequency and intensity of extreme climatic events, such as heat waves, floods, and drought are likely to increase and negatively impact agriculture and food security. Mass migrations of people and animals across borders in search of food, water and grazing pasture may require regional cooperation to manage refugee flows, humanitarian services, potential conflict and adequate nutritional support. Strong regional economic communities, such as IGAD and the EAC, can assist countries in working together to address climate-related crises. Food insecurity in some countries may require the cross-border transfer of staples from countries with surplus crops, regional standards and trade agreements help facilitate these transactions.

**Conflict and humanitarian crisis:** Despite improvements in security, the region is challenged by religious, ethnic and natural resource conflict. Instability, insecurity, human rights abuses, and weak political and electoral systems are pervasive characteristics of Eastern and Central African countries, deeply affecting governance and the ability for citizens to voice their concerns and push for effective government action. East and Central Africa have the largest number of refugees in camps in the world, mostly due to man-made humanitarian crises and porous borders contributing

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<sup>6</sup> IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) fosters climate services and knowledge to enhance community resilience for prosperity in the Greater Horn of Africa. The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) launched in 2002, is a co-operative initiative of the seven IGAD member countries, namely: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

<sup>7</sup> EAC Vulnerability Impacts and Adaptation Assessment in East Africa, 2017 - USAID-funded

to significant migratory shifts during crises. Conflict is a key driver of food insecurity and the dynamics around conflict shape the availability and affordability of food and the stability of the region to feed itself.

**Political economy:** Political economy issues remain a top challenge, including: 1) territorial protectionism; 2) elite revenue capture, particularly related to grain imports in the context of food insecurity; 3) lack of government funds to establish functional institutions to facilitate agricultural trade; and/or 4) lack of government recognition and action to facilitate the significant benefits of regional trade. Further, USAID/KEA's October 2018 Feed the Future-EA Stocktaking Analysis highlighted other political economy issues such as monopolies, corruption, cartels, and governmental protectionism that elevate national over regional interests. Most national economies in the region are small, relative to other participants in the global economy. As a result, these smaller economies could achieve increased competitiveness if they cooperated and integrated the regional economy. However, the regional economic potential is often stymied by political economy issues.

**Access to safe and nutritious foods:** This challenge is due to inequalities in access, barriers that block the flow of food from surplus to deficit areas, affordability related to price volatility, poor food quality and safety systems, and the inefficiency of production and marketing. Current lack of organized structure with conflicting and overlapping authorities across multiple ministries in addressing food security and safety inhibits progress towards safe and nutritious food availability for countries in the region.

**Private sector constraints to regional trade:** Private companies still face major constraints to regional trade, such as:

- Limited information on market opportunities, including products and awareness of existing buyers and sellers within the region, hampers the development of business-to-business cross-border linkages, partnerships and investment;
- Limited logistics and trade services, such as freight forwarding, warehousing, insurance, finance and minimal competition, create bottlenecks and increase costs;
- Standards, procedures and processes for trade and market access vary between countries limiting market size; regional harmonization of standards and processes provides greater incentives for private sector investment;
- Limited access to finance and investment capital constraining trade opportunities; and
- Inability of SMEs to meet standards and quality requirements pose challenges to building strong businesses that can collaborate, form partnerships and seize market opportunities.

**Non-tariff barriers (NTBs):** Many private companies engaged in agricultural trade acknowledge recent improvements in cross border trade, however, they still consider NTBs to be a significant hindrance to regional movement of products, with challenges varying according to each country. For example, twenty-eight seed companies interviewed during a 2018 regional seed assessment<sup>8</sup> expressed similar concerns about erratic government policies, inconsistent and costly certification and importation procedures, and other NTBs that hinder trade with other countries.

**Regional Economic Communities (REC) performance and capacity:** USAID/KEA partners with three RECs, including the EAC, IGAD and COMESA. Their institutional capacity and member state

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<sup>8</sup> Assessment to Support the Promotion of Regional Seed Trade in East Africa, October 2018. Note this will be available to the public soon and an internal version is currently available.



commitment vary. The recent establishment of the Continental Africa Free Trade Area by the African Union will require greater coordination and cooperation of RECs across policy areas. In terms of trade integration and movement of people, EAC scores high in comparison to other African RECs, while scores for infrastructure and financial macroeconomic integration are lower.<sup>9</sup>

**Value-Added Exports:** East Africa typically exports raw commodities, both intra-regionally and globally, yet is lacking in value-added exports. Consequently, commodity-export dependence exposes countries in the region to a variety of market risks with profound effects on food security such as inflation, terms of trade volatility, exchange rate volatility, loss of income, loss of purchasing power, and loss of government revenues.<sup>10</sup>

**Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Protocols/Standards:** East Africa has suffered significantly from the spread of pests and diseases, including aflatoxin, FAW, MLN, and RVF, which negatively impact regional food security. Similarly, foodborne hazards caused by bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens affect both animal and human health and impede the regional and international trade of agricultural products. Despite the EAC adoption of a regional SPS Protocol to help manage the impact of these threats, inconsistent and varying capacity for implementation of SPS processes and procedures based on International Standard setting bodies at the country level remains a challenge to food safety and security.

**Trade Facilitation:** Intra-regional exports in Africa constitutes only 18% of total exports as of 2018.<sup>11</sup> This pales in comparison with other intra-regional trading blocs in Europe (69%) and Asia (59%).<sup>12</sup> Transit and transportation costs in East Africa raise the final cost of goods by as much as 40% and are among the highest in the world.<sup>13</sup> Further, regional trade infrastructure, including policies and instruments, is limited. For example, regionally harmonized policies/standards are not uniformly enforced, credit guarantee schemes for exports are underdeveloped, market information is not easily accessible and commodity exchanges are still developing.

**Gender and Youth:** Negative social norms and beliefs across the region promote an imbalance of power between men and women. Power imbalances between men and women also contribute to unequal access to resources, and multiple forms of gender-based violence.<sup>14</sup> Informal cross-border trade, which comprises a large share of trade, is among the major activities for self-employed women in East Africa. Efforts to introduce simplified trade regimes to encourage informal traders to switch to formal trade have had limited impacts especially on women and youth. Other gender challenges include harassment and corruption at border points, both of which increase the vulnerability of women traders.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> [African Regional Integration Index](#)

<sup>10</sup> [“Economic Development in Africa: Trade Performance and Commodity Dependence,”](#) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2003.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2018/03/29/figures-of-the-week-africas-intra-and-extra-regional-trade/>

<sup>12</sup> [“Bridging Africa’s Trade Finance Gap through Domestic Resource Mobilization,”](#) African Trade Report 2017, African Export-Import Bank, 2017.

<sup>13</sup> [“Corridor Diagnostic Study of the Northern and Central Corridors of East Africa,”](#) Nathan Associates, January 2011.

<sup>14</sup> Benjamin, Judy and Lis Meyers. [“USAID/KEA Gender Analysis for Regional Development Cooperation Strategy 2016-2020,”](#) Banyan Global, Washington, DC, January 15, 2016

<sup>15</sup> [“East African Community Regional Integration: Trade and Gender Implications,”](#) United Nations Conference

Africa is the only region in the world where the youth population (0 - 24 years) is increasing - in fact it will increase by 50% by 2050 as compared to 2017.<sup>16</sup> Unless opportunities are provided which can help harness the energy and dynamism of this young population, the growing youth bulge risks regional insecurity, instability and mass migration.

**Malnutrition:** Food insecurity remains a significant barrier to greater regional security, growth, and prosperity. Over 27 million people in the region are food insecure and require humanitarian assistance, a 39% increase in food insecurity since 2016.<sup>17</sup> While the EAC Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan<sup>18</sup> were adopted by the EAC Member States in 2017, malnutrition levels remain unacceptably high. Vulnerable population groups, such as women of reproductive age and children under the age of five, continue to bear the heaviest burden of malnutrition. Children under five continue to have high levels of stunting, ranging from 26% in Kenya to 57.5% in Burundi.

**Complexity of risks affecting sustainable reduction of poverty, hunger and malnutrition:** Poor and near-poor households and communities in East Africa are vulnerable to multiple shocks and stresses that threaten their food security, nutrition, and ability to escape poverty. Events which can drive households back into poverty include: conflict, multiple shocks in quick succession (ill health, drought, floods, and crop or livestock diseases); systemic stressors such as price volatility of food, agricultural inputs, and wages; unequal labor practices; and limited availability of basic services. For example, the rate at which households in Kenya have escaped poverty, only to fall back into poverty, was 44%.<sup>19</sup> Sustainable escapes from poverty require regional and national approaches that recognize and build capacity to mitigate shocks and stressors.

## Section B: Key Lessons Learned for Next Phase of Feed the Future-EA

Future Feed the Future-EA efforts will build on lessons learned from past regional programming. Lessons from the October 2018 Feed the Future-EA Stocktaking Analysis and evaluations of EAC<sup>20</sup> and COMESA show that:

- **Private sector involvement enhances the successful commercialization of new technologies.** While Government involvement in commercialization of new technologies, such as seed, pesticides and aflatoxin management technologies has been foundational, long term sustainability is best achieved if the private sector is engaged early in the process.
- **To facilitate the free flow of regional trade, regionally harmonized policies should be implemented** at the country level. For example, promoting ownership among core seed stakeholders and monitoring the implementation of harmonized regional seed policies will help ensure compliance and increase the flow of agricultural products across borders.
- **Customs and trade measures have the most impact**, largely because they: 1) are needed and driven by private-sector stakeholders; 2) are central to the core mission of the EAC and COMESA; and 3) have been championed vigorously over the long term.

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on Trade and Development, 2018.

<sup>16</sup> Goalkeepers Report 2018, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

<sup>17</sup> "Food Security and Nutrition Working Group, Eastern and Central African Region," (Slide Presentation), Food and Agriculture Organization, July 20, 2017.

<sup>18</sup> East African Community Food Security and Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2022.

<sup>19</sup> "The Chronic Poverty Report 2014-2015," Overseas Development Institute, 2014.

<sup>20</sup> "A Midterm Performance Evaluation of USAID Support for the East African Community Regional Economic Community," International and Business Technical Consultants, Inc., May 2017.

- **Shifting to a results-oriented, milestone-based approach** provides a more effective means for USAID to support COMESA, EAC and IGAD and promotes accountability.
- **Increased collaboration and leveraging** the diverse interests of stakeholders in regional trade is critical to co-designing solutions to complex regional problems, and avoiding duplication and inefficiency as well as avoiding efforts which do not enjoy broad based support and long term sustainability.

## Section C: Regional Comparative Advantage

The presence of USAID/KEA in East Africa provides the following advantages for effective Feed the Future-EA implementation:

- A well-located office in the heart of East Africa (Nairobi, Kenya), which enables stronger collaboration, leverage and coordination among Feed the Future targeted countries (Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda) and Feed the Future aligned countries (Rwanda, Somalia and Tanzania) to achieve GFSS objectives and Feed the Future goals;
- The ability to collaborate and support the Agency's targeted resilience countries (Ethiopia, Uganda, Somalia, South Sudan, DRC and Kenya) to better prepare and respond to frequent shocks and stresses in the greater Horn of Africa through both country and cross border efforts;
- Ability to cost-effectively mobilize technical assistance and convene regional stakeholders;
- Staff with technical expertise and intimate understanding of the regional economic, political, environmental context, and socio-cultural norms;
- Continuous presence in the field enables regional staff to build deeper and stronger relationships with and among regional technical institutions, development partner institutions, and private sector companies that are based in Nairobi and retain institutional memory; and
- Presence in Nairobi leverages and supports Kenya's leadership in the region on political stability, technological innovation, resilience, SPS and other sectors.

