



# Regional Appeal

to contain the

# African Migratory Locust



**October  
2020**

## Contents

1. Statement.....	2
2. Preface.....	4
3. Executive summary.....	5
4. Background.....	6
5. Impact on affected Member States.....	7
6. Situation in affected Member States.....	7
6.1 Angola.....	7
6.2 Botswana.....	7
6.3 Namibia.....	8
6.4 Zambia.....	8
6.5 Zimbabwe.....	8
7. Regional response efforts and progress to date.....	8
8. The SADC Regional African Migratory Locust Response Appeal.....	9
8.1 Objectives of the Appeal.....	9
8.2 Funding gap analysis.....	9
9. Monitoring of activities.....	14
10. Fund management arrangement.....	14
11. Reporting.....	14
Annex: List of abbreviations.....	15

## List of tables

<b>Table 1:</b> Number of people in IPC3+ exposed to AML outbreaks.....	7
<b>Table 2:</b> Funding Gap Analysis of Emergency Locust Response and Preparedness Project.....	11
<b>Table 3:</b> Response plan budgets by affected Member State (USD).....	12

## List of figures

<b>Figure 1:</b> Spread of AML, 23 October 2020.....	7
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## 1. Statement

The African Migratory Locust (AML) was first reported in the region in February 2020 in eight Member States: (Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia). This outbreak was fully controlled through the application of synthetic pesticides by March 2020. The February outbreak coincided with crop maturity and harvesting, resulting in minimum damages. In early June 2020, four Member States (Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) reported a resurgence of the AML. The pest had spread from its traditional breeding areas in the Okavango Delta, Chobe Wetlands and the Zambezi Plains into new areas. The affected Member States continued to use synthetic pesticides to control the pest but the application of such pesticides in the swarms found in the Okavango Delta posed a serious ecological risk. This called for the use of a fungi-based pesticide called "Metarhizium" which was not available in the region at the time and is being sourced from Morocco.

The growing number of the African Migratory Locust hotspots poses great threat to irrigated crops as well as to the main planting season that has just started. The African Migratory Locust outbreaks if uncontrolled can exacerbate the already precarious food and nutrition security situation, which was precipitated by last season's erratic rains and the COVID-19 pandemic. According to estimates by the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Programme, about 2.3 million are likely to be seriously impacted by the outbreak of the African Migratory Locusts in the affected countries.

Noting the threat posed by the locusts, the SADC ministers responsible for agriculture and food security at their virtual meeting in May 2020 urged Member States to learn from the upsurge of the desert locusts in eastern Africa. To implement the ministerial decision, the SADC Plant Protection Technical Committee (SPPTC) met in May 2020 to monitor and to provide updates on the regional pest and disease situation. Noting the nature of the threat, the Committee agreed to a coordinated approach to address the locust outbreak including building capacity of Member States in control, surveillance and information sharing to enhance preparedness and timely implementation of appropriate interventions.

SADC region stakeholders and partners have so far made efforts to address the impact of AML at all levels, including through a series of virtual meetings with affected Member States and key stakeholders, which were convened to understand the dynamics of the outbreak and to review and update the information on the status of the outbreak. In addition, the SADC Secretariat in consultation with the affected Member States and regional stakeholders including the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation sub-regional office for Southern Africa developed a regional Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) to the amount of USD 500,000 to assist countries to control the outbreak. However, as the project is rolling out the AML swarms have increased and spread to Angola and other parts of the previously affected Member States. The increased spread and the potential of the AML outbreak

poses a serious threat to the summer cropping (main cropping seasons) and this requires SADC to act urgently in a coordinated manner to control it. The resources currently available from Member States and through the TCP led by FAO are no longer adequate to contain the outbreak hence the need for the regional appeal.

