



**Strengthening regional early warning, coordination and information systems to safeguard crop and livestock production and improve food security in southern Africa**

**Project code:** OSRO/SFS/701/USA

**Donor:** United States of America

**Contribution:** USD 2 054 420

**Implementation:** 01/01/2017 – 31/03/2018

**Target areas:** Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe



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- Objective:** Improve livelihoods, food security and nutrition of the affected population.
- Key partners:** Ministries of Agriculture of Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, Southern African Development Community (SADC), Famine Early Warning Systems Network, The World Food Programme, The United Nations Children's Fund, other United Nations agencies.
- Beneficiaries reached:** Smallholder farmers (approximately 1 million), 610 extension plant protection and 128 livestock and veterinary extension workers, decision-makers from government, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic, research and private sectors (approximately 100).
- Activities implemented:**
- Trained 25 stakeholders on the use of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification chronic food security analysis.
  - Provided technical support to the SADC, Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee and National Vulnerability Assessment committees to strengthen the quality of assessments.
  - Supported the strengthening of stakeholder emergency response capacities by organizing and coordinating meetings and exchange programmes to facilitate the collation, analysis, documentation and dissemination of livestock-related data and information, best practices and lessons learned.
  - Developed and set up an Emergency Prevention System-Global Animal Disease Information System, an Event Mobile Application disease surveillance platform and a regional fall armyworm mobile application monitoring and early warning system.
  - Organized a training of trainers approach to train 738 government staff in emergency responses to crops and livestock transboundary pest and diseases threats.
  - Trained stakeholders in participatory design and implementation of appropriate livestock livelihood-based programmes in emergencies using the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards approach.
- Results:**
- Contributed to the generation and sharing of quality food and nutrition information at the national and regional levels during the crisis.
  - Generated information used by an estimated 80 percent of stakeholders for fall armyworm and highly pathogenic avian influenza response planning.
  - Enhanced countries' capacity to respond to transboundary crop pests and livestock diseases.
  - Strengthened SADC countries' disaster preparedness and response capacity.
  - Increased awareness among smallholder farmers to respond to crop and livestock pests and diseases threats.