USAID/KEA's role is to work with regional organizations (both public and private) and other local and international stakeholders to address problems and opportunities that are transboundary in nature. For example, cross-border trade bottlenecks, migration, the spread of plant and animal diseases, and recurrent droughts, cannot be effectively addressed by a single country because these challenges do not respect borders. Benefits of a regional approach include the following:

- **One people, one market:** Individual country markets are too small to achieve efficiency<sup>21</sup> and are not large enough to attract private investments. Promoting the region as an integrated market will attract increased foreign investment since risks can be diversified across a broader region.
- **Reducing transaction costs along regional transport corridors:** The time and cost of moving goods along transport corridors to regional markets is high, due to inadequate investments infrastructure, inefficient procedures at borders, NTBs, corruption and other issues. Coordinated support from governments, RECs, the private sector, and donors can do much to ensure that the enabling environment for regional trade improves as quickly as possible.
- **Scaling-up access to technologies:** A regional approach enables the coordinated adoption

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<sup>21</sup> Owuor J. 1998. Determinants of Agricultural Productivity in Kenya, Tegemeo Institute for Agriculture Policy and Development, Egerton University, Njoro Kenya.

of technologies, innovations and best practices across the region. Further, it leverages scientific capacity from multiple sources to meet common regional needs.

- **Coordinated responses to chronic food insecurity and migration:** Regionally coordinated, harmonized policies and standards enable better management of migration and the free flow of nutritious foods across the region and enables coordination with significant humanitarian assistance efforts. Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Somalia have received consistent and significant levels of food assistance for both drought relief and long-standing refugee response due to chronic crises, totaling \$1 billion in FY2018 alone. The 15 countries across the East African Region received \$2.3 billion in FY2018.<sup>22</sup> The impact of migration is significant, according to the International Organization on Migration, nearly 400,000 migrant movements were recorded in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia alone during the first six months of 2018 – an average of 2,000 or more individuals per day. Annex 8 includes a reference map of humanitarian assistance in the region.

## Section D: Implementation Guiding Principles

The next phase of Feed the Future-EA efforts will adhere to the following guiding principles, however, it is also imperative that East African countries prioritize and provide resources to realize the Sustainable Development Goals and fulfill their commitments under the African Union Comprehensive Agriculture Development Program and the Malabo Declaration. Country level commitment is critical if the East Africa region is to achieve its food security goals.

**Align with Prosper Africa<sup>23</sup> and U.S. Government Priorities:** Feed the Future-EA will align with Prosper Africa to create opportunities between U.S. and East African businesses, and will contribute to the region's *Journey to Self-Reliance* by working with regional partners including the private sector, to implement outcome oriented programs that will increase regional trade. Feed the Future-EA efforts will also draw on the skills and resources of the broader U.S. Government to address challenges and achieve greater impact leading to economic growth and self-reliance, thereby contributing to U.S. security. Additionally, Feed the Future-EA will align with the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative to facilitate women's participation in the economy.

**Facilitate Private Sector-Led Trade and Investment:** Feed the Future-EA efforts will embrace private sector-led and market-based approaches to agriculture-related trade and investment. In accordance with the USAID Private Sector Engagement Policy,<sup>24</sup> Feed the Future-EA will play an important facilitative/catalytic role to identify key private sector actors, convene partners, and facilitate regional investment and market opportunities. Key facilitative roles will include:

- Building and strengthening private sector partnerships;
- Increasing outreach to regional and multinational companies and investors;
- Supporting transformative investments (for example, those that have large-scale impact and increase market system benefit for poverty reduction);
- Build effective and efficient public institutions that are able to leverage and engage the private sector; and

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<sup>22</sup> Chad, Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, and Somalia.

<sup>23</sup> In December 2018, the U.S. Government launched the [Prosper Africa Initiative](#) to extend economic partnerships with countries committed to self-reliance and to foster opportunities in both Africa and the United States.

<sup>24</sup> [USAID Private-Sector Engagement Policy](#), USAID, December 2018.

- Improving connectivity and leveraging other U.S. Government agencies active in trade (including Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Commerce, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (IDFC)<sup>25</sup>, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative) to advance shared priorities.

***Incorporate mediating factors that may inhibit and/or enable project outcomes:*** Development efforts are often affected by mediating factors (see Annex 1) that either inhibit or enable the achievement of project outcomes. Feed the Future-EA will work to mitigate the impact of inhibiting factors, while also leveraging enabling factors that support Feed the Future-EA interventions. Opportunities to incorporate mediating factors in programming include:

- Selection of value chains;
- Selection of business partners;
- Policy dialogue with and among stakeholders;
- Capacity building that expands market system benefits to vulnerable populations; and
- Partnerships with organizations that intentionally focus on social and economic inclusion.

***Collaborate with bilateral Feed the Future programs and U.S. Government interagency partners:*** Regional plans and programs will be designed collaboratively with bilateral missions and will look for opportunities to co-create solutions that address issues or problems that transcend borders and ensure maximum achievement of GFSS goals. Efforts will leverage the technical expertise and unique skills of U.S. Government interagency partners.

***Utilize a market-systems approach:*** Feed the Future-EA will work with a variety of regional and bilateral stakeholders to build market systems and value chains that catalyze regional economic opportunities, address barriers to inclusive economic growth, and invest in services, technologies, and infrastructure to achieve greater scale and efficiency.

***Incorporate climate-risk management as a key resilience strategy:*** More frequent cycles of drought and shifting rainfall patterns in the region are likely threats to productivity, stable markets, nutrition, and incomes in years to come. In this context, the regional Feed the Future strategy places an emphasis on helping market actors and communities prepare for and adapt to climate variability by building the resilience of people, places and livelihoods to climate risks. Creating a favorable enabling environment, fostering partnerships, and stimulating the development, deployment and cross-country sharing of climate-smart agriculture practices and technologies will be a key principle of Feed the Future East Africa.

***Use collaborating, learning and adapting (CLA) approaches:*** Feed the Future-EA will utilize CLA approaches to engage stakeholders on an ongoing basis.<sup>26</sup> Feed the Future-EA will use real time information, iterative learning and analysis to continuously assess progress and adjust activities as necessary.

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<sup>25</sup> The IDFC is a new agency, which is comprised of two former institutions: 1) Overseas Private Investment Corporation; and 2) the USAID Development Credit Authority.

<sup>26</sup> In addition to the stocktaking exercise, USAID/KEA frequently engaged stakeholders, such as leading private sector companies, NGOs, implementers, to inform the development of this plan. See Annex 10 for a list of workshops and participants.

## Section E: Feed the Future-EA Theory of Change

Evidence from the Feed the Future-EA Stocktaking Analysis<sup>27</sup> and the REC evaluations indicates that to increase food security in East Africa, it's necessary to promote increased regional trade and address transboundary threats and political economy impediments. This evidence is further supported by a 2016 study from the International Food Policy Research Institute, which concluded that "it is possible to significantly boost the pace of regional trade expansion, which in turn would contribute to creating a more resilient domestic food markets through modest reduction in the overall cost of trading, a similarly modest increase in crop yields, or the removal of barriers to transborder trade."<sup>28</sup>

Research from a number of sources, including the Stocktaking Analysis posits that if trade is to reduce poverty, efforts are needed to address political economy challenges, including socio-cultural biases and the exclusion of vulnerable groups.

Feed the Future-EA's **development hypothesis**, which aligns with the three GFSS objectives, states that:

- **IF** an integrated and inclusive regional market promotes investment and trade in agriculture; and
- **IF** increased agricultural trade improves access to safe and nutritious food; and
- **IF** cross-border shocks and stresses, such as agricultural pests, market volatility and drought, are mitigated;
- **THEN** there will be inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth (**GFSS DO1**), strengthened resilience among people and systems (**GFSS DO2**) and a well-nourished population, especially among women and children (**GFSS DO3**).

## Section F: Targeting

**Feed the Future-EA Major Stakeholders and Partners:** Feed the Future-EA efforts will incorporate a whole-of-mission and whole-of-government approach and will directly target: private sector businesses, input suppliers, trade logistics providers in the region; advocacy and businesses associations in the region; U.S. traders and investors; financial institutions/service providers; national and international research institutions and academia; and RECs and their Member States. In addition, the Feed the Future-EA will collaborate with USAID bilateral missions and development partners in the region. An illustrative list of partners is in Annex 9.

**Target Geography:** The target countries for Feed the Future-EA efforts include: 1) Feed the Future focus countries, Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia, and also Tanzania due to its regional market and political significance in East Africa; and 2) those countries that facilitate the movement of food along the Northern and Central trade corridors (see Annex 2),<sup>29</sup> including Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Somalia, and Zambia. Emerging trade corridors will also inform Feed the Future-EA efforts, such as the new Lamu Port South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport (LAPPSET) Corridor Program, which is Eastern Africa's largest and most ambitious infrastructure

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<sup>27</sup> Stocktaking of USAID/KEA East Africa Feed the Future 2011-2018, DAI. October 2018.

<sup>28</sup> [Regional Trade and Volatility in Staple Food Markets in Africa](#), International Food Policy Research Institute, 2016

<sup>29</sup> The northern and central regional trade corridors carry 70% of regional trade.

project bringing together Kenya, Ethiopia and South Sudan.<sup>30</sup>

**Target Value Chains:** The private sector-led approach currently implemented by Feed the Future-EA efforts show that value-chain selection will be based, at least in part, on the opportunities identified by the private sector and criteria set by USAID/KEA and based on achieving the objectives of GFSS. Some of these criteria include:

- Potential to expand market-driven intra-regional agricultural trade and investment and improve market system competition and benefits;
- Potential to advance trade and commercial opportunities between the U.S. and East Africa;
- Potential to enhance cross-border market systems' ability to adapt to shocks and stresses;
- Potential to increase the availability of safe and nutritious foods and improve food security;
- Extent of broad-based inclusion, including women, youth, and vulnerable populations; and
- Extent of use of climate-smart agriculture practices and other responsible natural resources management practices.

## **Section G: Feed the Future-EA Component Alignment with GFSS Objectives**

Based on the lessons learned and the guiding principles presented earlier in this document, Feed the Future-EA has developed components/illustrative activities that align with the GFSS DOs and support the J2SR (see Annex 3).

### **1. GFSS DO1: Inclusive and Sustainable Agricultural-led Economic Growth**

Feed the Future-EA will collaborate with the private sector to identify high-potential opportunities for regional agricultural trade and address barriers to the movement of food from surplus to deficit areas.

Private-sector investment in the region is essential to reduce dependence on raw agricultural commodity trade and shift to value-added products. Further, access to capital is essential to enable traders and firms to invest and innovate. Feed the Future-EA efforts aim to support foreign direct investment and mobilize both foreign and local sources of capital for regional agricultural trade.

Access to agricultural inputs and technology to transform agricultural production and address food insecurity in East Africa has been limited by fragmented markets, inefficient regulatory and permitting systems, political economy and cross border trade barriers. Feed the Future-EA will continue to work with U.S. Government, regional and international partners, including the private sector, to address these constraints on agricultural growth.

