



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY (EAC)

**EAC AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PLAN
(RAIP)
IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN 2020-2025**

FINAL REPORT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IV
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT	5
1.1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.2 CONTEXT.....	6
1.3 THE OBJECTIVES OF RAIP IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN.....	8
1.4 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR RAIP IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN	8
CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS OF RAIP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	10
2.1 INTRODUCTION	10
2.2 INSIGHTS FROM COUNTRY CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS.....	10
2.2.1 <i>Increasing Regional Agricultural Production and Food Supply</i>	10
2.2.2 <i>Enhancing Food Utilization</i>	11
2.2.3 <i>Promoting Agribusiness, Value Addition and Agro-Industry</i>	12
2.2.4 <i>Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Use and Management</i>	12
2.2.5 <i>Strengthening Capacities of EAC Regional Agricultural Institutions</i>	13
2.2.6 <i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	13
CHAPTER THREE: RAIP PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	14
3.1 INTRODUCTION	14
3.2 PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES PLAN	16
3.2.1 <i>Regional Integrated Agriculture Transformation Programme</i>	16
3.2.2 <i>Programme to Support Sustainable Access and Utilization of Food</i>	24
3.2.3 <i>Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development Programme</i>	26
3.2.4 <i>Program for Equitable use of Shared Natural Resources for Sustainable Development</i>	29
3.2.5 <i>Programme: Improving Institutional Capacity for Agriculture Transformation</i>	30
3.3 EAC INVESTMENT BUDGET FOR RAIP IMPLEMENTATION	33
CHAPTER FOUR: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR RAIP PROGRAMMES	35
4.1 RESOURCES MOBILIZATION	35
4.2 POTENTIAL SOURCE OF FINANCING RAIP PROGRAMMES	36
CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK 37	
5.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN	37
5.1.1 <i>Need for Baseline Information</i>	37
5.1.2 <i>Program Performance Monitoring</i>	38
5.1.3 <i>Program Outcome Monitoring</i>	38
5.1.4 <i>Evaluation of the Strategic Plan</i>	38
5.1.5 <i>Building EAC MEL Capacity</i>	39
5.2 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR RAIP PROGRAMMES.....	39
5.3 EAC RAIP IMPLEMENTATION ACTION PLAN RESULT FRAMEWORK	41
<i>Over 80 % awareness about EAC trade regime</i>	47

<i>5.5.3:Regional trade and facilitate private sector investment in agriculture</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Enhancing Public and Private Sector investment in agricultural Research for development.</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Public investment in agricultural research as a percentage of GDP from the agriculture sector.....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Co-ordination of research programmes to acquire sound scientific information for sustainable management of fisheries</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Strengthening collaboration in research, technology generation and knowledge management and sharing.</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>No. of regional agricultural research centres of excellence on EAC strategic commodity value chains established and/strengthened</i>	<i>53</i>

ACRONYM

ACF	Agriculture Credit Facility
AIMS	Agricultural Information Management Systems
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agriculture Research in Eastern and Central
ASWWG	Agriculture Sector Working Group
AU	African Union (AU)
AUC-DREA	African Union Commission- Department for Rural Economy and Agriculture
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CNC	Non-State Actors coalition
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DPCG	Development Partners Coordination Group
DPs	Development Partners
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EPAs	Economic Partnership Agreements
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organizations
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan
NARIs	National Agriculture Research Institutions
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPCA	NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency
RAIP	Regional Agriculture Investment Plan
RASS	Regional Agricultural Status Survey
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
SCAFS	Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
USAID	United State Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agriculture is one of the major vehicles for regional market integration, it plays a determining role in the fight against food insecurity and poverty. Agricultural systems in the EAC partner States are very diversified and complementary to one another due to diverse agro-ecological conditions and agricultural specialization, the food crisis resulting from the increase in world food prices has demonstrated the need to base food security in East Africa on utilization of the region's agricultural potential.

The Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (RAIP) Implementation Action Plan was developed following the adoption and approval of RAIP by the 11th SCAFs that were held in 2018. The implementation plan was developed to operationalize the RAIP whose objectives are: sharing review on the performance of the agriculture sector in EAC; identifying the challenges that hinder sustainable agricultural transformation in the EAC region; prioritizing and formulating strategic interventions that would catalyze sustained agricultural transformation in the region; focusing on thematic areas highlighted in the EAC CAADP Compact; and undertaking costing of the strategic interventions and proposing mechanisms for implementing the RAIP. This involves identification of opportunities for resource mobilization and recommending an implementation framework for operationalizing the RAIP.

The methodology for development of the RAIP implementation plan followed broad steps. It started with reviewing key documents (EAC CAADP Compact, EAC CAADP Results Framework and the EAC Regional Agriculture Investment Plan, the Maputo Declaration and Sustainable Development Goals). The next step was collecting and assessing discussant information from Partner States consultative meeting on RAIP priority program. The third step involved drawing lessons and experience from other Africa Regional Communities (SADC, ECOWAS, and COMESA) implementing continental CAADP. The fourth step involved receiving comments from the meeting of experts that was held in Kampala from 4-6 December 2019. The fifth step was that of receiving comments from the meeting of experts on 24-25 February 2022.

This implementation plan has outlined five priority programs to be implemented by EAC partner states during a period of five years. They are: Regional Integrated Agriculture Transformation Programme (it has seven integrated programs), Sustainable Access and Utilization Food Development Programme, Programme to Promote Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development, Sustainable Natural Resource Use and Management Programme, and Institutional Capacity Development for Agriculture Transformation. The RAIP thematic areas had close relationship with RAIP programmes (in some cases one thematic area could relate to more than one programme). One program had several interventions (which are regarded as sub-programs) with aligned measures designed to achieve program objectives.

The RAIP implementation plan is to be governed by the existing institutional framework in the EAC region. The EAC Agriculture and Food Security Department will play a key role in the coordination of implementation of RAIP with a total estimated budget of USD 538,035,000. Structural mechanism for RAIP implementation is organized in three components, namely; Coordination Mechanism, Communication and Reporting, and Technical Assistance. Monitoring and evaluation will be guided by indicators as defined in the revised EAC RAIP results framework. While monitoring, evaluation and learning process will assist in tracking implementation progress, inform the EAC Secretariat on the implementation process, and provide feedback to stakeholders in various programmes, enhance focus, and ensure the implementation is effective in addressing RAIP objectives.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

1.1 Introduction

The East African Community (EAC) comprises Burundi, Kenya, South Sudan., Tanzania, and Uganda. These countries have diverse economic and natural resource endowments. The regional shared natural resources include fisheries, forestry, wildlife and river basin arable land favourable for growing food and non-food products. The diverse endowments give the region the required potential for being a significant potential player in Africa food basket. Despite these endowments, the majority of the region's population are food insecure as a result of low agriculture production, low trade in value-added agriculture products (both intra-regional and global trade), and heightened levels of vulnerability due to various socio-economic and environmental factors. Aggravating the situation are factors including climate change, commodity price fluctuations, continued impact of the global economic downturn on people's access to cash income; and the continuing devastation of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, among other critical factors. As a result, the importance of agriculture to social and economic growth, poverty reduction, food security, and nutrition remains central to the region's overall developmental agenda.

To address food insecurity and overall economic growth, East Africa Community partner states adopted RAIP in 2018. The EAC Secretariat has developed key CAADP instruments; EAC CAADP Compact, EAC CAADP Results Framework and the EAC Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (RAIP). The EAC CAADP Compact was finalized in 2015 and approved by the 34th EAC Council of Ministers held in September, 2016. The 11th SCAFs held in June 2018, adopted the RAIP and directed the Secretariat to expedite the development of RAIP Implementation Plan. The EAC RAIP is anchored on the EAC CAADP Compact, the EAC CAADP Results Framework and other key regional Agriculture Sector Policies, Strategies and Action Plans. It is to serve as a central instrument to rally financial and technical support required achieving EAC regional integration, addressing food insecurity challenges and reducing poverty in the region.

The EAC RAIP Implementation Plan provides a regional coordination and harmonization framework for accelerating achievement of CAADP goals and serves as a central instrument to rally financial and technical support required to achieve EAC regional integration as well to address food insecurity and reduce poverty in the region. It targets particular clusters of agricultural commodities and factors of production based on their inherent growth potential and opportunities for deepening intra-regional trade and enhancing competitiveness in the global markets. The clusters targeted are: food security related crops (cereals, pulses and roots and tubers); Industrial/commercial crops; livestock and livestock products, fisheries and apiculture; horticulture; and factors of production (agricultural inputs).

The 38th Extra-Ordinary Council of Ministers held in January 2019 approved the RAIP, and subsequently urged the EAC Secretariat to develop Terms of Reference to inform development of RAIP implementation plan. The EAC RAIP consists of five investment thematic priority areas as follows:

- Increasing regional agricultural production and food supply;
- Enhancing food utilization;
- Promoting agribusiness, value addition and Agro-industry;
- Promoting sustainable natural resource use and management; and
- Strengthening capacities of EAC regional agricultural institutions.

The development of EAC RAIP implementation plan followed a situation analysis and consultative meeting in the partner states to gain insights, and facilitates development of lessons on Country CAADP implementation process, as explained further on the methodology section of this report.

1.2 Context

One instrument for implementing the EAC Development Strategy and EAC Vision 2050 is the national development plans of the EAC Partner States. The priority sectors, which have been identified are; tourism, services, ICT, Agro-processing, pharmaceuticals, cottage industry, textiles, transport, logistics and electricity. These are reflected in National Development Plans.

Kenya National Development Plan is envisioned by Vision 2030 that aims to transform Kenya into a new industrializing middle income country providing a high quality of life. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars, which are economic, social and political governance. Under the Economic pillar, the average annual economic growth is targeted at 10%. Six sectors have been identified to deliver the 10% economic growth, these are tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, business process outsourcing and financial services.

Rwanda Vision 2020 is envisioned on macroeconomic stability and wealth creation with structural economic transformation and creating a productive middle class and fostering entrepreneurship. The Vision has identified six pillars, including good governance and an efficient State, skilled human capital, vibrant private sector, world class physical infrastructure and modern agriculture and livestock, all geared towards prospering in national, regional and global markets.

Tanzania National Development Vision 2025 is to transition Tanzania from a least developed to a semi-industrialized middle-income country by the year 2025. Over the past decade (2005-2015), Tanzania has sustained steady 6-7 % growth that has come mainly from mining, construction. Telecommunications, finance and tourism.

The Uganda development vision 2040 is conceptualized around strengthening essential abundant opportunities around the country. The identified opportunities include: oil and gas, tourism, minerals, ICT business, abundant labour force, geographical location and trade, water resources, industrialization, and agriculture among others that are to date considerably under-exploited.

Burundi vision 2025 seeks to put Burundi on the path of sustainable development in the run-up to 2025, it aims to redress the negative trends in GDP per capita that the country has experienced for more than a decade since the crisis of 1993, ensuring that this goes up from USD 137 in 2008 to USD 720 in 2025.

South Sudan Vision 2040 is geared towards freedom, equality, justice, peace and prosperity for all. The objectives of the vision are to ensure that South Sudan is a united and peaceful new nation, building strong foundations for good governance, economic prosperity and enhanced quality of life for all, this is attained through; Improving governance; Achieving rapid rural transformation to improve livelihoods and expand employment.

The agriculture sector in EAC has shown signs of recovery from the impacts of the global food crisis in 2008 to 2011. There is a positive correlation between the growth rates of GDP and Agricultural GDP among Partner States suggesting that there is need for the countries to focus policy intervention on the agriculture sector as a means of accelerating economic growth. Due to its potential in expanding exports and reducing poverty, agriculture offers the greatest payoffs to both private and

public investments through multiplier effects on employment, incomes and food security implications of the majority of the people of the East Africa region.

The crop and livestock commodities and fisheries in the region have good prospects for enhancing regional trade due to rising consumer demand, contribution to regional food security and opportunities for commercialization and value addition. Prospects of increasing productivity and transforming agriculture in the region can be enhanced if access to capital, technology and markets is attained especially among the smallholder farmers. The major food crops in the region in all the EAC Partner States are characterized by low productivity levels due to poor rollout and adoption of improved technologies, inappropriate production and trade policies, under-funding research and development, inadequate exploitation of irrigation potential, underdeveloped seed production and development systems, low fertilizer application rates, poor infrastructure, and post-harvest loss management.

The livestock sector in the region has the potential to deliver both the agriculture-led growth and the socio-economic transformation envisioned in the Malabo Declaration. The sector has the potential to contribute over 50 percent to the agriculture GDP but to a large extent the potential remains unexploited.

The East Africa Region is rich in waters that have a variety of fish species offering monetary benefits derived from the national, regional and international markets which are growing fast. However, the fisheries industry in the EAC faces challenges of management of this resource such as overfishing, illegal unreported unregulated fishing, illegal fishing using dynamite, illegal fishing gear, environmental degradation and destruction of fish breeding areas, as well as poor infrastructural facilities such as cold chain and landing infrastructure and fishing vessels. The current situation of increasing demand and decreasing supply of capture fisheries has provides an opportunity for fish farming (aquaculture development) in EAC.

Trade among EAC countries is still low with agricultural products accounting for over 40 percent of the total formal intra-EAC trade. It is projected that demand for agricultural products will continue to grow fast with the growth in urbanization and the expanding middle class. Intra-regional trade has the potential to become more important as the region is increasingly becoming important as countries take initiatives to unlock distribution challenges between the surplus and deficit areas. Regional markets offer opportunities for exploiting economies of scale in production and hence specialization and economic efficiency through comparative advantage provided challenges of trade policies, imperfect markets and the poor state of the region's infrastructure can be addressed.

