



IGAD FOOD **SECURITY** AND NUTRITION **RESPONSE** STRATEGY

2020 - 2022

In the Context of COVID-19, Desert **Locust Invasion and Floods**



















Drafting of the IGAD Food Security and Nutrition Response Strategy (2020) commenced at the onset of the initial economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The strategy was drafted under the supervision of the IGAD Food Security Task Force, a technical group appointed by the IGAD Executive Secretary. This Task Force is mandated to monitor the evolution of COVI-19 related humanitarian crises and coordinate the analysis, reporting, and response to the COVID-19 impacts on food security and nutrition in the IGAD region - in close collaboration with IGAD member states and partners.

The report was enriched by contributions from IGAD member states, IGAD Secretariat Divisions, IGAD Specialized Centres (ICPAC/IFRAH, ICPALD, and CEWARN), various UN Agencies, Civil Society Organizations, and Research Institutions and Academia.

The IGAD Food Security and Nutrition Response Strategy (2020) was officially launched online on 4th August 2020.



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ABBREVIATIONS

| ASALs | Arid and Semi-Arid Lands |
|----------|---|
| AUC | African Union Commission |
| FAO | Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FEWS NET | Famine Early Warning Systems Network |
| FSIN | Food Security Information Network |
| FSNWG | Food Security and Nutritional Working Group |
| GRFC | Global Report on Food Crises |
| HRP | Humanitarian Response Plan |
| ICPAC | IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre |
| ICPALD | IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development |
| IDEOC | IGAD Disaster/Emergency Operation Center |
| IDRF | IGAD Disaster Response Fund |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IFRAH | IGAD Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience Analysis Hub |
| IGAD | Intergovernmental Authority on Development |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IPC | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification |
| mVAM | Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping |
| NDMA | National Disaster Management Authorities |
| RFV | Rift Valley Fever |
| SNNPR | Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region |
| SWALIM | Somalia Water and Land Information Management |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| WFP | United Nations World Food Programme |
| WHO | United Nations World Health Organization |
| WSSP | Water Supply and Sanitation Service Providers |
| | |

BACKGROUND

The IGAD Region has continued to witness an increasing trend in climatic shocks, conflict and insecurity, macroeconomic shocks, pests and diseases, putting the livelihoods and food security of its population at risk. In 2019, for instance, the compounding impacts of droughts, floods, conflicts and adverse macro-economic shocks rendered an estimated 27.6 million people in the region acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3+)¹ and in need of humanitarian assistance. The prevalence of food insecurity is highest in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), which make up approximately 60% of the IGAD region.

Moreover, the IGAD region is one of world's leading producers and host of internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and asylum seekers, who due to limited livelihood opportunities and degraded coping mechanisms are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity. UNHCR estimates that in mid-2020, the region hosted approximately 8 million IDPs and 4 million refugees and asylum seekers².

As prevailing climatic and ecological conditions remain favorable for breeding of the desert locust, new generation swarms are developing and spreading at a time when seasonal agricultural activities are ongoing, threatening crop growth and development, and pasture regeneration in many parts of the region. This will likely have a severe impact on food security, more so among those households previously affected by droughts and/or conflicts. FAO estimates that an additional 2 million people in the region will be acutely food insecure if control efforts against the locust are not intensified.

At the same time, the rising number of COVID-19 infections in the region is having an unprecedented impact on not only the health sector but also the entire regional economy. While government measures to curb the spread of the virus including movement restrictions, border closures and social distancing are deemed necessary, they are driving economic slowdowns and disrupting production and trade. As a result, the livelihoods and consequently food security of both rural and urban dwellers - especially the poor employed in the informal sector - have been eroded. Of great concern are the very poor, the already acutely food insecure and malnourished, women, and children, the disabled and displaced populations, among others. This situation is particularly worrying as most economies of IGAD member countries are highly dependent on agricultural exports (flowers, tea, and coffee) and the hospitality industry (tourism, hotel) which have been significantly disrupted, with the worst impacts felt by the less resilient countries.

The compounding impacts of climatic shocks, conflict and insecurity, adverse macro-economic shocks, desert locust invasion and the COVID-19 pandemic, together with protracted food insecurity from past shocks will likely lead to a food security crisis of an unprecedented magnitude. In the most probable scenario, the number of people in the region in need of food assistance will dramatically increase in 2020 following COVID-19, invasion of desert locust and flooding.

¹ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of standardized tools used to classify the severity of food insecurity using a widely accepted five-phase scale, that is, Minimal (IPC 1), Stress (IPC 2), Crisis (IPC 3), Emergency (IPC 4) and Famine (IPC 5)

² UNHCR. Refugees, Asylum seekers, Returnees and IDPs. January 2020.





REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

REGIONAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Prior to Covid-19 pandemic, the food security situation in the IGAD region had been improving as a result of above average rains witnessed in the region towards the end of 2019. However, high levels of food insecurity, driven largely by the cumulative effects of climate shocks, conflicts and insecurity and adverse macro-economic factors still persisted in parts of the region.

According to analyses by IGAD and FSNWG partners, notably IPC, FSIN, FAO, FEWS NET, FSNAU and WFP, an estimated **25 million people** in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda were facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)³ prior to Covid-19. Ethiopia with 8.47 million food insecure people, South Sudan with 6.45 million and Sudan with 6.25 million were the most food insecure countries in the region, in terms of magnitude (**Figure 1, 2**).

Figure 1: Food insecure population estimates (Source: FSNWG, April 2020)

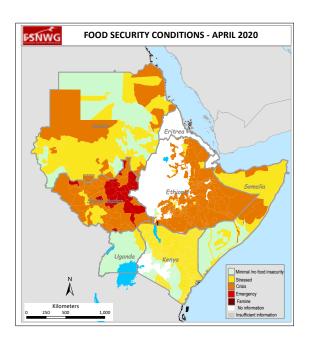


Figure 2: Distribution of the food insecure population estimates in the IGAD member states (Source: FSNWG, April 2020) prior to Covid-19)

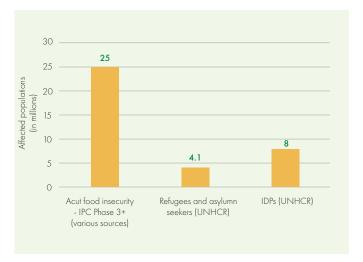


³ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a set of standardized tools used to classify the severity of food insecurity using a widely accepted five-phase scale, that is, Minimal (IPC 1), Stress (IPC 2), Crisis (IPC 3), Emergency (IPC 4) and Famine (IPC 5)

Moreover, the region continues to witness an increasing trend in the number of displaced populations with conflict and/or insecurity and climatic shocks being the leading push factors. According to UNHCR, there are roughly 8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 4 million refugees and asylum seekers in the IGAD Region; both categories require food and non-food assitance. Within this, Uganda is hosting the largest number of refugees and asylum seekers estimated at 1.39 million, while Somalia has the highest number of IDPs at 2.65 million. Notably, the majority of these displaced populations are disproportionately food insecure owing to loss of livelihoods and assets, and hence, reduced resilience capacity.

As a result of these factors and others including diseases, the region has already been facing a humanitarian crisis that has left **approximately 37 million people** in need of urgent humanitarian assistance (**Figure 3**). However, it is likely that this situation will further deteriorate in light of the ongoing desert locust invasion, emergence of COVID-19 and widespread flooding and landslides being witnessed across region.

Figure 3: Summary of the key humanitarian needs in the IGAD Region as of April 2020



2.1

Desert Locust Invasion

The region is experiencing an unprecedented desert locust invasion that has affected a total of 9 countries in Eastern Africa and all of IGAD countries with varying severity and levels of damage to crops, range and forests (**Figure 4**). Though the exact degree of impacts from desert locusts is still being assessed, it could worsen the food security situation across the region due to crop and pasture losses. In this respect, although the above average March-May seasonal rains presented positive prospects for increased crop yields and pasture regeneration, they are also augmenting the

desert locust threat in the region. Additionally, inadequate control owing to limited resources and inadequate institutional and technical capacity to contain it, is further exacerbating the likelihood of a worsened food insecurity situation. As of May 2020, countries supported by FAO have treated about 400,000 hectares of locust infested land in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia, the three worst-hit countries.

Figure 4: Map showing spread of desert locust in the region: July 2019 to June 2020 (*Source IGAD, 2020*).

Desert Locust in the Regional July 2019-June 2020

The Country Soundary

Tonzonia

Legend

Swarm

Hopper
Adult

Band

Country Boundary

Tonzonia

Tonzonia

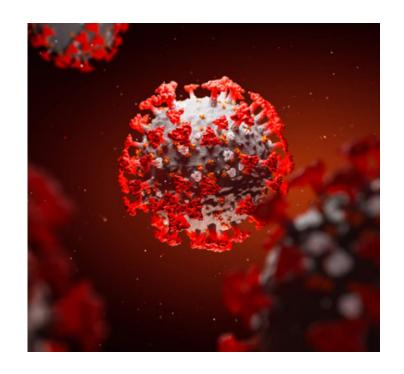
Tonzonia

A recent desert locust assessment conducted in Ethiopia found that an estimated 200,000 hectares of cereal crops were destroyed, resulting in a cereal loss of over 350,000 MT. Sorghum growing areas were the most affected cereal producing croplands with 114,000 hectares damaged, followed by maize at 41,000 hectares and wheat at 36,000 hectares. Oromia region was worst affected with a total cereal loss of 123,000 MT, followed by the Somali region at 100,000 MT while the Tigray region recorded 84,000 MT cereal loss. The majority of the assessed households either had no or very limited cereal food stock enough for barely a month after completing Meher (September – February) crop harvest. Up to 1.3 million hectares of pasture and browse had been affected. Communities estimated a 61 percent reduction in the pasture in the Somali region, 59 percent in Afar, 35 percent in Dire Dawa and SNNPR, 31 percent in Oromia. Roughly one million additional people would require food assistance because of food losses associated with desert locust damage

COVID-19 Pandemic

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is further exacerbating the existing food insecurity and nutrition crisis in the region. The IGAD region has continued to record an increasing trend in caseloads with over 35,000 cases confirmed in all IGAD member countries as of 10th July 2020, causing death of 1,095 persons. The latest caseloads can be accessed here: https://igad.int/coronavirus/igad-covid-19-tracker

This has led governments imposing certain necessary measures which could in turn compromise food security and nutrition. While their impact is yet to be fully quantified, measures such as movement restrictions and border lockdowns are already disrupting food logistics and supply chains, ultimately affecting food availability in some parts of the region. Additionally, these restrictions are impacting the movement, and hence, supply of agricultural inputs including labour, fertilizers, pesticides and equipment, thus posing serious challenges to food production. These factors combined with the ongoing economic slowdown, which has led to income reductions as the livelihoods of many are disrupted or completely eroded, will further compromise food access in the region.



2.3

Floods

Enhanced March to May 2020 seasonal rains have caused riverine and flash floods and landslides in parts of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda leading to loss of lives, displacement, destruction of infrastructure and disruption to social services. In total, an estimated 2.4 million people were affected (**Table 1**), including over 700,000 displaced and over 500 killed. Notably, around 237 people in Kenya were killed. The situation was aggravated by the severe COVID-19-related restrictions which slowed down outreach and response to affected populations, creating a multi-layered vulnerability in affected regions.

While various analyses had projected an improvement in the food security situation in the region in 2020, the compounding impacts of the ongoing desert locust invasion, floods and the COVID-19 pandemic will undoubtedly not only reverse any anticipated gains but also further worsen the food security situation in the region.



2.4 MILLIONAffected population by recent floods in the IGAD region



+500
Reported number of deaths



+700,000
Displaced persons reported

Table 1: Flood affected countries and districts

| Country | Flood affected areas | Date | Total affected population | Total displaced population |
|----------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Djibouti | Suburb of Balbala, Djibouti city | 20-21 April 2020 | 110,000 | - |
| Ethiopia | Afar, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Dire Dawa | 21-27 April 2020 Mar-May 2020 | 470,823 | 301,944 |
| Kenya | Central, Eastern, Coastal, Rift Valley, Western and Nyanza regions of Kenya | 09-13 May 2020 | Over 800,000 | burb of Balbala, Djibouti city |
| Somalia | Mogadishu, Qardho, Baladweyn, Dolow, Jamaame and Baardheera | 20 April - 13 May 2020 | 836, 128 | 216,895 |
| Uganda | Kasese, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Masaka, Nakasongola, Serere, Wakiso | - | 156,693 | 138,832 |

2.4

Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs)

Of greater concern for impacts of COVID-19, desert locust and floods are the ASALs, where livelihoods are predominantly livestock-based. A rapid survey by IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD) showed that most major slaughter facilities in urban areas were working at 40-60% capacity while some export slaughterhouses were working at 30-40% due to a fall in demand of livestock and livestock products as a result of the economic slowdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Further, while 2019 October-December and 2020 March-May rains presented positive prospects for the growth of rangeland vegetation, which together with crop residue constitute as high as 90% of the animal feed in the IGAD countries, the impact of desert locust and COVID-19 pandemic will likely have adverse effects on rangeland feed availability and jeopardize the ASALs livelihoods and economies. Flood-related diseases like the Rift Valley Fever (RFV) will also likely exacerbate this precarious situation. In view of all these challenges, an upward trend in levels of food insecurity is expected in 2020 (Figure 5, 6).