Regionally harmonized standards have been developed and ratified for many agricultural sectors, but domestication and enforcement across countries has been limited. This is often due to the varying resources and capacity limitation of different regulatory agencies. Enforcement of international standards is focused on exported commodities with little regulation of locally marketed products. Feed the Future-EA will work with national regulatory authorities and the private sector to improve technical capacity and develop economic incentives to expand agricultural quality and safety programs for the local consumer. Related to these efforts, the next phase of Feed the Future-EA will:

**Support private-sector investment and trade in agriculture:** Feed the Future-EA engagement with

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<sup>30</sup> <http://www.lapsset.go.ke/>

private sector will be consistent with the U.S. Government's Prosper Africa Initiative and USAID's Private-Sector Engagement policy. Illustrative activities include:

- Providing market information to potential investors on agriculture investment opportunities;
- Connecting U.S. investors with potential investment partners; facilitating the creation of subsidiaries, joint ventures, Public Private Partnership (PPP), new ventures, and other agriculture-related enterprises; as a catalyst for regional economic growth;
- Developing finance support mechanisms that increase private-sector investment and access to capital;
- Facilitating and strengthening cross border market systems to move crops and inputs from surplus to deficit areas;
- Supporting regional engagement of stakeholders to develop programs with vulnerable populations that help facilitate acceptance and minimize the negative impacts of transition to pro-trade policies and practices.
- Sharing analysis on surplus and deficit trends including demographic demand, climate variability and enabling environment factors to influence more inclusive and competitive trade;
- Reducing barriers to agricultural trade; and
- Promoting East Africa-U.S. trade mission exchanges.

***Scale-up access to agricultural technology:*** The next phase of Feed the Future-EA will support the development, availability, and access to improved agricultural inputs, such as seed, pesticides, feed and fodder, and fertilizers across the region. Illustrative activities include:

- Supporting the commercialization and access to high quality seed varieties that promote commodity diversification based on identified market demand and resistant to droughts, floods and pests;
- Scaling-up access to high quality nutritious seed and crops in the region;
- Promoting integrated pest management and facilitating access to safe and efficacious pesticides/biopesticides across the region;
- Supporting the development and commercialization of mycotoxin management and other food safety technologies;
- Facilitating development and implementation of policies and standards for the management of feed and fodder;
- Expanding awareness and improving knowledge management of good agricultural practices in the region;
- Supporting the development of science-based biosafety systems that enable responsible access and utilization of biotechnology; and
- Incorporating digital technologies that facilitate increased access to information and services.

***Ensure compliance of regionally harmonized policies based on science and international standards:*** The next phase of Feed the Future-EA will support member states and the private sector to enhance their capacity to implement and comply with regionally harmonized policies and standards (such as food safety standards). These efforts will increase the flow of agricultural products across borders, by reducing NBTs. Illustrative activities include:

- Supporting private-sector and national governments, in collaboration with the bilateral missions, to implement and comply with regionally harmonized policies and standards;



- Building the capacity of regional institutions to carry out their mandate to facilitate regional agricultural trade;
- Strengthening cross border application and enforcement of regional SPS measures and standards;
- Strengthening collaboration and interoperability of trade systems among cross-border regulatory authorities;
- Supporting the development and harmonization of regional agricultural trade policies that conform to international best practices and enable increased food security; and
- Supporting capacity building for regional associations and stakeholder groups who will ensure that small and medium scale enterprises are able to access and benefit from harmonized regional regulations.

**U.S. Government Agencies Contributing:** USAID, USDA, Center for Disease Control, Department of Commerce, Department of State, Trade and Development Agency, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), and IDFC.

## 2. GFSS DO2: Strengthened Resilience among People and Systems

Feed the Future-EA efforts to strengthen resilience are building on nearly a decade of experience and lessons learned in multisectoral approaches that connecting humanitarian and development assistance in the Horn of Africa.<sup>31</sup> The Feed the Future-EA approach to resilience builds on this history and will continue to strengthen inter-disciplinary synergies between humanitarian assistance, disaster risk reduction, and development assistance. Specifically, future Feed the Future-EA efforts will 1) broaden the types of risks to be addressed in national and regional resilience programming in recurrent crisis zones and 2) prioritize approaches to private sector and agriculture led trade and investment that strengthen - not undermine - the resilience of market systems in the region. For instance, in partnership with national meteorological agencies, ICPAC develops regional early warning and medium to long range climate forecasts disseminated through the Greater Horn of Africa Climate Outlook Forums. Meteorological agencies in the region, use the regional forecasts to further develop their own national and sub national forecasts that contribute towards preparedness and early actions for various development sectors including agriculture and food security. In addition, a regional Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation Assessment for the IGAD region has been compiled using data and tools supported by USAID to identify vulnerable hotspots across the region where resilience activities can be carried out. Another tool that has been developed is a combined drought index that continues to help monitor regional drought conditions. These tools provide a shared evidence base for governments and communities to prepare and respond to drought and are an example of increased resilience capacity.

At the regional level, many communities and systems are interconnected through shared natural resources, regional trade and trans-boundary human and animal movements, and common risks and sources of resilience. Given these interconnections, regional risk management systems play an important role in helping communities, governments and the private sector strengthen their capacity to cope with the adverse effects of multiple causes of disasters -- drought, crop and livestock diseases, food availability, insecurity, conflicts, GBV, price volatility and other shocks and stresses that destabilize households ability to cope, market systems and food security. In addition, weak value chains are highly susceptible to unfair global trade practices and competition from robust and productive agricultural market systems in other regions, which further decreases their ability to compete when shocks and stresses occur. Moreover, systemic biases that limit or marginalize participation of women, youth and other traditionally marginalized groups in market systems - groups that play valuable roles in solving problems and allocating resources in the face of shocks and stresses - further weakens their resilience capacities. Therefore, Feed the Future-EA's resilience approach will build the risk management capacity of institutions and cross-border systems to manage recurrent shocks and stresses, strengthen collaboration, and improve evidence-based learning. Evidence-based learning will include analytics that explore the relationship between intraregional trade, price volatility and humanitarian assistance, including unpacking the impact, both positive and negative, of food trade between surplus and deficit countries.

Related to these efforts, the next phase of Feed the Future-EA will:

***Strengthen regional resilience risk management systems:*** Strong governance and coordination is required to avoid duplication, build synergies and complementarities, enhance cost effectiveness and strengthen mutual learning. This is particularly relevant in cross-border areas that are prone to recurrent shocks and stresses (see Figure below). Illustrative activities include:

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<sup>31</sup> USAID Website, 2017, [USAID Resilience Website](#)

- Diversifying and strengthening climate appropriate agriculture and livestock production and market access in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) regions;
- Facilitating effective cross border trade and market system linkages and stakeholder capacity in select resilience border cluster areas;
- Supporting development of robust linkages between national and regional institutions involved in coordination of resilience activities;
- Revitalizing the Global Alliance for Resilience and Economic Growth to foster more cohesion and coordination across development partner investments;
- Supporting the scale-up of climate smart agricultural technologies;
- Strengthening the capacity of national and regional systems to prepare, predict, detect, and respond to emerging and recurrent transboundary threats (e.g., FAW, MLN, RVF, droughts and floods);
- Supporting the development and implementation of trade policies that improve the flow of food and livestock to address shocks and stresses;
- Analyzing and further examining the relationship between regional and international trade and food availability and nutrition for vulnerable populations; and
- Supporting improved knowledge management and information sharing between national and regional institutions involved in coordination of resilience efforts.

Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) is the U.S. Government lead on refugees, including U.S. response to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). Feed the Future-EA should coordinate with State/PRM in any proposed response in support of the CRRF.

**Support adaptation of existing regional resilience frameworks:** The next phase of Feed the Future-EA will support the review and adaptation of USAID’s regional resilience framework and IGAD’s Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative framework to incorporate learning and changes in the context over the past five years of investment. Illustrative activities include:

- Supporting the review, updating and adaptation of country-specific plans for multi-risk<sup>32</sup> resilience programming that are aligned with the priorities and objectives of the new framework and implementation plan;
- Reviewing and adapting IGAD research priorities in light of the shift towards a multi-risk approach; and
- Building a knowledge base that captures lessons learned and informs adaptation and improvement of multi-risk resilience programming, including private sector-led agricultural trade and investment strategies that support resilience at the regional level.

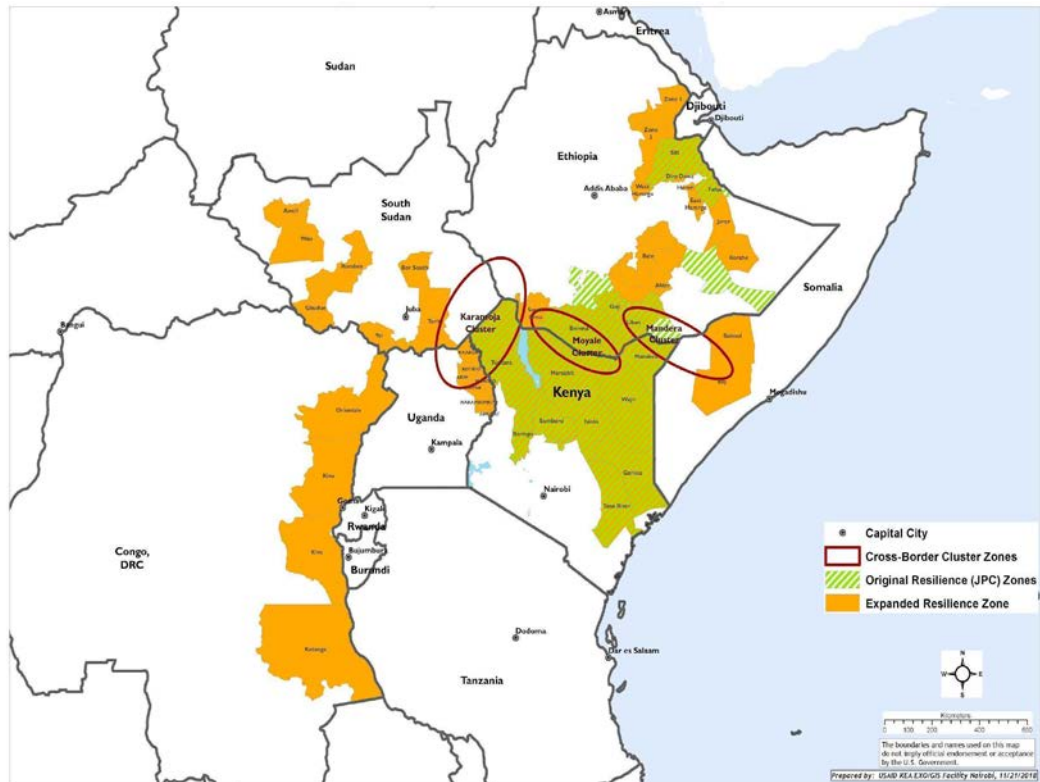
Feed the Future-EA strategically selected three zones out of eight IGAD cluster areas to consolidate and scale up on-going bilateral mission resilience interventions. These three zones are focus areas under the Feed the Future-EA IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative activity. Feed the Future-EA may also work beyond these three zones to address risks that affect multiple countries and will consider the flows of crops, livestock<sup>33</sup> and people to inform targeted programming outside these zones. See figure below.