Food security is multidimensional encompassing availability, accessibility, utilization and sustainability. Availability of the main staples (maize, rice and cassava) from domestic production has come under intense pressure from rapid population growth and rising per capita incomes. The region faces frequent food shortages caused by factors such as climate change and variability that are often exacerbated by trade restrictions, poor policy implementation and lack of emergency preparedness. The state of hunger in the region, although varying across the Partner States, has remained considerably above the world average. There have been some nutrition improvements in the region. Despite these gains against nutritional challenges, the size of the population suffering from malnutrition is still worrying.

Value addition in agricultural commodities has the potential to foster economic growth and transformation in the EAC region. However, the level of value addition in the region is still low compared to the rest of Africa. The challenge of low level of value addition calls for greater attention to policies to improve value chain efficiency and higher levels of investment in physical infrastructure

and product differentiation to enhance the efficiency with which, value addition is done. Private sector initiatives in the EAC region play a critical role of enhancing value addition through provision of agriculture related services such as farm extension services, veterinary services and artificial insemination, input distribution, credit and marketing. These initiatives need to be facilitated by government budget allocation to agriculture as envisaged in the Maputo Declaration.

1.3 The Objectives of RAIP Implementation Action Plan

The RAIP implementation plan is in line with EAC Vision 2050 that provides the rationale for the region to enhance transformation for growth and development, and move the community to higher income cohort and subsequently achieve an upper middle-income status, through creation of conducive environment coupled with effective institutional capacities and resource management.

The objectives of EAC RAIP Implementation Action Plan encompasses the purposes of establishing, the EAC CAADP Compact and Results Framework, and RAIP. The regional compacts are geared towards facilitating improved regional food supply and efficient utilization of food, addressing challenges that hinder improved agricultural productivity and exploitation of alternative sources of food. Furthermore, they contribute to proposing mechanisms that promote and deepen regional trade; promoting investment that enhance value addition and scaling-up of intra-industry trade; increasing resilience of livelihoods and improved management of risks; and encouraging sustainable management of shared natural resources and effective response to climatic shocks.

1.4 Methodology Adopted for RAIP Implementation Action Plan

This section illustrates the methodology that was adopted in the preparation of RAIP Implementation Plan. The overall objective of the ToRs was, to facilitate drafting a robust implementation plan for the EAC RAIP that is to be built on the RAIP document. Specifically, this assignment entails: -identifying and designing priority regional programmes (sub-programmes); developing a comprehensive RAIP implementation plan with detailed costing of bankable regional projects and programmes that can be implemented to trigger agricultural transformation in the EAC and contribute to realization of CAADP/Malabo commitments and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and engaging key stakeholders, development partners and technical partners to seek feedback and inputs to the draft implementation plan; and presenting RAIP implementation plan to National and regional validation meeting to be convened by the EAC Secretariat. The process of developing RAIP Implementation plan followed four broad steps.

First, the review of key documents. The process of developing RAIP Implementation Action Plan, the consultant has revised key instruments; CAADP Compact, a draft EAC CAADP Results Framework and RAIP. The review and analysis provided some insights that was incorporated in the situation analysis of RAIP implementation plan.

Second, the consultation with EAC secretariat prior to solicited views, on the entire process of EAC embracing and domesticating continental CAADP agenda, the Maputo declaration and sustainable development goals (SDGs). The EAC Secretariat organized a technical meeting in Kampala from 4-6 December 2019, useful comments and guidance was derived from the technical experts and Partner States Country CAADP focal points.

Third, a consultative approach was adopted, that involved participation of stakeholders from partner states; public and private sector, civil society organization (NGOs). The objective of all these

consultations was to provide an in-depth understanding of the country's development programs and projects. Three partner states (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Burundi) participated in the consultative meeting, in exception to South Sudan and Rwanda (that were given study tools to guides the consultative process). The consultative meeting assisted to gain insights of how to design intervention (and respective measures), and enhanced establishment of complementarity of RAIP and partner states Country CAADP.

Fourth, the consultant reviewed progress reports of other RECs implementing Africa Regional CAADP. This facilitated to draw lessons and experience on the progress and process that other RECs have experienced implementing Continental CAADP.

The processing of designing programmes (and sub-programme), and hence intervention based on the following criteria:

- The significance of the intervention and measures to address the overall objectives of the programme.
- The contribution of the intervention (programmes/sub-programmes) on emphasizing RAIP and other Regional Compacts.
- The impacts of the intervention on promoting complementarity among partner states, especially on addressing issues of shared natural resources.
- The access of the intervention to generate economies of scale through innovativeness (efficient use resources).
- The regional dimension depicted by the program (sub-program) on achieving immediate to medium term impact.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS OF RAIP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The development of RAIP programmes and sub-programmes followed a descriptive assessment of key issues depicted from RAIP thematic priority areas. The analysis facilitated the designing of programmes intervention and measures (activities). This section illustrates key issues that were discussed during partner states consultative meetings.

2.1 Introduction

The preparation of RAIP Implementation Action Plan started with extracting insights from country consultative meetings followed by proposals of RAIP Implementation Plan consisting of proposed programmes, interventions and more specific measures. The proposed programmes are followed by clarifying the relationship between the proposed programmes and thematic priority areas. This is followed by the budget for RAIP implementation and the associated resource mobilization strategy.

2.2 Insights from Country Consultative Meetings

The process of developing RAIP implementation plan was preceded by carrying out assessment based on thematic priority areas identified by RAIP. The analysis assisted to restructure and re-design RAIP programmes (sub-programmes). The consultative meeting in the EAC partner states revealed, the National Implementation Plan (NAIPs) closely reflect the contents of EAC RAIP result framework, and that NAIPs implementation plan has been retarded by challenges of funding. It was also found that there are Country CAADP Implementation Institutions (National Agriculture working group, Non-State Actors Coalition, Development Partners Coordination Group) that support implementation of NAIPs.

It was reported that some national projects revealed important regional dimensions. These projects include cross-border trade facilitation implemented at national level (e.g. Jumuiya Market in Kenya) has important regional trade dimensions, warehouse receipt systems, and construction of physical infrastructure that will facilitate movement of agriculture commodity from high production areas (surplus areas) to shortage areas (deficit areas) and in the process contribute to address regional food insecurity. It was also found that most NAIPs projects were implemented through public sector led initiatives. The role of private sector was not clearly articulated. This was evidenced by the paucity of PPP projects even where they are appropriate and consistent with PPP policies. It was revealed that there is a general weakness in inter-ministerial and institutional coordination of NAIPs implementation process. Below is a detailed illustration of specific insights that emerged from EAC partner states consultative meetings, which are illustrated as per RAIP thematic priority areas.

2.2.1 Increasing Regional Agricultural Production and Food Supply

This is the first thematic area for RAIP that focus on improving agriculture production that will enhance adequate food supply in the region. The initiatives of increasing agriculture production is a transformative process that involves equitable and efficient use of factors of production, such as; land, water, labour, utilization of shared resources and financial facilities for agriculture.

The discussant stressed that to enhance agriculture productivity entails reducing the costs of agriculture inputs, and promoting accessibility to affordable agriculture inputs on a timely manner.

The assessment noted, most partner states procurement and distribution process of agriculture inputs, especially seeds and fertilizers pose a major challenge to improvement of agriculture production. The distribution process does not observe timing of seasons as some inputs are supplied and reach farmers when the season is over. Likewise, it was observed, there is inadequate distribution of inputs to rural areas, since most sellers tend to be located in urban areas. There is also the challenge of counterfeit inputs where the capacity for monitoring and surveillance was found to be inadequate especially tracing how agro-inputs are stored. It was advised that the proposed program should reflect options for harmonizing regulation and certification. Emphasis was to be placed on drawing lessons and experience from COMESA's seed regulatory framework.

On the efficient use of shared water resources, it was found that water conservation programs, including practices like climate smart agriculture are needed. It was also found that post-harvest technologies are needed to support reducing post-harvest losses, especially adopting technology that address key regional staple foods. Intervention should address mycotoxins preventions, including safety in fisheries sector by conducting inspection in fish factories, certification and sanitary. Traceability system of animals and crops is still inadequate. Food security come in light in the area of strengthening resilience of production system, and it was important to think of products that are good for food security (Millet was among food crops which that can stays for up to 3 years)

In all partner states, it was revealed that markets for agriculture products require accessibility of readily available market data and information system. To strengthen regional market information systems for agriculture products will require publicly providing price data, having food balance sheet from multiple sources, developing online information portal of food needs in the region. This will require National Agriculture statistician feeding food balance sheet with data on the Regional portal. Harmonization of statistics should be done at the national level before feeding into the regional level. It should reflect the prevailing price structure. Currently information on trade is provided by regional pastoral livelihood resilience project (RPLRP) digitalized world'.

It was found that currently there is no quarantine station to hold animals for 30 days to examine them before trading, moreover and there is lack of laboratory facilities, equipment's and personnel at the border post. These points to the need for quarantine stations for animals' facility. Capacity development to serve smallholder farmers targeting their associations should be emphasized. This will lower cost of production, land fragmentation issues. The aqua parks (water and land) were found to be in short supply in the region. These should be prioritized, especially by establishing regional hatcheries while ensuring support to research and development to ensure sustainability. There is also an opportunity in Promoting organic products (learn from best practices).

2.2.2 Enhancing Food Utilization

The analysis of insights from partner regarding food and nutrition utilization revealed, the region faces challenges regarding appropriate access and utilization of food, particularly the nutritional requirements. This was due to a number of reasons such as declining purchasing power, food waste, and changing lifestyles. The groups mostly affected are women, children under five, the elderly, people with disabilities, rural and urban poor. It was noted that transformative measures that ensure food utilization deliver broad based needs of the population. These should be encouraged in spite of the challenge of inclusivity and sustainability of nutrition. To ensure that transformation delivers on broad based needs beyond what the market can deliver implies carrying out capacity building programs covering nutrition education on food preparation, increasing per capita consumption and education on farming at school level. It was revealed, there have been trade losses because of not observing issues of aflatoxin, calling for capacity building programs in this area. Issues such as food

fortification should cover industrial and bio-fortification. Regarding food safety, it was observed that partner states should develop a system that encourages equitable access to food and nutrition by vulnerable population, and enhancing awareness on proper use of aflatoxin and plant pesticides (and agrochemicals) on farm uses, storage, and during food preservation. This will ensure that consumers are protected from the hazards of aflatoxin.

Majority of the stakeholders were of the view that, to enhance food utilization that addresses broad based health needs and nutrition of the population, the proposed intervention should address the following issues: agricultural transformation that is inclusive and sustainable and address food and nutrition needs, emphasis should be put on creating regional awareness on health and nutrition dimensions of food and nutrition requirements, and developing policy brief and action plans that promote the production, utilization and consumption of nutrient dense foods including bio-fortified food safety nets among others.

2.2.3 Promoting Agribusiness, Value Addition and Agro-Industry

Insights from partner states stakeholders indicated that agribusiness and related value addition faces is constrained by a number of factors such as low agricultural productivity, inadequate skills and knowledge on value addition, which is coupled with the use of traditional technologies. All these factors together, tend to increase unit costs of production for regional agro-industries, and render them less competitive to interregional and global market. A number of measures were proposed to address the challenges noted above, such as for commercial banks to offer agricultural loan with reduced interest rates with a long grace period.

The beneficiaries with interest on value addition should be informed and trained in various agriculture credit facility (ACF) target particularly on the eligibility in the access of how the ACF works. To address issues of improved agriculture productivity measures to address agriculture risks should be adopted, issues such as agriculture insurance on crops and animal husbandry practices should be emphasized. A number of partner states have started to incorporate insurance scheme, but the process is at an early stage. In a number of partner states, farmers have created partnerships and consortiums that seek to enhance access to agriculture inputs, especially seeds and fertilizers. However, they still need support from the governments to enhance knowledge on how this consortium should be managed. There are centers of excellence in some partner states, for example Agro-processing in Uganda. The program to be designed should have a reflection of utilizing support from available centers of excellence to trigger big impacts results. The intervention to be incorporated should view option that standardizes policies and strategies to enhance agribusiness, value addition and agro-industries, support access of capital to MSMEs and agro-industry, enhancing entrepreneurship capacity on value addition skills, innovativeness and adoption of improved technology use, enhancing backward and forward linkages through contractual arrangement in agri-business and agro-industries, among others.

2.2.4 Promoting Sustainable Natural Resource Use and Management

The analysis and insight from partner states indicate, the degradation of shared natural resources is due to increasing demand for agriculture production brought by increasing population pressure on utilization of irrigation water and land, poor agricultural practices, inadequate enforcement of existing regulatory framework and governance, increasing mining activities on arable land

To address some of these challenges, the intervention should look on appropriate measures that support infrastructure which are in place, such as Nile water, Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, and

coastal strips. Mapping of shared resources should be a priority exercise. It was revealed most partner states NAIPs programmes have a component that addresses soil conservation that emphasizes returning nutrients back to the soil, but still there is weakness of land and fertilizer misuse. Water conservation remain a major threat to regional food security and social livelihood development suggesting that measures to protect water catchment area should be given priority. This should include an integrated approach on the management of water use, energy and agro-industry investment management system with a view to attaining sustainable commercial and ecological production systems. The intervention in the implementation plan, should include measures that promote conservation of shared natural resources, sustainable governance and institutional capacity building on efficient use and management of shared resources.