On behalf of SADC I launch this regional appeal for financial and technical support for coordinated transboundary preparedness and response actions to address the surging impact of AML in the region. We must ensure that our people do not only survive the threat posed by the African Migratory Locust but also other plant and animal pests and diseases that may affect our planting season that has just started. This Appeal is meant to compliment the efforts of individual Member States, including national partners, as a great deal has been done by the countries. Let me also assure you that the Region continues to support the affected Member States resilience building efforts. Let me thank these Member States and other SADC Member States as well as our regional and international stakeholders for supporting these Member States.

Finally, may I appeal to the international partners as well as the regional Member States to assist the Region to prevent loss of crops and livelihoods of the affected communities in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Honourable Celso Correia**

**Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Republic of MOZAMBIQUE and  
Chairperson of SADC COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD  
SECURITY**

## 2. Preface

Following the growing number of the African Migratory Locust (AML) hotspots and the spread to more Member States (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) as well as the threat it poses to the region's main planting season that has just started, the SADC Secretariat in consultation with Member States and other partners has developed a regional Appeal. The Appeal is a collaborative effort of the affected Member States and a multi-sectoral team at the Secretariat working collaboratively with regionally based UN agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations as well as National Plant Protection Offices, Technical Committee of Directors of Crops and National Disaster Management Offices. The team prepared this regional appeal to reinforce and compliment national efforts in the five affected Member States.

The issuing of this Regional Appeal for the Control of the African Migratory Locust Outbreak is an urgent regional intervention to respond to the anticipated devastating impacts of locusts on crop production and livelihoods. It documents, the resource needs and gaps. It also facilitates regional, cross-border protocols, national community level coordination, planning and liaising for effective response; build preparedness capacities and regional capabilities for an effective response through risk analysis and surveillance and control/spraying; and it emphasizes the process of drawing lessons for better preparedness, response and coordination at both national and regional levels. The appeal aims to complement the efforts that Member States, Civil Society Organizations and International Cooperating Partners have made towards addressing the impacts of the locust outbreak.

The Secretariat joins the Chairperson of the SADC Committee of Ministers responsible for agriculture and food security, Honourable Celso Correia, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of The Republic Of Mozambique in extending an outreach to global and regional partners to support the Regional Appeal for the Control of the African Migratory Locust Outbreak.

### 3. Executive summary

Five SADC Member States are currently reporting outbreaks of the African Migratory Locust (AML, *Locusta migratoria*): Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The latest surge started in May 2020, but damage to summer crops were minimal as harvesting had already occurred. However, irrigated crops, winter crops, and the next season of summer crops (for which planting starts in November) are now in jeopardy.

Control efforts are ongoing, but hopper bands and swarms continue to grow and have now spread beyond their traditional breeding areas in the Okavango Delta, Chobe Wetlands and the Zambezi Plains (areas too ecological sensitive for the use of pesticides). About 1,109,850 ha have already been affected, according to the Food and Nutrition Security Working Group (FSNWG).

High levels of food insecurity and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have limited the resources available to Member States to implement containment efforts (about 45 million SADC citizens are currently

Country	Number of people in IPC3+ exposed to AML outbreaks	Area affected (ha)	Area treated (ha)	Affected area untreated (ha)
Angola	No data	No data	No data	No data
Zimbabwe	1,393,778	39,712	75.5	39,637
Zambia	747,827	472,540	100,900	371,640
Namibia	171,095	500,000	120,000	380,000
Botswana	0	97,598.74	4,202	93,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,312,700</b>	<b>1,109,851</b>	<b>225,178</b>	<b>884,673</b>

food insecure, according to the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Programme). Floods are also predicted across Southern Africa over the next few months due to La Niña, which could exacerbate vulnerabilities.

Outbreaks have the potential to spread to other Member States as the pest is highly mobile and current conditions are conducive for breeding. The situation requires that affected Member States establish a coordination platform to undertake systematic and total aerial and ground spaying – a costly exercise.

In response, SADC is launching a regional appeal of **USD 21,168,660** for an emergency locust response and preparedness project.