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<sup>32</sup> “Multi-risk” refers to a variety of factors, including but not limited to: drought, disease, pests, price volatility, conflict, health crisis, malnutrition, and livelihood challenges.

<sup>33</sup> East African Regional Livestock Trade Stakeholders Workshop: February 22 – 23, 2017, Nairobi, Kenya

**Figure 1: East Africa Resilience Focus Zones**



**U.S. Agencies Contributing:** USAID and USDA.

### **3. GFSS DO3: A Well-Nourished Population, Especially Women and Children**

East Africa faces the triple burden of malnutrition – the coexistence of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiency, overweight populations, and obesity. While the East African region has made steady improvements in nutrition, malnutrition continues to be a multifactorial challenge with most countries in the region off-track from meeting their global nutrition targets.<sup>34</sup> Between 2010 and 2016, undernourishment in the region rose from 30.9% to 33.9% with the majority of the undernourished population in Sub-Saharan Africa located in East Africa.

Vulnerable population groups, such as women of reproductive age and children under the age of five, continue to bear the heaviest burden of malnutrition. The EAC estimates that approximately 15 million children in EAC countries are chronically malnourished. The prevalence of acute malnutrition in the region is between 5 and 7%, although some areas experience global acute malnutrition rates exceeding emergency thresholds.<sup>35</sup> The prevalence of stunting remains high in the region, ranging from 26% in Kenya to 57.5% in Burundi. With the growing urbanization and expansion of the middle class in many EAC countries, the incidence of overweight and obesity is increasing and needs to be addressed, in addition to the more common issues of child stunting and

<sup>34</sup> [Global Nutrition Report 2018](#)

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7967e.pdf>

wasting. Malnutrition limits societies' economic and social development. Malnutrition can be associated with individual health status; household access to safe, nutritious, and diverse foods; water, sanitation, and hygiene; feeding and caring practices; household income; and family size and birth intervals. Conflict, insecurity, climate variability and environmental degradation can also have an impact on nutrition. The challenge in the East Africa region is to find ways to strengthen the positive links between producers, urban markets, food quality and food safety while reducing hunger and undernutrition.

Regional trade can play a role in increasing the availability of diverse and nutritious foods for vulnerable households, including staples, horticultural products, fruits and animal-based products. Strengthening regional linkages between producers and the growing numbers of urban consumers by addressing the market, infrastructure and policy constraints to access and price volatility of agricultural products, stabilizes incomes and generates money for rural producers that they can use to buy additional food and non-food items. When nutritional status improves, it helps break the intergenerational cycle of poverty, generates broad based economic growth and leads to a host of benefits for individuals, families, communities, and countries.

The next phase of Feed the Future-EA will support regional agricultural trade and production to increase the availability and affordability of safe, nutritious foods. This will include expanding access to more diverse types of food including horticulture, animal-source foods and nutrient-dense products. While the regional work will focus on agricultural trade, it will also complement bilateral nutrition efforts, including those focused on social and behavior change and nutrition-specific approaches at the household and community levels. To do so, Feed the Future-EA will address the following areas:

**Regional technology scale-up:** Feed the Future-EA efforts will support the adoption and scale up of technologies to improve food security and nutrition. Illustrative activities include:

- Increasing consumer and producer awareness of food safety risks and mitigation actions, in collaboration with East Africa member states and regional commodity associations;
- Expansion of national food safety programming from export-oriented to domestic markets;
- Supporting the commercialization of aflatoxin management technologies;
- Reducing exposure to toxic residues through promotion of integrated pest management and the safe use of efficacious pest control methodologies;
- Supporting the development of safe, nutritious food processing and value addition aligned with international standards, Hazard Assessment and Critical Control Point practices; and
- Increasing the regional availability and access to safe and nutritious foods including bio-fortification.

**Regional trade and affordability of nutritious and nutrient-dense foods:** Feed the Future-EA efforts focus on addressing trade barriers to reduce the time and cost of cross-border agricultural trade. Illustrative activities include:

- Facilitating private sector led trade in nutrition-sensitive commodities from food surplus to deficit areas;
- regional scaling of nutrition sensitive technologies; and
- supporting women's empowerment activities in cross border trade to improve their incomes.

**Regional policies and standards:** The next phase of Feed the Future-EA will support partners to

provide an enabling environment for free flow of safe and nutritious foods. Illustrative activities include:

- Supporting the creation of an enabling environment that incentivizes the private sector to comply with established food quality and safety standards across the region;
- Supporting East Africa member states to implement regionally harmonized food security and nutrition policies based on science and international standards;
- Supporting the enforcement of improved SPS policies, practices and standards, which will contribute to the movement and availability of safe and nutritious foods;
- Supporting the establishment of value chain monitoring systems to sample and test for priority food safety hazards (e.g. mycotoxins, pesticide residues, heavy metal, and microbiological hazards) for evidence-based decision making;
- Working with bilateral missions to facilitate country level implementation domestication of regionally harmonized food safety and nutrition policies; and
- Facilitating the consumption of safe bio-fortified foods, including working with the national standards bodies in the region, to create and harmonize campaigns that raise awareness and understanding of bio-fortification standards.

**U.S. Agencies Contributing:** USAID and USDA.

#### **4. Cross Cutting Activities**

***Strengthened regional institutions and systems:*** The RECs and regional non-governmental organizations, such as the East Africa Grains Council and the East Africa Farmers Association, have been partners with USAID in the greater East Africa region over the last decade in elevating the regional integration agenda and advancing regional policy formulation and harmonization. Feed the Future-EA efforts will strengthen the institutional capacity of these organizations by enhancing their systems and structures, improving their technical capacity, increasing their ability to use evidence in policy making, and supporting their commitments to inclusive development principles. Feed the Future-EA will also support the implementation of the regional aspects of Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP).

***Gender and youth:*** Women constitute the majority of the agricultural sector workforce, however, their participation in decision making is often low. Building on the past achievements of USAID/KEA on gender and trade, the next phase of Feed the Future-EA will address systemic gender biases in cross border trade by collaborating with women trader associations and joint border committees that address gender-based violence issues. Further, Feed the Future-EA efforts will support advocacy for women and youth to access agricultural technologies that save time and reduce their work burden. These efforts will also encourage youth to pursue agri-business as an economic activity.

***Environment:*** The next phase of Feed the Future-EA places an emphasis on helping market actors prepare for and adapt to climate variability by building the resilience of people, places and livelihoods to climate risks. Feed the Future-EA efforts will focus on cross-border areas that are prone to recurrent shocks and stresses, and will support an enabling environment and foster partnerships that stimulate the development, deployment, and sharing of climate-smart agriculture practices and technologies.

## Section H: Collaboration and Alignment

Feed the Future-EA efforts will build on existing relationships, communication and co-design tools with partners, recognizing the need for strategic coordination among regional and bilateral stakeholders to best leverage joint efforts and achieve results. Feed the Future-EA will collaborate with stakeholders to ensure programming is results based and demand driven. In order to achieve long term outcomes, the next phase of Feed the Future-EA will require reciprocal collaboration from bilateral missions and Washington support.

**USAID Bilateral Missions:** A close working relationship and communication between USAID regional and bilateral programs is essential in driving the progression of East Africa to become a self-reliant and food secure region. Regional programs need assistance from bilateral missions to domesticate regional food security policy and commitments by their respective governments. In turn, regional programs need to support bilateral missions by addressing cross-border constraints to national programs, including regional trade policy and standards, infrastructure and technical capacity, transboundary pests and diseases, etc. Proposed areas of regional assistance and collaboration with USAID bilateral programs are outlined in Annex 4.

The USAID/KEA regional platform will assist bilateral mission programming to:

- Facilitate multi-country private sector investments and leverage regional relationships;
- Implement solutions to constraints to regional cross-border value chains and trade;
- Prevent and control transboundary pests and diseases;
- Improve access to quality agricultural inputs and technologies;
- Promote science-based risk assessment and reduce the influence of politics on cross-border trade of food, livestock and other agricultural products;
- Align with COMESA, EAC and IGAD regional policies and regulations;
- Meet international standards and World Trade Organization obligations; and
- Provide access for buy-ins to regional programming for targeted bilateral assistance.

**USAID Multi-Sectoral Offices:** Leveraging and coordinating with USAID/KEA multi-sectoral offices, which include: Office of Food for Peace (FFP), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Environment, Democracy, Governance and Conflict (DGC), the Health Population and Nutrition (HPN) Office and Power Africa, is a building block of integrated programming and development best practices. Increased and deliberate coordination will be the first step for forming shared partnerships, geographic areas and activity planning. Feed the Future-EA efforts will use a multi-sectoral model for future efforts in recognition of the nexus between conflict, livelihoods, food security, human and animal health, natural resource management and displaced populations and other multi-sector interrelated vulnerabilities in border areas. In partnership with other USAID Offices and Bureaus, the next phase of Feed the Future-EA will explore opportunities to leverage respective programming in cross border areas, with particular reference to the East Africa Resilience focus zones mentioned in Section G.2, above and efforts that transverse zones.

Specific offices with mutual interest and future partnership potential include DGC, HPN, FFP, OFDA, and the Environment office. Potential synergies include strengthening the capacities of governments and other key stakeholders to integrate Earth observation information and geospatial technologies for better resilience outcomes, increase the formal trade of crops and livestock, scale agriculture technologies, improve early warning, preparedness for and control of transboundary pests and diseases (including zoonotic diseases), and promote private sector friendly policies with fragile states. Regional stability is impacted by a complex mix of factors outside of the immediate

GFSS mandate, however future efforts can maximize opportunities to partner with other USAID multi-sectoral offices in order to link fragile countries to stronger economies and overall regional integration efforts.

Opportunities for exploration include partnering with HPN and IGAD to expand joint One Health<sup>36</sup> approaches to regional efforts, transboundary holistic rangeland management, water security and use of climate resilient services (data, tools, and technologies) for enhanced agriculture and food security outcomes with the Environment Office, SERVIR program,<sup>37</sup> the U.S. Forest Service, and IGAD.<sup>38</sup> In coordination with FFP, OFDA, and State/PRM, Feed the Future-EA can explore how cross border market system development supports implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, which aims to increase refugees’ opportunities across the region for self-reliance through inclusion in local economies, education, and health systems.