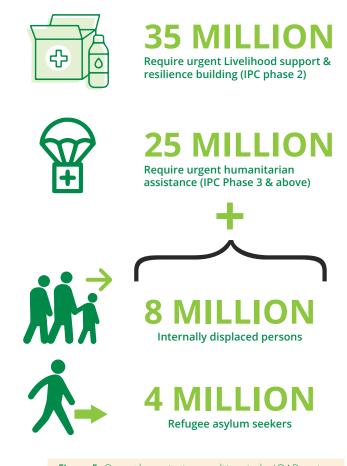


Figure 5. Current humanitarian conditions in the IGAD region (pre-COVID-19 Pandemic)

⁴ Animal Feed Outlook for Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Areas of the IGAD Region: May – September 2020

Figure 6. Food insecure population trends in IGAD countries (FSNWG) (2020 numbers depict the pre-Covid situation)

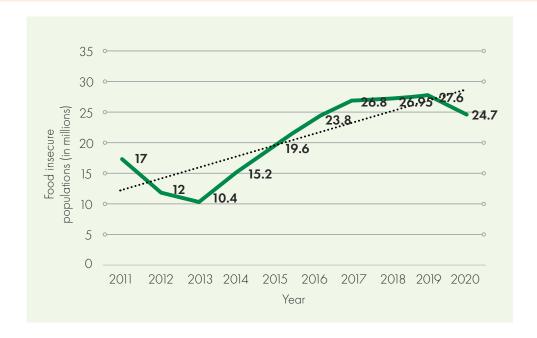
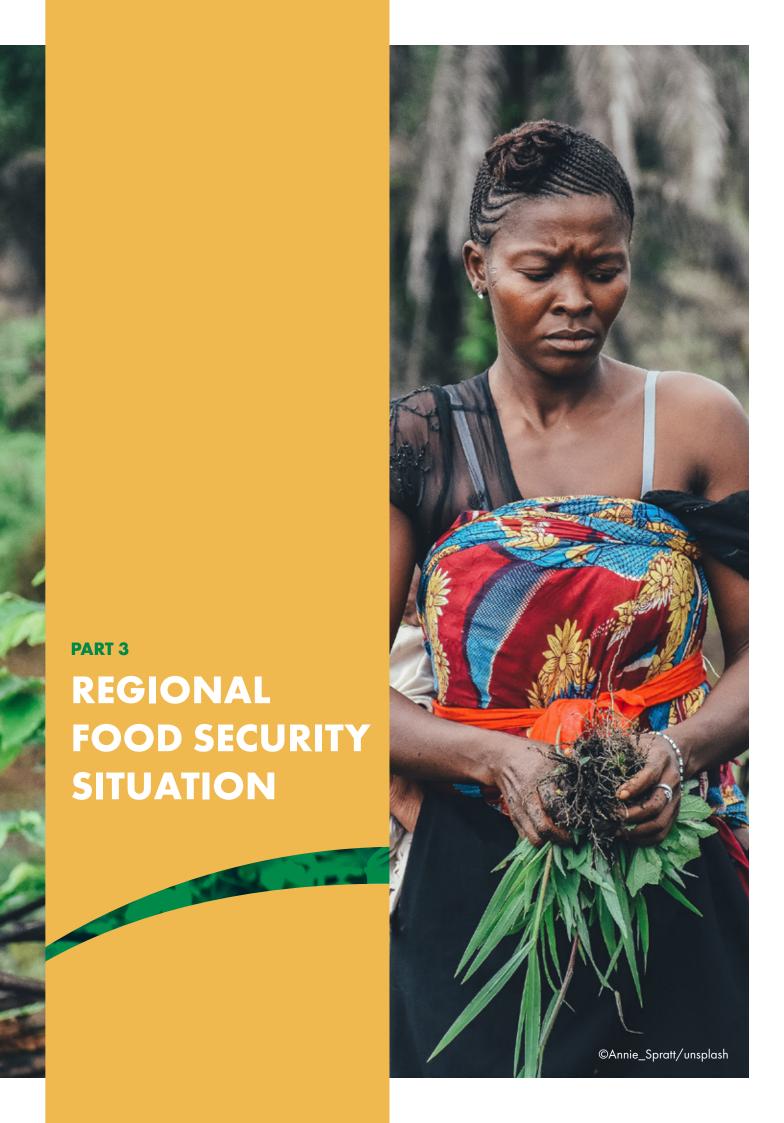


Plate 1: Pictures of recent flood incidences in Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya





NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The analysis presented here takes into account the impacts of key drivers of food security in 2019 and at the beginning 2020, that is climatic shocks, conflict and insecurity and macro-economic shocks.

3.1

Djibouti



Average to above-average rainfall in the later half of 2019 augmented pasture growth and water availability, and hence, livestock health and productivity, contributing to improvements in the food security of pastoralist households in Djibouti⁵. However, food gaps still persist, more so among poor herding households – those with below average livestock herd sizes. In January 2020 for instance, approximately 175,000 people in Djibouti were acutely food insecure, representing 27% and 23% of the rural and urban population in the country, respectively. The most-affected regions were Dikhil and Obock where 44 to 49 percent of the population was acutely food insecure, compared to 13 percent in Tadjourah, Ali Sabieh and Arta.

The ongoing desert locust outbreak in Djibouti will likely cause the food security situation in the country to deteriorate. As of January 2020, around 27,000 people largely reliant on agropastoralism, more than 80% of 1,700 agro-pastoral farms in 23 agricultural sites and nearly 5,000 ha of pasture near Ali Sabieh and border areas with Ethiopia had been affected by desert locusts.

In addition, during the March-May 2020 seasonal rains, Djibouti city, in particular the suburbs of Balabala, was a hotspot of flash floods, a phenomenon that will likely exacerbate humanitarian needs in the country.

At the same time, Djibouti has the highest proportion of population living in urban areas in the IGAD Region, at 78%. With the COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately affecting the urban and peri-urban poor who rely on the informal sector, a significant population in the country will likely have challenges accessing adequate food as their purchasing power is reduced following loss of livelihoods and decline in incomes.

3.2

Eritrea



Over 80% of Eritreans are engaged in subsistence farming, which suffers from recurrent drought and floods. It is estimated that 66% of the Eritrean population is unable to meet its minimum dietary requirements. Given the global nature of COVID-19 pandemic, remittances from the diaspora (a large source of income for the country) are projected to decrease. Although there is no recent data on food security and nutrition are available for the country; the Global Hunger Index Report (GHI), indicates that Eritrea was among the twenty-nine countries whose levels of hunger is considered "extremely alarming".

The country however has the least number of COVID-19 infections compared to other IGAD countries, with only 332 confirmed cases, 107 of which had recovered as of 13 July 2020.

In relation to desert locust impact, the country's Northern Red Sea region has already been affected causing damage to pasture and crops. This will likely have food security and nutrition consequences considering that most of the population rely on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods.

3.3

Ethiopia



More than 80% of people in Ethiopia rely on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods, with agro-pastoral and pastoral based livelihoods predominant in the dryland (lower altitude) parts of the country. However, the recent increase in the frequency and magnitude of climate disasters in the

- 5 USAID. Djibouti Food Assistance Factsheet. February 2020
- 6 FAO and Government of Djibouti. Appeal to the International Community: Desert Locust Invasion in Republic of Djibouti. January 2020
- **7** WFP. Impact of COVID-19 Outbreak on Livelihoods, Food security and Nutrition in East Africa. 15.April.2020
- 8 https://www.er.undp.org/content/eritrea/en/home/projects.html
- 9 Global Hunger Index Report (GHI), released in October 2010

country has left many communities particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.

Aggravating this situation is the ongoing desert locust invasion which is adversely impacting agricultural production, adding further stress to an already fragile livelihood and food security situation.

A joint assessment on the impact of desert locust on food security and livelihoods in Ethiopia carried out by the Government of Ethiopia, FAO, the Agriculture Taskforce, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group and the Food Security Cluster found that an estimated one million people in Ethiopia are in need of emergency food assistance due to the ongoing desert locust invasion. The locusts have damaged about 200,000 ha of cropland and caused a cereal loss of over 356,000 tones. As per the IPC projections, an estimated 8.5 million people were expected to already be in severe food insecurity in Ethiopia between February and June 2020, a figure that is expected to rise following the locust crisis and COVID-19. Areas with highest needs include the entire Somali and Afar, and Western half of Oromia regions, and isolated areas in Tigray, Amhara and Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR).

In addition, above average March-May 2020 rains have caused flash and riverine floods, claiming lives and displacing over 300,000 people in the country. There is therefore an urgent need for scaled up desert locust control operations as well as livelihood support to all affected communities (and the region as a whole) to prevent the situation from further deteriorating 10 .

3.4

Kenya



The agricultural sector is the mainstay of Kenya's economy, accounting for 60% of total employment in the country. Notably, over 80% of Kenya's rural population derives its livelihood mainly from agricultural related activities.

While the March-May 2020 rains present positive prospects for crop yield and pasture regeneration, there still remains high concern over the ongoing desert locust invasion in the country causing severe crop and pasture damages.

Further, while the direct and/or indirect impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, a contributing factor of food insecurity, has not yet been established, measures taken to curb the spread of the virus including movement restrictions, will likely reduce food availability and curtail economic access to food, more so in the ASAL counties which are already facing high levels of acute food insecurity, and among the urban poor. Just like in other parts of the region, market closures and declining livestock export have affected local demand

10 FAO Supported Desert Locust Situation Report for Ethiopia – Issue 6, 30 April 2020 for livestock causing a general slump in livestock farm gate prices and in turn negatively impacting the livelihoods of pastoralists who depend on local aggregators and very few secondary market buyers.

Kenya's food balance sheet however remains positive. The Government of the Republic of Kenya through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives and the Council of Governors recently released an update on the national Food Balance Sheet with projected stocks up to 30 June, 2020. The projections indicated sufficiency across all value chains with maize, the staple food, estimated to have a surplus of 3,450,869 90kgs bags through 30 June 2020. The country further plans to import additional food and feed to meet its food requirements between June and September.

Without intensified desert locust control operations and livelihood support to populations affected either directly or indirectly by the COVID-19 pandemic, desert locusts and by the floods triggered by the March-May seasonal rains, the food security situation in the country could deteriorate.

3.5

Somalia



Nearly 2.7 million in Somalia were facing severe acute food insecurity (April 2020) according to an FSNAU Quarterly brief; and this figure is projected to increase to 3.5 million during the July-September 2020 period due to the combined impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, desert locust invasion, flooding, and protracted impacts of past shocks such as consecutive seasons of flooding in Juba and Shabelle riverine areas and damages to crops and pasture by desert locusts in current and potential spread areas.

Heavy seasonal rainfall – associated with the April-to-June Gu rains – has significantly elevated river levels and resulted in flash and riverine floods in southern Somalia, including in Bay and Gedo regions according to the FAO-managed Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) project. As of April 24, floods had destroyed the shelters of 81,000 people in more than 70 IDP camps across Bay and adversely impacted approximately 4,500 people in Puntland.

Thus far, desert locust damages to crops and pasture have been limited and localized, early instar hoppers have been reported in the north in particular Awdal, Bari and Sanaag regions and scattered adults have also been reported in central areas bordering Ethiopia, in particular Galgaduud region, posing considerable risk to the ongoing Gu season crop production.

The COVID-19 pandemic will likely escalate the impacts of the floods, desert locusts and other shocks currently being witnessed in the country.

According to FSNAU, nearly 3.5 million people in Somalia could face severe levels of acute food insecurity between June and September 2020.

Areas of concern¹¹ include:

- Riverine Pump Irrigation and Riverine Gravity Irrigation livelihood zones, where poor households will earn below-average income due to floods that will diminish the main season Gu harvest in July;
- Low Potential Agro-pastoral areas of northern Bay and southern Bakool, where poor households are least resilient to shocks and crop losses caused by desert locust will lead to below-average food and income sources from the Gu production season;
- Northwestern Agro-pastoral livelihood zone, where below-average Gu rainfall and crop losses from desert locust will reduce household food and income sources; and northern and central pastoral areas, where livestock assets remain low and household income will be insufficient to meet both their minimum food needs and the costs associated with atypical migration. According to FEWS NET, nationally, Gu harvest in July is expected to be 30-40% below the long-term average due to April/May flooding and early cessation of Gu rains.

In the worst-case scenario, nearly 6.4 million people could face acute food insecurity between July and September, inclusive of 2.9 million in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and 3.5 million in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse population¹².

3.6

South Sudan



Food security conditions continue to deteriorate in South Sudan, as the effects of the May-July 2020 lean season are exacerbated by localized conflicts, a weakened economy, poorly functioning markets, lack of infrastructure, years of conflict-related asset depletion and cumulative effects of recurrent flooding including disruption of livelihoods and population displacement. The areas of concern are Upper Nile, Unity, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes states where IPC Emergency (Phase 4) exists and Central and Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal states where Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes dominate.

Desert locust swarms first crossed into South Sudan in March 2020, from Uganda, and moved through Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Western Equatoria states.

COVID-19 related pandemic control measures are causing significant price hikes for staple food products. For instance, in Juba there has been a 50% rise in prices of essential commodities such as fuel, rice, maize and sorghum flours, beans, oil, soap, salt, vegetable and fruit. South Sudan is dependent on oil revenues for most of its foreign exchange earnings, and this has been badly affected in the recent months. Further, the pandemic is also suppressing the livestock trade - South Sudan's livestock population is estimated to have an asset value of 2.2 billion dollars, the highest per capita holding in Africa¹³.

The combined effect of these stresses will likely significantly deteriorate food security outcomes to a greater extent than previously anticipated. A projected 6.5 million people will likely face acute food insecurity at the peak of the lean season from May to August – the period when food is most scarce. FEWS NET warns that a risk of Famine (IPC 5) remains in South Sudan if a rise in conflict and COVID-19 restrictions further limit population movement and humanitarian assistance delivery.