2.2.5 Strengthening Capacities of EAC Regional Agricultural Institutions

The analysis revealed that capacity strengthening to key institutions and organs that are responsible of enhancing agriculture, livestock, fisheries and food security in the EAC is significant. This suggests that the EAC Secretariat will play a coordinative role in the implementation of RAIP. Insights from partner states suggested that there are weaknesses at the moment especially on partner states coordination, planning and implementation of agriculture programmes. In particular, inadequate budget allocation coupled with deficit of human resources and poor access to adequate and trusted data (information) for informed policy decision. This hinders appropriate action by EAC on addressing agriculture transformation process relating to crop production, livestock husbandry, fisheries and food security investments in the region.

The assessment revealed that the intervention on the RAIP implementation plan should focus on appropriate measures such as promoting coordination through technical staffing and access of agricultural data, especially from partner states, promoting standardized agricultural databank and knowledge management system among others. Appropriate action should be taken to establish a harmonized regulatory and institutional framework that can facilitate investment from public and private sector actors in agriculture. To start with, establishment of centers of excellence that will function as knowledge hubs on nurturing and dissemination of agricultural skills, technologies and know-how should be an entry point.

2.2.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

In the monitoring and evaluation, RAIP implementation plan has yet to reflect and harmonize NAIPs and timeline for implementation has not been harmonized. For monitoring and evaluation to function effectively, there is need for strengthening agriculture data and statistics through baseline study with a view to fostering timely planning of production and marketing as well as facilitating learning and accountability.

CHAPTER THREE: RAIP PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES

3.1 Introduction

The RAIP Programmes (and Sub-programmes), intervention and related measures was a result of situation analysis as portrayed in chapter two above. This chapter describes the RAIP thematic priority areas, and RAIP programmes, sub-programmes and intervention. It also illustrated the relationship between RAIP thematic priority and RAIP programmes.

The RAIP thematic priority was developed and approved by EAC 38th Extra-Ordinary Council of Ministers that was held in January 2019, the thematic priority areas are;

- Increasing regional agricultural production and food supply;
- Enhancing food utilization;
- Promoting agribusiness, value addition and Agro-industry;
- Promoting sustainable natural resource use and management and;
- Strengthening capacities of EAC regional agricultural institutions.

The RAIP implementation plan has five (5) RAIP programmes, and twenty-four (24) sub-programmes, and a number of key intervention and measures. The five (5) RAIP designed programmes are;

- Regional Integrated Agriculture Transformation Programme
- Programme to Support Sustainable Access and Utilization of Food.
- Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development Programme
- Program for Equitable use of Shared Natural Resources for Sustainable Development
- Improving Institutional Capacity for Agriculture Transformation

In this implementation plan, the thematic priority is the focus investment areas that RAIP programmes seeks to address. The RAIP programmes have a number of related sub-programmes. The sub-programmes were designed from RAIP interventions. The sub-programmes have a clear intervention with specific measures to be taken to achieve desirable programmes objectives. The interventions in this plan refers to actions (strategies), while measures are regarded as activities to be implemented to attain a specific program objective. As illustrated in table.1 below, one RAIP program (sub-program) can be related to more than one RAIP thematic priorities

Table.1: Illustration of EAC RAIP Programmes and Sub-Programmes of RAIP

S/No	RAIP PROGRAMMES	SUB-PROGRAMMES
1	Regional Integrated Agriculture Transformation Programmes	i)Strengthening regional coordination for agricultural research and technology dissemination
		ii)Developing effective input supply and distribution systems
		iii)Promoting efficient use of water resources for agriculture
		iv)Management of Post-Harvest Loss in the region
		v)Deepening Regional Trade and market access for agricultural commodities and fisheries
		vi)Strengthening the resilience of agriculture production and distribution systems
		vii)Develop capacity for utilization of maritime food resources
2	Programme to support sustainable access and utilization of food	i)Supporting Sustainable and Inclusive Nutrition in the Region
		ii)Tackle health and nutrition dimensions of food insecurity
		iii)Promoting harmonized policies and strategies to address food safety
		iv)Improving food Safety Nets for Vulnerable Urban and Rural Population
3	Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development Programme	i)Promoting Capital Flows for Scaling Regional Agribusinesses
		ii)Strengthening Regional Centers of Excellence
		iii)Supporting Agribusiness Incubators
		iv)Improving Structured Trade
		v)Improving Market Access for Agro-Industrial Products
4	Program for Equitable use of Shared Natural Resources for Sustainable Development	i)Promoting Governance and Sustainable Management of Shared Natural Resource
		ii)Improving Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems
5	Improving Institutional Capacity for Agriculture Transformation	i)Improving Institutional Capacity for Agriculture Transformation
		ii)Strengthening Coordination capacity of EAC Secretariat's Productive Sector
		iii)Enhancing Implementation Performance of EAC Secretariat
		iv)Enhancing Information Sharing for Accelerated agriculture development
		v)Improving Private Sector Investment in Agriculture
		vi)Promoting Regional Agricultural Investment Forums
		vii)Promoting Synergies and Governance of Regional Agriculture Institutions

3.2 Programmes and Sub-Programmes Plan

3.2.1 Regional Integrated Agriculture Transformation Programme

The main objective of this program is to achieve adequate food in basic commodities value chains in the region, generate incomes and address poverty by facilitating partner states to collectively gain competitive edge on global suppliers of strategic food commodities. The programme has seven sub-programmes, which are:

- **Strengthening Regional Coordination for Agricultural Research, Training and Technology Dissemination:** Focus on identifying and coordinating centres of excellence on research, training and dissemination of agriculture technologies in the region.
- **Improving Effective Input Supply and Distribution System:** Aims at reducing the cost of agriculture inputs (seeds, fertilizers and farm implements) in the region
- **Promoting Efficient Use of Water Resources for Agriculture:** Focus on improving management and utilization of water resources in the region
- **Enhancing Post-Harvest Loss Management in the Region:** Aims at addressing post-harvest loss for agricultural crops in the region
- **Deepening Regional trade and market access for agricultural commodities and fisheries:** Aim at establishing regulatory environment favourable for deepening regional trade and market access for agricultural commodities and fisheries
- **Strengthen the Resilience of Agricultural Production and Distribution Systems:** Enhance adaptation and resilience to climate variability and change by developing and adopting new instrument that support climatic-smart agriculture to increase farm productivity and distribution.
- **Capacity development for exploitation and utilization of regional fisheries food resources:** Focus at strengthening capacity of fishing agencies, organization and SMEs to address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing practices for sustainable management of marine resources.

Table.2: Matrix for Regional Integrated Agriculture Transformation Programme

Main Interventions	Measures to be taken	Time Frame (yrs)					Implementing Institution
		1	2	3	4	5	
Sub-Programme 1.1: Strengthening Regional Coordination for Agricultural Research, Training and Technology Dissemination							
1.1.1 Designate and Strengthen Agricultural research & training centre of excellence	Develop criteria for selecting designated agriculture research & agricultural training centers of excellence.						ASARECA, EAC Coordination Committee, EAC Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security (SCAFS), EASTECO and Partner States
	Strengthen established centers to coordinate research, training & technology dissemination in the region						
1.1.2 Designate and Strengthen Agricultural Related regulatory centers of excellence	Undertake needs assessment to identify gaps, and develop capacity for centers to promote innovativeness in agricultural research, training and technology dissemination						ASARECA, EAC Coordination Committee, EAC Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security (SCAFS), EASTECO and Partner States
	Establish learning modules in the designated regulatory centres of excellency to enhance human capacity to coordinate and regulate agricultural research and agricultural training and dissemination(especially for strategic priority crops)						
	Establishing regional regulatory framework for trans-boundary pests and disease surveillance and control mechanism						
Sub-Programme 1.2: Improving Effective Input Supply and Distribution System							
1.2.1 Promoting regional innovative input distribution systems and financing mechanisms	Enhance capacity of partner states agricultural input certification agency (authority) to intensify and coordinate input (seed & fertilizer) supply certification process.						EAC CAADP Steering Committee, ASARECA, (SCAFS), EASTECO and Partner States
	Build capacity for private sector actors for input supply on awareness of certification procedures. Capitalize on existing ICT platforms to promote awareness and knowledge on certification requirement and procedures						
1.2.2 Streamline Port Inspection Operations System	Undertake survey to identify existing gaps on plant, livestock and fisheries inspection procedures, and recommend measures to enhance a harmonized inspection and certification on port and						EAC CAADP Steering Committee, EAC Coordination Committee, EAC Sectoral Committee

Main Interventions	Measures to be taken	Time Frame (yrs)					Implementing Institution
		1	2	3	4	5	
	<p>inland transportation system</p> <p>Select regional tertiary institution and strengthen their capacity for inspection of crops, fisheries and livestock products, where necessary develop a data base of products catalogue to facilitate efficiency on inspection distribution process.</p>						SCAFS, and Partner States
1.2.3 Harmonize policies and provide incentives for manufacture of agricultural inputs in the Region	Conduct baseline survey to establish gaps in the current inspection system, and suggest measures required to enhance harmonized system of distribution of input supply in the region						EAC Secretariat, EAC Coordination Committee SCAFS, ASARECA EASTECO and Partner States
	Establish standardized laboratory procedures and requirement for regional certification for seed & fertilizer to enhance harmonized implementation process						
1.2.4 Standardized certification of farm input and trade regulations on agricultural, livestock and fisheries products	Build capacity for public sector and private sector actors to domesticate EAC seed and plant varieties bill and fertilizer policy bill. To facilitates standardized certification of farm inputs and trade regulations.						EAC Secretariat, EAC Coordination Committee Sectoral Council on Agriculture & food security and Partner States
	Support institution capacity on implementation of EAC harmonized protocol on sanitary and phytosanitary requirement and measures on crops, livestock and fisheries products in the region						
	Facilitate PPP and coordinates development of agribusiness (agro-dealers) hubs for input supply on crops and livestock for efficiency of distribution						
1.2.5 Enhance regional specialized technology transfer	Support Government agency (authority) to develop a modal that offer incentives for fertilizers company to carry soil testing, and share data for strategic planning						EAC Secretariat, EAC Coordination Committee, ASARECA, EASTECO, SCAFS, and Partner States
	Support institutions to develop warehouse receipt system for strategic						

Main Interventions	Measures to be taken	Time Frame (yrs)					Implementing Institution
		1	2	3	4	5	
	crops through forward contracts with off-takers, and out-grower's schemes to reduce transaction costs						
1.2.6 Promote Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization in the Region	Establish regional centres of agricultural mechanization excellence to promote agricultural mechanization for better maintenance and services of agricultural equipment & implements						
	Facilitates Field based capacity building programme with agricultural mechanization integration into Farmers Field Schools (FFS) and Farmers Business Schools (FBS)						
	Institute arrangement for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization, including establishing dealerships, locally adapted machines, creation of partnership to standardize						
1.2.7 Support waste management & Disposal of waste products	Strengthen mechanism for management of agro-chemical waste and disposal of agricultural inputs						EAC Coordination Committee, SCAFS, EAHRC, EASTECO, and Partner States
Sub-Programme 1.3: Promoting Efficient Use of Water Resources for Agriculture							
1.3.1 Strengthen legal and institution capacity for sustainable management of shared water resource	Conduct review to assess legality of existing regional and international treaties on utilization of shared regional water bodies to establish gaps and legality						EAC Secretariat, EAC Coordination Committee, LVBC, LVFO, Lake Tanganyika Authority, Nile Basin Initiative, and Partner States
	Support LVBC to establish joint public & private partnership for co-management of Lake Victoria water basin						
1.3.2 Develop framework to facilitate efficient water harvesting,	Baseline survey to map water bodies and establish potential threats on co-management of shared water catchment areas (target Lake Victoria & LakeTanganyika)						EAC Secretariat, EAC Sectoral Committee, Lake Victoria Basin

Main Interventions	Measures to be taken	Time Frame (yrs)					Implementing Institution
		1	2	3	4	5	
conservation and utilization technologies in hydro-power and irrigation scheme							Commission, Lake Tanganyika Authority, Partner States
	Support partner states to ratify East African Community Forests Management and Protection Bill of 2015, to address grievance/conflict in the management of shared water bodies, especially Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika						
1.3.3 Strengthen institutional to play a strong role on sustainable management of shared regional water resources	Institutionalize EAC on joint participation in international conventions and treaties on management of Lake Victoria and Nile River basin						EAC Secretariat, Lake Victoria basin Commission, Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization, Nile Basin Initiatives, Lake Tanganyika Authority, Partner States
	Develop specialists' regulations to facilitates an integrated management of shared water bodies, and catchment areas						
Sub-Programme 1.4: Enhancing Post-Harvest Management Loss in the Region							PACA, EAC Secretariat,
1.4.1 Facilitate investment on storage and marketing infrastructure along trans-boundary value chains for optimal use	Enhance capacity for public and private sector actors on standardized technologies for food reserve & storage to address PHLM						EAC Secretariat, EAC Coordination Committee, SCAFS, and EASTECO
	Develop a standardized compendium of PHL reduction technologies for strategic crop and value chain that are sensitive on labour saving, to facilitates optimal storage facilities such as cooling, drying, and sorting						
1.4.2 Develop human capacity to manage implementation of quality assurance standard	Prepare PHLM curricula & share with agriculture tertiary institutions to promote knowledge, skills and awareness to maximize on PHL reduction efforts						EAC Secretariat, EAC-MARKUP, Partner States International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), PACA ASARECA, and JSR
	Establish a consortium of technical team (actors) to enhance joint monitoring and reporting of PHLM						
1.4.3 Develop PHL strategy for	Conduct review of PHL strategies to assess the status, gaps, and document						