**U.S. Government Interagency Partnerships and Investments:** USAID/KEA will collaborate with other U.S. Government agencies to harness their expertise in support of agriculture-led growth in the region. Key areas for collaboration include: U.S. product and service exports including Customs and Border Protection Agency; U.S. private sector-supply chains; capacity building, finance and investment; trade facilitation and compliance; policy reforms and enforcement, academia and research, and technology transfer. Below are illustrative examples of potential areas of collaboration:

<b>U.S. Government Agency</b>	<b>Areas of Collaboration</b>
Center for Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Human and animal health surveillance to generate data to inform both agricultural and health programming and policy;</li> <li>● Adding regional approaches to One Health interventions to better strengthen cross border responses to zoonotic diseases;</li> <li>● Laboratory support for the monitoring, prevention and control of human and animal health threats;</li> <li>● Evaluate the efficacy of interventions targeting aflatoxin mitigation and other human health issues.</li> </ul>
Department of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Build trade capacity: SPS systems to ensure a safe food supply for regionally traded and exported products;</li> <li>● Reduce Risk: Partner in aflatoxin mitigation;</li> <li>● Facilitate access to U.S agricultural products and technologies;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Improve trade data and agricultural statistics to inform policy making for Feed the Future regionally targeted value chains;</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Strengthen agricultural training and higher education programs;</li> </ul>

<sup>36</sup> U.S. Government One Health programming is implemented through the Global Health Security Agenda, <https://www.ghsagenda.org/>

<sup>37</sup> SERVIR is a joint venture between NASA and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), which provides satellite-based Earth observation data and science applications to help developing nations address environmental decision making for food security, water resources, weather and climate, land use and natural disasters, <https://servirglobal.net/>

<sup>38</sup> Specific IGAD entities include: (1) the IGAD Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD), <https://icpald.org/>; and (2) the IGAD Center for Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC), <http://www.igadregion.org/icpac/>.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct research and policy related to agricultural production, trade and innovations such as pest control, animal health, biotechnologies and rangeland management; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote science-based decision making on genetically modified organism (GMO) products;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Local-Regional procurement to strengthen local food market structures; and</li> <li>• Enhance resilience and increase diversity of agricultural livelihoods.</li> </ul>
Department of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate regional access to U.S technologies;</li> <li>• Facilitate contacts between regional private sector companies and US businesses;</li> <li>• Facilitate U.S. agribusiness exports to the region.</li> </ul>
Department of State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy: raise the visibility of key regional policy issues to higher levels within U.S. Government, the African Union, and regional organizations and contribute to overall U.S. Government policy cohesion;</li> <li>• Communication: highlight regional GFSS successes to Washington and interagency.</li> </ul>
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote export opportunities for U.S. goods and services to foster agriculture-led growth in region.</li> </ul>
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote coordination in support of free, fair, and reciprocal trade that supports food security and regional self-reliance.</li> </ul>
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate to address the constraints to lending to agriculture;</li> <li>• With USAID, develop pipeline for joint ventures in the region.</li> </ul>

For further details on U.S. Government collaboration, please see Annex 5.

**Donor Partners:** USAID/KEA will actively engage in collaborative efforts with other donors, both governmental and non-governmental, to enable USAID to leverage its resources together with the resources of other donors to achieve maximum impact. A current example of donor collaboration is the Partnership for Inclusive Agricultural Transformation in Africa, implemented by the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa, which brings together the resources of USAID, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation to address mutual concerns for improved crop productivity and increased access to markets. Other examples of donor collaboration include: 1) the TradeMark East Africa activity, jointly funded with the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development; and 2) our efforts to address aflatoxin, in collaboration with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. USAID will also strengthen coordination with donors that jointly support the RECs, noting recent progress with the European Union on shared priorities with COMESA regarding trade facilitation and organizational capacity building. These efforts will continue into the future, while Feed the Future-EA also explores additional donor partnerships opportunities.

## Section I: Budget Table

Agency	Sector and account	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	Total
USAID	Feed the Future	\$20 mil.	\$20 mil.	\$20 mil.	\$20 mil.	\$20 mil.	\$100 mil.

The projected budget for the next phase of Feed the Future-EA is a straight line projection based on FY18 funding levels from USAID Feed the Future funds. If funding levels should change, this will have a significant impact on proposed GFSS interventions. Other agencies, such as USDA, may contribute to specific activities in the region as resources allow and funds from additional sources can be used to fund Feed the Future-EA activities, which do not require only Feed the Future funding. USAID funds from other sources (health, trade, environment), for example, as well as other donor funds are opportunities to explore for leveraging joint funding when possible.

## Section J: Policy Matrix

The policy matrix is found in Annex 6. Key policy areas include: regional agricultural policy and regulation design and harmonization; regionally aligned SPS standards implementation by member countries; development of regional grades and standards for key agricultural value chains; procedures and standards development for cross border movement of livestock and food; support for transparent trade regimes for agricultural inputs and technology; support for CAADP investment; and the review of CAADP Regional Agriculture Investment Plans.

## Section K: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

USAID/KEA will use its extensive experience in regional programming to design and implement a robust MEL system for the GFSS plan. Over time Feed the Future-EA has monitored the volume and value of intra-regional in food staples and as a result, understands the challenges measuring regional indicators. The primary challenge in measuring regional food trade has been the poor quality of trade data from national statistics authorities. Opportunities to overcome this challenge include partnering with the COMESA Statistics Unit to harmonize trade data collection and analysis within member states.

The Feed the Future-EA MEL approach will be tailored to provide evidence and learning for informed decision making. USAID/KEA, together with implementing partners and other U.S. Government Feed the Future-EA stakeholders, will generate evidence that:

- Tests the continued validity of the program theory of change and enables learning; and
- Tracks regional policy development and implementation processes; and
- Tells the story of progress and results in relation to the theory of change.

The performance monitoring approach will combine custom indicators with other sources of qualitative and quantitative information. The current Feed the Future-EA indicators (listed in Annex 7) are collected through partnerships with RECs such as COMESA, IGAD and the EAC; context sources such as the World Bank, and the United Nations; implementing activities such as the East African Trade and Investment Hub; and research partners such as the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT). These indicators will be reviewed and revised through a co-creation process with Feed the Future-

EA stakeholders in order to provide metrics that best measure the contribution of regional efforts to food security.

A learning agenda related to regional private sector trade and investment, resilience, and nutrition will guide monitoring, evaluation and learning activities. In particular Feed the Future-EA will address the need to more effectively measure informal trade and regional gains in nutrition, especially among women and children. The process of developing a learning agenda for regional programming will utilize a CLA approach by: 1) actively engaging Feed the Future-EA stakeholders, including regular communication with bilateral missions; 2) using innovative methods; 3) ensuring allocation of adequate resources; and 4) communicating results, conclusions and recommendations to inform decision-making and adaptive management. Methods for generating evidence to support MEL will include surveys, focus group discussions, case studies, network analysis, and outcome mapping. Illustrative questions for the regional food security learning agenda include the following:

- Does regional trade lead to food security in member states?
- What are the positive and negative impacts of regional policies on food security at member state level?
- How does regional trade enhance resilience of systems in the region?
- How is informal trade affected by enabling environment improvements? What can be done to increase the benefits to small and medium scale enterprises?
- How can political economy analysis inform our approach to specific constraints?
- What are the key drivers to regional investments in agriculture?
- What are the best ways to measure regional progress on nutrition?
- What are the specific indicators that measure and articulate regional contributions to the USAID self-reliance indicators for countries?
- What models of private sector engagement and policy support actions that improve women and small business owners (specifically farmers, traders, and entrepreneurs) access to resources, market position, earnings, and empowerment?
- How can regional efforts support the voice and agency of populations that are traditionally excluded from increasing regulation?
- How best can CLA be coordinated among regional partners and stakeholders?

The Feed the Future-EA MEL approach will continue to inform strategy and program decisions, and will be used to better understand the regional contributions to the East African journey to self-reliance, both for member states and the region as a whole.

## Annex 1: Mediating Factors

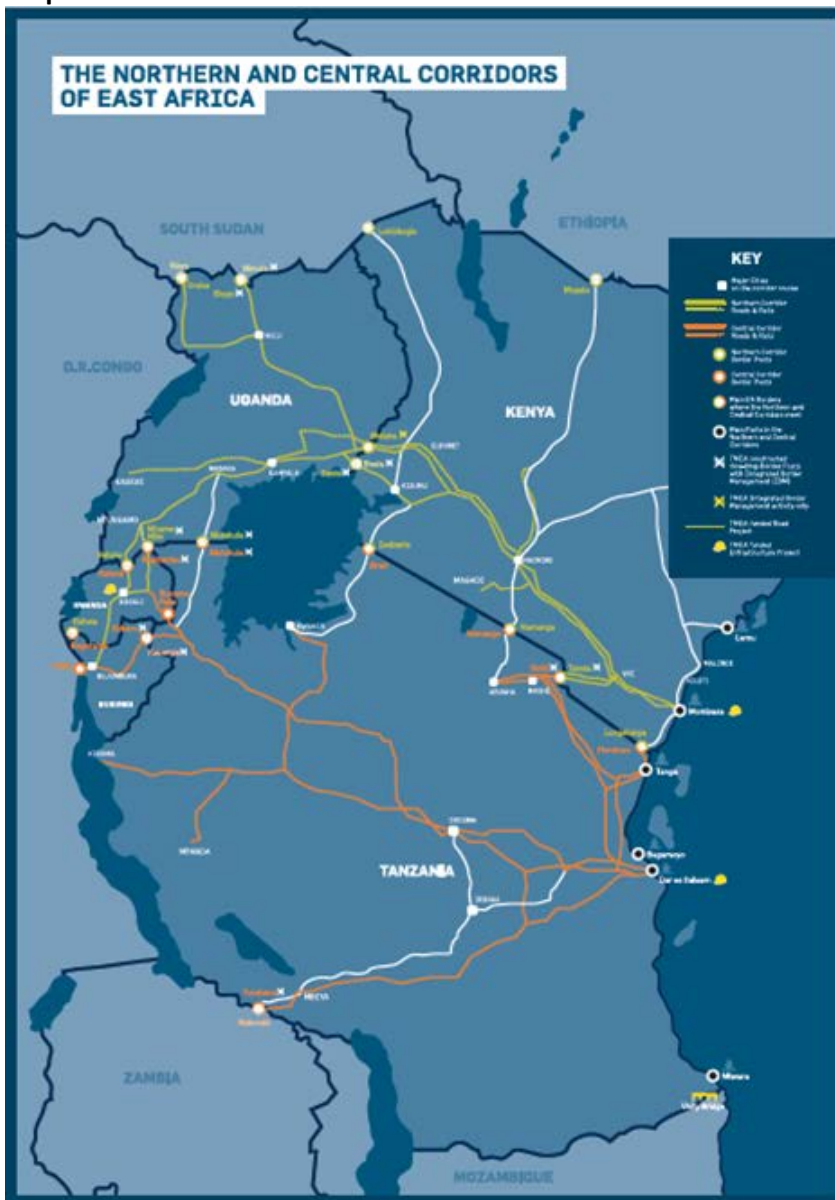
The table below describes factors that could inhibit or enable the Feed the Future-EA efforts in achieving the GFSS objectives.

GFSS DOs	Mediating Factors
DO1: Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth	<p><b>Inhibiting Factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Extractive business practices (win/lose) such as broker and end buyer</li> <li>● Destructive competition</li> <li>● Cooperation based on group loyalty (collusion or cartel behavior)</li> <li>● Lack of capacity to capture advantage</li> <li>● Gender biases and gender-based violence in trade</li> </ul> <p><b>Enabling Factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Business practices focused on value creation</li> <li>● Cooperation to add value</li> <li>● Competition based on value and focused on improved internal capacity and external market performance</li> </ul>
DO2: Strengthened resilience among people and systems	<p><b>Inhibiting Factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Too little connectivity (e.g. weak infrastructure; weak ICT; weak social capital)</li> <li>● Too little diversity/system redundancy (single market, single source of inputs)</li> <li>● Too little evidence-based decision making</li> <li>● Power imbalances that affect women’s access to assets and other resources</li> </ul> <p><b>Enabling Factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Connectivity that involves multiple connections (strong infrastructure, ICT and social capital);</li> <li>● Increased diversity (gender and youth-inclusive employment opportunities)</li> <li>● Evidence-based problem solving</li> </ul>
DO3: A well-nourished population, especially among women and children	<p><b>Inhibiting Factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Limited ability to move food from deficit to surplus areas</li> <li>● Limited public awareness of food safety and application of food safety technologies</li> </ul> <p><b>Enabling Factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increased women’s empowerment</li> <li>● Stronger civil society</li> <li>● Movement of food regionally from deficit to surplus areas</li> <li>● Access to modern food processing, fortification and safety technologies and practices</li> </ul>

## Annex 2: East Africa Northern & Central Corridors

The following map illustrates the transport and trade network in the Northern and Central Corridors, which carry 70% of trade in East Africa. Connecting the region to the rest of the world via shipping, the Northern Corridor is anchored to the Port of Mombasa, Kenya and the Central Corridor is anchored to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. In addition, the new Lamu Port South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPPSET), not presently displayed on the map below, has recently opened from the port of Lamu, Kenya to Ethiopia. These corridors include road networks, railways, rail-lake transport, inland water routes and container terminals that provide a gateway through Kenya and Tanzania to the landlocked economies of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan.