3.7

Sudan



Food security conditions have continued to deteriorate in Sudan with FEWS NET initially projecting that between 5 and 7.5 million people could be acutely food insecure through September 2020. This figure has already been surpassed as per recent IPC report which confirmed that 9.6 million people are acutely food insecure, of which 7.4 million are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) while 2.2 million are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and need urgent humanitarian assistance. Key drivers for food insecurity include economic impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, earlier than usual depletion of food stocks following reduced 2019 harvests, as well as a deteriorating macro-economic situation that has been driving inflation and depreciation of the Sudanese Pound and in turn food prices, constraining food access.

This situation could be further exacerbated by the ongoing desert locust outbreak in the region. Despite control measures, desert locusts have continued to arrive in Sudan from neighboring areas, and risk of locust damage to the main crop and pasture is still high especially across the summer breeding belt from Kassala to Darfur

¹¹ FSNAU. An Update on the 2020 Gu Season Rainfall Performance and Likely Cumulative Food Security Impacts of COVID-19, Flooding and Desert Locust in Somalia. May 2020.

FSNAU. An Update on the 2020 Gu Season Rainfall Performance and Likely Cumulative Food Security Impacts of COVID-19, Flooding and Desert Locust in Somalia. May 2020

¹³ Woja, 2014

COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions are also exacerbating Sudan's longstanding macro-economic crisis as the Sudanese Pound continues to depreciate. This is resulting in fuel shortages and increased prices for both locally produced staples and imported essential food and non-food items, limiting the purchasing power of households and hence food access.

Relief actors anticipate food security conditions to deteriorate by mid-2020 as households deplete food stocks, livestock productivity declines, and staple food prices undergo seasonal increases. The areas of concern are parts of Blue Nile, Kassala, North Kordofan, Red Sea, and White Nile where Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes will dominate.

3.8

Uganda



According to FEWS NET, most of Uganda is facing Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute levels of food insecurity, except in parts of Karamoja and among the refugee settlements where Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and localized Crisis (IPC Phase 3) levels persist.

However, this situation could further deteriorate as heavy rainfall since October 2019 through to May 2020 has resulted in flooding and landslides in some areas in eastern and western Uganda. The inundations have significantly disrupted agricultural and livelihood activities, destroyed infrastructure and household goods, and undermined food security in the affected areas. In Eastern and Central Uganda, due to persistent above-average rainfall, Lake Victoria water levels have increased significantly in recent weeks flooding the surrounding areas.

A further deterioration in food security conditions could be witnessed in case of future reinvasions of desert locusts. The COVID-19 pandemic is likely to cause significant deterioration in the food security situation, particularly among the urban and rural poor communities.





PROJECTED FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The projection presented here is informed by analyses by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO), FEWS NET, IGAD member states agencies that are in-charge of food security, and expert opinion by IGAD and other partners. The projection estimates that the majority of rural poor and very poor, urban and peri-urban poor, the already acutely food insecure populations, refugees and IDPs, and all other vulnerable groups likely to be disproportionately dependent on humanitarian assistance will become and/or remain food insecure due to the compounded impacts of desert locusts, COVID-19, climatic shocks such as flooding and protracted impacts of past shocks. As of April 2020, without consideration of ongoing pest and disease outbreaks, an estimated 25 million people were acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 or worse) in the IGAD region, and required urgent humanitarian assistance. In addition, an estimated 35 million were Stressed (IPC Phase 2) requiring support on livelihood and resilience building, and could fall into Crisis if their food security situation worsens. In addition to these, the IGAD region hosts approximately 4 million refugees and asylum seekers plus 8 million internally displaced populations (IDPs); both categories require food assistance.

Following the above analyses plus expert opinion from IGAD technical experts, an **estimated 50.6 million people** (approximately 20% of the population) in the IGAD Region will likely be food insecure throughout 2020 as a result of the compounding impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, desert locust invasion and climatic shocks such as flooding in the region, and the protracted impacts of past shocks (Table 4). This therefore calls for a strategy to save lives, safeguard livelihoods and sustain gains made so far in relation to food availability and access. In next sections we describe how the final number of **50.6 million food insecure people** projected from end of June to end of the year was estimated.

4.1

Projected Food Insecure Population in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic

According to the Global Report on Food Crises (GRFC) 2019, an estimated 27.6 million people in the IGAD Region were acutely food insecure, in IPC Phase 3+, in 2019. Three major food crises in the region – Ethiopia with 8 million

acutely food insecure people, South Sudan with 7 million and Sudan with 5.9 million – ranked among the top 10 worst food crises globally. The main drivers of food insecurity were climatic shocks, conflict and insecurity and climatic shocks.

From analysis conducted with WFP data, a minimum of 45 million and a maximum of 55 million people in the IGAD Region will be rendered acutely food insecure as the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates already existing food security gaps (Table 2). This projection is double the current number of food insecure, and is projected given the nature of the ongoing multiple shocks in the region. Considering the fact that food security outcomes of Stressed population potentially deteriorate to Crisis or higher phases following a major shock, it is estimated that 61% of the currently Stressed population (35 million) in the IGAD region (i.e. 21.39 million) will need food assistance (IPC Phase 3 and above) due to the economic impacts of COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Also, it should be noted that most IPC analysis conducted so far in the region included mostly rural areas, and thus a significant increase in food insecure numbers is due to the vulnerable urban populations, particularly the urban poor dependent on informal livelihoods, who are likely to be food insecure due to COVID-19,

4.2

Projected Food Insecure Population in the Context of the Desert Locust Invasion

In estimating the likely number of food insecure population in the IGAD region due to the impacts of the desert locust, FAO conducted a case study based on historical food insecurity experiences observed in Madagascar in 2013 and in West Africa between 2003 and 2005.

Considering the current food security situation in the region in the context of households facing multiple shocks, FAO categorized projected food insecurity caseloads taking into account best, mid and worst-case scenarios from the impact of desert locusts.

Base figures were from IPC analysis conducted in late 2019 to early 2020 which categorized 16.9 million people in

Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan in Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) and estimates that 10.25 million people are living in desert locust affected areas.

The study further considered impacts based on the assumption for agro-pastoral and cropping communities, as well as purely pastoral communities. Because desert locust swarms have been significantly controlled in some areas of the region from government-led operations which intensified since February, the mid-case scenario is prioritized for this projection. The best-case scenario was not considered and cannot be prioritized since new generations of the locust continue to form and spread in parts of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, and summer breeding is anticipated in Sudan and Eritrea from

June onwards. Furthermore, the region has already 35 million people facing Stressed levels of food security (IPC level 2) that can easily fall in Crisis with any additional stress factors (**Figure 5**).

Following the above analyses plus expert opinion from IGAD technical experts, an estimated **50.6 million people** (approximately 20% of the population) in the IGAD region will likely be food insecure throughout 2020. As the COVID-19 pandemic related economic impacts continue to evolve, these estimates may be revised later when new evidence is available from the member states based on various assessments and analyses including IPC updates, mobile phone based assessments (such as mVAM by WFP), HRP updates, etc.

Table 2: Projected number of people to be food insecure in the IGAD region following COVID-19 (in millions) inferred from WFP data

| Country | GRFC 2019 peak figures | Projected minimum | Projected maximum | Projected average | % of urban population living in informal settlements |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|
| Djibouti | | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.28 | 65% |
| Eritrea | | 0.36 | 0.72 | 0.54 | |
| Ethiopia | 8.0 | 14.2 | 17.1 | 15.65 | 64.8% |
| Kenya | 3.1 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 46.1% |
| Somalia | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 72% |
| South Sudan | 7.0 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.55 | 91% |
| Sudan | 5.9 | 11.6 | 14.6 | 13.1 | |
| Uganda | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.75 | 47.0% |
| Total | 27.6 | 45.0 | 55.7 | 50.35 | |

Table 3: Estimated population impacted by desert locust invasion (Source: Food Security Caseloads by FAO 2020)

| Country | Djibouti | Eritrea | Ethiopia | Kenya | Somalia | South Sudan | Uganda | Total |
|------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------|
| Best case | <1,000 | 19,000 | 199,000 | 39,000 | 117,000 | 73,000 | 24,000 | 470,000 |
| Mid-case | 3,000 | 94,000 | 1,043,000 | 223,000 | 336,000 | 122,000 | 121,000 | 1,942,000 |
| Worst-case | 9,000 | 190,000 | 2,136,000 | 475,000 | 616,000 | 170,000 | 242,000 | 3,838,000 |

 Table 4: Projected food insecure population due to multiple hazards

| | Djibouti | Eritrea | Ethiopia | Kenya | Somalia | South Sudan | Sudan | Uganda | Total (Millions) |
|--|----------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------------|---------|----------|---------------------|
| Pre-COVID-19 Estimated FI People | 0.2 14 | 0 | 8.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 25.0 |
| Additional FI People due to COVID-19 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 8.54 | 3.24 | 2.52 | 1.05 | 3.17 | 2.17 | 21.39 15 |
| Desert Locust Impact | 0.003 | 0.094 | 1.043 | 0.227 | 0.336 | 0.122 | 0.2 16 | 0.125 | 2.15 |
| Flood Impact | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0.217 | 0.233 | 0.546 | 0.53 | 0.43 17 | 0.004 18 | 2.07 |
| UN Consolidated Emergency Appeals 19 | | 0.8 | 19.4 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 3.8 | |
| Projected Food Insecurity Across IGAD region | 0.5 | 0.6 | 18.3 | 85 | 4.7 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 3.7 | 50.6 |

¹⁴ Projected Food Insecure (January 2020) GRFC 2020

¹⁵ The 21.4 million is approximately 61% of the currently 35 million Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food insecure people.

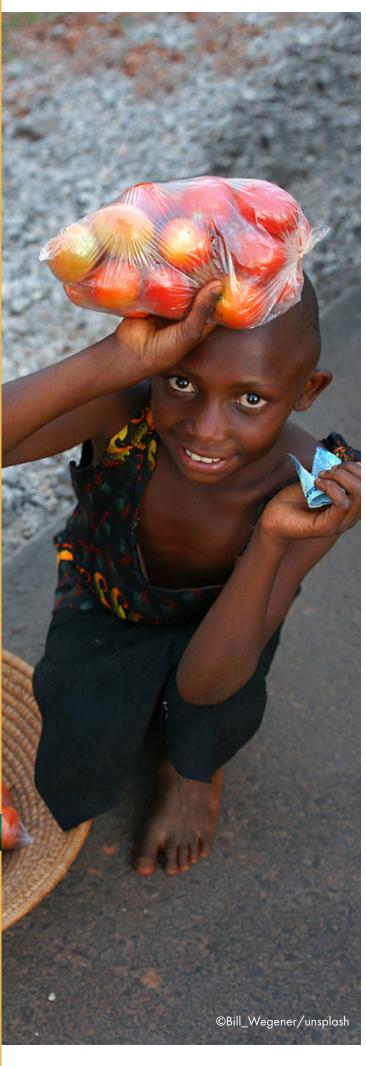
¹⁶ Assumed impact of desert locust (based on similar agro-ecologies in the region and anticipated summer breeding)

¹⁷ Flood Snapshot, Nov 2019 (OCHA)

¹⁸ Flood Snapshot, Nov 2029 (OCHA)

Not included in the projected figures.

PART 5 **RISKS TO NUTRITION OUTCOMES ACROSS IGAD REGION DUE TO COVID-19 AND INCREASING FOOD INSECURITY**



RISKS TO NUTRITION OUTCOMES ACROSS IGAD REGION DUE TO COVID-19 AND INCREASING FOOD INSECURITY

5.1

Context

According to the 2020 Joint Malnutrition Estimates, released prior to the pandemic, there were more than 13.5 million stunted children, and an estimated 9 million wasted children including 2 million severely wasted children in the IGAD region²⁰

However, new estimates published in *The Lancet* on July 27^{th-21} suggest that without timely action, the global prevalence of child wasting could rise by a shocking 14·3%. With an estimated 47 million children younger than 5 years affected by wasting globally before the COVID-19 pandemic, this would translate to an estimated additional 6.7 million children with wasting during the first 12 months of the pandemic—80% of them in sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia—and more than 10 000 additional child deaths per month during this same period.

This analysis is of great concern to the IGAD given the region is also affected by high prevalence of HIV and related risks and vulnerabilities may be increased due to the loss of livelihoods; disruption of health services, family and social networks in the context of COVID-19. Worsening of food and nutrition security may also undermine effective treatment outcomes for this population group^{22.1}.

A further risk is that the IGAD region also hosts millions of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced person (IDPs) as a result of on-going conflicts, insecurity and climatic shocks. These populations are heavily dependent on humanitarian food assistance to meet their minimum food and nutrition needs, but funding shortfalls have forced serious ration cuts in food assistance to refugee populations in the region, including in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, and Uganda.

Due to the mitigating actions to prevent the transmission of COVID-19, services for the prevention and treatment of wasting are to a large extent upended in lower- and middle-income countries including those across IGAD, and millions of children are at risk of not receiving the care they need to survive and thrive. UNICEF reports from the first six months of the year suggest a significant reduction in the coverage of essential nutrition services across IGAD, with Kenya as the most impacted country in terms of reduced SAM admissions with a 40% reduction compared to the same time last year (due to COVID-19 but also supply stock outs in Quarter 1) followed by Burundi.

Given these risks, the four UN agency heads from UNICEF, FAO, WHO and WFP released a *Call to Action*²³ on July 27th stating that US\$2·4 billion is needed immediately to protect these children, prevent and treat malnutrition, and avoid human loss. This \$2·4 billion estimate includes an essential package of four life-saving interventions: prevention of wasting in children at risk; treatment for children who are wasted; biannual vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6-59 months (90% coverage); and mass communication for the protection, promotion, and support of breastfeeding that focuses on caregivers or families of children aged 0–23 months. Further, eight regional nutrition partners also released a *Call to Action*²⁴ on July 22nd highlighting the risk to nutrition outcomes in Eastern and Southern Africa.