Main Interventions	Measures to be taken	Time Frame (yrs)					Implementing Institution
		1	2	3	4	5	
management of post-harvest loss on strategic regional crops	lessons learned for improved best practices on PHLM, include establishing indicators for monitoring and reporting system						
1.4.4 Develop EAC PHLM policy brief	Conduct PHL review to develop a policy paper, for PHLM dialogue and dissemination with Public & private sector actors, civil society organization						
	Conduct dissemination session with private and public sector actors to promote awareness on the management of PHL						
Sub-Programme 1.5: Deepening Regional trade and market access for crops, livestock and fisheries products							
1.5.1 Strengthening harmonization of trade policy, regulation and governing institutions to eliminate NTBs	Conduct review to establish status and gaps on harmonization of trade regulation for agriculture products, and recommends measures to eliminate NTBs						EAC Secretariat, EAC Coordination Committee, JSR, TradeMark EAC, SCAFS
	Strengthen EABC to have capacity for collaborating partner states business council and private sector apex bodies through policy briefing, and dialogue to address business enabling environment (such as NTBs)						
	Capitalize on existing regional platform and enhance their capacity to promote EAC common market protocol in the monitoring, reporting and sensitization of tariff barriers (customs & tax duties)						
1.5.2 Develop Capacity of Value Chain Actors to enhance cross border trade in the Region	Support harmonization of quality standards of the EAC partner states including protocols for cross border recognition of certification						
	Strengthen existing regulatory framework that enhance a simplified and standardized procedures that enhance formal cross border trade (OSBP) for crops, livestock and fisheries products in the region.						
1.5.3 Promoting Structured Trade	Build institution capacity (public & private) in the Region to eliminate TBs & NTBs to trade to promote efficient system for structured trade on crops, livestock and fisheries products						EAC Secretariat, Coordination Committee, SCAFS, Trademark EAC, EAC-MARKUP

Main Interventions	Measures to be taken	Time Frame (yrs)					Implementing Institution
		1	2	3	4	5	
	Coordinate collaboration of Partner States Bureau of Standards to standardized certification and inspection system agricultural products to encourage structured trade in the region						CCTTFANCTTCA Trademark EAC, and Partner States
	Strengthen capacity for partner states bureau of statistics to capture reliable data and information for policy decision and planning						
1.5.4 Supporting market infrastructure and amenities at OSBP	Capitalize on existing ICT platform of regional dimension that enhance simplified information sharing of customs and related services procedures						
	Build capacity for EABC and Partner States Institution to advocate improved collaboration and advocacy on easier of doing business along regional economic corridors						
Sub-Programme 1.6: Strengthen the Resilience of Production and Distribution Systems							
1.6.1 Formulating framework for comprehensive Agricultural risk management and recovery plan	Support establishment of optimum number of observing station (in accordance to WMO recommendation) to enhance earlier warning detection and preparedness on disaster management						EAC Secretariat, Sectoral Committee of the Heads of meteorological Service, SCAFS, JSR, ASARECA, EASTECO, and Partner States
	Support implementation of the WMO integrated global observing system (WIGOS), including those of global earth observation systems (GEOSS) for comprehensive risk management and recovery plan						
1.6.2 Promote capacity for resilience of production system for strategic crops and livestock husbandry	Conduct review to establish alternative agricultural resilience practices that promote climate-smart agricultural practices (draw lessons from other RECs such as IGAD, SADC, COMESA)						
	Enhance capacity for farmers and fishermen to use mobile phone Application to facilitate linking meteorological agency system and farming						

Main Interventions	Measures to be taken	Time Frame (yrs)					Implementing Institution
		1	2	3	4	5	
	Facilitates development insurance framework and underwriting guide to facilitates insurance of strategic crops and livestock husbandry practices						
1.6.4 Establish a protocol to harmonize and guides Partner states on responding to exogenous market and non-market shock	Conduct review to assess capacity for responding to exogenous market and non-market shocks. And recommends measures to absorbs risks situation						EAC Secretariat, EAC Coordination Committee SCAFS , Trademark EAC, and Partner States
	Enhance institutional capacity to implement EAC common market protocol, so as to promote formal trade on strategic crops, livestock and fisheries products						
Sub-Programme 1.7: Capacity development for exploitation and utilization of regional Fisheries Food Resource							
1.7.1 Harmonizing policy, legal and regulatory frameworks to enhance sustainable utilization of regional share water resources	Strengthen capacity of regional agency and organization to coordinate the management of shared fisheries resources						EAC Secretariat, EAC CAADP Steering Committee, Coordination Committee, Indian Ocean Commission, LVFO, Lake Victoria Basin Commission, Lake Tanganyika Authority, Nile Basin Initiatives, and Partner States
	Enhance Joint system for monitoring, control and surveillance kits for eliminating IUU on inland and marine ecosystem						
1.7.2 Promote surveillance and monitoring of shared fisheries resources in the region for optimal exploitation for food products	Undertake review to assess institution capacity for surveillance, monitoring, reporting of IUU, and recommends measures to address identified gaps						
	Strengthen regulatory and enforcement mechanism to enhance optimal exploitation of shared fisheries food resources (as per international conventions)						
1.7.3 Establish and maintain a regional Fisheries Organization by exploring the feasibility of expanding their mandate	Conduct need assessment to identifies and assess capacity of existing regional inland and marine-time fisheries organization to exercise their mandates						
	Enhance capacity of regional fisheries organization to coordinate and manage IUU						

3.2.2 Programme to Support Sustainable Access and Utilization of Food

The main objective of this program is to ensure sustainable utilization of foods and nutrients in the region, especially food needs of vulnerable populations. The program has four sub-programmes, which are;

- **Supporting Sustainable and Inclusive Nutrition in the Region:** Focus the transformation delivers on broad-based needs of the population is inclusive, sustainable and effective for nutrition needs of the population that is beyond what the market can distribute
- **Tackle health and nutrition dimensions of food insecurity:** It aims at improving capacity of partner states institutions and agencies to address nutrition insecurity which is serious threat in the EAC
- **Promoting harmonized policies and strategies to address food safety:** It target on harmonizing policies and strategies to ensure equitable access to food needs of the population, especially vulnerable people in rural as well as urban areas
- **Improving food Safety Nets for Vulnerable Urban and Rural Population:** Aims at articulating regional policy in-line to national mandate for food safety nets by addressing potential threats and retrogressive stereotypes against the handicapped, marginalized/minorities and people living with disabilities or illnesses.

Table.3: Matrix for Program to Support Sustainable Access and Utilization of Food

Main Interventions	Measures to taken	Time-Frame					Implementing Identity
		1	2	3	4	5	
Sub-Programme 2.1: Supporting Sustainable and Inclusive Nutrition in the Region							
2.1.1 Promote Sustainable Food Supply in the Region	Developing national nutrition surveillance systems to monitor nutrition interventions and assess nutritional status, food availability and consumption						EAC Secretariat, EAC CAADP Steering Committee, EAC Coordination Committee, EAHRC, and , MARKUP Regional Steering Committee, and Partner States
	Support mechanism for improving the bioavailability of nutrients and promoting foods rich in micronutrients						
	Engage and educate primary health care (workers) in nutrition assessment and the provision of counseling on diet and food safety.						
2.1.2 Enhance food safety in the Region	Establish regional food-based dietary guidelines and monitoring their implementation						
	Facilitate adoption of regional food-based strategies to address micronutrient deficiencies, such as food fortification						
Sub-Programme 2.2: Tackle health and nutrition dimensions of food insecurity							
2.2.1 Develop Regional health and nutrition strategy to address gaps on	Commissioning study to develop regional health and nutrition strategy						EAC Coordination Committee, SCAFS, EAHRC, ReSAKSS-EAC, EASTC, and Partner States
	Build Capacity on sustainable management of natural resources and rural livelihoods (through agroforestry)						
	Enhance institutional capacity to implement standardized regional food health and nutrition						

Main Interventions	Measures to taken	Time-Frame					Implementing Identity
		1	2	3	4	5	
food and nutrition dimension	strategy						
2.2.2 Improving Capacity for Nutrition agency	Conducting awareness campaigns to educate the public about safe food practices, agro-forestry and nutrition aspect						
	Promote self-sufficiency in nutrition intervention, including expanding social protection intervention that support vulnerable groups and people with special needs, including older persons, people with disability and mental health problems, widows and orphan						
2.2.2 Improving Capacity for Nutrition agency	Conducting awareness campaigns to educate the public about safe food practices, agro-forestry and nutrition aspects Promote self-sufficiency in nutrition intervention, including expanding social protection intervention that support vulnerable groups and people with special needs, including older persons, people with disability and mental health problems, widows and orphan						
Sub-Programme 2.3: Promoting harmonized policies and strategies to address food safety							
2.3.1 Develop and harmonize regional food safety and standards	Commission study to identify food safety nets, and assess institution requirements to promote awareness on food safety nets						EAC Secretariat, EAC CAADP Steering Committee, ReSAKSS-EAC), MARKUP Regional Steering Committee, Partner States
	Conduct review to develop policy brief, for dialogue on food safety nets and harmonized standards in the region						
Sub-Programme 2.4: Improving food Safety Nets for Vulnerable Urban and Rural Population							
2.4.1 Facilitates Policy briefing and dialogue on food safety needs in the Region	Support dissemination workshops to deliberate on assessment report (findings, recommendation) for appropriate actions to address food safety needs for vulnerable population						
	Engage key stakeholders and support coordination efforts to address food safety nets for vulnerable urban and rural population						
	Undertake quarterly monitoring and reporting on progress of addressing food safety nets for vulnerable population						

3.2.3 Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development Programme

The main objective of this program is to promote value addition on agricultural products, and building physical information and institutional enabling environment conducive for agribusiness and agro-industry development in the region. There are five sub-programmes, they include;

- **Promoting Capital Flows for Scaling Regional Agribusinesses:** Aim to facilitates capital flow from commercial lenders and private investment to promote regional agribusiness industry
- **Strengthening Regional Centers of Excellence:** Focus at establishing regional centers with specialist skills targeting value chain for strategic crops in the region
- **Supporting Agribusiness Incubators:** Aims at supporting initiative of establishing agribusiness incubators with special tax concessions to create competitive agri-business enterprises
- **Improving Structured Trade:** Focus at establishing and facilitating structured commodity trade to minimize commodity supply risks
- **Improving Market Access for Agro-Industrial Products:** Focuses at building consensus on strategies (such as tax and other TBT, EPAS, investments and technologies) that promote value addition and negotiating market access for value added products in the region

Table.4: Matrix of Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development Programme

Main Intervention	Measures to taken	Time-Frame (Yrs)					Implementing Identity
		1	2	3	4	5	
Sub-Programme 3.1: Promoting Capital Flows for Scaling Regional Agribusiness							
3.1.1. Chart option for establishment of special purpose investment facility	Engage public and private sector in developing a coordinated agribusiness investment promotion strategy in the region						EAC Secretariat, EAC Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (SCTIFI), EABC, ReSAKSS-EAC, MARKUP Regional Steering Committee, Partner States
	Facilitates establishment of special purpose investment facility to enhance agricultural value chain finance and investment mechanism, target joint investment programmes (PPP), and program that nurture MSMEs capacity						
3.1.2 Develop a harmonized policies and regulations to facilitate flow of capital in the	Conduct review to assess gaps, and requirement for harmonized capital flow and investment in agribusiness. Chart option for nurturing MSMEs growth and development						

Main Intervention	Measures to taken	Time-Frame (Yrs)					Implementing Identity
		1	2	3	4	5	
regional	Establish incentives to attract capital flow on agribusiness and agro-industries financing mechanism target investment on value addition to strategic crops, livestock and fisheries.						
Sub-Programme3.2: Strengthening Regional Centers of Excellence							
3.2.1 Establish Institutions center of excellence on agribusiness capacity development	Build capacity for center of excellence on innovative skills and technologies dissemination that support development and growth MSMEs and agribusiness industries						EAC Secretariat, EASTECO, EABC, EAC Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (SCTIFI) ReSAKSS-EAC, and Partner States
	Support regional trade fair and events for MSMEs, agribusiness industries and livestock markets to share knowledge and best practices						
	Support centers of excellence to set livestock production research agenda, and provide liaison to manage livestock production information						
3.2.2 Establish and Expand critical skills required for Agro-industries development in the region	Establish a competitive rewarding system for innovation and innovators on industrial value addition for crops and livestock products						
	Create a regional hub (critical mass) of experts and skilled workers to sustain expanded crop & livestock agriculture industries						
3.2.3 Develop a robust innovation culture	Support research & development for local agro-industry firms to gain innovative skills						
	Establish technology-driven and innovativeness on agro-industrial development and extension services						
	Coordinate business to business forum/meeting to enhance collaboration and joint investment on agribusiness (agro-industry)						
Sub-Programme3.3: Supporting Agribusiness Incubators							
3.3.1 Facilitate agribusiness incubators and ventures to promote agro-technology commercialization	Feasibility study to map, assess gaps and requirements of existing agribusiness incubators and ventures that develop agribusiness skills						EAC Sectariat, EAC Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (SCTIFI) EABC, , TradeMark-EAC,
	Select and support programmes of agribusiness incubators and ventures that facilitates specialists' knowledge and skills option for agribusiness venture						
3.3.2 Enacting tax regulatory	Support establishment of standardized laws and regulations on special tax						

Main Intervention	Measures to taken	Time-Frame (Yrs)					Implementing Identity
		1	2	3	4	5	
framework on special tax concession	concessions that support agribusiness development						
Sub-Programme3.4: Improving Structured Trade							
3.4.1 Develop policy brief to promote harmonized structured commodity trade	Conduct review to generates evidence for dialogue and policy engagement with states official, private sector apex, civil societies and DPs						EAC Secretariat, EAC Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (SCTIFI), EABC, SCAFS, , Partner States, and TradeMark EAC
	Formulate, monitor and review livestock and crops harmonized regulatory framework that set grades and standards for implementation by regional institution						
3.4.2 Promote Regional Institution Capacity for enhancing structured trade	Conduct need assessment and establish institution requirement for effective policy environment for structured markets						
	Support regional institution to develop a viable model that predicts market scenarios and aids proper policy decision						
Sub-Programme3.5: Build Institution Capacity for Skills Development on Strategic Crops and Livestock Products							
3.5.1 Establish a sustainable regional agriculture market information system	Support development of regional ICT portal (platforms) to facilitates reliable, efficient and sustainable access of agriculture market information system						EAC Secretariat, EABC, EAC Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (SCTIFI), SCAFS, EASTECO, JSR, EAC Coordination Committee, ReSAKSS-EAC and Partner State
	Coordinate partnership between public and private sector actors to collaborate on long-term food programme and share feedback, lessons and best practices on value addition initiatives						
3.5.2 Establish Regional Consortium of Multi-Stakeholders to enhance Consensus and Advocacy on pertinent issues affecting the sector	Enhance capacity of value chain actors on strategic agricultural crops and livestock to advocate on issues policy inconsistency to address market regulations that discourage value addition						EAC Sectariat, EABC, EAC Sectoral Council on Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (SCTIFI), SCAFS, EASTECO, JSR, EAC Coordination Committee, ReSAKSS-EAC and Partner State
	Support development of Agro-industry, and establishment of regional brands for strategic crops to target specialists export market, such as AGOA, EU- market						

3.2.4 Program for Equitable use of Shared Natural Resources for Sustainable Development

The main objective of this program is to improve sustainable utilization of shared natural resource in the region by strengthening organization and institutions capacity, enhancing networks with other actors in the co-management of shared natural resources, it targets at enhancing adaptability and coordinating mechanism for mitigating and monitoring system in the regions.