<b>Funding required to contain the African Migratory Locust</b>			
Description	Required (USD)	Received (USD)*	Gap (USD)
Emergency response (ER): Coordination	<u>158,500</u>	80,000	<u>78,500</u>
ER: Preparedness	<u>840,500</u>	163,912	<u>676,588</u>
ER: Response	<u>4,656,660</u>	118,534	<u>4,538,126</u>
ER: Building emergency regional response capacity	<u>810,000</u>	114,000	<u>696,000</u>
ER: Risk communication	<u>203,000</u>	23,554	<u>179,446</u>
Recovery and resilience building of affected communities	<u>15,000,000</u>	0	<u>15,000,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>21,668,660</u></b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b><u>21,168,660</u></b>

\*All funds received to date have been from the 2020/21 FAO eTCP

## 4. Background

AML were first reported in the region in February 2020 by six Member States: Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The swarms were fully controlled through the application of synthetic pesticides up to March 2020. The situation was reported at the meeting of SADC Ministers responsible to Agriculture and Food Security; and Fisheries and Aquaculture; in May 2020. Noting the threat posed by AML, the Meeting urged Member States to learn from the response to the upsurge of desert locusts in eastern Africa and reconsider their position on joining the International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCOCSA) as an institutionalized preventive and preparedness strategy.

Following the Ministers meeting, plant health experts convened during a SADC Protection Technical Committee (SPPTC) meeting in May 2020. Noting the magnitude of the threat, the Committee agreed to a coordinated approach to address the outbreak, including capacity building of Member States in control, surveillance, and information sharing, to enhance preparedness and timely implementation of appropriate interventions.

In early June 2020, four Member States (Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) reported a resurgence of AML. The pest had spread from its traditional breeding areas in the Okavango Delta, Chobe Wetlands and the Zambezi Plains into new areas. The affected Member States used synthetic pesticides to control the pest. However, the application of pesticides to the swarms found in the Okavango Delta posed a serious ecological risk. Botswana was advised to use a fungi-based pesticide called "Metarhizium", but it was not available in the region. The SADC Secretariat in collaboration with FAO found suppliers in Morocco, but the acquisition has been delayed by COVID-19 freight

challenges. Early rains in September provided the opportunity for the swarms to grow, and now there are outbreaks of the AML in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Noting the continued threat to regional food security, SADC Secretariat, FAO, IRLCOCSA and affected Member States convened a meeting to develop a project to support control efforts through the Regional Locust Response Action Plan (RLRP), which provides for both immediate emergency response and recovery needs of affected countries.

## 5. Impact on affected Member States

The growing number of AML hotspots is of great threat to irrigated crops as well as to the main planting season due to start in November. AML outbreaks can have a multiplier effect on the already precarious food and nutrition security situation precipitated by last season’s poor rains and the COVID-19 pandemic, with floods also anticipated due to La Niña, which could affect millions of vulnerable people.

**Table 1:** Number of people in IPC3+ exposed to AML outbreaks

Zimbabwe	1,393,778
Zambia	747,827
Namibia	171,095
Total	2,312,700

Figures for Angola and Botswana being ascertained.

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), about 2,312,700 people experiencing IPC Phase 3 (critical) food insecurity are likely to be seriously impacted by AML outbreaks – see **Table 1**. This (relatively moderate) risk scenario takes into account previous outbreaks, proximity to AML hotspots and the presence of favourable ecological conditions such as wetlands and other water bodies.

The forecast of normal to above-normal rains issued by the Southern Africa Regional Climatic Outlook Forum (SARCOF) for areas containing AML hotspots is likely to favour breeding and increase swarm populations, making control extremely difficult and costly, and increasing the vulnerability of already food insecure communities. Flooding can also be expected to affect crops and grazing in those areas. These extra layers of shocks could increase the impact of the locusts on food and nutrition security and livelihoods in the affected countries.

