



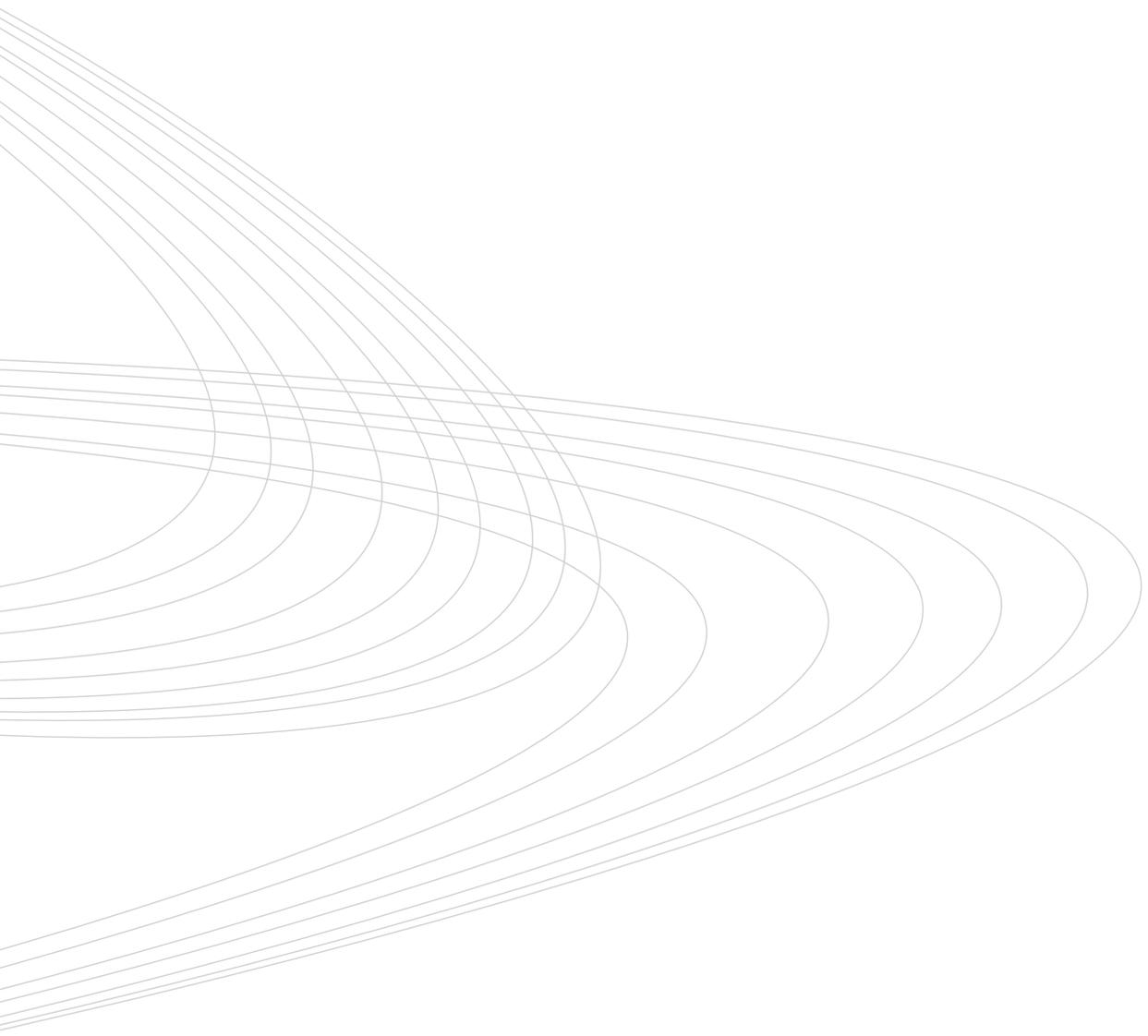
CASSAVA DISEASES in AFRICA

a major threat to food security

CASSAVA DISEASES
in central, eastern and southern Africa (CaCESA)

Strategic programme framework
2010–2015





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Left: FAO/G. Napolitano
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Abbreviations and acronyms

ACMV	Africa cassava mosaic virus
ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CaCESA	Cassava diseases in central, eastern and southern Africa
CABI	Centre for Agricultural Biosciences International
CATISA	Cassava transformation in southern Africa
CBSV	Cassava brown streak virus
CEMAC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CMV	Cassava mosaic virus
COMESA	Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid department of the European Commission
EACMV	Eastern Africa cassava mosaic virus
EACMV-Ug	Ugandan variant of the eastern Africa cassava mosaic virus
EMPRES	Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCC	Food Chain Crisis Management Framework
FCC-EMU	Food Chain Crisis – Emergency Management Unit
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLCI	Great Lakes Cassava Initiative
IDMC	Internal displacement monitoring centre
IDP	Internally displaced person
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NGO	Non-governmental organization
QMP	Quality management protocols
SOFI	State of Food Insecurity
TCE	Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division, FAO
UN	United Nations
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



A government agricultural extension officer showing a farmer how to care for the cassava plant

Credit: FAO/J. Spaull

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This regional strategic programme framework, entitled “**Cassava diseases in central, eastern and southern Africa**” (CaCESA), has been prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). It aims to assist countries affected by cassava pests and diseases. These are significantly affecting groups such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and the vulnerable whose food security is threatened.

CaCESA is designed to assist vulnerable farm families in selected districts of 15 countries¹ in central, eastern and southern Africa. These countries are categorized in two groups: (i) countries already affected by the Ugandan variant of eastern Africa cassava mosaic virus (EACMV-Ug) and cassava brown streak virus (CBSV) diseases and where some mitigation activities are ongoing (Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda); and (ii) countries threatened by the spread and progress of cassava diseases (Angola, Central African Republic, Gabon, Malawi, Mozambique, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

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The overall outcome of activities undertaken in the CaCESA initiative will be the improved production and productivity of cassava. The programme proposes five outputs relating to:

- supply of healthy cassava stems to vulnerable families;
- wide and comprehensive awareness campaigns, sensitization and publicity;
- national and regional coordination of stakeholders in the cassava commodity value chain;
- better cassava growing, processing and conservation practices; and
- control and management of the spread of the disease, whether this is due to an insect vector and/or spread of infected cassava stems.

These outputs require capacity building at different levels to enable their accomplishment. This will be achieved through activities implemented according to the situation on the ground and the strength of both the government and non-governmental organizations.

Overall, some 17 activities are identified as options for implementation. The total combined budget for a full programme over five years (2010–2015) for the 15 countries is estimated at USD 112.5 million. Considerable contributions to the achievement of the five outputs are already being made by projects and in-kind contributions from some of the governments affected. The programme framework complements existing projects and programmes and promotes common approaches to dealing with cassava pests and diseases in the region.

¹ Countries included in the CaCESA framework: Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe



A cassava plant resistant to the African cassava mosaic virus

Credit: FAO/G. Napolitano