- **Promoting Governance and Sustainable Management of Shared Natural Resource:** The focus of sub-program is strengthening capacity for co-management of shared resource, including accountability for public and private sector actors for sustainable utilization of the shared natural resources (fisheries, wildlife and tourism, pastoralism animal health, infrastructure).
- **Sub-Programme.2: Improving Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems:** The sub-program focuses at enhancing partner states to improve resilience for livelihoods and production systems, this will involves mitigating climatic variability and other related risks.

Table.5: Matrix of Program for Equitable Use of Shared Natural Resources for Sustainable Development

Main Intervention	Measures to taken	Time-Frame(yrs)					Implementing Identity
		1	2	3	4	5	
Sub-Programme 4.1: Promoting Institutional Governance for Sustainable Management of Shared Natural Resources							
4.1.1 Improving sustainable management of shared regional natural resources	Conduct baseline to map potential regional shared natural resources and ecosystem						EAC Secretariat, EAC Sectoral Council on Environment and Natural Resources, LVBC, Lake Tanganyika Authority Indian Ocean Commission, LVFO, Nile Basin Initiatives, EAC Coordination Committee, Sectoral Council on Tourism
	Support development of policy to support harmonized regulatory framework that safeguards co-management of shared natural resources in the region						
4.1.2 Strengthen existing regional institutions to manage shared ecosystems and natural resources	Conduct review to assess institutional capacity and requirement in the management of shared natural resources						
	Strengthen capacity of institutional architecture to develop, and implement measures that manage pests, disease, fire on the shared natural resources and ecosystem.						
4.1.3 Support policy dialogue on optimal use of shared resources	Develop a comprehensive system of surveillance, early detection and adaptation mechanism to risks situation for shared natural resources and ecosystem.						
	Build capacity for institution on monitoring, control and enforcement of regional and international acts and regulation on the use of shared natural resources						
Sub-Programme4.2: Improving Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems							
4.2.1 Harmonize policies and strategies for coordination of regional climate	Conduct review to establish regulation that safeguard harmonized regional policy for mitigating climatic hazardous and management of risks						EAC Sectariat , EAC Sectoral Council on Environment and Natural Resources Partner States,

Main Intervention	Measures to taken	Time-Frame(yrs)					Implementing Identity
		1	2	3	4	5	
smart adaptation	Enhance capacity of community in indigenous knowledge on earlier warning						EAC Sectoral Council on Tourism
	Establish joint monitoring and reporting system of climatic risks, facilitates preparedness and mitigation of crops and livestock husbandry practices						
4.2.2 Policy dialogue on options for harmonization and way forward	Enhance capacity of partner states meteorological agency(authority) on early warning system by timely dissemination of meteorology information to users in the region						
	Review a regional policy for climatic change motoring and adaptation to facilitates joint coordination and management of risks vulnerability to crops and livestock production and husbandry practices						
4.2.3 Leverage funding	Conduct review to assess capacity, requirement for lenders to leverage funds for rural financing for livelihood resilience on rural production system						EAC Development Fund (EACDF), East African Development Bank (EADB), EALA
	Support establishment of catalytic funds to promote inclusive agriculture and rural financing through instruments such as insurance and loan guarantee to support operationalization of resilience of agricultural production system						

3.2.5 Programme: Improving Institutional Capacity for Agriculture Transformation

The main objective of this programme is to build capacity of Partner States Agriculture and aligned institutions, EAC Secretariat capability to support and coordinator agriculture development. This program has one sub-programme, which is enhancing Capacity of EAC Secretariat's Productive Sector. The program focuses on strengthening coordination of EAC Secretariat to coordinate productive sector for improving effectiveness to deliver on mandate. It has six sub-programmes, which are:-

- **Strengthening Coordination capacity of EAC Secretariat's Productive Sector:** This sub-program will include intervention such as; implementing recommendation and institutional architecture, recruiting and training key staffs in the productive sector to support partner states to deliver their mandates for RAIP implementation, and Conducting forums that bring together Secretariat and regional researchers and think tank
- **Enhancing Implementation Performance of EAC Secretariat:** The key milestones in this sub-program are developing a scorecard framework for regional peer review of program implementation and achievements.

- **Enhancing Information Sharing for Accelerated agriculture development:** This sub-program focuses at facilitating establishment of EAC hub as regional framework to coordinate and store agricultural statistical data for strengthening information sharing, as a pillar for accelerated agricultural development.
- **Improving Private Sector Investment in Agriculture:** This sub-program aims at developing an innovative strategy that will catalyse private sector investment in key agriculture commodities and agro-industry in the region.
- **Promoting Regional Agricultural Investment Forums:** This sub-program seeks to promote regional agricultural investment forum by targeting on domestic private sector for partner states.
- **Promoting Synergies and Governance of Regional Agriculture Institutions:** This sub-program focuses at enhancing synergies, building capacity for good governance of regional agricultural institutions on adherence to rules and regulations.

Table.6: Matrix for improving Institutional Capacity for Agriculture Transformation Programme

Main intervention	Measures to taken	Time Frame(yrs)					Implementing identity
		1	2	3	4	5	
Sub-Programme 5.1: Promote Coordination Capacity of EAC Secretariat on Production and Social Sector							EAC Secretariat, and EALA, Partner States,
5.1.1 Providing adequate personnel, office space, equipment and operating expenses	Recruiting and training key staffs in the productive sector to support partner states to deliver their mandates for RAIP implementation programs						
	Conducting forums that bring together Secretariat and regional researchers and think tanks						
	Implementing recommendation and institutional architecture						
Sub-Programme 5.2: Enhance Efficiency on Performance of EAC Secretariat							EAC Secretariat, EALA, ReSAKSS, Partner States
5.1.2 Developing Scorecard for Regional Peer Review	Dialogue for consensus on the EAC partner states						
	Establishing strategy for implementation of the regional peer review						
Sub-Programme 5.3: Enhancing Information Sharing for Accelerated Agriculture Development							EAC Secretariat, EASTECO, EAHRC, and Partner States
5.1.3 Establishing EAC Hub for Agricultural Statistical Data	Dialogue for consensus on priority value chains and data collection and sharing protocols						
	Dialogue on strategies for engaging the private sector structures by establish regional data management infrastructure						
Sub-Programme 5.4: Improving Private Sector Investment in Agriculture							

Main intervention	Measures to taken	Time Frame(yrs)					Implementing identity
		1	2	3	4	5	
5.1.4 Developing Innovative Strategies for Private Sector Investment	Establish regional incentive structures for private sector investment in agriculture						EAC Secretariat, EABC, EAC Development Fund (EACDF), and Partner States
	Commissioning study to assess the current status of private sector investment in strategic agricultural value chain in the region						
Sub-Programme 5.5: Promoting Regional Agricultural Investment Forums							
5.1.5 Establishing Regional Agricultural Investment Forums	Liaise with regional trade associations for regional bi-annual agribusiness forum						EAC Secretariat, EABC, EAC Development Fund (EACDF), Partner States
	installing and supporting regional organizing secretariat to conduct investment						
Sub-Programme 5.6: Promoting Synergies and Governance of Regional Agriculture Institutions							
5.1.6 Development capacity for regional agriculture Institutions to create synergies and enhance governance	Support to capacity building Policy dialogue forums to build consensus						EAC Secretariat, EABC, EACDF, MARKUP Regional Steering Committee, ReSAKSS-EAC, and Partner States
	Support to capacity building Policy dialogue forums to build consensus						

3.3 EAC Investment Budget for RAIP Implementation

The estimated budget for implementation of Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (RAIP), a total of USD Five hundred thirty eighty million, and thirty-five thousand (USD 538,035,000). Table.6 illustrates the budget breakdown per programmes (and sub-programmes)

Table.7: EAC Regional Investment Budget for Implementation of RAIP

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	RAIP-IMPLEMENTATION TIME-FRAME (BUDGET-USD 000)				
	1	2	3	4	5
1.0 Regional Integrated Agriculture Transformation Programme	36,840	82,015	97,110	82,245	62,205
	Total Programme Cost 359,965				
1.1 Strengthening Regional Coordination for Agricultural Research and Technology Dissemination	350	450	575	725	850
	Sub-Total USD 2,950				
1.2 Developing Effective Input Supply and Distribution System	450	450	350	300	100
	Sub-Total USD 1,660				
1.3 Promoting Efficient Use of Water Resources for Agriculture	315	325	355	350	320
	Sub-Total 1,665				
1.4 Management of Post-Harvest Loss in the Region	325	345	360	375	390
	Sub-Total USD 2,350				
1.5 Deepening Regional trade and market access for agricultural commodities and fisheries	395	445	470	495	545
	Sub-Total 2,350				
1.6 Strengthen the Resilience of Agriculture Production and Distribution Systems	15,000	35,000	45,000	45,000	35,000
	Sub-Total 175,000				
1.7 Develop capacity for exploitation and utilization of regional maritime food resources	20,000	45,000	50,000	35,000	25,000
	Sub-Total 175,000				
2.0 Programme to Support Sustainable Access and Utilization Food	1,353	1,653	1,603	1,603	1,253
	Total Programme Cost 6,450				
2.1 Ensuring inclusivity, sustainability and effective nutrition delivery	250	400	400	400	350
	Sub-Total 1,800				
2.2 Tackle health and nutrition dimensions of food insecurity	353	403	403	403	403
	Sub-Total 1,965				
2.3 Promoting harmonized policies and strategies to address food safety	300	350	350	450	200
	Sub-Total 1,650				
2.4 Improving food Safety Nets for Vulnerable Urban and Rural Population	450	500	450	350	300
	Sub-Total 2,050				
3.0 Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development Programme	1,995	2,015	2,065	2,110	2,055
	Total Programme Cost 10,145				
3.1 Catalyze flows of Capital to Scale Up Agribusinesses	725	625	475	375	325
	Sub-Total 2,425				
3.2 Establishment of Regional Centers of Excellence	225	245	250	275	225
	Sub-Total 1,225				
3.3 Support establishment of agribusiness incubators with special tax concessions	220	225	250	275	225
	Sub-Total 1,195				
3.4 Improve Structured Commodity trade	375	395	415	435	455
	Sub-Total 2,075				
3.5 Build institution capacity for skills development on specialists crops and value chain	450	525	675	750	825
	Sub-Total 3,225				

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES	RAIP-IMPLEMENTATION TIME-FRAME (BUDGET-USD 000)				
	1	2	3	4	5
4.0 Program for Equitable use of Shared Natural Resources for Sustainable Development	650	585	625	535	525
	Total Programme Costs 2,920				
4.1 Promoting Institutional Governance and Sustainable Management of Shared Natural Resource	425	350	375	275	250
	Sub-Total 1,675				
4.2 Improving Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems	225	235	250	260	275
	Sub-Total 1,245				
5.0 Improving Institutional Capacity for Agriculture Transformation	15,345	29,305	33,960	36,035	39,740
	Total Programme Costs 154,385				
5.1 Develop a RAIP M&E Framework	750	875	1,250	1,500	1,750
	Sub-Total 6,125				
5.2 Enhancing Coordination Performance of EAC Secretariat	225	275	285	375	500
	Sub-Total 1,660				
5.3 Enhancing Information Sharing for Accelerated agriculture development	12,500	27,500	30,000	32,500	35,000
	Sub-Total 137,500				
5.4 Improving Private Sector Investment in Agriculture	405	420	425	445	465
	Sub-Total 2,160				
5.5 Promoting Regional Agricultural Investment Forums	1,250		1,750		1,750
	Sub-Total 4,750				
5.6 Promoting Synergies and Governance of Regional Agriculture Institutions	215	235	250	245	275
	Sub-Total 1,220				
6.0 Monitoring & Evaluation for RAIP	1,050	1,550	1,170	1,050	2,215
	Total Programme Costs 7,035				
6.1 Develop a RAIP M&E Framework	500	500			1,000
	Sub-Total 2,000				
6.2 Continuous data collection, analysis and progress reviews	858	858	858	858	858
	Sub-Total 4,290				
6.3 Annual assembly for implementation of progress	192	192	192	192	192
	Sub-Total 960				
6.4 Mid-Term Review to assess implementation progress			120		
	Sub-Total 120				
6.5 Commissioning End Term Review of the implementation					165
	Sub-Total 165				
TOTAL BUDGET FOR RAIP IMPLEMENTATION (2020-2025)	GRAND TOTAL USD 545,020				

CHAPTER FOUR: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR RAIP PROGRAMMES

4.1 Resources Mobilization

The treaty establishing East African Community supports the mobilizing of resources as stipulated in Article 132(4) that states “the budget of the community shall be funded by equal contributions by the Partner States and receipts from regional and international donations and any other sources as may be determined by the Council”. Nevertheless, Article 133 further states “Other resources of the Community shall include such extra budgetary resources as grants, donations, funds for projects and programmes and technical assistance and income earned from activities undertaken by the Community. In pursue to this, the EAC has established Resource mobilization Office that mobilize internal and external resource for the EAC Secretariat. The RAIP Implementation Plan has adopted a mechanism of resource mobilization mechanism that are governed by the provision of EAC resource mobilization agenda above.