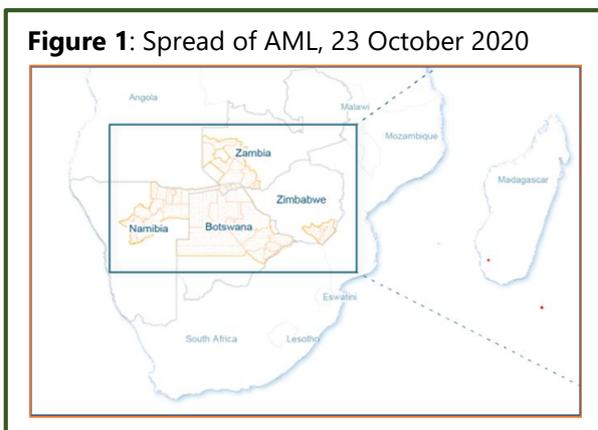
## 6. Situation in affected Member States

### 6.1 Angola

Outbreak were reported on 21 October 2020 in the south-east Cuando Cubango Province. The scale is still being established.

### 6.2 Botswana

Outbreaks were first reported in February 2020 in the wetlands of Okavango, Chobe, Kachikau and Shakawe in the north-west of the country, as well as in other areas. The Government mounted robust aerial and ground operations to control the pest, which are continuing. However, the pest is establishing itself in new sites. About 4,202 ha have been effectively controlled, but an estimated



97,598.74 ha could be affected. The key challenge is that the swarms in the Okavango Delta and other wetlands are likely to continue multiplying while the bio-pesticides (Metarhizium) that is only available from Morocco is being awaited. The spread of the pest eastwards poses a serious threat to Botswana's breadbasket region of Pandamatenga.

### 6.3 Namibia

Active swarms are being reported in Katima Mulilo in the Zambezi Region. The Ministry of Agriculture's locust response teams are carrying out surveillance and control operations using backpack sprayers and vehicle mounted application. About 500,000 ha have been affected and 120,000 ha controlled. FAO staff are also in the field to provide support and assess the situation.

### 6.4 Zambia

The first reports of the pest were received in April 2020, but damage was minimal as crops had already reached maturity. The magnitude of the outbreaks has however continued to increase, resulting in damage to winter crops in some areas. An estimated 472,540 ha in 9 districts are affected and 100,900 ha have been treated through ground and aerial spraying in Kazungula, Kalabo, Mwandu, Sesheke and Sioma districts. Control has been effective in the areas sprayed. The Ministry of Agriculture established a technical team with key line Ministries and the Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU) as the coordinating body, with the Ministry coordinating the technical aspects of locust management. The Team meets weekly.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also undertaken preliminary surveys in the districts that have reported outbreaks and has moved to control the pest in collaboration with IRLCOCSA. FAO supported ground surveys using GPS mapping. This is important in identifying the location of the hotspots, breeding areas and roosting areas for effective monitoring and ground and aerial spraying.

Rapid response teams have been formed for spraying and monitoring of locust's population dynamics. There is one main ground response team, which is based in Sesheke District, comprising of the Ministry of Agriculture, IRLCOCSA, the Zambia Air Force and community members. The team holds briefing and planning meetings every evening which are chaired by the Agricultural Coordinator for Sesheke District. The team moves from one district to another, conducting aerial spraying activities in areas which report swarms. Other districts also have ground response teams to conduct ground spraying where it is feasible to do so.

### 6.5 Zimbabwe

Outbreaks were reported in Chiredzi and Mwenze districts in June 2020. An estimated 39,712 ha has been affected and 75.5 ha sprayed and controlled. A large swarm incursion was reported on 13 October in Hwange, at the border with Botswana's Kazungula District. Government is on alert and monitoring the situation.

## 7. Regional response efforts and progress to date

SADC region stakeholders and partners have undertaken efforts to address the impact of AML at all levels, including through a series of virtual meetings with affected Member States and key stakeholders, which were convened to understand the dynamics of the outbreak and to review and update the information on the status of the outbreak. The latest meeting was convened to provide updates on the outbreak and progress by FAO. In addition, a social media (WhatsApp) group of all Member States and key stakeholders is used to share information on a regular basis.