Map of Northern and Central Corridors in East Africa



## Annex 3: Feed the Future-EA Alignment to the J2SR Indicators

As noted earlier, the next phase of Feed the Future-EA contributes to J2SR by enhancing inclusive development, improving economic policies and the business environment for trade, building the capacity of civil society organizations involved in regional trade, and improving the availability of safe and nutritious food. The table below demonstrates how activities in the next phase of Feed the Future may contribute to some of the key indicators identified under the J2SR. The J2SR indicators that relate specifically to Feed the Future-EA are in *italics* and they are grouped under the **bold** J2SR category headings. The bullet points are proposed activities under this Feed the Future-EA plan.

COMMITMENT INDICATORS	CAPACITY INDICATORS
<b>Open and Accountable Governance</b>	<b>Government Capacity</b>
<u>Open Government</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporating mediating factors as a guiding principle of regional programming</li> </ul>	<u>Government Effectiveness</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the RECs to implement regionally agreed food security and nutrition policies at the national level</li> <li>Support robust linkages between national and regional institutions involved in coordination of resilience activities</li> </ul> <u>Safety &amp; Security</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support cross border women associations and registering women as formal traders</li> </ul>
<b>Inclusive Development</b>	
<u>Economic Gender Gap</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to women empowerment activities in cross border areas</li> </ul>	
<b>Economic Policy</b>	<b>Citizen Capacity</b>
<u>Business Environment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harmonized seed regulations</li> <li>Feed and fodder standards</li> </ul> <u>Trade Freedom</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing non-tariff barriers</li> <li>Sanitary and phytosanitary protocols</li> <li>Trade facilitation, especially with U.S. businesses</li> </ul> <u>Biodiversity &amp; Habitat Protections</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support climate smart agricultural technologies</li> <li>Natural Resource Management</li> <li>Promote Integrated Pest Management and the use of non-hazardous pest controls</li> <li>Regionally harmonized pesticide testing</li> </ul>	<u>Poverty Rate</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitating trade from food surplus to food deficit areas</li> <li>Improving access to high quality seeds to improve on farm productivity and income</li> <li>Mitigating the negative impact of pests and diseases</li> </ul> <u>Child Health</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support aflatoxin management technologies</li> <li>Regional nutrition planning</li> <li>Promote consumption of bio-fortified food</li> </ul>

	<p><u>GDP Per Capita</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increased farmer incomes as a result of improved technologies and access to markets</li> </ul> <p><u>Export Diversification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Promoting value added production</li> </ul>
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## Annex 4: Feed the Future-EA Country Programs & USAID/KEA’s Support to Bilateral Missions in East Africa

**USAID/Ethiopia (GFSS focus country)** is in the process of aligning its current activities with emerging priorities of the new government, elected in 2018, where it is anticipated there will be more focus on the private sector. Feed the Future programming in the country will continue to focus on supporting key value chains, including trade, customs and logistics aspects while integrating nutrition-sensitive interventions and climate-smart agriculture into these development activities, including improved agronomic practices, technology adoption, and increased access to markets. Primary program interventions include increased access to and adoption of the use of improved agronomic practices and technologies, improved livestock production and marketing opportunities, land tenure policy reform and agricultural finance and fee structures.

***Regional Support to Mission:*** While there are many areas of future collaboration with Ethiopia, the following are some of the immediate joint priorities that will be addressed:

- Strengthen cross border value chains and regional market linkages between Kenya and Ethiopia, especially with maize, pulses, livestock, and livestock inputs/products.
- Support structures and systems in cross border resilience focus zones.
- Information sharing on best practices to address pests and diseases, such as FAW, MLN, RVF.
- Scale up proven technologies across countries in East Africa, such as aflatoxin control.
- Strengthen the national capacities in biosafety and biotechnology.

**USAID/Kenya (GFSS focus country)** is working to develop a robust enabling environment for market systems and agribusiness growth at both the county and national levels, while supporting the resilience of producers in drought-prone regions. USAID/Kenya’s intervention strategy is to create market systems that build a market pull factor for commodities produced by small scale farmers and traded by local small and medium enterprises. Intervention strategies include improving food production and quality by enhancement of agronomic practices through advanced agricultural technology--including the development, testing and promotion of transformative practices--and improved access to needed agricultural inputs and services, as well as to improve the nutritional status of women and children. In the efforts to build resilience within ASAL programming, there is a key focus on strengthening livestock value chains by increasing the capacity of county governments and the representative economic block, promoting access to water sources, sanitation and hygiene services, increasing conservation measures, addressing conflict and gender responsiveness and

layering of UGS investment. Kenya, a member of COMESA, EAC and IGAD often plays a leadership role in the area of agricultural transformation on the regional level.

***Regional Support to Mission:*** While there are many areas of future collaboration with Kenya, the following are some of the immediate joint priorities that will be addressed:

- Support the domestication at the national level of regionally agreed policies.
- Strengthen cross border value chains and regional market linkages between Kenya and Ethiopia, especially with maize, pulses, livestock, and livestock inputs/products.
- Support structures and systems in cross border resilience focus zones.
- Information sharing on best practices to address pests and diseases, such as FAW, MLN, RVF, etc.
- Scale up proven technologies across countries in East Africa, such as aflatoxin control.
- Strengthen the national capacities in biosafety and biotechnology.

***USAID/Uganda (GFSS focus country)*** takes a market systems approach to agriculture sector development, improving the rules, roles and relationships among market actors both within and outside of key value chains to bring about sustainable improvements in the agriculture sector. Major areas of focus include strengthening farmer organizations, the seed sector, public and private extension; and enhancing market access for the most vulnerable, including refugees, the ultra-poor, and the people of Karamoja. The mission is focusing on the removal of targeted policy and regulatory constraints to agricultural production, processing, marketing and trade. Policy interventions include integrating climate risk management into planning, national and local management of nutrition planning and surveillance, quality control ordinances for agricultural commodities and inputs, domestication of regionally harmonized COMESA/EAC trade regulations.

***Regional Support to Mission:*** While there are many areas of future collaboration with Uganda, the following are some of the immediate joint priorities that will be addressed:

- Support the domestication at the national level of regionally agreed policies.
- Strengthen cross border value chains and regional market linkages between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, especially with maize, pulses and horticulture.
- Test and scale up the cross border seed movement using the COMESA and EAC rules.
- Information sharing on best practices to address pests and diseases, such as FAW, MLN, RVF, etc.
- Scale up proven technologies across countries in East Africa, such as aflatoxin control.
- Strengthen the national capacities in biosafety and biotechnology.

***USAID/Burundi (GFSS aligned country)*** is working on supporting improved productivity of several value chains through access to seeds, seedlings and advisory services focusing on the regions which border Tanzania and Rwanda. Due to specific U.S. Government restrictions, USAID assistance may not benefit, directly or indirectly, the Government of Burundi including its officials. With prior approval, activities are permitted that benefit private sector and civil society in Burundi. Regional programming can assist Burundi in increasing economic opportunity through integration into interregional trade by supporting the removal of non-tariff barriers and harmonization of standards to improve access to cross border markets. Regional programs can also assist Burundi with the access and scaling of technology to improve and diversify agricultural production.

***USAID/Rwanda (GFSS aligned country)*** is supporting a variety of value chains, through a holistic approach that includes post-harvest management, sustainable intensification of farming systems



and climate resilience. This includes the promotion of nutrition-sensitive commodities including horticulture and animal-sourced foods. The focus is on a private-sector led approach to encourage sustainability. Rwanda is also improving the agriculture input distribution and subsidy system through changes in ICT, subsidies and regulation. Regional programming can assist Rwanda in accessing private sector investment and SME support including increasing economic opportunity through integration into interregional trade. This includes the removal of non-tariff barriers and harmonization of policy to regional/international standards to improve access to markets – focusing on the Uganda/Rwanda border. Regional programs can also assist Rwanda with the access and scaling of tested and proven technologies to improve and diversify agricultural production.

**USAID/Somalia (GFSS aligned country)** is leveraging the growing capacities of the government and emerging private sector to build foundations for a stronger environment for economic growth, but is still faced with the challenges of political insecurity and recurrent drought and food shortages. Regional programming can assist Somalia in increasing economic opportunity through trade facilitation and the integration of Somalia into interregional trade by supporting the removal of non-tariff barriers to improve access to cross border markets. Regional programs can also assist Somalia with the access and scaling of climate appropriate technologies to improve and diversify agricultural production systems. Somalia ports play a key role in live animal export for the region, implementation of regionally harmonized livestock and quarantine standards will improve the cross-border flow of animals and limit costly trade bans due to disease. When faced with localized food shortages and grazing due to climate stresses, reduced interregional trade barriers will also facilitate movement of regional surpluses of staples and livestock depopulation leading to improved resilience. Regional programs will work Somalia to continue to strengthen its role in the interregional community.

**USAID/South Sudan (GFSS aligned country)** is working to restore traditional value chains in the sustainable production of fish, livestock and cereals through restoring and diversifying livelihoods, strengthening agriculture production practices, and strengthening community and inter-communal resource sharing and management practices. The country is still faced with the challenge of political insecurity and lack of functional government capacity in many areas and regional support could be utilized in developing national policy frameworks. Food security is a challenge and South Sudan is a net importer of both commercial and humanitarian products.

Due to specific U.S. Government restrictions, US Government assistance may not benefit the Government of South Sudan government and its officials, either directly or indirectly. All USAID activities in South Sudan require approval through Special Congressional Notification.

With approval, regional programming can assist in cross border trade assistance for needed sectors in facilitating private sector investment, SME support and cross border market connections. Recently ratified cross border MOUs with neighboring countries need to be enabled and utilized to facilitate cross border trade. When faced with localized food shortages and grazing due to climate stresses, reduced interregional trade barriers will also facilitate movement of regional surpluses of staples leading to improved resilience. Regional programs can also assist South Sudan with the access and scaling of climate appropriate technologies to improve and diversify agricultural production.

**USAID/Tanzania (GFSS aligned country)** is focusing on food system transformation through policy reform and increased private sector investment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures and providing a more risk adverse environment for growth. Value chains of focus, for both food security and trade, include the maize and rice sectors. Revised regulatory and registration

frameworks for improved access to agricultural inputs, such as certified seed, fertilizers and pesticides, as well as promotion on improved integrated pest management for horticultural are also supported. Aflatoxin mitigation is being addressed through development, production and commercialization of a Tanzanian Aflasafe product. Land policy reform and agribusiness access to finance are also critical pillars of USAID/Tanzania programming supporting agricultural advancement. Tanzania is a member of both SADC and EAC, but there have been challenges for national government alignment with regional policy, that need to be resolved. Regional programs can also assist Tanzania with the access and scaling of climate appropriate technologies, including biotechnology, to improve and diversify agricultural production.

***Other USAID Missions*** that are aligned Feed the Future countries with regional importance include: the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see below for more information) and Zambia (COMESA Headquarters and trade with EA countries). Given the interconnectedness of the East Africa region, Feed the Future-EA will work with a variety of countries across the region to improve the capacity of private and public sector actors to improve cross border trade of agricultural inputs, products and services, particularly as countries work together to implement the Africa Continental Free Trade Area.<sup>39</sup>

***USAID/DRC (GFSS aligned country)*** is applying a nutrition-sensitive value chain and market systems development approach to strengthen the foundation for durable peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Value chains of focus include rebuilding the coffee sector, as well as increasing dry beans and soybeans production to improve nutrition. Despite over 80% of the population being employed in the agriculture sector, almost 8 million Congolese suffer from acute food insecurity and the U.S. Government spent \$627 million in emergency food assistance over the last decade mainly due to recurring conflicts. Food security is also threatened by pests and diseases, such as Fall Armyworm, but lack of government support and alignment with regional policies has stalled efforts. The DRC would benefit from reforming the agriculture enabling environment, including promulgating the Seed Law and aligning it with regional policy, and developing a new investment friendly, multi-stakeholder agriculture policy plan. Regional programming could also help the DRC attract foreign investment and engage the private sector.

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<sup>39</sup> <https://au.int/en/ti/cfta/about>

## Annex 5: U.S. Government Coordination to Support Feed the Future-EA

*USAID East Africa Multisectoral Offices* with regional programming include the *Environment, Democracy Governance and Conflict (DGC), Health Population and Nutrition and Power Africa Offices*. As described in Section H, increased coordination among multi-sectoral offices will be a primary step for forming shared partnerships, geographic areas and activity planning. Feed the Future-EA efforts will use a multi-sectoral model for future efforts in recognition of the nexus between conflict, livelihoods, food security, health, natural resource management, and displaced populations and other multi-sector interrelated vulnerabilities in border areas. Specifically, Feed the Future-EA will explore opportunities to leverage respective programming in cross border areas, with particular reference to the East Africa Resilience focus zones mentioned in Section G.2. Specific offices and interagency partners for leveraging mutual goals, expertise and program and resources include the following offices and Bureaus listed below:

- **Democracy Conflict and Governance and Health, Population and Nutrition** offices contributed technical feedback under Section H.
- **Environment:** USAID partners with key regional organizations and member states of the RECs in the management and coordination of transboundary ecosystems in the region such as the Lake Victoria Basin and the Mara River Basin. East Africa is renowned for its iconic transboundary landscapes and ecosystems, which are rich in biodiversity and critically important for sustaining wildlife populations, habitats and livelihoods for its people. The Environment Office activities partner to improve environmental management and resilience to climate variability by strengthening the capacity of governments and other key stakeholders to integrate Earth observation information and geospatial technologies into development decision making in key thematic areas of interest to the region: Agriculture and Food Security, Land Cover/ Land Use Change and Ecosystems, Water and Water related Disasters, Weather and Climate.
- **Food for Peace** partners with others to reduce hunger and malnutrition, and ensure that all individuals have adequate, safe and nutritious food to support a healthy and productive life. Through emergency activities, FFP saves lives, reduces suffering and supports the early recovery of people affected by conflict and natural disaster emergencies through food assistance, including refugees. FFP development food security activities (DFSAs) reduce food insecurity and improve nutrition among vulnerable populations for the long-term and help build resilience in communities facing chronic poverty and recurrent crises such as drought. DFSAs equip people with the knowledge and tools to feed themselves, reducing the need for future assistance. Potential synergies include supporting DFSA livelihood activities through strengthening of formal markets and supporting increased supply of nutritious foods through improved trade linkages.
- **The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)**, within USAID, leads the U.S. Government's humanitarian assistance efforts overseas, in coordination with State/PRM on displacement and migration issues, providing emergency non-food humanitarian assistance in response to international crises and disasters in more than 50 countries per year.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> While OFDA and Department of State/PRM divide responsibility for leadership on U.S. Government humanitarian assistance overseas, State/PRM is the U.S. Government lead on refugees.

OFDA also supports disaster risk reduction activities to reduce the number of lives and livelihoods lost during a disaster and to help communities become more resilient to future crises. OFDA's mandate is achieved in coordination with affected countries, other U.S. Government agencies and offices, other donor governments, international organizations, U.N. relief agencies, and non-governmental organizations. Potential synergies include identification of target populations through a criteria of multi-sector inter-related vulnerabilities that closely align to GFSS target community selection criteria and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies. DRR is broadly understood to articulate the post-emergency programmatic fostering of resilience in the continuum of programming from acute vulnerability to sustainable vulnerability mitigation capacities in a given target population.

***The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)*** through capacity building and policy development supports governments, organizations and farmers in East Africa in building robust agricultural systems that meet international standards and obligations. USAID/KEA works collaboratively with the Foreign Agricultural Service East Africa regional office in Nairobi, as well as Washington-based USDA offices. Key areas of collaboration include SPS policy development and capacity building for agricultural regulatory agencies, risk assessment, border inspections, food safety, up-scaling of technology and improved genetics. For example, USDA supports the development and registration of Aflasafe across Africa, which directly feeds into the USAID Aflasafe commercialization program leading to the reduction of dangerous aflatoxins in staple crops. USDA regularly conducts technical training on targeted agricultural regulatory and production issues for African producers to improve food quality and safety, thus increasing access to global markets. USDA Cochran, Borlaug and Faculty Exchange fellowships train select individuals from government and the private sector at US universities in key areas such as agricultural policy, international standards, regulatory enforcement, food safety, and animal/plant health to support the development of a technically competent government bureaucracy and workforce to address Africa's agricultural trade and development goals. The GFSS will continue to promote partnership between USDA and USAID and leverage their respective strengths in advancing agricultural growth, trade, and progress in East Africa.

***The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR)*** is part of the Executive Office and is the agency responsible for developing and recommending United States trade policy to the President of the United States, conducting trade negotiations at bilateral and multilateral levels, and coordinating trade policy within the government. In the past, USAID/KEA supported the implementation of USTR Trade Investment Framework Agreements for both the EAC and COMESA. Through the Trade Hub, USAID/KEA helped address and lower barriers to trade in support of the EAC-US Cooperative Agreement on Trade Facilitation, SPS measures, and technical barriers to trade. Moving forward, the GFSS will continue to promote coordination with USTR in support of free, fair, reciprocal trade for increased food security and regional self-reliance.

## **Annex 6: Policy Matrix**

See link for Policy Matrix:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1sFqz8LHvmTz5kgb9aMQnqzCsl3r1-lwbKr24nn0VhYo/edit#gid=75827835>

## **Annex 7: Feed the Future Standard & Customs Indicators from the Feed the Future-EA Portfolio Review**

1. Number of individuals participating in U.S. Government food security programs
2. Number of public private partnerships formed as a result of U.S. Government assistance (trade related)
3. Value of new private sector investment in the agricultural sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation
4. Number of technologies or management practices in the following stages of development as a result of U.S. Government investment: under research, under field testing, and available for transfer.
5. Number of agricultural enabling environment policies completing different processes/steps of development as a result of U.S. Government assistance
6. Number of national policies supporting regionally agreed-upon policies for which a national-level implementation action has been taken as a result of U.S. Government assistance (seed and fertilizer)
7. Percent (%) change in value of intra-regional trade in targeted agricultural commodities
8. Percent (%) change in the volume of intra-regional trade in targeted agricultural commodities
9. Percent (%) change in the volume of improved seeds available for use by smallholders
10. Time to export/import
11. Cost to export/import

# Annex 8: Map of Humanitarian Assistance



## OFDA AND FFP FY 2018 FUNDING IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Last Updated 04/26/19



The boundaries, names, and data used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the U.S. Government.

### FY 2018 FUNDING

Total OFDA and FFP funding per country

No OFDA or FFP funding

## Annex 9: Key Partners for Regional Self-Reliance

Partner	Role
<p><b>Regional Economic Communities: Public Regional Partners</b></p> <p>African Union: DREA, NEPAD, IBAR, PACA</p> <p>COMESA-CBC, ACTESA, Agriculture and Trade Divisions and COMSTAT</p> <p>EAC- East Africa Business Council, Agriculture, Trade, Environment, and Health Divisions</p> <p>IGAD-IDDRSI- the IGAD Drought Disaster, Resilience, and Sustainability Initiative, and ICPALD- the IGAD Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development</p> <p>CEWARN ICPAC</p>	<p>RECs provide the policy framework to enable regional trade and address common issues related to food security and resilience.</p>
<p><b>International Technical Institutes</b></p> <p>CIMMYT ILRI IITA ICIPE ICRISAT CIP IRRI IFPRI, ReSAKSS CABI CIAT</p>	<p>Technical partners support research and innovation to address food security challenges. Many of these institutes also support information exchange and learning platforms to assist in technology adoption and scaling.</p>
<p><b>African Technical Institutes</b></p> <p>AATF ASARECA RUFORUM-Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture FARA- Forum Agriculture Research in Africa</p>	<p>These African-based platforms support technical capacity building, policy development, information exchange and research for agriculture production and trade across Africa.</p>
<p><b>Private Sector Apex Associations</b></p> <p>East Africa Grain Council East Africa Farmers Federation African Seed Trade Association NEALCO KILIMO Trust Eastern and Southern Africa Dairy Association East Africa Chamber of Commerce Horticulture Council of Africa</p>	<p>These associations provide producers and businesses a collective platform and cohesive voice to address production, trade and policy constraints</p>
<p><b>Country Level Public Counterparts</b></p> <p>National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)</p>	<p>These key agencies support agricultural production, regulations and trade, including outreach and extension</p>

<p>Veterinary Services Standards Bureaus National Agriculture Research Institutes (NARs)</p>	<p>services for farmers/producers in their respective countries.</p>
<p><b>Relevant Private Sector Enterprises</b> Please see list in Annex 10 Stakeholder Engagement for illustrative companies.</p>	<p>Public-Private sector alliances can be leveraged for targeted interventions in identified sectors.</p> <p>Private sector companies include East African, U.S. and other global companies based in agriculture, logistics, food processing, finance, technology and food security related sectors.</p>
<p><b>Other Counterparts</b> Investment Partners: U.S. Development Finance Corporation, and other investment partners</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations</p>	



## Annex 10: Stakeholder Engagement

The EA Regional Plan was developed based in consultation with various technical offices within USAID/KEA as well as technical offices in USAID/Washington. In addition, extensive discussions were held over with U.S. Government agencies, RECs, regional farmer organizations, regional private sector businesses associations, USAID implementing partners, development stakeholders, and advocates for women and youth.

**Table 1. Private Sector Session on EA Regional Priorities and Opportunities (October 16, 2018)**

Name of Participant	Full Name of Organization/Institution	Type of organization
Gabriel Runo	Cargill	Business for profit
Fred Ogana	East Africa Market Development Associates Ltd	
Cosmas Mtseigwa	Elements Ltd	
James Karanja	Freshco Seeds	
Priscilla Mosigisi	Grain Pro	
Laurent Demuyck	Kigali Farms	
Gitonga Martin	Maersk	
Andrew Karani	My Cargo Limited	
Terry Adembesa	Nairobi Securities Exchange	
Geoffrey Katwere	NASECO 1996	
Katrin Kuhlmann	New Markets Lab	
Philip Idro	Upland Rice Millers	
Francis Gachunga	Yo Kuku	
Brook Adam Richard Mugo Michael Nicholson Lisa Walker	USAID/KEA	Government/Public
Vanessa Adams	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa	NGO/Non-profit

Bernard Kiragu	Centre For International Private Enterprise	
Gerald Masila	East Africa Grain Council	
Elizabeth Muange Lilian Maina Caroline Ngumba Nelly Ngu Nguru Chagemu Kedera	East Africa Trade Investment Hub	
Birungi Korutaro	Kilimo Trust	
Stacy Mwangala	Syngenta Foundation For Sustainable Agriculture	
Bette Mwathi Sharon Tsigadi	Farmers Choice	Producer/Farmer Organization
Raymond Kiliru	Proctor & Allan	
Ruth Kinoti Victor Koome	Shalem In Ltd	
Florence Atieno	Cross Border Trader	Trade/Business Association
John Mathenge	Federation Of East African Freight Forwarders Associations	

**Table 2. Fall Armyworm Meeting (September 17-18, 2018)**

Name of Participant	Full Name of Organization	Type of organization
Girma Deressa	CRS	Community Based Org
Edwin Odhiambo Florence Ondieki Mwaura George Ngoha James Collins Robert Ouma	AFRICA LEAD	Government/Public
Eliakim SAKAYOYA	Burundi (MoA)	
Alexis Mpawenimana	Burundi (NARI)	
Jean Claude Ntwari	Burundi (NPPO)	
Brian Nsofu	COMESA	

Hanna Abera Wilson Ronno Felix Dzvurumi Abera Teklemariam Haile	FAO	
Teresia Karanja	Kenya (MoA)	
Joseph Mulwa	Kenya (NARI)	
Hellen Heya	Kenya (NPPO)	
Soita Wafuke	MEAC&RD	
David K. Mwangi	MoALF & I (PPSD)	
Theodore Asimwe	Rwanda (NARI)	
Nassor Salim Mohammed	Tanzania (NARI)	
Musa Paul Chidinda	Tanzania (NPPO)	
Opio Maurice	Uganda (MoA)	
Stella Everline Adur	Uganda (NARI)	
David Katunga	Uganda (NPPO)	
David Wafula Fahari Marwa HON. Christophe Bazivamo Jean Baptiste Havugimana Sindi Kasambala	EAC	IGO/REC
Emmanuel Okogbenin	AATF	Research University
Rose Njeru	Agro-Innovations International	
Richard Molo	ASARECA	
Daniel Karanja Ivan Rwomushana	CABI	
Komi Kouma Mokpokpo Fiaboe	Cameroon	
Charles Midega	ICIPE	

Zachary Kinyua	KALRO	Water Users Association
Samson Chege	Kenya Biologics	
Kinyua Mbijjewe	Syngenta Seed Care	
Daniel Danie Bray Richard Hopkins	University of Greenwich	
Grace Gitu	Africa Seed Trade Association	
Evelyn Lusenaka	Agrochemicals Association of Kenya/CropLife Kenya	
Everlyne Pamba	Corteva Agriscience	
Barnaba Rotich	Dudutech IPM Solutions	
Geoffrey Ongoya	Koppert Biological systems	
Irene Wanjiku	Real IPM	
Dorian Rocco	Saroneem, Bio pesticides Ltd.	

**Table 3. USAID Fall Army Worm Meeting**

Name of Participant	USAID-Mission	Name of Participant	USAID-Mission
Timothy Born	Burundi	Patrice Hakizimana	Rwanda
Carrie Teiken	DRC	Hanna Grabe	Somali
Faith Bartz	Ethiopia	Jeff Hill	South Sudan
Dave Charles Kathryn Begeal Kennedy Onchuru Mary Onsongo Michael Nicholson Samson Okumu Scott Cameron Tracy McCracken' Michael DeSisti (FFP) Kevin Sage-El (USDA)	KEA	Andrew Read	Tanzania
		Laura Gonzalez	Uganda
		Joe Huesing Regina Eddy	Washington DC

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**Table 4. Seed Assessment Validation Workshop (September 10, 2018)**

<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Full Name of Organization</b>	<b>Type of Organization</b>
Aline O'Connor Mulemia Maina Hafsa Tikoho	Agri Experience Limited- Kenya	Business/For-Profit
Kenneth Ayuko	AgRisk Research & Advisory (AgRRA)	
Felista Ndungu	Agventure Limited	
Emma Joynson-Hick	Agverify	
Nicholas Mutune	Dryland Seed Limited	
John Ndungu	Freshco Seeds	
Sammy Okite	Gicheha Farm	
Amardeep Jandu	Kenya Highland Seed Company Ltd	
Joram Gicheru	Markos Pvt. Ltd .Co.	
Angela Lyimo	Mavuno Seed	
Rodeyns Nicolai	NASECO 1996 Ltd.	
Andy Watt	QualiBasic Seed Company	
Kasaija Banage	Seed Co International Rwanda Ltd.	
Kassim Owino Joseph Mito	Seed Company Kenya	

Fizaa Esmail Samina Esmail	Western Seed Company	
Everlyn Musyoka	Monsanto Company	Farmer Organization
Jonga Munyaradzi Gospel Omanyaa	African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF)	NGO/Non-Profit/Civil Society/ Community-Based
Grace Gitu	African Seed Trade Association (AFSTA)	
Amule Middy	Cross Border Traders Association (CBTA)	
Lilian Maina	East Africa Trade Investment Hub (EATIH)	
Maiza Mugoya	Market Matters Inc.	
Duncan Ochieng Onduu	Seeds Trade Association of Kenya	
John Logan	Technoserve	
Aaron Nicholas	Wildlife Conservation- Ruaha	
Allan Njoroge	Agricultural Development Corporation	
Beatrice Ayiyebai	Kenya Seed Company	
Charles Mukama	Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) Uganda	
Silumesii Mundia	Seed Control and Certification Institute	
Elvis Kiprono	Simlaw Seeds Company Limited	
Stacy Mwangala	Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture	
Mary Onsongo Walter Onge'ng'a Kathryn Begeal	USAID/KEA	
Benjamin Kivuva	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation	Research/University/School
Elias Balimponya	Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute	

**Table 5. Feed the Future-EA Stock Take Validation Workshop (October 15-16, 2018)**

Name of Participant	Full Name of Organization	Type of Organization
Priscilla Mosigisi	Grainpro Inc.	Business/For-Profit
Rishi Khubchandani	GroFin Limited- Kenya	
Francis Gachunga	HMH Rainbow Ltd	
Godfrey Katwere	NASECO 1996 Ltd.	
Stacy Mwangala Charles Ooko Onyango	Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture	
Emmanuel Kinuthia	Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF)	Farmer Organization
James Wabacha	African Union	NGO/Non-Profit/Civil Society/ Community-Based
Michael Kedenge David Okoth	Afrograins East Africa	
Allan Mukisura	Agricultural Markets Development Trust	
John Macharia Vanessa Adams	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa	
John Mukuka Martha Byanyima	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	
Caroline Ngumba Nelly Ngunguru Chagemu Kadera	East Africa Trade Investment Hub (EATIH)	
Fred Ogana	East African Market Development Associates	
Gerald Masila	Eastern Africa Grain Council	
Yergalem Taages Beraki Mathew Abang	FAO	
Birungi Korutaro	Kilimo Trust	
Agnes Kavatha	Land O' Lakes	

Robert Ouma Christine Awuor Edward Rege Jean Ndikumana Mercy Onyango		PICO Eastern Africa	
Richard Kamajugo		Trademark East Africa	
David Wafula		East African Community	Public Sector/Government
Fatima Eltahir		The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	
Kathryn Begeal Mary Onsongo Michael Nicholson Patrick Maingi Tracy McCracken Tom Hobgood	Kennedy Onchuru Walter Onge'ng'a Dorine Genga Jennifer Maurer Brian Fahey Richard Mugo	USAID/KEA	
Melissa Fraser		USAID/Washington D.C.	
Ganga Rao		CGIAR	
Robin Buruchara		International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	Research/University/School
Das Aparna		International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT)	Research/University/School
Joseph Karugia		Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System –Eastern and Central Africa (ReSAKSS-ECA)	Research/University/School

**Table 6. Feed the Future-EA and Trade Conference (May 15-17, 2018)**

Name of Participant	Full Name of Organization	Type of Organization
Aline O'Connor Mulemia Maina	Agri Experience Limited- Kenya	Business/For-Profit
Melekot Abate	CrossBoundary	
Geoffrey Mogondo	Equity Bank	
John Mathenge	Federation of East African Freight Forwarders Association	



Elizabeth Kimkung Lyala		Freight Forwarding Kenya Limited	
Andrew Karani		Mycargo Limited	
Isaac Chege		Nafics Grain Trading Ltd	
Fridah Cheronu		Open Capital Advisors	
David Wilcox		Reach Scale	
Walter Njenga		Syngenta East Africa Ltd	
Daniel Ngugi		Twiga Foods	
Katrina Ole-Moiyoi		Victory Farms	
John Njenga		Kenya Flower Council	Farmer Organization
Joshua Sandler		LORI	
John Macharia		Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa	Non-Governmental/ Non-Profit/ Civil Society/Community-Based
Sandra Uwera John Mukuka Martha Byanyima		Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	
Alfred K'ombudo Andrew Kaggwa Jeanah Lacey Juan Valle Kanini Mutooni Margaret Waithaka Marwa Marwa	Protase Echessah Teklu Aleme Zephania Niyonkuru Prisca Mbaga Alfred K'ombudo Yohannes Assefa	East Africa Trade Investment Hub (EATIH)	
Samuel Rutto		Eastern Africa Grain Council	
Grace Kigathi		Round Space Sources Ltd	
Jane Biashara		Technoserve (TNS)	
Frank Matsuert Lisa Karanja		Trademark East Africa	
David Wafula Jonathan Sessanga Marie Angeliqum Umulisa		East African Community	Public Sector/Government

Ayan Mahamoud		The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	
Adam Gahhu Benson Kimithi Brook Adam Bryan Bryne Catherine Mulwa Christine Gottschalk Richard Mugo David Charles Don Owino Elphas Obiero Erica Johnston Ernest Njoroge Hanna Grabe Harrigan Mukhongo Janet Cheron Jennifer Maurer Kathryn Begeal Kevin Namulembe Audrey Kinyangi Mildred Irungu	Laura Gonzalez Lisa Walker Lourdes Martinez Martin Mulongo Mary Onsongo Mohamed Abdilahi Nkengurutse Christian Nzuki Mwanja Patricia Habu Sabinus Anaele Timothy Born Adam Norikane Tom Hobgood Scott Cameron Andrew Levin Walter Onge'ng'a Agatha Olang Francis Kahihu Kennedy Onchuru	USAID	
Kate Fehlenberg		CGIAR	Research/University/School
Charles Midega		International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology	
Charity Mutegi Lawrence Kaptoge		International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	
Chris Jones		International Livestock Research Institute	