The objectives of resource mobilization are to ensure there is a predictable, effective and a well-coordinated process of soliciting, sourcing, utilizing, managing and accounting financial assistance from international and development partners. To successful mobilize resources, this implementation plan advocates that, EAC Secretariat should establish a Resource Mobilization Committee for RAIP to support efforts made by secretariat. The resource mobilization committee will be coordinating and mobilizing financial and technical resources from development partners to support RAIP implementation. The committee will develop a resource mobilization plans and action that will support the implementation of the RAIP, and further guide the negotiation and interaction with international and development partners for resource mobilization. The resource mobilization plan will be articulated by the following principles outlined below;

- The implementation of EAC RAIP is based on the implementation of investment programs at the national level (NAIP) as well as at the regional level. NAIPs represents the visions, aspirations and priorities of Member States. As such, they constitute the referential framework for the programming of activities in the agricultural sector and the framework for coordinating international aid. Mobilizing programs combine investments and public policy reforms. They complement the NAIP, incorporate regional dimensions, manage interdependent relationships between countries and organize their cooperation on common issues.
- Regional mobilizing programs, while focusing initially on some strategic priorities, must allow the different stakeholders to make specific commitments, starting from the International Conference. These commitments will subsequently result in quick implementation, facilitating the continuity of the programs that started within the framework of the emergency funding facilities. The mobilizing programs is planned in order to respond to all the aspirations and needs. Phasing of priorities is adopted in order to take account of the capacities of regional integration institutions and technical cooperation agencies to manage programs and policies.
- Progressive strengthening of human and institutional capacities will make possible this potential intensification of the implementation of EAC RAIP.

4.2 Potential Source of Financing RAIP Programmes

The successful resources mobilization for implementation of RAIP call upon the building of strong partnership with development partners and other regional value chain associates. Resource mobilization process will maximize the utilization of potential funding option available for EAC community, that are coordinated by EAC Secretariat, which are;

- a) The EAC Development Fund (EACDF): The fund addresses among others, the infrastructural development issues, development imbalances, investment promotion and other development issues in the EAC Partner States for advancement, deepening and acceleration of integration. Some of the objectives of EACDF are to; support development projects with a regional outlook, create a structural adjustment support mechanism, build and strengthen human and institutional capacity in the region, and create a sustainable funding mechanism, and create an instrument for attracting support from Development Partners.
- b) African Development Bank (AfDB) and African Development Fund (ADF): The African Development Bank is among the top EAC Development Partners. Since July 2017, the EAC Secretariat has been working with the Bank on a proposal to support the EAC priority projects under the Bank's Regional Integration Strategy Paper (RISP) for Eastern Africa (EA-RISP 2018-22). The Bank's support in the Region is oriented toward "Accelerating East Africa's Transformation through Regional Integration". The efforts to engage with the Bank are in line with the outcome of the Joint EAC Heads of State Retreat concluded on 28th February 2018 in Kampala, Uganda, at which the Secretariat was called upon to collaborate with development partners to "Mobilize resources required for implementation of new and ongoing priority infrastructure projects". A total of 20 projects worth \$2 billion to be implemented by the EAC and EAC Partner States are included under the EA-RISP approved by the Bank's Board of Directors on 10th October 2018 for the next five years.
- c) Others financing mechanism
 - Public-Private Partnerships: The private sector can play a central role in mobilising resources (including domestic) creating wealth, income and jobs and advancing innovation for development. It is therefore important to develop innovative financial mechanisms to mobilise private finance for shared development goals.
 - Partnerships with Emerging Market Economies: In developing strategic partnerships, the Region should take cognizance of the evolving global development cooperation architecture as outlined in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), by exploring innovative partnerships and financial mechanisms and put them in perspective with new challenges created for better harmonization and alignment.
 - And financing option are; EAC Development Bank, USAID, DFID.

CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning for implementation of EAC Regional Agriculture Investment Plan will be guided by EAC Secretariat, Monitoring & Evaluation Unit. The implementation plan will be guided by result framework that is based on monitoring the achievements. The monitoring and evaluation system will focus on defining key indicators for impacts, outcomes and outputs deriving from the EAC RAIP Results Framework, the framework will define baseline value, targets and data collection and management methods, including tracking the effectiveness and use of thematic area of investment in achieving intended results. The objectives of Planning, monitoring and Learning system in the implementation of RAIP are;

- To Fast track the achievement of the milestones put forward by RAIP implementation plan
- To inform EAC Secretariat and implementing entity to adjust strategies (intervention) in the case of unlikely situation in the implementation processes
- Provide regular information to all stakeholders on progress of RAIP, and an informed basis for any further review
- To ensure the continues sharpening and focusing of strategies and instruments and assists in the mobilization of appropriate intervention
- To establish the relevance and effectiveness of RAIP implementation instruments and mechanism in meeting the RAIP objectives and overall EAC Vision and Mission

The MEL Plan for Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (2018-2022) will be developed. The MEL plan will provide mechanism for assessing performance of the Investment Plan in achieving objectives and results the Plan's Results Framework. The purpose is to ensure that the Plan is effectively guided towards achieving expected results in the regional agricultural transformation. To measure the performance of RAIP programme, a set of indicators and target will be developed. The evaluation of the programmes will therefore be subjected to regular monitoring and reporting.

5.1.1 Need for Baseline Information

As part of implementation process of the Plan, it will be necessary to undertake comprehensive baseline information and contextual analysis of the agriculture sector development in the EAC block. This analysis unleash evidence on what is going on-in terms of tangible progress, challenges and opportunities that exist to advance regional agricultural development agenda across all member states. Regional Agricultural Status Survey (RASS) will be carried out at the beginning of the plan to provide the necessary baseline data. During the fourth year, a mid-term review (MTR) will be conducted to assess the progress made in the implementation. This review is envisaged to inform the Regional Peer Review exercise scheduled at the end of the fifth year. The information obtained from the baseline survey will provide benchmarks on which to measure future performance of the Plan in achieving its objectives and intended outcomes.

The RAIP MEL will be developed to act as a reference point upon which data collection is executed. The data collection system will build on the existing Agricultural Information Management Systems (AIMS) and national agricultural information systems. These should be strengthened to include the

data requirements of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan. As part of the data collection for RAIP M&E System, there will be need for:

- Strengthening the Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) so that it captures all data related to Regional Agricultural Investment Plan;
- Reviewing the tools for monitoring the implementation of Dar-es-Salam Declaration so that it captures the necessary provisions of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan;
- Developing new and strengthening existing partner states that are harmonised and linked to the AIMS; and
- Capacity building of Member States on data collection and reporting.

5.1.2 Program Performance Monitoring

The Implementation of RAIP will be monitored on routine basis to generate real-time data and information that enable EAC and its development stakeholders to:

- Track on a regular basis whether the Plan milestones are accomplished compared to what was planned, including assessing factors associated with such implementation process.
- Assess results (outputs), challenges and lessons required to keep the Plan on course.

The implementation of RAIP MEL will depend on the governance structure adopted for the implementation agency. Similarly, the reporting structure on the RAIP MEL will depend on the organization structures adopted for implementation agency. The evaluation and learning of the RAIP implementation will be informed by an integrated criterion that focus on evaluating the extent of achievements of the identified results, determine the efficiency of the inputs vis-à-vis output, and effectiveness defining the extent to which expected outcomes have been achieved.

5.1.3 Program Outcome Monitoring

Throughout RAIP implementation, EAC secretariat will need to focus its attention on monitoring changes in the agriculture sector and, its contribution to regional economic growth and poverty reduction. To monitor changes and results, EAC secretariat will ensure routine and consistent monitoring of the progress of all indicators specified in the Results Framework. Doing this will require that its internal capacity in MEL is continuously built, MEL, including working and receiving technical assistance from MEL experts or professional organizations in the region. The EAC Secretariat will commission and coordinate systematic collection, collation and analysis of data required for the M&E as well as updating of key stakeholders about progress in terms of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The envisaged Regional Peer Review Mechanism will be instrumental in anchoring the necessary political buy-in across the Partner States.

5.1.4 Evaluation of the Strategic Plan

The Plan will need to be reviewed in the middle of its implementation (mid-term review) in year 2020, to establish what has been achieved including taking corrective actions for the remaining period. The final evaluation will be carried out towards the end of year 2022. Both mid-term and final evaluation will be undertaken by external professional firms or individuals in the EAC region. On annual basis, EAC secretariat will need to organize stakeholders meeting for reflections on the progress, challenges and lessons in the implementation of RAIP. All projects implemented under

RAIP thematic areas will need to be reflected on and reviewed on annual basis to ensure that corrective measures are addressed on time for effective Plan delivery.

5.1.5 Building EAC MEL Capacity

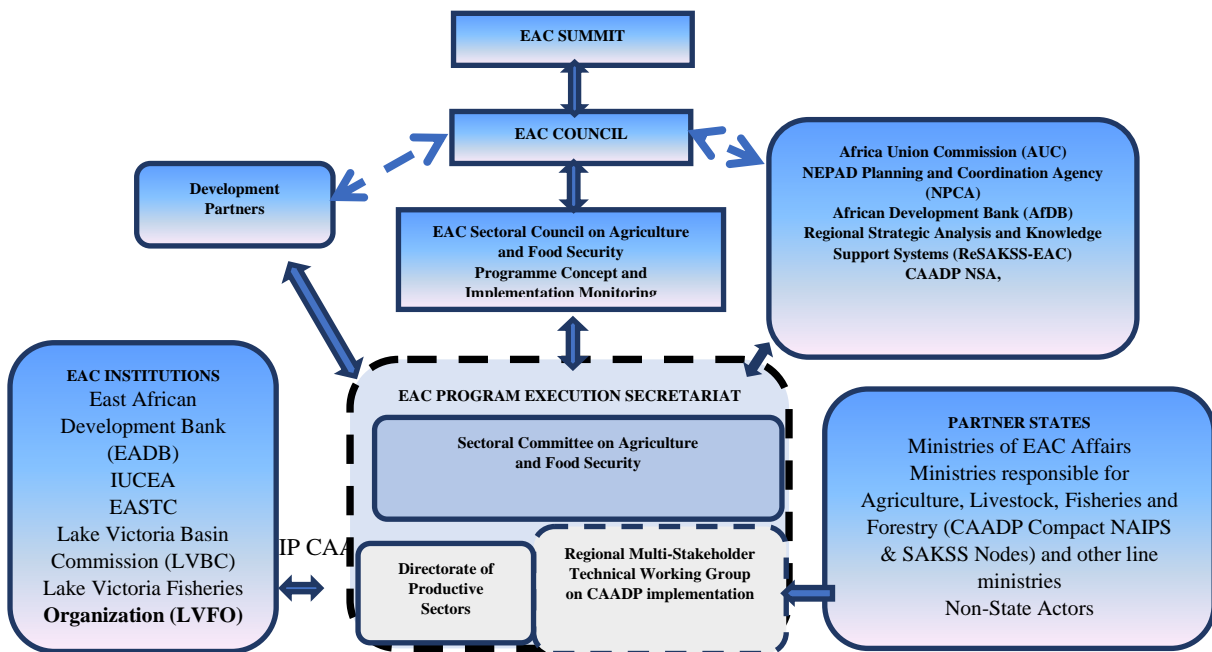
In order to ensure effective implementation of MEL strategy for RAIP, EAC secretariat will ensure that its internal technical capacity in MEL is built, including of those of all institutions responsible for RAIP implementation in each member state. As part of realizing this, EAC secretariat will need to engage MEL experts and/or professional firms in the region to build its capacity and the capacity of its relevant RAIP institutions in the member states to undertake MEL technical operations that secretariat lacks capacity to do. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the RAIP, there will be a need to mitigate a number of risks.

5.2 Implementation Framework for RAIP Programmes

The EAC has seven institutional structure, which are: Summit (that gives general directions and impetus), Council of Ministers (that sets policy, initiates bills, and declares standards), Coordination Committee (mixed role), Sectoral Committees (sector-based), Court, Legislative Assembly (legislative organ, and Secretariat (administration).The EAC has an EAC Agriculture and Food Security Policy based on the policies and programs of the EAC Treaty. The EAC Treaty provides the foundation for EAC law, with member states bound by the Treaty and any other legal instruments to which the Summit assents. The bill passed by the Legislative Assembly is sent on for consideration by the Summit, which must assent to the bill and publish it in the EAC Gazette before it becomes binding on partner states. Upon signing the EAC Treaty, EAC partner states must enact implementing legislation that gives effect to EAC legislation, regulations, and directives.