The FAO sub-regional office provided funding to the project proposal that was developed by SADC Secretariat in consultation with Member States and regional stakeholders. The support was through a regional Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) to the amount of USD 500,000. Following the approval of FAO financial support, another SADC Plant Protection Technical Committee meeting was convened to develop both regional and national workplans to address coordination and control interventions. The funds were channeled through FAO country offices to the affected Member States. Funds were also provided to procure the bio-pesticide “Metarhizium” to assist countries with control in ecologically sensitive areas. However, the delivery of the initial Metarhizium has been delayed due to challenges in freight transportation as a result of COVID-19 air travel restrictions. The ordered amounts are limited and more biopesticide will be required to meet country needs.

## 8. The SADC Regional African Migratory Locust Response Appeal

### 8.1 Objectives of the Appeal

SADC is launching an appeal for financial and technical support for coordinated transboundary preparedness and response actions to address the surging impact of AML in the region. The support to affected Member States aims to:

- i. Facilitate regional, cross-border protocols, national community level coordination, planning and liaising for effective response.
- ii. Build preparedness capacities and regional capabilities for an effective response through risk analysis (logistics and airlift operations) and surveillance and spraying.
- iii. Ground surveillance, mapping and early warning for anticipatory action.
- iv. Mount a regional response including logistics support (4x4 mobility), procurement of pesticides and equipment, and spraying. This will also include building emergency response capacity for IRLCOCSA as well as recovery and building the resilience of affected communities to such shocks.
- v. Risk communication and awareness creation at various levels on the risks through information products and advocacy, in particular with affected community members.

### 8.2 Funding gap analysis

AML outbreaks (hopper bands and swarms) continue to amplify and spread even as we enter the main planting season. The resources provided by the FAO emergency TCP are not enough to meet country needs. Urgent resources are needed to support the emergency and recovery components of the Southern African Locust Response Plan in order to prevent the pest from causing more damage to off-season crops and to avoid it threatening the next planting season, which starts in November. As the pest is transboundary in nature, a coherent regional response is required to ensure effective and sustained control of the pest. The control, surveillance and mapping capacity of countries need to be urgently enhanced. It is particularly important to control AML, which is a transboundary flying pest, before the onset of the main planting season in order to avoid its spread and devastating damage on crops and grazing lands.

AML control operations by affected Member states have only been partially successful. This is due to the absence of dedicated locust control units, poor logistical support (staff DSA, fuel and lubricants), and lack of 4x4 vehicles to reach inaccessible areas. There is also lack of appropriate pesticides,

including bio pesticides, inadequate locust aerial and ground control capacity, limited pest surveillance and mapping ability, lack of specialized locust spray equipment (motorized backpack chemical sprayers, ultra-low volume sprayer attachments, portable GPS tracker and smartphones for community locust monitors) and lack of personal protective equipment (PPE). Countries need urgent resource support to meet these gaps in funding as per **Table 2** below.