The estimated increase in child wasting is only the tip of the iceberg. The COVID-19 pandemic is also expected to increase other forms of child malnutrition, including stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight. The global community's failure to act now will have devastating long-term consequences for children, human capital, and national economies.

 $[{]f 20}$ UNICEF, WHO, World Bank. Levels and Trends in Child Malnutrition: Key Findings of the 2020 Edition. April 2020

²¹ https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIISO140-6736(20)31647-0.pdf

²² Further, PLHIV with compromised immune systems are highly susceptible to co-infection and face significantly increased risks of undernutrition

²³ https://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(20)31648-2.pdf

²⁴ https://www.nutritioncluster.net/Resources_COVID-19_Risks_Nutritional_outcomes_Children_Women_Eastern_Southern_Africa

Possible pathways leading to increase of undernutrition through the impact of COVID-19 across IGAD:

Reduced access to health and nutrition services: While children and adolescents are less directly affected by COVID-19 related complications and mortality, they are the most vulnerable when essential health services become less available due to health systems being overwhelmed or when health systems exclusively focus on the needed COVID-19 response. Countries across IGAD have put in place early measures to contain the pandemic, with varying degrees of success, but overall managing to reduce the initial impact of COVID-19 relative to other regions in the world. Cuts, lockdown measures and diverted funds will have a dramatic impact on health and nutritional status, particularly of women and children, who are more likely to suffer and die from common diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, and measles. At the same time, some containment measures have impacted the utilization of essential services negatively: across the region admissions for treatment of severely wasted children are generally below 2019 admissions for Jan-May (esp. in Kenya - 40 percent reduction, South Sudan - 24 percent reduction, Somalia - 5 percent reduction), however up to 10 percent higher admission trends are being reported in Ethiopia and Eritrea compared to the same time last year. Almost all countries are off track for semester 1 Vitamin A Supplementation (VAS)25.

Increased food insecurity: Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, food insecurity in the IGAD region was already alarmingly high. Key drivers of this food insecurity include climatic shocks (drought, flooding), economic challenges/high food prices, outbreak of livestock pest and diseases, conflict/insecurity, and population displacements²⁶; Looking forward to the upcoming 2020 agricultural season, the ongoing desert locust outbreak has already increased concerns about further food security deteriorations.

Risks to Infant and Young Child Feeding practices: Countries are also increasingly reporting violations of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes (BMS) in relation to the COVID-19 response and access to affordable quality nutritious foods for complementary feeding remains severely threatened due to the loss of livelihoods and incomes for the most vulnerable households.

Resources for nutrition programming: Finally, while national governments and the international community have provided an impressive amount of resources to the COVID-19 response, specific funding to increase the scale up of quality nutrition services and especially for pre-positioning of key nutrition supplies have not been forthcoming as expected.

²⁵ UNICEF ESARO Nutrition Database

²⁶ The region hosts 4.6 million refugees, asylum seekers and 8.1 million internally displaced person (IDPs) as a result of on-going conflicts, insecurity and climatic shocks. They are heavily dependent on humanitarian food assistance to meet their minimum food and nutrition needs, but funding shortfalls have forced serious ration cuts in food assistance to refugee populations in the region, including in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The food ration cuts of 10-30% of the recommended 2100 kcal/p/d is affecting over 3.2 million or (72%) of total refugee population in the region.



FOOD
SECURITY AND
NUTRITION
RESPONSE
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TO COVID-19
PANDEMIC,
DESERT LOCUST
INVASION AND
FLOODS



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION RESPONSE STRATEGY TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC, DESERT LOCUST INVASION AND FLOODS

6.1

Rationale

The consequences of COVID-19 global pandemic on economies and livelihoods are becoming more concerning with every passing day despite the unprecedented response and cumulative efforts undertaken by governments, businesses, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs and individuals to suppress the impacts. COVID-19 infection continues to increase across the region causing loss of life and impairing national economies. In the IGAD region no sector has been spared including agriculture and the livestock sub-sector.

Studies conducted by Imperial College and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine show that the spread of COVID-19 in the region is expected to accelerate and peak around later in 2020, but the rate of spread could remain high if the current mitigation measures are relaxed. Despite concerted efforts, there is no proven therapy or vaccine available yet. Public health analysts indicate that COVID-19 is likely to have a profound impact on our lives for many months²⁷. It will take probably more than a year, until a vaccine is available at a mass scale globally. This situation is concerning as most economic activities in IGAD member countries are highly dependent on informal sector, engaging in livelihoods which are very vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic i.e., rain-fed agriculture and raw materials (flowers, tea, and coffee), hospitality industry (tourism, hotel), aviation, etc. that are already significantly disrupted, with the worst impacts felt by the least resilient countries and communities. The COVID-19 containment measures have adversely affected informal sector employment usually occupied by low skilled workers that require physical presence at work and are less likely to work from home.

The IGAD region is characterized by high poverty levels, weak health systems, crowded urban areas, higher levels of adverse underlying health factors including malnutrition, malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), and some countries being also affected by armed conflicts. Increasing vulnerabilities due to displacement and disruption of access to food, water and medication could be devastating if the virus spreads widely in the region like in

the other global hotspots. Quarantine measures are difficult to maintain in areas with lack of adequate shelter, sanitation and economic capability to stay home from work and stock up on essential supplies.

In the immediate term, the pandemic will disproportionately affect people, particularly the poor, living in the densely populated urban and peri-urban areas for two reasons: i) the pandemic entry point has been in the capital cities and the containment measures have limited spread to rural areas; and ii) food is mostly available among rural households following the recent harvests in many areas while livestock keepers are benefitting from enhanced livestock production thanks to the ongoing favorable seasonal performance.

In most of the urban areas, a significant proportion of the population relies on the informal sector, engaging in livelihoods which are very vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic. With the loss of many jobs in the informal sector, they are now the most vulnerable to food insecurity. They are also significantly vulnerable to the spread of COVID-19 since they are likely to live in slums or densely populated areas with poor housing and sanitary conditions.

Loss of income and jobs in affected sectors have been reported in several countries in the region. In fact, the International Labor Organization (ILO) recognizes that because of movement restrictions, many workers cannot reach their places of work or carry out their jobs, resulting in decline in economic activity, which is limiting access to incomes, particularly for informal and casually employed workers²⁸.

The World Bank²⁹ estimates that Sub-Saharan African economies could lose between USD 37 to USD 79 billion in 2020 due to out-put losses as a consequence of COVID-19. Economic growth could contract from 2.4% in 2019 to -5.1% in 2020, bringing about the first recession in 25 years. However, the World Bank finds that COVID-19 may create a severe food security crisis in the Sub-Saharan region due to an estimated contraction of agricultural production of

²⁷ Africa Centre for Strategic Studies (2020), COVID-19 risk in Africa

²⁸ ILO (2020), COVID-19 and the world of work: Impact and policy responses

²⁹ World Bank (2020). For Sub-Saharan Africa, coronavirus crisis calls for policies for greater resilience

³⁰ African Union (2020). Impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) on the African economy

between 2.6 to 7%, and a combination of reduced domestic demand and higher transaction costs causing a decline in food imports of 13 to 25% (World Bank 2020).

The African Union is concerned about two types of harmful effects of COVID-19 on the continent: exogenous effect including declines in direct trade, tourism and remittances, foreign direct investments and humanitarian and development assistance; and the endogenous effects of increased morbidity and mortality, disruption of economic activities, decreased tax revenues especially in oil dependent countries coupled with increased public expenditures for health and economic interventions ³⁰.

In addition to the COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing desert locust invasion and widespread floods continue to threaten rural agricultural livelihoods across many parts of the IGAD region. On 7th February, 2020 on the sidelines of the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the African Union Commission held a ministerial meeting for IGAD member states countries on Desert Locust. The meeting took note of the evolving situation of the Desert Locust invasion which presents an unprecedented threat to food security and livelihoods in the region. The meeting noted that this Desert Locust invasion has the potential to become a regional plague that could lead to further suffering, displacement and potential conflict. The meeting conveyed a message that action is needed to control Desert Locusts to safeguard the livelihoods of at risk or affected communities. On the 8th February, 2020 during an extra-ordinary summit of the IGAD member states head of states in Addis Ababa, the IGAD Secretariat was tasked to lead the coordination of the control of the Desert Locusts in the IGAD region.

Together with Desert Locust and floods, COVID-19 has put the whole population of the region at risk and requires an urgent and robust response. This response shall include the intensification of surveillance, detection, case management and community engagement as well as containment measures, coordination and livelihood support for affected population.

6.2

IGAD Food and Nutrition Security and Response Strategy

6.2.1. Goal of the Strategy

The goal of the IGAD Food Security and Nutrition Response Strategy is to significantly reduce food insecurity and malnutrition posed by multiple disasters affecting the IGAD member states and the region at large Outlined are the approaches and interventions to cover livelihood recovery and humanitarian needs arising from the effects of the COVID-19 global pandemic, Desert Locust invasion and frequent climatic shocks such as floods on regional food security and nutrition in the short and mediumterms. The aim is to save lives, safeguard livelihoods and sustain gains made so far in food availability and access to meet the food gaps that are due to COVID-19 pandemic, desert locust upsurge and floods. Additionally, this will be a continuation of mechanisms that will alleviate the effects of disasters on future food security and minimizing disruptions in the food supply chains of the region.

6.2.2. Key Priority Areas, Strategic Objectives and Interventions

The food systems in the IGAD Region are currently facing multiple shocks. The interventions proposed in this strategy will support humanitarian and livelihoods interventions through revitalized and sustained food production and supply to ensure access and affordable food for majority of the population. It will cater for designed comprehensive, climate-responsive social protection strategies that strongly support proactive measures to prevent, minimize and address the complex long-term impacts of extreme climatic events (floods), Desert Locust invasion and epidemics (COVID-19) on human livelihoods, poverty and inequality. In order to respond effectively to these shocks and ensure food security, a regional strategy with four key priority areas with a number of strategic objectives and activities is designed.

Key Priority Area 1: Regional Emergency Response Interventions

Strategic Objective 1.1: Provide Humanitarian Assistance and Livelihood Support for Vulnerable Populations in Pastoral, Urban and Rural Areas

Most of the existing social safety net programmes in the region tend to have a rural focus. The intervention under this priority area will target both urban and rural vulnerable groups including women and youth. This is because of increasingly high number of the poor in informal settlements in urban areas due to economic shock from the COVID-19 pandemic. Some pastoral and agro-agricultural communities in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) in the IGAD region are currently receiving some form of social protection (insurance and cash transfers) against extreme climatic events on pilot scale. There is a need to expand these social protection schemes to the remaining ASAL areas of the region. In providing relief assistance, priority will be given to populations in pastoral areas, informal settlements, urban areas and other special groups (street families, children's homes and homes of the elderly), The scope of interventions under this strategic objective will include:

- Support humanitarian food aid needs for new caseloads as a result of COVID-19, DL and floods
- Improve the effectiveness and coverage of existing social protection schemes including cash transfer and cash for work for vulnerable communities, both in pastoral, rural and urban informal settlements to avert risks associated with extreme events. Create a national social protection framework where it does not exist.
- Initiate livelihoods recovery while promoting agricultural climate resilience interventions to address food and nutrition insecurity root causes
- Create a national social protection framework where it does not exist
- Implement risk transfer and risk financing schemes among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in order to safeguard their livelihoods

Strategic Objective 1.2: Improve and Sustain Nutrition Security among Vulnerable Groups during Food Crises

IGAD is cognizance of nutritional impacts brought about by the current emergency phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, floods and locust infestation. Pertinent on this issue is the need to ensure that food security and livelihood interventions are both gender and nutrition sensitive. In this respect, IGAD plans to support and complement the efforts of the member states through:

- Developing regional guidelines for nutrition response in the context of Covid-19; for managing patients, boosting general population immunity and addressing special needs
- Putting in place mechanisms to meet nutritional requirements of cross-border, mobile populations and the urban poor including for the vulnerable groups (pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, physically challenged and elderly as well as infants and young children)
- Assessing continually the nutritional impact of disruption of the food systems by Covid-19, locust invasion and floods on the most vulnerable populations; and provide pragmatic recommendations to IGAD member states
- Supporting Member States to ensure inclusion of key preventive and curative nutrition actions in national response plans on COVID-19
- Supporting Member States in advocating for adequate resourcing for the scale up of key nutrition actions across the region especially in the most vulnerable populations
- Supporting Member States in the scale up promotion and protection of the key recommendations for infant feeding in the context of COVID-19 across the region
- Supporting Member States through sharing of best practice to adopt context-specific programme adaptations where necessary that reduce the risk of transmission and enable early identification and referral of wasted children as well as access to treatment for those who need it

- Supporting Member States to ensure food systems support access to affordable nutritious food for the most vulnerable women and children throughout the year
- Immediately integrating WASH interventions (water availability, water safety and hand washing) into the regional and country-level livelihood, food and nutrition security efforts.

Strategic Objective 1.3: Promote and Facilitate Regional Trade and Access to Markets

Closure of many formal and informal markets in the cross-border communities, urban and peri-urban areas has disrupted food supply systems, especially for fresh produce (meat, fish, eggs & milk). IGAD would pursue a coordinated regional cross border trade and marketing approach to tap on the regional diversity of food supply and varying harvest seasons, IGAD will also facilitate crossborder food supply trade including livestock and fishery. Efficient transport and trade links need to be established between the surplus and deficit areas, whether they are in the same country or not. This initiative will facilitate trade between surplus and deficit areas in the region. Regional grain strategic reserves, like national ones, would be created and used for early emergency relief interventions and for price stabilization as well. Therefore, the strategic reserves will reduce risks of economic shocks as well as provide an expedited relief in the case of emergencies. The scope of interventions under this strategic objective will include:

- Reduce barriers to cross border trade due to restrictions in movement, as a way of promoting integration of countries into the wider economy.
- Ensure the availability of food supplies, and manage shocks through increased regional trade
- Undertake early national food balance analysis and initiate informed regional and international export/ import
- Support member states to develop, operationalize and institutionalize annual food balance sheets to inform decision making
- Create regional food reserves, to provide some cushion against DL and COVID-19 as well as the conflict and natural disasters, and economic shocks.

Strategic Objective 1.4: Safeguard Pastoralists and Pastoral Assets

The scope of interventions under this strategic objective will include:

- Provide clear guidelines for COVID-19 control and prevention along the supply chains
- Establish emergency management procedures and services
- Allow food markets to remain open while facilitating physical distancing
- Establish production safety nets
- Undertake early national animal feed balance analysis

- Support and facilitate SMEs along the feed, fodder and livestock value chains including agrovets, fodder and feed traders among others to revitalize the supply chain
- Establish and institutionalize feed balance to inform fodder production, storage and trade –
- Provision of targeted financial services and employment creation opportunities

Key Priority Area 2: Regional Coordination Initiatives

Strategic Objective 2.1: Enhance Regional

Coordination and Advocacy

Recognizing the cause-effect relationship between climate change and desert locust infestations, efforts to strengthen regional and national capacity for monitoring, surveillance and control operations to facilitate early warning and early response will be prioritized. Cognizant of the fact that most river basins in the region are transboundary in nature, collaboration among Member States is paramount. Learning across countries and sharing data to boost competencies in awareness, surveillance, forecasting and control of DL and floods will be promoted. In the case of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases within livestock and wildlife, it is noteworthy that a strong surveillance system can attain rapid detection and rapid contact tracing, case identification, monitoring of geographical spread of the virus, and assessment of impacts on food security value chain.

The activities which will be supported through this strategic intervention will include:

- Establish a Regional Desert Locust and Pests Early Warning System for Early Action
- Establish an inter-regional coordination framework, and high-level advocacy platform for the coordination of desert locust response.
- Establish a Regional Flood Early Warning System for Early Action
- Intensify COVID-19 ground surveillance in the member states including testing in domestic animals and wildlife.
- Build regional capacity in monitoring, surveillance and assessments for DL effects using a harmonized regional approach underpinned by a robust communication plan
- Promote use of new technologies such as drones for desert locust and other migratory pest surveillance.
- Improve climate monitoring and forecasting for to enhance prediction of Desert Locust outbreaks and other pests in the region.

Key Priority Area 3: Regional Preparedness and Capacity Enhancement Interventions

Strategic Objective 3.1: Enhance Regional Capacity for Preparedness and Response to Food and Nutrition Crises

IGAD will work with the governments of the region to closely monitor feed, food and agricultural supply chains and grain and livestock market prices.

- Improve food and nutrition crisis preparedness and emergency response capacity at regional and national levels
- Enhance evidence based programming by putting greater emphasis on evidence building with assessment and monitoring of the evolving food security and nutrition situation:
- Strengthen Regional Food Security and Nutrition Early Warning through:
 - Institutionalization of IFRAH in the Member States
 - Support resilience measurement and analysis for food security and nutrition for recovery and rehabilitation programs.
 - Support member states to develop, operationalize and institutionalize annual food and feed balance sheets to inform decision making
 - Enhance food and nutrition information management and surveillance including monitoring markets, and early warning systems to inform response.
- Implement co-production and adaptation of communitybased climate services to improve agricultural production and food security
- Develop remote-sensed tools and online communication feedback mechanisms to enhance remote monitoring and evaluation and data collection:

Strategic Objective 3.2: Operationalize the IGAD Disaster Response Fund

• This strategic objective will aim at supporting IGAD to operationalize the IGAD Disaster Response Fund (IDRF) which was formally established upon signing the Protocol in April 2013 by the Sectoral Ministerial Committee (ministers of Disaster Risk Management). The IDRF is a cash-based disaster response fund at the disposal of IGAD and member states, in case of a disaster beyond the resource capacity of one or more member states. The fund is made available for early action until other actors provide complementary support. It will provide

complementary support in a declaration of a national disaster or appeal for external support.

The Fund will be used to assist and complement efforts of the member states with the following interventions:

- Endorse the IDRF and Operationalize the fund to save lives and safeguard livelihoods
- Mobilize resources and use the collective capacities of member states to enable them to rapidly respond to disasters.

Strategic Objective 3.3: Establish a Regional Operation Centre for Emergencies

The establishment and operations of the IGAD Disaster/ Emergency Operation Centre (IDEOC) as part of the overall Disaster Risk Management Programme cannot be overemphasized. The aim is to support the IGAD member states to scale up the development of a multi-hazard early warning system for early action.

This strategic intervention will bring together under one roof the currently existing fragmented, reactive and limited in scope early warnings. This will be a dedicated Centre focusing on regional continuous real time monitoring (24/7) of hazards and generating early warning information for early action with advanced technological capability.

The Operation Centre will work closely with the National Disaster Management Authorities (NDMA) and Meteorological and Hydrological Services in the IGAD Member States.

The activities of the center will include to: -

- Establish a situation room where real time information of the hazards in the region is obtained.
- Build the human, physical and financial capacities of the center for monitoring and forecasting natural hazards
- Develop a regional harmonized framework for early warning and early action

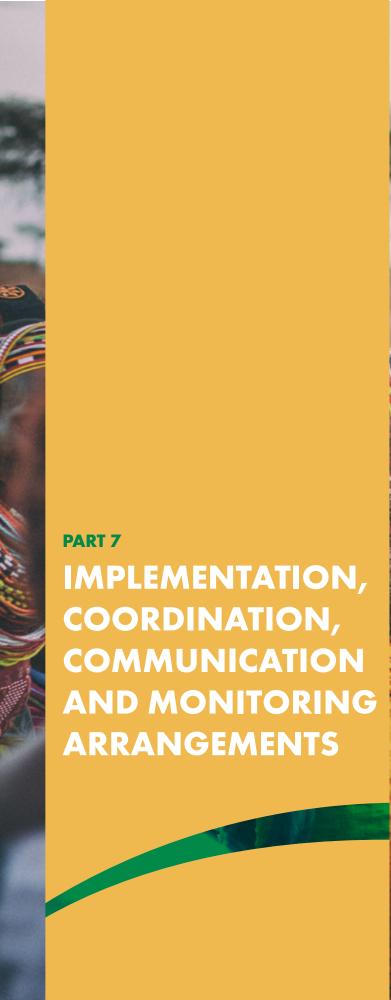
Key Priority Area 4: Recovery and Resilience Building Interventions

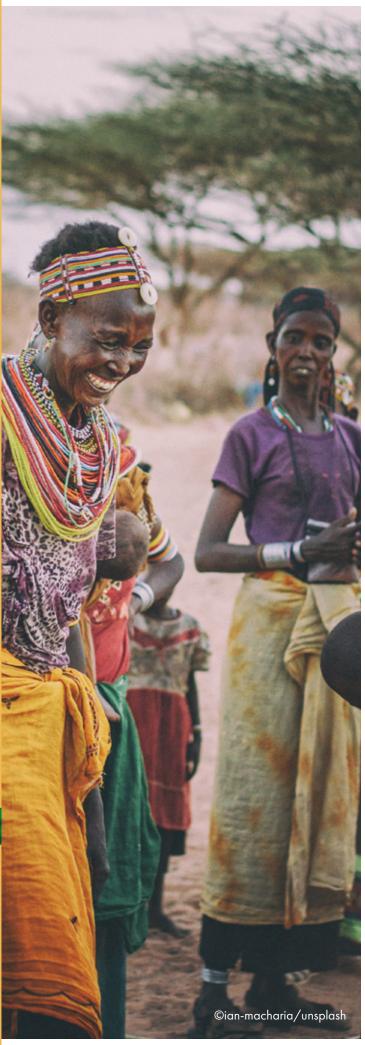
Strategic Objective 4.1: Improve Water Management and Sanitation Response to COVID-19

This strategic initiative aims at strengthening water availability to improve food security and nutrition status of the vulnerable population and increase the economic

productivity of the region. The strategic interventions include:

- Support Water Supply and Sanitation Service Providers (WSSP) to prepare Emergency Plans and ensure continuity of service delivery and adequate water storage facilities.
- Support preparedness planning for drinking water and sanitation sectors for the provision of safe drinking water and wastewater systems.
- Strategic Objective 4.2: Improve Community-Based Climate Services for Agriculture
- Tailor climate forecasts for agriculture and food security sector through seasonal forecast downscaling and development of community-based seasonal agricultural planners
- Develop online tools and training materials for frontline intermediaries to build their capacity in climate information interpretation, downscaling, development of climate-risk reduction agro-advisories, and communication of tailored climate information.
- Strategic Objective 4.3: Enhance Agricultural and Fisheries Production
- In a normal year, the IGAD region is the recipient of about 40% of all global food aid while the population of the region constitutes only about 3% of the world population. To build the resilience of the region to food security, agricultural production needs to increase in both quantity and nutritional quality. One of the weakest links in the food supply chain of the region is the storage component. About 40% of all agricultural products of the region go to waste before they could reach the consumers. The priority intervention areas under this strategic objective are to:
- Enhance agricultural production by provision of improved technologies/inputs.
- Support small-holder farmers to address post-harvest losses including installation of communal storage facilities and other post-harvest loss management techniques at the household and community level.
- Enhance fisheries production through improved technologies, innovations and inputs





IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1

Implementation Arrangement

The strategy will be implemented through two major operational units. Firstly; the existing IGAD governance structure which will provide supervisory oversight for implementation of the strategy. Secondly, a Food and Nutrition Security Technical Advisory Committee will be constituted to provide technical support and advice to the IGAD Executive Secretary. The task for operationalization of this strategy will be entrusted with the existing IGAD divisions, specialized institutions and member states.

Specific implementation arrangements will be established in close partnership and collaboration with other stakeholders mainly IGAD member states, UN agencies, NGOs (local and international) and private sectors.

Implementation will proceed in a phased approach with emergency, immediate, medium term and long-term interventions to respond to the Floods, Desert Locust invasion and COVID-19 outbreak as proposed in Table 5.

7.2

Coordination Mechanism

Food and nutrition security are cross-cutting issues. With no strong sector advocates responsible for seeing that attention is paid to these issues, they can easily be ignored or addressed in an uncoordinated piece-meal fashion.

IFRAH working closely with line national entities would be vested with statutory powers to direct action effectively on Food and Nutrition Security issues across Member States. It must be given responsibility for coordinating and overseeing necessary actions against food insecurity and malnutrition at the level of the relevant sectors, engage in coherent and shared understanding, budgeting and planning processes that will guide the allocation of the resources needed by the various technical sectors concerned, holding those sectors accountable for the use of these resources.

The operationalization and institutionalization of IFRAH at national levels will be key. The principal role of the relevant national entities lie in ensuring that the sectors responsible for food production, import/export, distribution and trade

and food crisis management, recovery and resilience fulfill adequately their mandated tasks that contribute to reduce vulnerability to the multiple shocks including climate, conflict, COVID-19, Desert Locust and other migratory pests, and floods and associated impacts to prevent food crises. Similarly, it will ensure effective joint action by the health, education, and water and sanitation sectors, in particular, towards the attainment of good nutritional status for all citizens.

7.3

Communication and Information Management

Smooth vertical from IGAD to Member States and horizontal within the member states' governments communication is paramount for shared understanding and successful implementation of this food security and nutrition response strategy in the context of floods, Desert Locust and COVID-19. To ensure proper cooperation and communication among the 8 IGAD Member States, IFRAH and MS units will convene regularly to coordinate activities, avoid duplication in work programs and provide technical direction.

The constituted Food and Nutrition Security Technical Advisory Committee will provide technical support and advice to IGAD on response plans, activities and results. More specifically the TAC will:

- provide technical direction for the implementation of the strategy;
- ensure synergies among all the regional policies concerning food and nutrition issues
- integrated work programming without duplication;
- provide technical advice and guidance;
- improve communication and coordination among member states' institutions concerned with food and nutrition security.

7.3.1 Advocacy for Good Governance in Food and Nutrition Security

To improve food and nutrition security, effective and good governance of the sector are central elements of this strategy. Leadership must be exercised and policy makers need to engage with the issues of food and nutrition security. Building political awareness of the deleterious

effects of malnutrition on welfare and on development prospects at the local level is crucial. The message that poverty is an intrinsic component of food and nutrition insecurity must be disseminated widely.

Advocacy is a critical element of any effort to raise the policy profile of food security, nutrition and resilience. Indeed, a key component of the advocacy effort will be raising the general level of knowledge among the population at large of the importance of strengthening resilience to food security and nutrition so that food crisis and malnutrition become a political issue for which political leaders, the government, and individual sectors of government are held accountable by CSOs and by the general public.

7.3.2 Capacity Strengthening

IFRAH will design and coordinate the program of work for capacity strengthening for resilience to food security and nutrition at all levels - regional and national. This function will be facilitated by a network of experts to provide the relevant inputs.

7.4

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the IGAD Food and Nutrition Security Response Strategy will involve the continuous monitoring of the situation, constraints, opportunities, progress, etc. and feedback for decision makers to plan and design interventions. The strategy shall be reviewed periodically and its effects and impacts evaluated at the end of every quarter in its first year of implementation or more frequently as deemed necessary. The reviews will be guided by the sustainable development goal number 2, zero hunger, while taking into account dynamic regional and global developments during the implementation period. The reviews will be conducted by an independent external institution and the results will serve to define remedial actions as needed in the implementation process. The final impact evaluation will be conducted by an independent external institution and will focus on the five result areas.



PART 8 **EXPECTED** OUTCOME ©magdalena-kula-manchee-/unsplash

EXPECTED OUTCOME

A coherent, convergent and comprehensive means within which IGAD, Member States, civil society and private sector join forces with regional organizations and development partners in cross-national, multi-sector and synergistic partnerships to identify, monitor, finance, implement integrated set of concrete actions to achieve a) food availability; b) food access; c) proper food utilization for good health, nutrition and wellbeing; and d) stable and sustainable food supplies in times of pandemic, pest outbreaks and other severe shocks that have negative impacts on food and nutrition security.

The expected outcomes as per the strategic actions and interventions areas are given in the Table 5.

| Table 5: Expected Outcomes (| (see color code at the bottom of the table) |
|------------------------------|---|
|------------------------------|---|

| Strategic objectives and interventions | Resources | Responsible | Expected outcomes |
|--|--|--|--|
| Key Priority Area 1: Regional Emero Strategic Objective 1.1: Humanitarian Assis and Rural Areas | | | tion in Pastoral, Urban |
| 1.1.1. Support humanitarian food aid needs for new caseloads as a result of COVID-19, desert locust invasion and floods | Technical Institutional | IGAD (Humanitarian Affairs) Member States | Vulnerable populations in urban and rural areas with |
| 1.1.2. Improve the effectiveness and coverage of existing social protection programs including cash-based interventions such as cash for work for vulnerable communities in pastoral, rural and urban informal settlements to avert risks associated with extreme events. In addition, create national social protection frameworks where they do not exist | • Financial Estimated cost USD 5.319 Billion | · Member Sidies | improved resilience capacities to shocks and disasters. |
| 1.1.3. Implement risk transfer and risk financing schemes among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in order to safeguard their livelihoods | | | |
| 1.1.4. Initiate livelihoods recovery while promoting agricultural climate resilience interventions to address food and nutrition insecurity root causes | | | |

Emergency (Q3 to Q4 2020)

Immediate to ongoing (Q3 2020 to Q2 2021)



Strategic Objective 1.2: Improve and Sustain Nutrition Security among Vulnerable Groups during Food Crisis

- **1.2.1.** Develop regional guidelines for nutrition response in the context of Covid-19; for managing patients, boosting general population immunity and addressing special needs
- **1.2.2.** Put in place mechanisms to meet nutritional requirements of cross-border populations, mobile populations and the urban poor including vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, the physically challenged, the elderly, young children and infants
- **1.2.3.** Assess the nutritional impact of disruption of food systems by Covid-19, desert locust invasion and floods, and provide pragmatic recommendations to IGAD Member States
- **1.2.4.** Support Member states to ensure inclusion of key preventive and curative nutrition actions in national response plans on COVID-19
- **1.2.5** Support Member states in advocating for adequate resourcing for the scale up of key nutrition actions across the region especially in the most vulnerable populations
- **1.2.6** Support Member states in the scale up promotion and protection of the key recommendations for infant feeding in the context of COVID-19 across the region
- **1.2.7** Support Member states through sharing of best practice to adopt context-specific programme adaptations where necessary that reduce the risk of transmission and enable early identification and referral of wasted children as well as access to treatment for those who need it
- **1.2.8.** Support member states to ensure food systems support access to affordable nutritious food for the most vulnerable women and children throughout the year
- **1.2.9.** Immediately integrate WASH interventions (water availability, water safety and hand washing) into the regional and country-level livelihood, food and nutrition security efforts.

- Technical
- Institutional

Estimated cost USD 9.5 Million

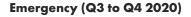
- IGAD
- Member States ministries of water and sanitation
- Member States ministries of health
- Vulnerable populations within the IGAD Region with improved and sustainable nutrition security

Emergency (Q3 to Q4 2020)

Immediate to ongoing (Q3 2020 to Q2 2021)



| Strategic objectives and interventions | Resources | Responsible | Expected outcomes |
|--|--|--|--|
| Strategic Objective 1.3. Promote and Facili | tate Regional Trade and | Access to Markets | |
| 1.3.1. Reduce barriers to cross border trade due to restrictions in movement, as a way of promoting integration of countries into the wider economy. 1.3.2. Ensure the availability of food supplies, and manage shocks through increased regional trade; 1.3.3. Undertake early national food balance analysis and initiate informed regional and international export/import | TechnicalInstitutionalEstimated cost USD4.3 Million | IGAD Member States ministries of trade Member States ministries of agriculture Member States national statistical offices | Increased regional trade and access to markets within the IGAD region |
| 1.3.4. Support member states to develop, operationalize and institutionalize annual food balance sheets to inform decision making 1.3.5. Create regional food reserves, | Technical Institutional Technological Estimated cost USD 5 Million Technical | IGAD Member States ministries of agriculture Member States national statistical offices IGAD | |
| to provide some cushion against the impact of desert locust invasion, COVID-19, conflict, natural disasters and economic shocks | Institutional Institutional Financial Estimated cost USD 8 Million | Member States ministries of agriculture | |
| Strategic Objective 1.4: Safeguard Pastora | lists and Pastoral Assets | | |
| 1.4.1. Provide clear guidelines for COVID-19 control and prevention along the supply chains 1.4.2. Establish and institutionalize feed balance to inform fodder production, storage and trade 1.4.3. Support and facilitate SMEs along the feed, fodder and livestock value chains including agro-vets, fodder and feed traders among others to revitalize the supply chain 1.4.4. Establish emergency management procedures and services 1.4.5. Provide clear guidelines for COVID-19 control and prevention along supply chains 1.4.6. Allow food markets to remain open while facilitating social distancing and other COVID-19 prevention and control measures 1.4.7. Establish production safety nets 1.4.8. Facilitate provision of secure sources of water for livestock and domestic use including earth and sand dams, solar and/or wind powered boreholes pumps and rock water catchments | Technical Institutional Estimated cost USD 3 Million | IGAD Member States ministries of agriculture livestock | More resilient pastoral livelihoods |







Key Priority Area 2: Regional Coordination Initiatives

Strategic Objective 2.1. Enhance Regional Coordination and Advocacy

- **2.1.1.** Establish a Regional Desert Locust and Pests Early Warning system and Early Response action plan
- TechnicalInstitutional

• Technical

• Institutional

• Technological

- IGAD
- IGAD region with a harmonized system of responding to shocks

and disasters

- **2.1.2.** Establish an inter-regional coordination framework and high-level advocacy platform for the coordination of desert locust response
- Estimated cost USD 4
- Transnational pest control agencies

ministries of agriculture

Member States'

- **2.1.3.** Develop a regional flood early warning system for early action
- **2.1.4.** Intensify COVID-19 ground surveillance in the member states including testing of
 - ring,
- IGAD
 - Member States
 ministries of agriculture
- **2.1.5.** Build regional capacity in monitoring, surveillance and assessments for DL effects using a harmonized regional approach underpinned by a robust communication plan

domestic animals and wildlife

- **2.1.6.** Promote use of new technologies such as drones for desert locust and another migratory pest surveillance
- **2.1.7.** Improve climate monitoring and forecasting to enhance prediction of desert locust outbreaks and other pests in the region
- Estimated cost USD 9 Million
- Transnational pest control agencies

ministries of livestock

Key Priority Area 3: Regional Preparedness and Capacity Enhancement Interventions Strategic Objective 3.1. Enhance Regional Capacity for Preparedness and Response to Food and Nutrition Crisis

| 3.1.1. Improve food and nutrition crisis preparedness and emergency response capacity at regional and national levels | TechnicalInstitutionalEstimated cost USD 3Million | IGAD FSNWG RAU IPC Member States ministries of agriculture | Strengthened capacity of IGAD to coordinate regional interventions on preparedness, response and recovery |
|--|--|--|---|
| 3.1.2. Enhance evidence based programming by putting greater emphasis on evidence building with assessment and monitoring of the evolving food security and nutrition situation | TechnicalInstitutionalEstimated cost USD 3Million | IGADFSNWGRAUIPCMember States ministries of agriculture | |

Emergency (Q3 to Q4 2020)

Immediate to ongoing (Q3 2020 to Q2 2021)



| Strategic objectives and interventions | Resources | Responsible | Expected outcomes |
|--|---|--|---|
| 3.1.3. Strengthen regional food security and nutrition early warning through: Institutionalizing IFRAH in Member States Supporting resilience measurement and analysis for food security and nutrition for recovery and rehabilitation programs. Supporting member states to develop, operationalize and institutionalize annual food and feed balance sheets to inform decision making | | | |
| Enhancing food security and nutrition information management and surveillance, including markets monitoring and early warning systems, to inform response | | | |
| 3.1.4. Implement co-production and adaptation of community-based climate services to improve agricultural production and food security 3.1.5. Develop remote-sense tools and | | | |
| online communication feedback mechanisms to enhance remote data collection, monitoring and evaluation | | | |
| Strategic Objective 3.2: Operationalize the | IGAD Disaster Respons | se Fund | |
| 3.2.1. Endorse the IDRF and operationalize the fund to save lives and safeguard livelihoods 3.2.2. Mobilize resources and use the collective capacities of member states to enable them to rapidly respond to disasters. | TechnicalInstitutionalFinancialEstimated cost USD2.0 Million | IGAD Member States disaster risk management units | IGAD Disaster Response Fund operationalized |
| Strategic Objective 3.3: Establish a Regiona | al Operation Centre for | Emergencies | |
| 3.3.1. Establish a situation room where real time information of the hazards in the region is obtained 3.3.2. Build the human, physical and financial capacities of the center for monitoring and forecasting of natural hazards 3.3.3. Develop a regional harmonized | Technical Institutional Technological Financial Estimated cost USD 5.5 Million | IGAD Member States national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs) | Regional Operation Center for Emergencies established and operationalized |

Emergency (Q3 to Q4 2020)





Key Priority Area 4: Recovery and Resilience building Interventions

Strategic Objective 4.1: Improve Water Management and Sanitation Response to COVID-19

| 4.1.1. Support Water Supply and Sanitation Service Providers (WSSP) to prepare emergency plans and ensure continuity of service delivery and adequate water storage facilities | TechnicalInstitutionalEstimated cost USD10 Million | IGAD Member States ministries of water and sanitation | Water management and sanitation response to COVID-19 improved |
|---|---|---|--|
| 4.1.2. Support preparedness planning for drinking water and sanitation sectors for the provision of safe drinking water and wastewater systems | Technical Institutional Estimated cost USD 6 Million | - IGAD - Member States ministries of water and sanitation | |

Strategic Objective 4.2: Improve Community-Based Climate Services for Agriculture

| 4.2.1. Tailor climate forecasts for agriculture and food security sector through seasonal forecast downscaling and development of community-based seasonal agricultural planners | TechnicalInstitutionalTechnologicalEstimated cost USD 8 | IGAD Member States national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs) | A system that provides appropriate and timely climate information system to users |
|---|--|--|---|
| 4.2.2. Develop online tools and training materials for frontline intermediaries to build their capacity in climate information interpretation, downscaling, development of climate-risk reduction agro-advisories, and communication of tailored climate information | Million | Member States ministries of agriculture | |

| Strategic Objective 4.3: Enhance Agricultu | ral and Fisheries Produc | tion | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 4.3.1. Enhance agricultural production through provision of improved technologies and inputs | TechnicalInstitutional | IGADMember States | Increased production in agriculture and |
| 4.3.2. Support small-holder farmers to address post-harvest losses including installation of communal storage facilities. | TechnologicalFinancial | ministries of agriculture | fisheries |
| 4.3.3. Enhance fisheries production through improved technologies, innovations and inputs | Estimated cost USD 25 Million | | |

Emergency (Q3 to Q4 2020)

Immediate to ongoing (Q3 2020 to Q2 2021)



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR FOOD SECURITY



RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR FOOD SECURITY

The proposed Covid-19, Desert Locust and floods response resource mobilization strategy contextualizes the IGAD resource mobilization strategy in the food and nutrition security window.

9.1

Mobilizing Internal Resources

In response to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, Desert Locust invasion and severe floods, IGAD member states have adopted a variety of interventions to bolster national economies in general and to address the needs of the most vulnerable citizens including the physically disadvantaged, the elderly and the urban poor. Most member states have reviewed and reorganized their national budgets and allocated resources to fighting the pandemic, DL and floods. In addition, the MS have borrowed from multilateral partners to make up for the shortfalls.

To access additional funding at MS level, IGAD proposes to employ a mix of financial and technical assistance from the MS. To that end, engagement with member states will be increased by:-

- Promoting south-south collaboration where the food balance sheet experts from one MS will support other member states to develop, operationalize and institutionalize food and feed balance sheets to better inform their internal, regional and international trade in foodstuffs including what, when and how much to import/ export.
- Utilizing the existing arrangement through which the MSs contribute human, financial (in addition to the assessed contribution) and material resources to cross border IGAD programmes to target pastoral and transhumant communities. An example of this is where Kenya had seconded experts to the IGAD infrastructure programmes while Ethiopia provided some USD 500,000 in support of IGAD peace and security endeavors.
- Another potential source of domestic funding from MSs is the taxes collected for the AUC through the Kigali Resolution of 2016 through which the African countries impose 0.2% levy on eligible imports to fund the AU and its programmes. It is estimated that \$1.2 billion will

be raised annually, compared to AU's annual budget of \$782 million. IGAD and other RECs will negotiate with AU for specific funding window aimed at investing part of the resources in securing livelihoods and enhancing food and nutrition security especially among vulnerable communities.

 IGAD will reposition itself to engage the private sector to access funding for specific purposes such as the livestock meat, fish and food crop exporters may wish to support producers through their chambers of commerce to ensure quality raw material.

9.2

Mobilizing Through Provision of Expert Technical Services

IGAD's potential of raising funds through consultancy services and research by Divisions in the Secretariat and specialized institutions, ICPAC for climate prediction and application, ICPALD for pastoralism and livestock development and CEWARN for conflict management. In particular, this would enhance IGAD's profile, hence attracting resources for research and outreach activities.

Establishment of an IGAD Endowment Fund would be a potential financing tool for IGAD programmes - A feasibility study needs to be done on the establishment of the IGAD Endowment Fund.

9.3

Attracting Non-Traditional Partners

Attracting emerging development partners is a necessary measure to diversify and increase IGAD's support base. IGAD is well placed in terms of its role in peace and security, social and economic development and integration and resilience building in the region, the geographical location to attract emerging partners especially those in the Middle East including Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), UAE, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Turkey and Iran as well as the Asian giants China, and India. IGAD will seek to work closely with financial, humanitarian and development institutions from these countries.



Attracting Traditional Partners

The Africa Development Bank (AfDB) hosts a very wide spectrum of Trust Funds, most of which are continental in scope, whereas some have thematic and sectoral focus. Among others, the major ones are:

- NEPAD Infrastructure Preparation Programme
- African Water Facility Fund
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative
- Fund for Africa Private Sector Assistance
- Multi-Donor Water Partnership Programme
- Migration and Development Funds
- Micro-Finance Trust Funds
- Governance Trust Fund

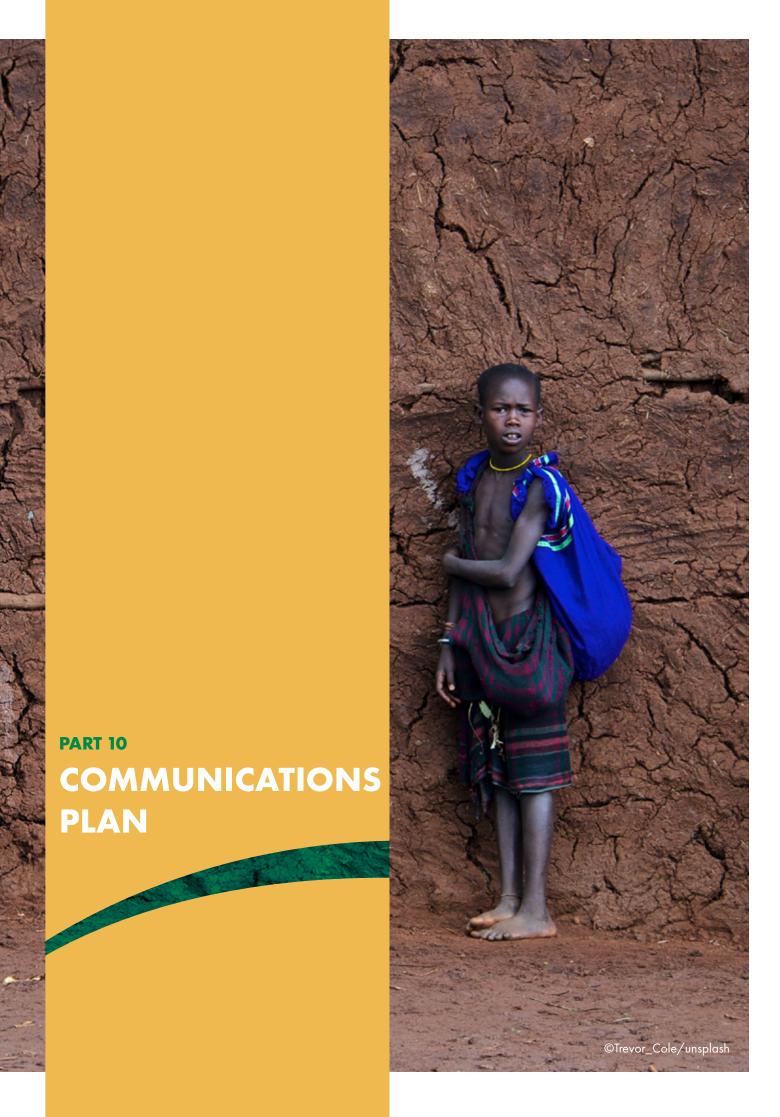
UNDP and the World Bank administer with partners and/ or implement several trust funds, which are mainly thematic in focus and global in scope. Some few examples are:

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF), a vertical fund focused on global environmental issues to meet global environmental obligations.
- The Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
- Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F).

The EU has consistently been the largest donor to IGAD programmes with most of its support coming from EDF and the newly established EUTF for stability and addressing the root causes for irregular migration. There are a number of other EU funding instruments that are not well explored yet. The newly formed European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) is of particular interest and IGAD should identify opportunities to access it.

The IGAD Food and Nutrition Security Response Strategy's Interventions and Actions are aligned with achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their targets, including "... ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations ... to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round" and "Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in agricultural markets" [SDG Targets 2.1, 2B]. This alignment offers opportunity to tap into currently existing funds to achieve SDGs by 2030.





COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

10.1

Preamble

Communication is a social process that is essential for building sustainable development initiatives and creating environments in which stakeholders share an understanding of the purpose and goals, and implement measures to achieve them.

Two basic principles guide the development of this communication plan: it has to ensure the long-term sustainability, as well as an appropriate, timely and efficient implementation of the strategy. Effective and targeted communication is crucial for the successful implementation of the activities of this food security and nutrition strategy.

10.2

Impact of Communication

Communication is seen as vital for giving a "voice" to people, enabling their participation and social accountability. It is expected that the implementation of the strategy will contribute to:

- Improve access to information that will support the decision-making process.
- Provide information and access to reliable statistical data on food and feed balance sheet, at national and regional levels.
- Promote networking and partnerships.
- Influence policy-change

10.3

Target Audiences

For communication to be effective, the message must be clear and strong. Furthermore, it is important to carefully identify the recipients of the message.

Essentially, the target audience is a specific group of people whom the message is specifically aimed at.

Priority target audiences of the strategy are:

1. IGAD Secretariat and IGAD Specialised Centres, National Secretariat Team, Communication Focal Points

- and Officials from National and Regional Institutions (e.g. National Statistics Institutes, Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries, etc.);
- 2. Decision-makers involved in agriculture and food security policies;
- 3. Head of National Statistics Institute, Director or Deputy Minister,
- 4. Government Representatives from various Ministries, etc.;
- 5. International resource and project partners (GIZ, European Union, Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, African Development Bank, African Union, Arab Development Bank, DFID, World Bank, etc.);
- 6. International Community (UN Agencies, International NGOs);
- 7. Local Authorities:
- 8. Media (national and international);
- Academic environment and Universities (nationals and internationals);

Key Messages

By having key messages, all actors of the strategy will ensure that the same information is conveyed and that communication products deliver the same message. Some of the key messages to reach targeted audiences identified include:

- Food is life!
- Ensure both the quality and quantity of food!
- Eat healthy food, live a healthy life!
- Food is the best medicine!

10.4

Communication Tools

Most suitable means of communication are selected to effectively reach each target audience. The following communication tools will be used for this strategy:

1. Early warning dashboard

- 2. Social media (blog, Twitter, Wiki) platforms
- 3. Press releases, statements, conferences
- 4. Ministerial papers
- 5. FSNWG Statements, updates
- 6. Progress reports
- 7. Mid-term Monitoring & Evaluation
- 8. On-line (website updates, e-mail alerts, e-newsletters)
- 9. Media-communication (press-conferences, medic advertising, press-releases, etc.)
- 10. Seminars (internal seminars, national user and sensitization seminars)
- 11. Technical Working Group Meetings (including virtual trainings on how to implement the strategy)
- 12.Relations with Resource Partners (meetings, resource partner reports, video conferences)

10.5

Communication Planning

Below is the list of communication activities ranging from emergency (less than 6 months), medium (6-12 months) to long-term (3 years) from the period from July 2020 to July 2023.



Detailed Communication Plan

| Targeted Audience |
|--|
| Key performance Indicators |
| Targeted Outputs |
| Responsible |
| Communication tools |
| Strategic Objectives and Interventions |

| Strategic Objectives and Interventions | Communication tools | Responsible | Targeted Outputs | Key performance Indicators | Targeted Audience |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Key Priority Area 1: Re | Key Priority Area 1: Regional Emergency Response Interventions | nse Interventions | | | |
| Strategic Objective 1.1: Su | Strategic Objective 1.1: Support Humanitarian Assistance and Livelihood for Vulnerable Population in Urban and Rural Areas | and Livelihood for Vulnerable Po | pulation in Urban and Rural Are | 38 | |
| 1.1.1. Support humanitarian food aid needs for new caseloads as a result of COVID-19, DL and floods | -Resource -partner reports -Press releases -websites | IGAD humanitarian affairs | Increased food aid to the affected population | New caseloads given food aids | Populations informal settlements, urban areas and special groups |
| effectiveness and coverage of existing social protection schemes including cash transfer and cash for work for vulnerable communities, both in rural and urban in informal settlements to avert risks associated with extreme events | Food Security updates Resource partner reports | MS promote and IGAD Secretariat monitors | At least 5 MS promoting local purchases for social security programmes | Evidence of social protection programmes purchasing locally | Vulnerable communities, both rural and urban in informal settlements, agro- pastoralists and pastoralists in ASALs |
| 1.1.3. Initiate livelihoods recovery while promoting agricultural climate resilience interventions to address food and nutrition insecurity root causes | FSNWG Statements, updates | IGAD Secretariat facilitate recovery programmes and MS implement & promotes | Iivelihoods recovered promoted agricultural climate resilient interventions food and nutrition insecurity root causes addressed | Evidence of healthy eating and habits programmes in MS Number of MS promoting consumption of foods with adequate micronutrients | Farmers, pastoralists community in ASALs |
| 1.1.4. Create national social protection frameworks where they do not exist | Ministerial papers | IGAD facilitates and MS implements | implemented national social protection policies and frameworks by all MS | Number of MS with policies and frameworks on implementation of social protection | Urban population residing in informal settlements Pastoralists and agropastoralists |
| and risk financing schemes among pastoral and agropastoral communities in order to safeguard their livelihoods | Relations with Resource Partners | IGAD facilitate development of programmes and sharing of best practices and MS implement | Supported individuals or communities in times of hardship | Number of supported cases of risk financing schemes | Pastoral and agro-pastoral communities |

| Strategic Objectives and Interventions | Communication tools | Responsible | Targeted Outputs | Key performance Indicators | Targeted Audience |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| Strategic Objective 1.2: Im | prove and Sustain Regional Foo | Strategic Objective 1.2: Improve and Sustain Regional Food and Nutrition Security among Vulnerable Groups during Food Crises | Vulnerable Groups during Food | Crises | |
| requirements of cross-border, mobile populations and the urban poor including for the vulnerable age groups (pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, physically challenged and elderly as well as infants and young children) | Resource partner reports Training/capacity building | IGAD Secretariat facilitates development of programmes and MS adapt and adopt | Income generating programmes developed and implemented | Evidence of income generating programmes for youth and women in MS | Unemployed, youth, mobile populations, urban poor, vulnerable age groups |
| WASH interventions (water availability, water safety and hand washing) into the regional and country-level livelihood, food and nutrition security efforts. | Early warning dashboard Social media (blog, Twitter, Wiki) platforms Press releases, statements, conferences | IGAD Secretariat facilitates development of programmes and MS promote | Promotional programmes on safe potable water developed and implemented Platform for sharing best practices on WASH functional | Evidence of safe potable water in MS Number of MS promoting safe potable water Evidence of documents and best practices on WASH | Households, quarantine centres, Schools, hospitals, prisons |
| guidelines for nutrition response in the context of Covid-19; for managing patients, boosting general population immunity and addressing special needs | Early warning dashboard Training/capacity building | IGAD Secretariat facilitates development of guidelines and MS implements | All MS committed to the implementation of food and nutrition security interventions | Number of MS with guidelines for implementing food and nutrition security interventions | General population, hospitals, vulnerable groups |
| 1.2.4. Assess continually the nutritional impact of disruption of the food systems by Covid-19, locust invasion and floods; and provide pragmatic recommendations to IGAD member states | Progress reports Mid-term Monitoring & Evaluation | Secretariat monitors and MS and implement | Disrupted nutritional outcomes assessed | Number of MS with nutritional outcomes assessment reports | Vulnerable and affected population |

| Strategic Objectives and Interventions | Communication tools | Responsible | Targeted Outputs | Key performance Indicators | Targeted Audience |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Strategic Objective 1.3: ${ m Pr}$ | Strategic Objective 1.3: Promote and facilitate regional trade and access to markets | de and access to markets | | | |
| 1.3.1. Reduce barriers to cross border trade due to restrictions in movement, as a way of promoting integration of countries into the wider economy. | Press releases, statements, Ministerial policy papers | IGAD Member States' ministries of trade | Integrated wider MS economy | Free cross border trade Evidence of domestication of regional trade policy by MS | Traders, pastoralists, Ministry of finance |
| 1.3.2. Ensure the availability of food supplies, and manage shocks through increased regional trade; | FSNWG reports and updates | Member States Ministries of Agriculture and Ministries of Livestock Member States' national statistical offices | Available Secure food supply | Level of participation of smallholder farmers in agricultural marketing and trade | Smallholder farmers |
| 1.3.3. Undertake early national food balance analysis and initiate informed regional and international export/import | Progress reports Mid-ferm Monitoring & Evaluation | | Available updates on balance sheet | analysis of national food and feed balance | Smallholder farmers and pastoralists |
| 1.3.4. Support member states to develop, operationalize and institutionalize annual food balance sheets to inform decision making | Ministerial policy papers | • IGAD • Member States' ministries | Developed annual food and feed balance sheet per country | Number of countries with food and feed balance sheet | Policy makers, country food security Strategic Food Reserves (SFR) |
| 1.3.5. Create regional food reserves, to provide some cushion against DL and COVID-19 as well as the conflict and natural disasters and economic shocks | Ministerial policy papers and briefs | of agriculture • Member States' national statistical | Created food reserves | Number of countries with food National grains and food reserves | National grains and food reserves |

| Strategic Objectives and Interventions | Communication tools | Responsible | Targeted Outputs | Key performance Indicators | Targeted Audience |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Strategic Objective 1.4: Sc | Strategic Objective 1.4: Safeguard Pastoralists and Pastoral assets | l assets | | | |
| 1.4.1. Provide clear guidelines for COVID-19 control and prevention along the supply chains | Ministerial policy papers and briefs | IGAD and Member States | Guidelines for COVID-19 control provided | Use of guidelines on COVID- 19 | Pastoralists, agro- pastoralist |
| 1.4.2. Establish emergency management procedures and services | Ministerial policy papers and briefs | IGAD and Member States | emergency management procedures and services established | Policy documents on emergency procedures | Pastoralists, agro- pastoralist |
| 1.4.3. Allow food markets to remain open while facilitating physical distancing | Ministerial policy papers and briefs | IGAD Secretariat facilitates development of guidelines and MS implements | Guidelines on opening market while keeping physical distancing developed | Cross border markets operationalized | Traders, market authorities |
| 1.4.4. Establish production safety nets | Resource partner reports Training/capacity building | IGAD Secretariat facilitates development of guidelines and MS implements | Production safety nets established | Insurance cover | Insurance, climate information providers |
| 1.4.5. Undertake early national animal feed balance analysis | Ministerial policy papers and briefs | MS implements | early national animal feed balance developed | Updated feed balance sheet | Ministry of livestock |
| 1.4.6. Support and facilitate SMEs along the feed, fodder and livestock value chains including agrovets, fodder and feed traders among others to revitalize the supply chain | National user and sensitization seminars | IGAD facilitates and MS implement | SMEs facilitated and supported Revitalized fodder, feed etc supply chain | small- and medium-sized businesses thriving with profits Agrovets, fodder and feed traders get good returns | Pastoralists, agrovets, feed traders, medium-sized businesses (SMEs) |
| 1.4.7. Establish and institutionalize feed balance to inform fodder production, storage and trade | Ministerial policy papers and briefs | IGAD and Member States | feed balance to inform fodder production, storage and trade institutionalized | Updated feed balance sheet on fodder production | Pastoralists |
| 1.4.8. Provision of targeted financial services and employment creation opportunities | Ministerial policy papers and briefs | Member States | financial services and employment creation opportunities | Number of joblessness youths reduced | Government through ministry of livestock |

| Strategic Objectives and Interventions | Communication tools | Responsible | Targeted Outputs | Key performance Indicators | Targeted Audience |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Key Priority Area 2: Re | Key Priority Area 2: Regional Coordination Initiatives | atives | | | |
| Strategic Objective 2.1: E | Strategic Objective 2.1: Enhance regional coordination and advocacy | d advocacy | | | |
| 2.1.1. Establish a Regional Desert Locust and Pests Early Warning system and Early Action | Early warning dashboard Relations with Resource Partners | IGAD and Member states | Early warning system and response action plan established | Early warning on Desert Locust issued Early action taken on areas infested | Farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralist |
| 2.1.2. Establish an interregional coordination framework and high-level advocacy platform for the coordination of desert locust response | Technical Working Group Meetings Resource partner reports monthly briefings | IGAD and Member states | Regional desert locust coordination framework established | Number of awareness & advocacy programmes undertaken | Farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralist |
| 2.1.3. Establish a Regional Flood Early Warning System for Early Action | Early warning dashboard | IGAD Secretariat finalizes the development of Early Warning System and MS adapt and implement | Floods recovery plans Harmonized flood early warning | Reliable seasonal rainfall forecast Early dissemination of forecast to vulnerable groups | Community living in flood prone areas |
| 2.1.4. Intensify COVID-19 ground surveillance in the member states including testing in domestic animals and vildlife. | Ministerial paper Progress reports | IGAD Member States' ministries of agriculture ministries of livestock Transnational pest control agencies | Enhanced mass surveillance and testing of human beings, domestic animals and wildlife | Testing centres Mounted roadblocks for testing travelers | All members and visitors in the region, domestic animals and wildlife |
| 2.1.5. Build regional capacity in monitoring, surveillance and assessments for DL effects using a harmonized regional approach underpinned by a robust communication plan | Technical Working Group Meetings and trainings | IGAD/member states | Enhanced capacity in monitoring, surveillance and assessments for DL | Training centers with regular capacity building on DL | Desert surveillance institutions, ministry of Agriculture |
| 2.1.6. Promote use of new technologies such as drones for desert locust and another migratory pest surveillance | Relations with Resource Partners (resource partner reports) | IGAD/member states | Promoted use of new technologies in fight against DL and other pests | New approaches in fighting DL | Farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists |

| Strategic Objectives and Interventions | Communication tools | Responsible | Targeted Outputs | Key performance Indicators | Targeted Audience |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 2.1.7. Improve climate monitoring and forecasting to enhance prediction of Desert Locust outbreaks and other pests in the region | Early warning dashboard | IGAD/ MS Desert Early Warning Institutions | Improved climate monitoring and forecasting for Desert Locust | | Population affected with DL invasion |

Key Priority Area 3: Regional Preparedness and Capacity Enhancement Interventions

| | Breastfeeding mothers, stunted children | FSNWG, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Units | FSNWG, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Units |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Reduced number of people in emergency phase | FSNWG devolved to national and sub-national levels | FSNWG devolved to national and sub-national levels |
| d and nutrition crises | Improved food and nutrition situation | Institutionalized FSNWG | Institutionalized FSNWG |
| sparedness and response to foo | IGAD FSNWG RAU IPC Member States' ministries of agriculture | IGAD Secretariat facilitates and MS domesticate | IGAD Secretariat facilitates and MS domesticate |
| Strategic Objective 3.1: Enhance regional capacity for preparedness and response to food and nutrition crises | Seminars (internal seminars, national user and sensitization seminars) | FSNWG Statements, updates | FSNWG Statements, updates |
| Strategic Objective 3.1: E | 3.1.1. Improve food and nutrition crisis preparedness and emergency response capacity at regional and national levels | 3.1.2. Enhance evidence based programming by putting greater emphasis on evidence building with assessment and monitoring of the evolving food security and nutrition situation | S.1.3. Strengthen Regional Food security and Nutrition Early Warning through: • Institutionalization of IFRAH in Member States • Support resilience measurement and analysis for food security and nutrition for recovery and rehabilitation programs. • Support member states to develop, operationalize and institutionalize and institutionalize and sheets to inform decision making |

| Strategic Objectives and Interventions | Communication tools | Responsible | Targeted Outputs | Key performance Indicators | Targeted Audience |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Enhance food security and nutrition information management and surveillance including monitoring markets, and early warning systems to inform response. | Early warning dashboard Market reports | IGAD secretariat initiates and MS implement | Policies, strategies, and priorities in nutrition security such as in health research and surveillance | At least 3 MS have functional systems to promote best practices Evidence of best practices in use | Markets, businessmen, Early Warning centres |
| 3.1.4. Implement coproduction and adaptation of community-based climate services to improve agricultural production and food security | Relations with Resource Partners (meetings, resource partner reports) | IGAD/ICPAC and MS | Quality and timely useable climate information | Number of coproduced climate information and services | Climate information providing institutions, Climate information Service users |
| 3.1.5. Develop remote-sensed tools and online communication feedback mechanisms to enhance remote monitoring and evaluation and data collection | On-line (website updates, e-mail alerts, e-newsletters) Training/capacity building | • IGAD/ICPAC | remote-sensed tools developed online communication | Number of online communications Number of remote-sensed tools used | extension workers and community farmers/ pastoralists |
| Strategic Objective 3.2: | Strategic Objective 3.2: Operationalize the IGAD Disaster Response | Response Fund | | | |
| 3.2.1. Endorse the IDRF and operationalize the fund to save lives and safeguard lives livelihoods | Ministerial papers | IGAD secretariat | Operationalized IGAD fund for disaster response | Number of countries benefiting from the fund | Disaster operation centers/units |
| 3.2.2. Mobilize resources and use the collective capacities of member states to enable them to rapidly respond to disasters. | Technical Working Group Meetings | IGAD secretariat initiates and MS implement | Available resources and funds | Amount of resources availed in times of disasters | Vulnerable communities |
| 3.2.3. Provide complementary support in a declaration of a national disaster or appeal for external support. | Relations with Resource Partners (meetings, resource partner reports, video conferences) | IGAD secretariat initiates and MS implement | Supported operations in case of national appeal | Support provided during disasters | Vulnerable communities |

| Strategic Objectives and Interventions | Communication tools | Responsible | Targeted Outputs | Key performance Indicators | Targeted Audience |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Strategic Objective 3.3: Establish a regional operation center for emergencies | ablish a regional operation cen | ter for emergencies | | | |
| 3.3.1. Establish a situation room where real time information of the hazards in the region is obtained. | | | IGAD Regional Operation Center established | Number information centers set up | People residing in IGAD region |
| 3.3.2. Build the human, physical and financial capacities of the center for monitoring and forecasting natural hazards | Ministerial paper | IGAD secretariat initiates and MS implement | Strengthened financial capacity of the center | Number of experts with capability to respond | People residing in IGAD region |
| 3.3.3. Develop a regional harmonized framework for early warning and early action | | | Harmonized integrated early warning and early actions | Number policies on EW & EA harmonized | People residing in IGAD region |

Key Priority Area 4: Recovery and Resilience building Interventions

| | Population residing in informal urban settlements and ASALs | Ministry of water, water supply and sanitation institutions | Displacement camps, refugees centres |
|---|--|--|---|
| | Contingency plans on WSS New efficient water supply Improved treatment and systems management of sanitation facilities | Number of policies, programmes and regulatory frameworks in place | Contingency plans Water tracking |
| | Contingency plans on WSS Improved treatment and management of sanitation facilities | Promoted and advocated for safe potable water | Enhanced preparedness for safe clean drinking water |
| anitation response to COVID-19 | IGAD Secretariat Member States' ministries of water and sanitation | IGAD secretariat initiates programmes and MS adopt and implement | IGAD/member states |
| Strategic Objective 4.1: Improve water management and sanitation response to COVID-19 | Early warning dashboard | Ministerial papers | Early warning dashboard |
| Strategic Objective 4.1: lm | 4.1.1. Support Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) Service providers to prepare emergency plans and ensure continuity of service delivery in addition to ensuring adequate water storage facilities. | 4.1.2. Support water resource management of the region by supporting of regional policy, institutional and regulatory frameworks through development of river basins organizations, and new tools such as water accounting for a better decision making. | 4.1.3. Support preparedness planning for drinking water and sanitation sectors for provision of safe drinking water and wastewater systems |

| Strategic Objectives and Interventions | Communication tools | Responsible | Targeted Outputs | Key performance Indicators | Targeted Audience |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| Strategic Objective 4.2: Im | Strategic Objective 4.2: Improve community-based climate services for agriculture | services for agriculture | | | |
| 4.2.1. Tailor climate forecasts for agriculture and food security sector through seasonal forecast downscaling and development of community-based seasonal agricultural planners | Training/capacity building Co-production sessions with users of climate information | IGAD facilitates tailoring of climate forecasts and supports MSs to develop community-based seasonal agricultural planners | All MS committed to developing, disseminating and utilizing the tailor-made climate forecasts | Number of MS community- based seasonal agricultural planners | Ministry of Agriculture, DRM offices/ministries, General population, vulnerable groups |
| 4.2.2. Develop online tools and training materials for frontline intermediaries to build their capacity in climate information interpretation, downscaling, development of climate-risk reduction agroadvisories, and communication of tailored climate information | • Training/capacity building • -On-line (website updates, e-mail alerts, e-newsletters) | IGAD/ICPAC Ministry of Agriculture extension services | Developed online tools and training materials Capacity on climate information interpretation built | Downscaled climate information Number people trained on climate information interpretation | Farmers training schools, Agriculture research centers |
| 4.2.3. Develop and promote SMS-based climate information communication system to link climate information producers, frontline intermediaries (extension workers) and community farmers/pastoralists; | On-line (website updates, e-mail alerts, e-newsletters) Training/capacity building | IGAD/ICPAC/Met Services Ministry of Agriculture extension services | Developed SMS-based climate information communication system | Number of SMSs shared on climate information | Agro-pastoralists, extension workers and community farmers/ pastoralists |
| Strategic Objective 4.3: En | Strategic Objective 4.3: Enhance agricultural and fisheries productior | production | | | |
| 4.3.1. Enhance agricultural production by provision of improved technologies/inputs. | Relations with Resource Pathers, Sensitization seminars | IGAD and State ministry of Agriculture implements | Innovative technologies/inputs developed and implemented | Improved agriculture production New technologies used Improved agriculture inputs | Small holder farmer |
| 4.3.2. Support small-holder farmers to address post-harvest losses including installation of communal storage facilities. | Technical Working Group Meetings | IGAD initiates and MS implement | At least 6 MS promoting post- harvest handling facilities | Different types of post- harvest handling facilities developed and being used in MS | small-holder farmers |
| 4.3.3. Enhance fisheries production through improved technologies, innovations and inputs | Technical Working Group Meetings | IGAD Secretariat Fisheries programme coordinates and MS implement | At least 3 MS implementing low cost technologies | Different types of technologies and innovations developed & being used in MS | fisheries and aquaculture sectors |