The EAC Agriculture and Food Security Department plays a coordinating role among national agriculture programs, national agriculture agencies, policymakers, private agriculture companies, regional training institutions, farmers, among others. The implementation of RAIP will be carried on a robust institutional framework coordinated by the EAC Secretariat's Agriculture and Food Security Department working together with the Regional Multi-Stakeholder Technical Working Group (RMSTWG). The agriculture and food security department will coordinate the implementation process on a daily basis, as well as coordination the process of monitoring and evaluation. The RMSTWG will work EAC Agriculture and Food Security Department and will be accountable to Sectoral Council on Agriculture and Food Security, where it will report implementation progress and further seek guidance. Nevertheless, the Sectoral Council shall provide oversight for the RAIP implementation, while reporting to and obtaining support and guidance from the Council of Ministers. Overall political and policy support will be vested in the Summit. And the implementation mechanism at the partner states will involve various agricultural sector stakeholders in the Partner States, development partners, agriculture non-state actors (private sector, civil society, agricultural research institutions and academia).

Figure 2: Institutions Framework for RAIP Implementation



The management of RAIP programmes will be guided by the following framework, that seek to ensure efficient and effectiveness during the implementation process;

- a) Strengthen the planning, monitoring and evaluation function of the Agriculture and Food Security Department to maximizes the resource absorptive capacity and optimize utilization of resources for RAIP programmes.
- b) Enhance a program appraisal system and monitoring process by introducing a programme (sub-programmes) management cycle with clear guidelines and criteria.
- c) Strengthen the coordination and mobilization of financial and technical resources in a systematic manner.
- d) Broaden the resource mobilization channels by exploring the alternative sources of funding for RAIP programmes.
- e) Establish and strengthening the capacity of Resource Mobilization Committee with a mutual responsibility for supporting procedures and processes that are necessary to implement resource mobilization activities for RAIP programs. The committee will strengthen and oversee the EAC Secretariat efforts in obtaining resources from international and development partners.
- f) Facilitates the Secretariat to enhance commitment to dialogue, coordination and information sharing with the International and development partners to provide increased support while maintaining the leadership and ownership of the process.
- g) To enhance institutional architecture for implementation plan, the EAC Secretariat should establish an effective mechanism manage resources and funding, the focus should be on enhancing institutional structure to be effective, and accountable in the entire process of implementation of RAIP programmes.
- h) The Agriculture and Food Security Department will be required to develop appropriate action plans parallel to EAC RAIP Result Framework to enhance monitoring and evaluation processes of the implementation plan

5.3 EAC RAIP Implementation Action Plan Result Framework

The EAC RAIP Result Framework is an integral part of regional and national CAADP implementation processes; it was adopted from the continental CAADP Result Framework. It articulates the targets to be achieved in the medium and long-term over the next five years, and provides associated success indicators to monitor and assess progress being made towards the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts. The EAC Secretariat will take a lead in coordination, while National level players will play a key role during implementation processes, the framework will;

- a) Assists on guiding the planning of programme strategy, design and budgeting of RAIP before implementation
- b) Assists Monitoring, Evaluation and Mutual Accountability after investments are made in programmes (or sub-programme)
- c) Foster alignment and harmonization of regional initiatives and solutions geared at developing the EAC agriculture sector
- d) Assists on tracking, monitoring and reporting on the progress towards meeting the Malabo commitments
- e) Help to better organize implementation support and ensure the relevance and effectiveness in the implementation support
- f) Provides scope to enhance collaboration and partnerships with local and international partners
- g) Guide alignment of multilateral initiatives as well as ODA and FDI partnerships with the EAC agriculture vision and transformation agenda.

In this Result Framework, Programme refer to Intermediate outcome, sub-program as immediate outcome, and success indicators refer to Outcome. It is designed to link the three levels of analysis in a causal relationship going from third to top level. Where Level 1 results reflect the EAC CAADP vision through demonstrating higher level of socio-economic and equitable development goals, such as wealth creation, improved food and nutrition security, economic opportunity and poverty eradication; and resilience and sustainability. While level-2 illustrate the improved agricultural performance that will contribute to achievement EAC CAADP vision which is an agriculture-led, inclusive strategy for social and economic growth.

Level-2: Agricultural Transformation and Sustained Inclusion Growth (2015-2025)

The Regional Agricultural transformation and sustained inclusion growth will be derived from the five EAC RAIP designed programmes are, namely: -

- Regional Integrated Agriculture Transformation Programme
- Programme to Support Sustainable Access and Utilization of Food.
- Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development Programme
- Program for Equitable use of Shared Natural Resources for Sustainable Development
- Improving Institutional Capacity for Agriculture Transformation

Component 5.1: Regional Integrated Agricultural Transformative Programme

Outcome	Outcome Performance Indicator	2015 Baseline	Target 2025	Definition And Measurement
5.1.1: Increased Agricultural Production and Productivity	Agricultural value added per agricultural worker (constant 2005 USD)	Burundi- \$128 (2013) Kenya- \$390 (2013) Rwanda- \$305 (2013) Tanzania- \$310 (2013) Uganda- \$217 (2013) EAC average-\$270 (2013)	Double value added per worker	Ministries (Agriculture & Livestock development), EAC Secretariat, yearly published by the World Bank for each country
	Agriculture value added per hectare of arable land (constant 2005 USD)	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan-	Increase value added per hectare of arable land by 44%	WB, FAO Stat, National sources (Responsible Ministries & department), Cereals yields (kg) per hectare
	Agriculture value added (absolute values)	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan-	Increase value added (absolute values) by 44%	
	Cereals yields (kg) per hectare	Burundi 1176 (2013) Kenya- 1727 (2013) Rwanda-2172 (2013) Tanzania-1418 (2013) Uganda-2143 (2013), EAC average 1727 (2013)	Increase Cereals yields (kg)per hectare by 44%	
	Number of liters of milk/lactation	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan-	Increase number of liters of milk/lactation by 44%	
Yields for the five priorities commodities (maize, Irish potato, rice, beans, Dairy, meat)	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan-, EAC average-	Increase yields for the five priority commodities by 60%	FAOStat, National Sources (Responsible Ministries & department) & World Bank.	
Agricultural production index (2006=100)	Burundi-144.8(2013) Kenya- 122.9 (2013) Rwanda- 172.8(2013) Tanzania- 154.3(2013) Uganda- 112.5(2013)	Increase in agricultural production index by 60%		

		EAC average-141.5(2013)		
	% of local produced fertilizer out of the total fertilizer consumption	Burundi (-), Kenya (-), Rwanda (-), Tanzania (-), Uganda (-), South Sudan (-), EAC average-	increase the % of local produced fertilizer out of the total fertilizer consumption by 40%	National sources
	Fertilizer consumption(kg/hectare)	Burundi- 5.7(2012) Kenya- 44.3 (2012) Rwanda- 4.0(2012) Tanzania- 4.4(2012) Uganda- 1.8(2012) EAC average-12(2012)	Increase fertilizer consumption to 50 Kg/ha as per Abuja declaration.	World Bank, National sources (Sectoral Ministries), AMITSA
	Number of liters of milk/lactation	Burundi (-), Kenya (-), Rwanda (-), Tanzania (-), Uganda (-), South Sudan (-), EAC average-	Increase number of liters of milk/lactation by 44%	FAOStat, National Sources (Sectoral Ministries) and the private sector
	Yields for the five priority commodities (maize, Irish potato, rice, beans, Dairy, meat)	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan-, EAC average-	Increase yields for the five priority commodities by 60%	
	Agricultural production index (2006=100)	Burundi-144.8(2013) Kenya- 122.9 (2013) Rwanda- 172.8(2013) Tanzania- 154.3(2013) Uganda- 112.5(2013) EAC average-141.5(2013)	Increase in agricultural production index by 60%	FAOStat, World Bank, National sources (Sectoral Ministries) and the private sector
	% of local produced fertilizer out of the total fertilizer consumption	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan-	increase the % of local produced fertilizer out of the total fertilizer consumption by 40%	
	Fertilizer consumption(kg/hectare)	Burundi- 5.7(2012) Kenya- 44.3 (2012) Rwanda- 4.0(2012) Tanzania- 4.4(2012) Uganda- 1.8(2012) EAC average-12(2012)	Increase fertilizer consumption to 50 Kg/ha as per Abuja declaration.	
5.1.2: Increase agricultural (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries & aquaculture) production and productivity and make the East Africa region a net exporter of food	Increased output of crops, livestock and forestry products	% increase in the level of production and productivity of crops, fisheries, and livestock	Production and productivity in crops, fisheries and livestock increased by an annual average of 6% and 4.4% respectively	EAC Secretariat, FAOStat, National Sources (Sectoral Ministries), and the private sector
		% increase in the number of hectares of land planted with trees	Number of hectares planted with trees increased by an annual average of 6%	

		Number of fish ponds	Number of fish ponds increased by an annual average of 6%	
	Increased mechanization of agriculture	Number of tractors in use per 100sq km of arable land	Increase the number of tractors in use per 100sq km of arable land by 22%	
5.1.3: Support and promote capacity building for development, management and use of appropriate storage facilities, technologies and materials at all levels	Post-Harvest Loss reduced	PHL currently estimated at 40 %	Reduce PHL by 50%	EAC Secretariat, FAOStat, WFP, World Bank, National Sources (Ministry of Agriculture), and the private sector

Component 5.2: Programme to Support Sustainable Access and Utilization of Food

Outcome:	Outcome Performance Indicator	2015 Baseline	Target 2025	Definition And Measurement
5.2.1: Improved food and nutrition security	Change in the EAC region Hunger Index.	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan	End hunger in EAC region	FAO, National Sources, EAFF (Improved food and nutrition security)
5.2.3: Harmonize and Strengthen capacity of the relevant institutions in food and feeds security emergency response.	Capacity for emergency preparedness and response enhanced	Food and nutrition security monitoring and surveillance system strengthened	Member state to have food and feed reserve (taking of energy and protein needs) of at least for 6 months	EAC Secretariat, National Source (Ministries responsible for disaster preparedness, Agriculture development & Sector ministries, and the private sector)
5.2.4: National food safety regulatory frameworks strengthened	Food Safety enhanced in the EAC	National food safety regulatory frameworks harmonized	Harmonized food safety regulatory frameworks implemented	EAC Secretariat, WFP National sources (Ministries responsible for Health, Gender, Agricultural sectors, Local and Regional administration)
5.2.5: Nutrition, public health and extension education promoted at all levels	% of primary schools where nutrition education is mainstreamed in the curricular	Levels of knowledge on nutritional issue; Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan	School nutrition education introduced in at least 60% of primary schools	
	Number of Partner States with national dietary guidelines and nutrition extension packages	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan	All Partner States to have dietary guidelines and nutrition extension packages and implemented	
5.2.6: Utilization of non-conventional sources of food and feed improved	Dietary diversity improved	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan	Increase by 50% latrine coverage	EAC Secretariat, WFP National Sources (Sectoral Ministries & department)
			Increase dietary diversity index by 40%	

Component 5.3: Agribusiness and Agro-Industry Development Programme

Outcome	Outcome Performance Indicator	2015 Baseline	Target 2025	Definition And Measurement
5.3.1: Increased intra- Regional Trade and Better functioning of national & regional agriculture and food markets	Value of intra-EAC agricultural trade (constant 2005 US\$)	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan- EAC average-	Triple intra EAC trade in agricultural commodities & services	UNCTAD, WTO, ILO, FAO Stat, WTO International Trade Statistics EAC Secretariat, EABC, National Sources (Sectoral Ministries/ department, and Private sector)
	Growth in the volume and share of intra-regional and global trade in agriculture commodities	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan- EAC average-	Triple Intra-regional Trade in Agricultural commodities-services	
5.3.2: Promote post-harvest management for priority commodity value chains along strategic points in all the EAC trade corridors.	Post-harvest infrastructure strengthened	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan-	Increase storage capacity by 20 %	EAC Secretariat, EABC, National Sources (Ministry of Agriculture Ministries of Finance and Trade, and the private sector)
5.3.3: Develop intra (target feeder roads in potential producer areas), and interregional transportation networks of Roads Railway and harbors	Transport infrastructure for access to markets Improved	% annual increment in kilometers of feeder roads.	Increase feeder roads kms by 20 % annually	EAC Secretariat, National Sources (Ministries of Roads, Finance and Trade, Agriculture development), and the private sector
5.3.4: Strengthen and implement WRS	Effective and efficient Warehouse Receipt System established	Number of WRS established and operational country-wide.	Efficient and effective WRS established and operational in all Partner States	EAC Secretariat, EABC, National Sources (Sectoral Ministries), and the private sector
5.3.5: Promote and support organization and collective action among producers and other value chain actors for better market access	Presence of farmers engaged in contract farming and in collective associations	Number of contract farmer's and collective associations in Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan-	Number of farmers engaged in contract farming and out grower schemes increased by 30%	EAC Secretariat, EAFF, EABC, National Sources (Ministries of Roads, Finance and Trade, Agriculture development, private sector, farmer's organizations)
5.3.6: Develop and support establishment of agricultural product identification, registration and traceability system	Marketing of agricultural produce and products (livestock, crops, fisheries)	Establishment and operationalization of an efficient agricultural products traceability system in partner states	Agricultural products traceability system established in all partner states	EAC Secretariat, Agriculture and rural development sector ministries, and the private sector, DPs
		No of farmers/ products certified	% increase of farmers/ products certified by 20%	

5.3.7: Awareness on simplified EAC trade regime created	Awareness on Customs clearance procedures enhanced.	Level of awareness; Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan	Over 80 % awareness about EAC trade regime	EAC Secretariat, EABC, Partner State (Sectoral Ministries, Private sector, Revenue
5.3.8: Efficient regional commodity trade promoted.	Number of member states with an operational commodity exchange	Only Uganda has an operational CE but with minimal traded volumes Kenya is at an advanced stage of establishing a regional commodities exchange	Commodity exchange operational in all member states	Authorities, Private Sector Associations, Academia)

Component 5.4: Resilience and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Outcome:	Outcome Performance Indicator	2015 Baseline	Target 2025	Definition And Measurement
5.4.1: Increased resilience of livelihoods and improved management of risks in the agriculture sector	% Coverage of social assistance, social insurance, agricultural enterprises covered under insurance and labour programs	Burundi-Kenya-Rwanda-Tanzania-Uganda-	Double the number of agriculture enterprises covered under insurance	ASPIRE Database (WB), EAC Secretariat, Terrafrica, National Sources (Sectoral/Department/Institutions /organization responsible), Private Sector)
	school feeding programmes Existence of food and feed reserves, local purchases for relief programmes, early warning systems and	Burundi-Kenya-Rwanda-Tanzania-Uganda-		
	No of cross border MOUs and working committees in terms of joint program in countering trans-boundary concerns like disease and use of shared resources	Number and volume of water reservoirs	Double the number and volume of water reservoir	
	% of arable land under conservation practices (forest cover), rehabilitated and irrigated	Burundi-Kenya-Rwanda-Tanzania-Uganda	Increase EAC land under sustainable management to 20%	
5.4.2: Improved management, governance and sustainable use of natural resources for agricultural production	Proportion of water used for agriculture, and Water Harvesting Index	Burundi- 2.3% (2000) Kenya- 8.9% (2005) Rwanda- 1.6% (2005) Tanzania- 5.4% (2005) Uganda- 8.9% (2005) EAC average-5.4% (2005)	Triple the proportion of water used	IFPRI, EAC Secretariat, National Sources (Sectoral/Department/Institutions/or organization responsible), Private Sector)
	Progress towards implementing voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, forests and fisheries	No voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, forests and fisheries	Voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, forests and fisheries implemented	
5.4.3: Promote sustainable governance, institutional management for efficient	Harmonized policies and institutional capacities improved	Number of policies related to use of shared ecosystems	All policies related to use of shared	EAC Secretariat National Sources

use of shared ecosystems and resources		harmonized	ecosystems harmonized	(Ministries/Department, Institutions responsible for Water, Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock development), Private and Non state actors.
5.4.4: Water catchment conservation, productivity and sustainable use enhanced	Number of trans-boundary water catchment areas mapped and conserved. % Increase in surface water storage per capita	The use of water for agriculture production in the EAC is very low. Current water withdrawals for irrigation as % renewable water resources: Tanzania – 2 % Uganda – 2 % Kenya – 3 % Rwanda – 3 % EAC average-2.5%	Increased surface water storage per capita by 30%. while Rain water harvesting increased by 30%	
5.4.5: Fast track finalization of the comprehensive framework for the river Nile	Number of countries that have ratified the comprehensive framework for the river Nile.	Burundi-Kenya-Rwanda-Tanzania-Uganda	The comprehensive framework for the river Nile implemented by all countries	EAC Secretariat, Sectoral Ministries/Department, Private sector, Communities, pastoralists
5.4.6: Develop and support pest and disease surveillance system and control regimes in the region developed, supported and coordinated across the region	% Reduction in losses of economic resources. Number of disease controls and surveillance strengthened and functioning very well	Present level of pests and disease incidence is high-estimated at more than 40%	At least 10 disease controls and surveillance centers strengthened and functioning well	
5.4.7: Promote resilience and risk management in agricultural policies, strategies and investment plans	No of Partner States that have mainstreamed resilience and risk management measures in the NAIPs/ NAFSIPs	Burundi-Kenya-Rwanda-Tanzania-Uganda	Risk management policy adopted and implemented	EAC Secretariat, EABC, National Sources (Sectoral Ministries, financial Institutions, Private Sector)
5.4.8: Promote development of finance/insurance instruments to cover food production and supply and price risks and encourage investment in agriculture sector	Number of finance /insurance/instruments covering agricultural production, supply and price risks developed	Burundi-Kenya-Rwanda-Tanzania-Uganda	Finance /Insurance/ instruments covering food production, supply & price risks available	EAC Secretariat, EABC, National Sources (Sectoral Ministries, Institutions, Private Sector)
5.4.9: Mainstream climate change, HIV/AIDS, and Gender issues in agricultural policies, strategies and investment plan	Mainstreamed National agricultural policy. The % of the Partner States agricultural budget allocated to climate change, HIV/AIDS and Gender.	Tanzania and Kenya have mainstreamed gender, climate change and HIV/AIDS in their NASIPs	Policies adopted and implemented	

Level 3: Strengthening Systemic Capacity for Effective Execution and Delivery of Results

There is a conducive policy environment; systemic capacity building; improved technologies and access to knowledge and information. The assumption is there is leadership ensures conducive and stable policy environment, including sustained increase in agriculture investments

Component 5.5: Improving Institutional Capacity for Agriculture Transformation

Result Area	Success Indicators	2015 Baseline	Target 2025	Definition And Measurement
5.5.1: Effective and inclusive policy design and implementation processes	Strengthen inclusive/participatory policy design and implementation process	Existence of a new NAIP/NAFSIP developed through an inclusive and participatory process	New NAIP/NAFSIP that accounts for Malabo declaration reviewed	EAC Secretariat National sources Ministries responsible for agricultural development, Ministries of Trade and Finance
5.5.2: Provide an enabling policy, legal and institutional framework/environment to spur inter and intra-	Policies, regulations, and standards harmonized and adopted	Number of regional policies developed	regional policies developed	Ministries responsible for agricultural development, Ministries of Trade and Finance
		Number of regional policies,	regional policies, regulations, and	
5.5.3: Regional trade and facilitate private sector investment in agriculture	Review and harmonized Policies. Number of non-tariff barriers removed, and number of sector policies reviewed and harmonized	Regulations, and standards harmonized and adopted	Half of all the sector policies reviewed and harmonized to mainstream pastoral issues in development policies of Partner States	Ministries responsible for agricultural development, Ministries of Trade and Finance and EAC Secretariat
	Reviewing, strengthening and harmonizing of certification systems to formalize regional and cross-border livestock and livestock products trade	Regulations and policies governing livestock trade harmonized	Harmonized regulations and policies to ease livestock trade	
	Enabling environment for improved food and nutrition security	Regional food and nutrition security policy developed and adopted. And Number of Partner States with	FNS policy in place. All the Partner States have	

		comprehensive FNS policies/strategies and investment programmes	effective policies, strategies, programmes and coordination mechanism for FNS	progress reports Independent Evaluation
5.5.4: Effective and accountable institutions including assessing implementation of policies and commitments	Regional food and nutrition security policy developed, adopted and implemented in Partner States	3.2.6 Number of Partner States who have domesticated the regional food and nutrition security policy	At least 3 countries have domesticated the regional FNS Policy framework	EAC Secretariat Partner State Agriculture Sector Lead Ministries, Ministries of Health, responsible for disaster preparedness trade, regional cooperation and local government, private sectors, non-state actors. National Sources
	Joint sector reviews conducted regularly Partner States have National audit offices Agriculture management information systems in place Operational M&E systems	Status(yes/NO) Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan EAC has a regional Food balance sheet operational	Food security monitoring system updated semi-annually	
5.5.5: Enhanced Capacity for agriculture planning and implementation.	Strengthen capacity for evidence-based agriculture planning, implementation and review process	Existence evidence and result-based plans, program and projects aligned to the country's development priorities	Existence of well researched and evidence-based programs and plans	EAC Secretariat and Agriculture sub-regional organizations (Sectoral Ministries & Department, Meteorological institutions and the private sector
	Existence of a harmonized and institutionalized statistical data collection and M&E systems for the agriculture sector	Provide a count of evidence-based policies implemented, if any Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan		
	Improve capacity for Agriculture Risk management	EAC STAT and EAMS available, but weak Existence of functional early warning systems in the region	Strengthened EAC STAT and EAMS in all Partner states Regional Early Warning System in place	
5.5.6: Improved multi-sectorial coordination, partnerships and mutual accountability in sectors related to agriculture	Strengthen coordination, partnerships and multi-sectoralism in agriculture	Existence of regional Agriculture risk management tools	EAC multi-Sectoral body in place	EAC Secretariat and Agriculture sub-regional organizations (Sectoral Ministries & Department and the private sector
		Existence of a functional multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder coordination body		
	Existence of pastoral issues coordination units at National and regional level	None at regional level some partner states have institutions that coordinate pastoral issues	Regional coordination unit and National Coordination units established in partner states	EAC Secretariat, National sources ((Ministries responsible for Agriculture development,

	Existence of EAC PPP policy. And Number of agriculture-related PPPs that are successfully undertaken	Legal framework in place in PSs Provide a count of concluded agri-related PPPs in PSs Burundi-, Kenya- Rwanda-, Tanzania-1(SAGCOT), Uganda-	60% increase in PPP initiatives	Ministries of Finance and Trade)
	Promote public and private investment in agriculture value chain	3.Value of investments in the PPPs by Agriculture – sub sector	Value of investments in the PPPs by Agricultural sub-sector by 50%	EAC Secretariat, National sources ((Ministries responsible for Finance and Trade)
5.5.7: Increased public and private investment in agriculture	Number of licensed and operational agro-based private firms/ value of investment by private sector firms in agriculture	Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan	Value of investments in the agriculture by the private sector increased by 100%	EAC Secretariat, National sources ((Ministries responsible for Finance and Trade)
	Government agriculture expenditure growth rate (%)	Government agriculture expenditure growing at; Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-,S.Sudan	Government agriculture expenditure growing at 6%	
	Share government agriculture expenditure (% of total government expenditure)	Public spending in EAC member states is; Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, S.Sudan	Allocate at least 10% of public spending on agriculture in line with Maputo declaration	
	Growth in Private sector investment in agriculture and agribusiness	Government agriculture expenditure as % of agriculture value added	Increase agriculture expenditure as % of agriculture value added to 10%	National Sources, ReSAKSS,
	Strengthen human and Institutional statistical capacity to generate, manage, analyze and harmonization of statistical data	Growth in Private sector investment in agriculture and agribusiness; Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-,South Sudan	Increase growth in Private sector investment in agriculture and agribusiness by 100%	ReSAKSS, National Sources
		Existence of harmonized systems for generating and managing agricultural and statistical data and information	Harmonized system in place	EAC Secretariat, IFPRI FAO, National Sources
	Index of capacity to generate and use statistical data and information (ASDI)	Tanzania – .49 Uganda – .59 Kenya – .53 Rwanda – .49 Burundi-.39 EAC average-52	Increase the EAC index to 70 %	

	Existence of an operational country SAKSS	Existence of an operational country SAKSS in Rwanda and Tanzania	Existence of an operational country SAKSS in all EAC countries	EAC Secretariat, National Sources
5.5.8: Increased statistical capacity to generate, manage, analyze and harmonize data	Enhancing Public and Private Sector investment in agricultural Research for development	Public investment in agricultural research as a percentage of GDP from the agriculture sector.	1% of Agricultural GDP	AfDB, UNECA, National Sources
		Research institutes on pastoralism and dry lands development in Partner States established	Establishment of dry lands research institutions in each partner state	IFPRI, National Sources
	Co-ordination of research programmes to acquire sound scientific information for sustainable management of fisheries	Research and Technology Development Fund established	A regional Research and Technology Development Fund established and operational	National Sources
5.5.9: Strengthen capacity for agricultural research and innovation in EAC	Strengthening collaboration in research, technology generation and knowledge management and sharing.	The Biomass of the Stocks (Stocks abundance); Annual catches; Information on Fish Health, no of species identified during research	Frame, Catch, Gillnet, Trawl, hydro-acoustics and Fish Biology Surveys carried out	EAC Secretariat, National Sources
		Framework for joint research and extension in the agricultural sector adopted	A framework for joint research and extension in the agricultural sector in place and implemented	EAC Secretariat, National Sources
		No. of regional agricultural research centres of excellence on EAC strategic commodity value chains established and/strengthened	6 research centers of excellence established including fisheries and forestry	National Sources, Fisheries Depts & Research Institutions, LVFO Secretariat, Beach Management Units (BMUs) and Fish Processors,
	Reviving former EAC Agricultural Research institutions	Number of regional agricultural research centres of excellence on EAC strategic commodity value chains established and/strengthened No. of technologies and innovations from regional research shared	Increase the number of technologies and innovations from regional research shared by 30%	EAC Secretariat, National Sources (Ministries responsible for agriculture and livestock development, regional research and extension bodies)

		across borders		
	Number by type of genetic resources conserved and utilized. National GENE Banks on plant and animal genetic resources	Number of operational EAC Agricultural Research institutes.	Assessments carried, Resources mobilized and Institutions revived	EAC Secretariat, National Sources (Sectoral Ministries/Departments, private sector association),
	Number by type of genetic resources conserved and utilized. National GENE Banks on plant and animal genetic resources	Provide. Burundi-, Kenya-, Rwanda-, Tanzania-, Uganda-, South Sudan	40% increase in genetic resource conservation	EAC Secretariat, National Sources (Sectoral Ministries /Department), DPs, Academia
		No. of Council directives and decisions issued in relation to Co-operation in Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)	Measures put in place by Partner States to protect and cooperate in IPR in respect of Article 43 (4) of the Protocol	