**Table 2: Funding Gap Analysis of Emergency Locust Response and Preparedness Project**

Description	Total budget (USD)	2020/21 FAO eTCP funding USD	Description of gap	Funding gap (USD)
<u>Coordination:</u> Facilitate regional, cross-border protocols, national community level coordination, planning and liaison for effective response.	<u>158,500</u>	80,000	The available eTCP resources are enough for regional coordination but more is required for national level coordination and information exchange, including data and information collection.	<u>78,500</u>
<u>Preparedness:</u> Building capacity for response, ground surveillance, mapping and early warning for anticipatory actions.	<u>840,500</u>	163,912	The eTCP barely covers the cost of implementing the preparedness activities. Surveillance and mapping are key to the control and early warning. The formation, emergency training and equipping of National Control Units requires substantial resources	<u>676,588</u>
<u>Response:</u> Logistics, spray and other response equipment, 4x4 mobility Bio-pesticides/pesticides.	<u>4,656,660</u>	118,534	The eTCP has provided limited funds that will not cover the expected area to be covered both for spraying and monitoring	<u>4,538,126</u>
<u>Building emergency response capacity for IRLCOCSA:</u> Logistics and Aircraft and operations for surveillance and spraying	<u>810,000</u>	114,000	The eTCP has provided some funding to IRLCOCSA to boost its capacity to support countries to respond. The resources are, however, not sufficient to meet its needs on aircraft maintenance and related operational charges.	<u>696,000</u>
<u>Risk communication:</u> Awareness creation to various levels on the risks through various information products and advocacy	<u>203,000</u>	23,554	The resource allocated are not enough to meet the requirements for a robust and effective communication for four countries that are affected	<u>179,446</u>
<b>Subtotal Emergency Response</b>	<b><u>6,668,660</u></b>	<b>500,000</b>		<b>6,168,660</b>
Recovery and building the resilience of affected communities to shocks	15,000,000	0	Support to recovery of agricultural livelihoods of 200,000 households in the four affected countries; e-vouchers, appropriate varieties, livestock vaccinations, capacity building in resilience to common shocks including locusts, floods and drought, transboundary livestock diseases (information, skills and expanding produce market opportunities for affected communities).	15,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>21,668,660</u></b>	<b>500,000</b>		<b><u>21,168,660</u></b>

**Table 3:** Response plan budgets by affected Member State (USD)

Description of activity	Mode of implementation	Angola	Botswana	Namibia	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Regional Coordination	Regional Joint partner emergency response planning for locust, coordination mechanisms and locust joint operations, protocols, standard operating procedures for cross border operations. This will be charged at regional level	4,840	4,840	4,840	4,840	4,840
National coordination	Form National Locust control teams, survey Teams within the NPPO, coordination at sub-national level, and equip them with cell phones, laptops, desktop, access to internet.	11,000	13,000	18,000	15,000	18,800
Community coordination	Form community-based locust coordination teams for monitoring and reporting locust activities. Provide them with SOPs for survey and reporting, including standardized data collection and communication devices	8,000	7,000	16,000	9,000	18,500
Coordination subtotal		<b>23,840</b>	<b>24,840</b>	<b>38,840</b>	<b>28,840</b>	<b>42,140</b>
Locust awareness training	At National Level TOT training of National Locust survey and control Teams, Provincial Extension Officers and District Extension officers and Agriculture Extension Workers	38,000				
	Community levels; Training of the community locust monitoring groups	35,000	20,000	40,000	10,000	5,500
Early warning system	Ground surveillance and mapping in country	104,000	80,000	100,000	85,000	28,000
	Equipment (Drones, GPS, Cameras, mobile phones, fuel and lubricants)		65,000	100,000	70,000	60,000
Preparedness subtotal		<b>177,000</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>93,500</b>
Pesticides and requisite spraying equipment	Procurement of bio pesticides and environmentally friendly pesticides	180,000	74,000	200,000	371,000	147,000
	Vehicle mounted sprayers, knapsacks.	79,000				
	Motorized and micronex ULV Sprayer attachments, backpack sprayers,			200,000		
	PPEs, Tents		70,000		74,000	60,000
	Fuel and lubricants		60,000			

Logistical support for aerial and ground spraying operations by IRLCOCSA (NB Angola, Botswana and Namibia are not supported by IRLCOCSA)	Pilot use of use of drones for efficiency, cost reduction and appropriateness. Investigating and testing their use in the field in order to develop SOPs and guidance for safe and effective control of this equipment. Explore the use of Earth Ranger to manage aerial operations.	Nil	Nil	Nil	430,000	145,500
	Response vehicles (4x4) for ground operations	300,000	200,000	300,000	250,000	400,000
	Rapid Response Ground spraying team operations	90,000	70,000	200,000	150,000	60,000
Aerial Spraying Operations	Carry out aerial survey and spraying operation for 45hrs	258,160	130,000	300,000	Nil	Nil
Response subtotal		<u>907,160</u>	<u>604,000</u>	<u>1,020,000</u>	<u>1,305,000</u>	<u>820,500</u>
Description of activity	Mode of implementation	Angola	Botswana	Namibia	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Risk communication	Publicity of action events and activities on the action policy level communication	18,000				
	Effective communication at technical level between countries		17,000	15,000	31,500	6,500
Awareness creation products	Awareness on basic locust info, biology and behaviour, threat to food security, reporting locusts, what the Gvt is doing, locusts as a food source, safe use of pesticides, health and safety, etc,	25,000	15,000	2,000,000	35,000	20,000
	Awareness creations products; social media, Printing media, banners and pamphlets TV, adverts, media publications, community demonstrations and drama					
Risk communication subtotal		<u>43,000</u>	<u>32,000</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>66,500</u>	<u>26,500</u>
Country totals		<u>5,858,660</u>	<u>1,151,000</u>	<u>825,840</u>	<u>1,333,840</u>	<u>1,565,340</u>
Emergency response total		<u>5,858,660</u>				
Livelihoods/recovery total		<u>15,000,000</u>				
Emergency + livelihood recoveries total		<u>20,858,660</u>				
Overall funding gap		<u>20,858,660</u>				

## 9. Monitoring of activities

A multi-stakeholder Regional Locust Response Working Group (RLRWG) will be established under the coordination of SADC. The RLRWG will comprise of the locust-affected Member States as well as key regional organizations involved in the locust response. A participatory locust response results management framework (RMF) will be developed. The SADC DRR Unit will serve as secretariat to the RLRWG and will manage RMF for the period October 2020 to April 2021. The targets to be tracked will be provided as indicators (both quantity and quality of items as well as time and financial resources used) for delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations in five (5) countries. The RMF defines what will be monitored, how and when, identifies responsibilities for monitoring and analysis, and provide a schedule for the release of reports, including situational reports and humanitarian dashboards. While providing an evidence base for SADC and its Member States to make decisions on strengthening the humanitarian response, addressing shortcomings, and adjusting the response, the monitoring framework will also strengthen the humanitarian community's accountability towards the affected population.

## 10. Fund management arrangement

The RMF outlines operational actions to be undertaken under a well-coordinated mechanism by national, regional and global partners working closely with the Ministries of Agriculture (MOA) in the five affected Member States: Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. MOAs working with national disasters management agencies, civil protection entities, and partners, will undertake the responsibility to cost activities and implement in line with appeal objectives; as well as account for the disbursement of the resources. Therefore, MOAs will serve as a primary source of information on the receipt of donor support and reporting on utilisation of resources to the Secretariat through the Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate. Lessons learned documentation on the impact of the response and the financial disbursement report will be prepared by the Secretariat's RLRWG and shared with partners.

## 11. Reporting

Regular monthly monitoring reports will present progress made against agreed targets as set out in the RMF, challenges and opportunities in reaching the set targets, changes in the context and adjustments (if any), an analysis of funding, and recommendations for the way forward. The situation update and humanitarian dashboard will be used to highlight key responses, needs and gaps. Member States will be encouraged to use the same situational reporting templates to enable easier regional synthesis.

## Annex: List of abbreviations

African Migratory Locust	AML
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease
FAO Technical Cooperation Project	TCP
Food and Nutrition Security Working Group	FSNWG
Integrated Food Security Phase Classification	IPC
International Red Locust Control Organization for Central and Southern Africa	IRLCOCSA
Ministry of Agriculture	MOA
Personal protective equipment	PPE
Regional Locust Response Working Group	RLRWG
Results management framework	RMF
SADC Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate	FANR
SADC Protection Technical Committee	SPPTC
SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis	RVAA
Southern African Development Community	SADC
UN Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO