



GREATER HORN OF AFRICA (GHA) FOOD SECURITY BULLETIN

Poor and Erratic Rains Indicate an Emerging Food Security Crisis in Ethiopia...

Summary

Eastern half of Ethiopia is faced with an emerging food security crisis due to the poor performance of the March-May and June-September seasons, which have increased immediate food needs to 7 million people in September. Massive food needs are expected in 2003 due to the huge national production shortfall compounded with inadequate commercial import capacity, which will cause access problems.

Food Security in other GHA countries has improved following ongoing harvests and improved forage but insecurity in some countries continue to threaten availability and access.

There were no major developments of locusts and other migratory pests in the region during August.

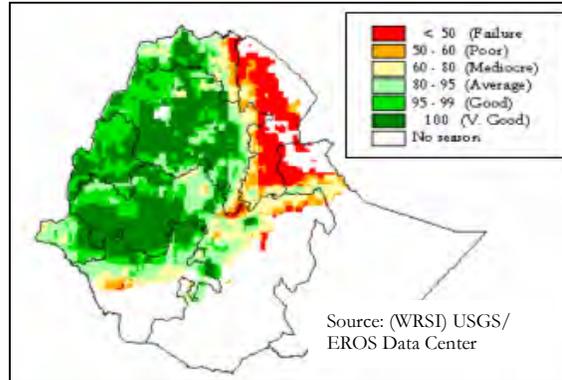
Near-normal rainfall conditions are expected over GHA countries between September and December.

The El Niño updates indicate high probability of occurrence during 2002 and early 2003.

WFP grains are sufficient to maintain the supplies and pipeline until the end of the year but the operation will experience a supply gap of protein supplements from September this year.

The poor performance of the March-May (*belg*) and the June-September (*meber*) seasons, have raised fears of a significant crop failure in the eastern half of Ethiopia, particularly the lowlands and dry midlands. Livestock mortalities are also reported in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones, further reducing livelihood options.

Figure 1: Performance of Sorghum to the End of the Season in Ethiopia



Source: (WRSI) USGS/EROS Data Center

This production shock is coupled with the long term deterioration of income and assets and persistent food relief deliveries significantly below assessed needs. Consequently, food security conditions could rapidly deteriorate. The areas most at risk of transitory vulnerability include eastern parts of Oromiya, Amhara, Tigray and SNNPR Regions, and the mainly pastoral Afar and Somali Regions.

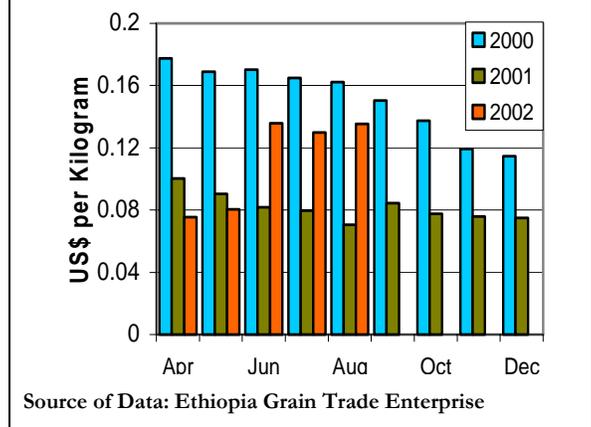
The *belg* season ended about five weeks early – in mid April – while the *meber* started five to six weeks late in late July. Rainfall throughout has been erratic and below average. This has

particularly affected long cycle sorghum and maize production. Figure 1 shows the predicted condition of the sorghum crop using the Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) model, as of September 11-20, extrapolated to the end of the season. In addition, a significant decrease in the use of improved seeds and fertilizers, due to low cereal prices in 2001/02, caused further reductions in yields this year.

It is still early to provide an accurate crop forecast for 2002/03 as the rains have not yet withdrawn. However, a FEWS NET preliminary estimate is that cereal and pulse production may drop between 8 percent (at best) and 15 percent (at worst) compared with the previous five year average. In response, the retail price of maize in Addis Ababa has already risen by 80 percent between April and August and approaches the high levels of 2000, a year of large food aid requirements (Figure 2).

As a result, a variety of food security consequences are anticipated. First, immediate needs have risen due to the delayed harvest and failure of short-term crops. The Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (DPPC) have already increased the number of September food aid recipients to 7 million. Pledges and deliveries need to be increased to accommodate these identified needs. Second, large scale needs may be expected in the first part of 2003, when the *meber* harvest is exhausted and before the next *belg* crop. Relief requirements are likely to peak between March and June 2003. The quantification of these needs is largely dependent on the FAO/WFP pre-harvest crop forecast and DPPC-led needs assessment later in the year. Third, the national production shortfall, coupled with inadequate commercial import capacity, may result in cereal availability problems and spiraling prices. This could affect populations outside beyond the areas of direct production shortfalls.

Figure 2: Retail Maize Prices in Addis Ababa

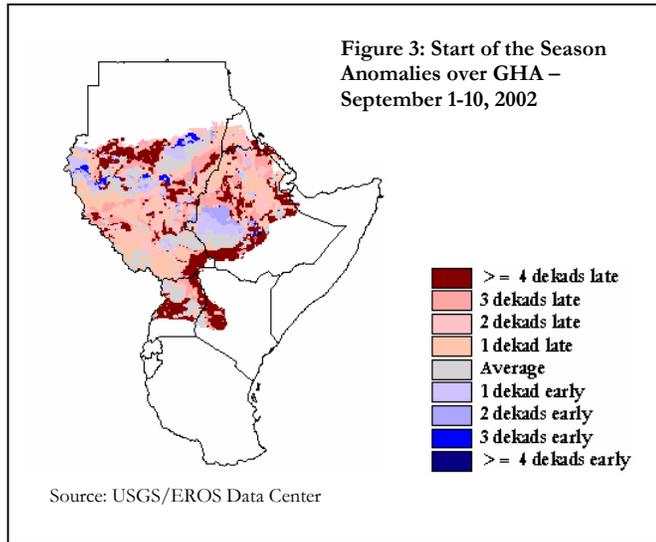


Source of Data: Ethiopia Grain Trade Enterprise

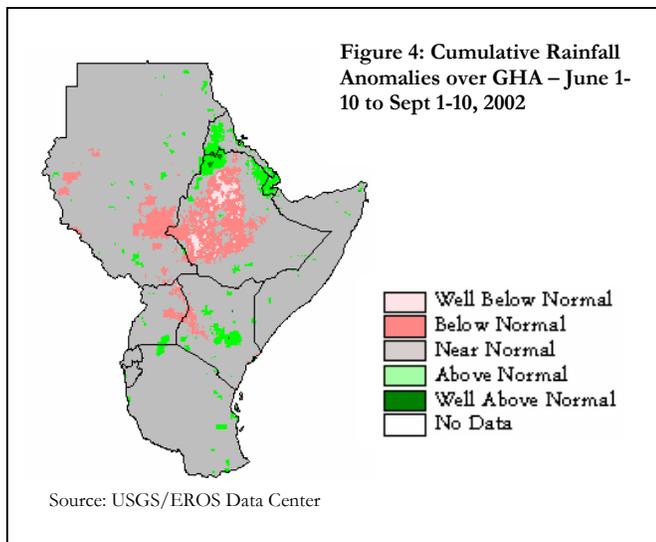
Regional Overview (GHA) – Factors Affecting Food Availability and Access

Agro-climatic Conditions

The 2002/03 production season over most of the northern sector of GHA was generally delayed by up to more than four dekads (approximately six weeks) as indicated in Figure 3. The figure shows that more than 50 percent of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan and Uganda had significant delays in the onset of the season. Delays were also experienced over the grain basket areas of the Rift Valley Province in Kenya. These satellite estimates were confirmed by field reports.

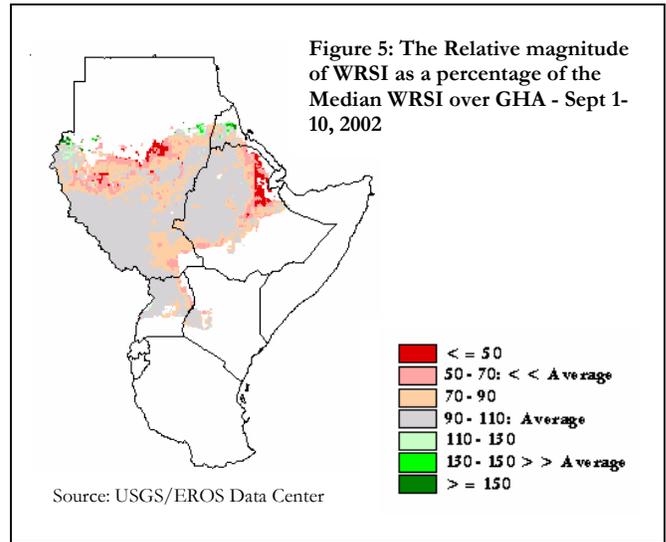


The distribution of rainfall from June to September (assessed by the cumulative anomalies for three months from June 1-10 to September 1-10) has been poor over the entire western half of Ethiopia, southeastern Sudan, western Kenya and northeastern Uganda (Figure 4). If rains tail off in September as most indicators on the ground indicate, this will result in below average harvests, poor food availability and access, and increased food deficits.

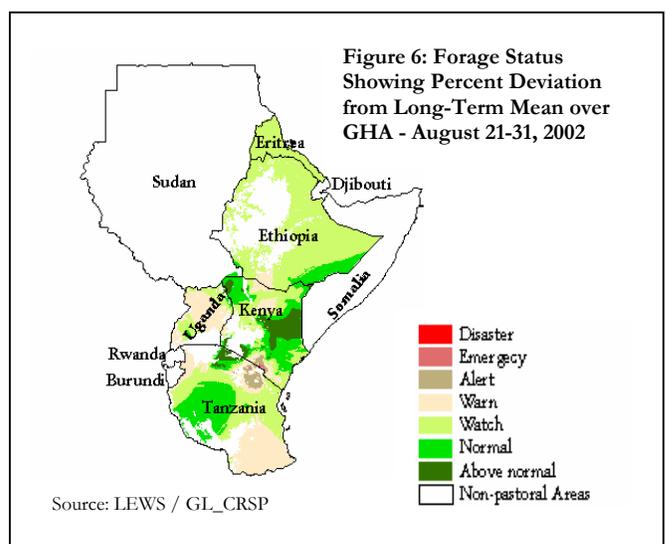


Crop and Livestock Conditions

The sorghum crop performance by the Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) model anomaly map, in Figure 5, depicts poor conditions in eastern Ethiopia parts of southwestern Eritrea, central and southeastern Sudan and northeastern Uganda. Average conditions are observed in western Ethiopia, southwestern Sudan and northwestern Uganda. Adequate moisture through October will still be needed for the crop to mature properly.



Current rangeland conditions based on the Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS) products (Figure 6) indicate deterioration of pasture - to 'an alert' stage over the predominant pastoralist southern Kenya and northern Tanzania, and "a warning" level in more than 50 percent of northern and extreme southwestern Uganda. Livestock is not an important activity over other areas with "a warning" stage in southern and northwestern Tanzania. Improving forage conditions were reported over most other pastoral areas of Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and central Tanzania. The LEWS products do not cover Burundi, Djibouti, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan.



Crop Pests: Desert Locusts and Other Migratory Pests

Source: Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA)



Reports of locust conditions for the month of August indicate that there were no major developments reported in the region. The forecast to end of September 2002 indicates existence of favorable conditions created by the recent heavy and medium rainfall in the region that could lead to low-levels of desert locust developments in parts of the summer breeding areas of North Kordofan and North Darfur of the Sudan and some suitable habitats of Eritrea, eastern Ethiopia and North-West Somalia.

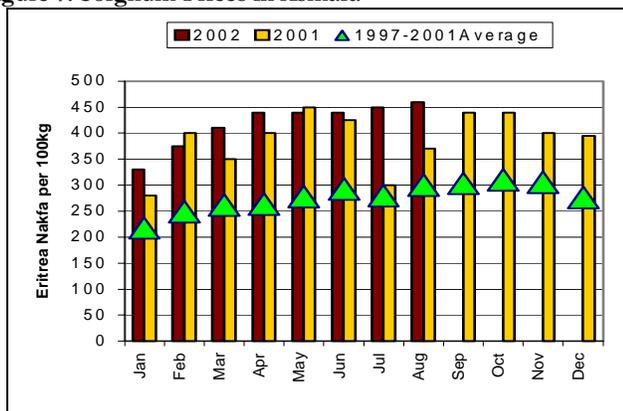
Reports on other migratory pests indicate that control operations against quelea quelea were conducted in Kilimanjaro Region of Tanzania and Narok, Nakuru Districts of Kenya. Unsettled flocks of medium to heavy density of these birds were reported in August in parts of Nyala, El-Obeid, El-Fula, Abu Gubeiha, Kassala, El-Gedaref, El-Renk, Kosti and Sennar Regions of Sudan. Outbreaks of armyworms were reported to have damaged over 106 hectares of the millet crop in Tahtai Adiabo District in Tigray Region in Ethiopia. Mechanical control was applied to contain the infestations. Larval infestations were also reported on 1,484 hectares in Debub, Makel and Anseba Regions of Eritrea. Ground control operations had been initiated. For details refer to: dlc@telecom.net.et or delco@insightkenya.com

Food Security Conditions by Country – in GHA Countries

Eritrea

Periods of below normal rainfall have been recorded between August 2001 and June 2002. The onset of the following main *krempt* season (July to September) has been up to six weeks late. An inter-agency mid season assessment in July and August this year, made an early estimate that crop production may decline by up to 85 percent and forage availability by 30 percent, compared to production in 2001 (a 'typical' production year). The poor distribution of rains was compounded by low use of inputs and limited farm labor. Indicators of impending food shortages are beginning to show in rising food prices across the country. August prices of sorghum in Asmara have increased by 24 percent and 23 percent compared with those of August 2001 and the five-year average (1997-2001) as indicated in Figure 7, and are expected to rise further in the coming months.

Figure 7: Sorghum Prices in Asmara



Source of Data: Grain Market Board, Asmara

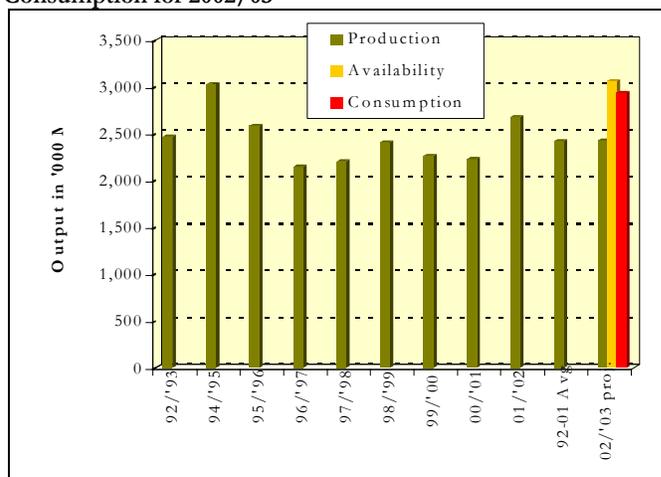
Based on these estimates, the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE) projected a cereal consumption shortfall of 400,000 MT in 2002/03. However, several important factors suggest that these figures may require reconsideration. First, the harvest estimates were conducted very early in the season and a more accurate final crop forecast is required. Second, the decline does not appear to take into consideration contributions of food crops such as legumes to be harvested in October/November.

Third, even assuming the distribution of full rations over the whole year for the identified caseload, a lower total food tonnage would be required. Therefore, monitoring and assessments of food security conditions after the end of the season in Eritrea by the GSE and concerned partners to confirm the magnitude of needed interventions are essential.

Kenya

Food security in the country has improved following ongoing harvesting in most arable districts and declining food prices in key reference markets, although low maize prices have compromised incomes of large producers in 'grain-basket' areas. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD) has maintained that the same estimates of 1.89 million metric tons (MT) of maize will be harvested during the 2002 long-rains season – 13 percent short of the 1991-2000 average output of 2.18 million MT. However, on aggregate, an estimated surplus of 100,000 MT (Figure 8) is anticipated between July 2002 and June 2003 contributed by expected harvests from the short rains season in February-March 2003.

Figure 8: National Annual Maize Production 1992-2003 and Consumption for 2002/03



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Kenya

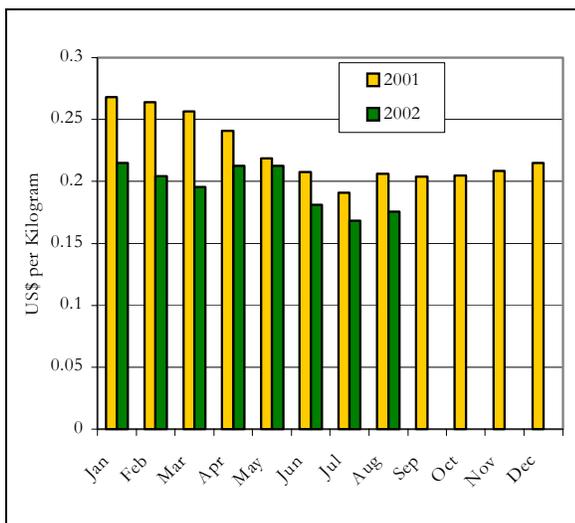
However, the food security outlook in Eastern, Central and Coast Provinces is uncertain as household food supplies will likely be depleted earlier than normal, due to poor harvests from the long rains season.

Food security among pastoral communities has also improved significantly, attributed to a fairly good 2002 long-rains season following an extended three-year long drought. Although key pastoralist and livestock indicators have improved in most of the pastoral districts, serious concerns remain about their ability to overcome future bad seasons. These concerns point to a need for a national strategy that protects pastoralism as a sustainable way of life. For example, pastoralists need another good rainy season (or more) to sustain recent improvements. Most pastoralists and livestock have now migrated away from their home *manyattas* to the traditionally dry season grazing areas, thus reducing milk access to sedentary household members who constitute the most vulnerable members of any pastoral household. Food security could worsen even further in most areas of the pastoral districts of Pokot, Baringo Districts and western parts of Mandera District, following an exceptionally poor long-rains season, if the general and supplementary food distributions from the WFP EMOP and UNICEF conclude as planned at the end of September 2002.

Rwanda

The moderate rainfall received over most of Rwanda towards the end of August to early September did not continue through September causing most farmers not to begin planting. If the season is not well established by mid October, a major food crisis could occur particularly in the already food deficit high altitude areas. The delayed onset of the season will holdup early harvests that help to reduce the severity of the hunger period in November-December. Despite pockets of food insecurity, the nationwide food availability and access are estimated to be adequate until the end of the year. During 2002, prices of staples have remained lower than 2001 in most markets. Figure 9, illustrates lower sorghum prices in Kigali market.

Figure 9: Retail Sorghum Prices in Kigali Market



Source of Data: SISA MINAGRI Project, Kigali, Rwanda

The estimated 12,000 people evacuated in May 2002 from the Gishwati Forest in northwest Rwanda are now being moved to their final resettlements in the country. By mid September, nearly 15 percent of them have been moved and it is expected that most of them will have settled by end of the month. The resettled households still require food and other humanitarian assistance for sometime to come to support rebuilding their livelihoods.

The Rwanda Meteorology Department has forecast an 80 percent probability of normal to above-normal rainfall for the period of September to December 2002. Although this is welcome news for agricultural production, if it translates into excessive rainfall, the country could experience weather related disasters such as high soil erosion, landslides, flooding, and heavy damage to the infrastructure and malaria epidemics. There is a need for the Government (through its Disaster Management Coordination Unit) and its partner organizations to jointly prepare contingency plans for such emergencies.

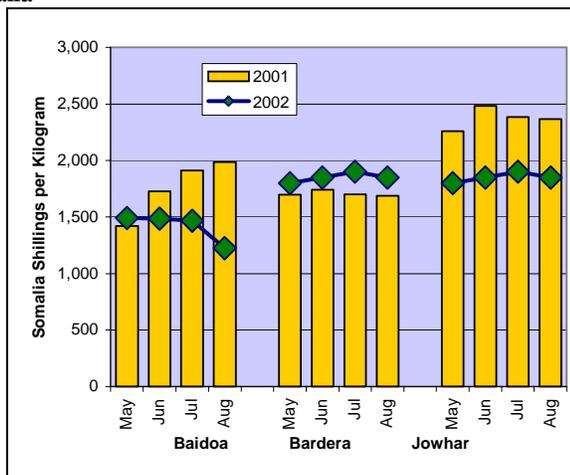
Somalia

Food insecurity continued to worsen in northwestern Somalia (Gedo Region) due to prolonged fighting, which has triggered population displacement, delayed the return of livestock to homesteads and hampered deliveries of basic humanitarian assistance. According to FSAU field monitors, the deepening food security crisis in northern Gedo has forced poor households to engage in extreme coping such as selling their productive animals (oxen and cows). The number of malnourished children enrolled in feeding programmes is still rising. In southern Gedo, stability has improved as fighting has lessened thus facilitating the return of livestock and improving food security conditions.

Extensive livestock migration has been reported from the central to the southern parts of the country. Despite the current good pasture and water – thanks to previous good *gu* rains, overgrazing due to large concentration of livestock in these districts could become a problem in the near future. Poor pasture availability in central Somalia (Mudug Hawd) has led to livestock to lose weight thus reducing milk and meat production. Poor feeding has also resulted in outbreaks of diseases such as camel pneumonia. About 50 percent of the sheep and goats in the central areas of the country are infested by Theileriosis, a tick borne disease. Due to security reasons there are no veterinary services in these districts. FSAU will closely monitor these conditions in the coming months.

In previous years, domestic cereal prices had dropped in anticipation of the *gu* harvest, as farmers and traders release old stocks to the market. The August 2002 cereal prices are mixed reflecting levels of production from the *gu* season and the state of insecurity in the country as illustrated in Figure 10. Scarcity of market supplies due to insecurity in food deficit northern Gedo, has kept August maize and sorghum prices in Bardera more than 10 percent higher than August 2001 consequently limiting food access to poor households. In comparison, local maize and sorghum prices in August this year were 22-38 percent lower than those of August last year in Baidoa, where stocks are plentiful but insecurity has kept outside traders away.

Figure 10: May-August 2002 Maize Prices in Selected markets in Somalia



Source: FEWS NET / FSAU, Nairobi

FSAU field monitors have confirmed abundant market stocks and lower cereal prices than those of last year in southern Somalia districts. Although the low prices are providing easy access to food to the poor wealth groups, they have created a potential income loss to farming households and traders.

Sudan

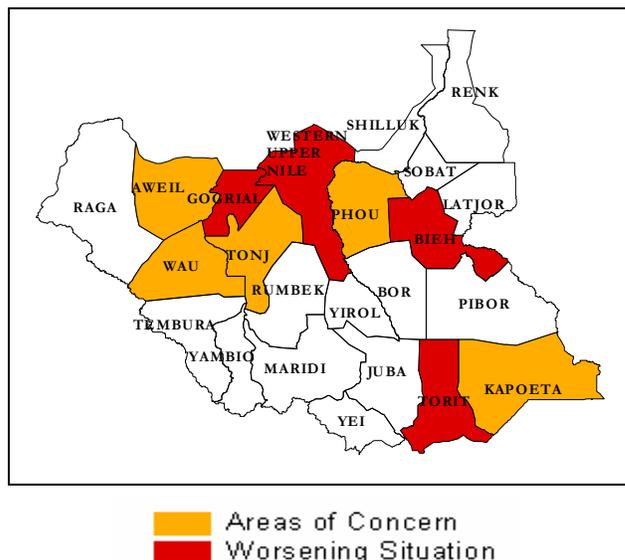
Recent fighting in the Western Upper Nile Region in July and August has displaced an estimated 127,000 persons (IDPs) causing food insecurity. Conflicts have also denied humanitarian assistance to another 45,000 people in the areas. The influx of the IDPs and their livestock to Bahr El Gazal areas of Gogrial, Twic and Tonj has heightened food security uncertainties in these areas due to increased demand for food and grazing.

Other areas of food security concern (see Figure 11) are the southeastern (Kapoeta) where fighting has disrupted markets, parts of Jonglei, Upper Nile, Bahr El Gazal Regions and Nuba mountains where the below normal and erratic rainfall between July and mid August is expected to affect sorghum yields. Reduced supplies to markets could also cause food prices to rise significantly. Below normal rainfall has resulted in insufficient moisture to food crops, but pasture and water for livestock have improved in most pastoral areas. Reports of liver fluke and anthrax diseases have been reported in cattle belonging to the IDPs from Western Upper Nile.

Most households in the Western Equatoria Region are food secure until December following good harvests from the just concluded second season. Also, production prospects for the second season crop planted in August for harvests in December 2002 are favorable.

WFP food stocks, plus expected shipments by end of September and borrowing from other programs and agencies, should be adequate to cover planned distributions until the expected harvest in September-October.

Figure 11: Food Insecure Areas in Southern Sudan

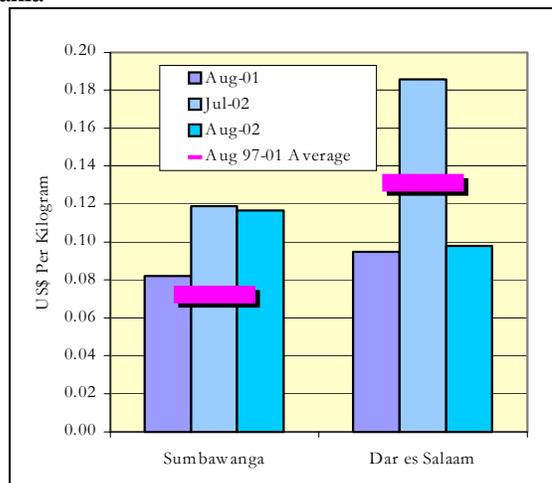


Source: FEWS NET / South Sudan

Tanzania

Food security conditions remained favorable in most parts of Tanzania as food prices remained stable or decreased between July and August in most markets. In Dar es Salaam where maize prices had increased by 41 percent in July over the five-year average (1997-2001), decreased in August by 47 percent and 25 percent compared to July this year and the five-year August average, respectively (Figure 12). The decrease in prices is attributed to increased supplies of commodities from surplus-producing areas in the country and releases of the old stocks by large-scale traders to provide room for the new crop.

Figure 12: Wholesale Maize Prices in Selected Market in Tanzania



Source of Data: Market Information Systems: Dar es Salaam

High demand for Tanzanian maize by southern Africa countries – the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Malawi and Zambia, has made the cross border trade (mostly informal) in the southern highlands of Tanzania to be active and causing prices to rise.

In Sumbawanga (Rukwa Region), August maize prices were higher than August 2001 and the five-year average by 65 percent and 61 percent, respectively (Figure 11). The trade is considered an incentive to southern highlands producers and traders as it has provided an avenue to reduce excess stocks, which could otherwise be holding prices down. Exports from Tanzania have also provided access to the food deficit southern Africa countries.

Seasonably dry conditions persisted over most of the country causing some deterioration of pasture and water supplies and drops in livestock body weights and milk production – but this is considered normal during these periods. The short season (*vuli*) rains have started along the Lake Victoria where planting of beans, cassava and sweet potatoes is in process.

Due to continuing conflicts in Burundi refugees from Burundi are entering Kigoma Region (Western Tanzania) in large numbers, including returnees among those that had been repatriated recently. This unexpected influx is likely to cause pressure on food supplies, requiring relief agencies to solicit more resources than previously expected, especially because expectations were high that more refugees would return home soon. Monitoring of this situation by relief agencies and the Government of Tanzania is essential for carrying out appropriate interventions.

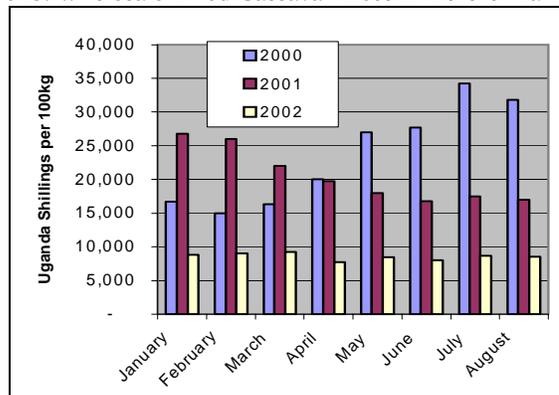
Uganda

Food security conditions of most households in central and parts of eastern, western and southwestern districts are satisfactory until the end of the year. The nationwide market supplies are good and food prices this year remain relatively stable and lower than the average for the past two years. This provides good access for households dependent on markets (see Figure 13).

Food security is uncertain in eastern, northern and northeastern due to previous season's bad weather. The magnitude of food

insecurity and required responses, if any, will be determined after an interagency mission completes assessments in the affected eastern and northeast districts in September and October, respectively.

Figure 13: Wholesale Dried Cassava Prices in Tororo Market



Source of Data: Market Information Systems: Kampala

A near six weeks delay to the start of the second cropping season hampered cultivation resulting in less than 25 percent of crops planted by the end of August. On the other hand, civil insecurity in northern Uganda affects normal farming activities. Only minimal cultivation has been reported. Ongoing staggered cultivation and planting could result in a mediocre crop harvest unless rains extend beyond their normal cessation in November.

In Bundibugyo District, WFP has wound up its emergency operation (EMOP) to IDPs after five years of food aid distributions and is now resettling about 82,000 IDPs by giving a start off package of food and tools. Other plans in the district include establishing school feeding, food for assets and social support programs, which are expected to operate until April 2005.

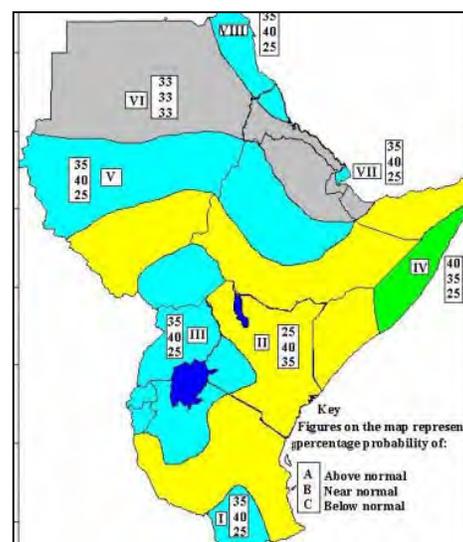
Climate Outlook for September to December 2002 and El Niño Update

Climate Outlook

The Tenth Climate Outlook Forum for the Greater Horn of Africa for September to December 2002 (Figure 14) predicted an increased likelihood of a combined probability of 75 percent of normal to above-normal rainfall over areas shaded in blue and green; and an enhanced probabilities of near-normal to below-normal rainfall conditions for a combined probability of 75 percent over areas shaded in yellow. Climatology implies normal conditions to be expected in the remaining areas shaded in gray but it is important to note that the September to December period is not a major rainfall season over these areas.

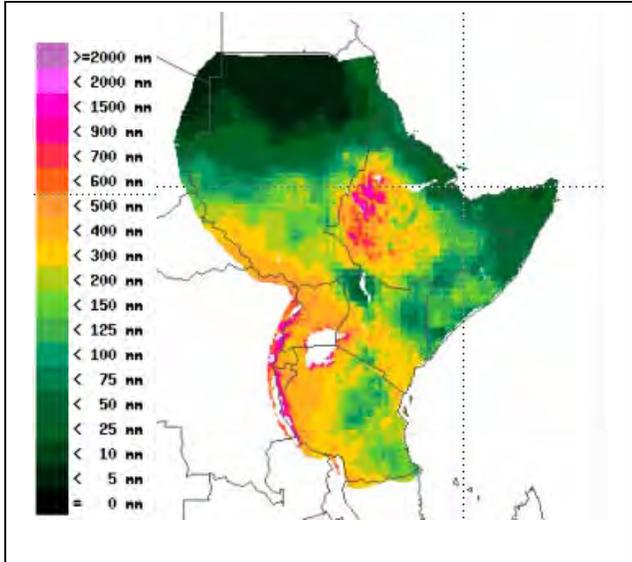
In an attempt to understand the implications of this forecast, a forecast interpretation tool (FIT), developed by the University of Santa Barbara, California, was used to translate the forecast probabilities provided by the consensus outlook forum into potential rainfall amounts. The FIT compares the forecast with the long-term historical rainfall dataset (1961-1996) to determine the potential rainfall amounts in millimeters (mm) and the rainfall anomalies based on the forecast for the GHA region as presented in Figures 15 and 16.

Figure 14: Map Showing Consensus Forecast of the 10th Climate Outlook Forum – Nairobi, August 25-28, 2002



Source: Drought Monitoring Center, Nairobi

Figure 15: Potential Rainfall Amounts in Millimeters (mm) for September-December, 2002



Source: USGS / EROS Data Center

According to the interpretation of the median conditions in Figures 15 and 16, the consequences would vary by area, depending on the importance of the rainfall to crop and livestock production. The September to December period constitutes the short rainy season in the bimodal rainfall areas of the Lake Victoria Basin, the Great Lakes countries, southern Kenya, and eastern coast of Somalia.

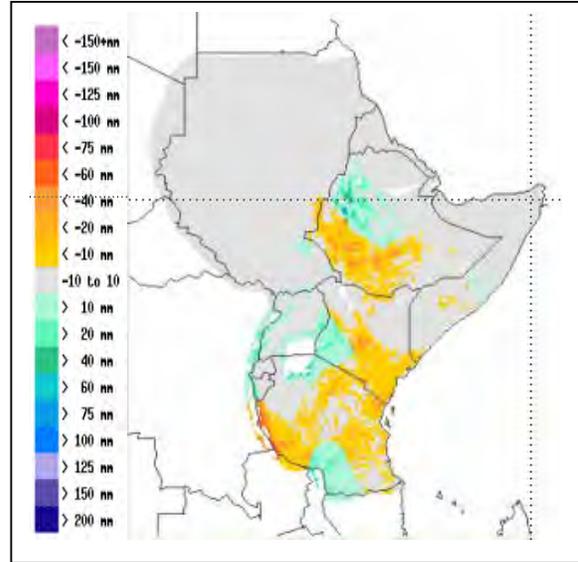
The agricultural productive areas are likely to have adequate rainfall during this period. Potential flood risks are possible over the flood prone Lake Victoria basin but this will depend on the rainfall distribution during the season.

Below-normal rainfall before December could only delay the start of the season in central and southern areas of Tanzania and the northern sector of GHA countries since the agricultural season in these areas commences towards the end of the year.

El Niño Update

According to a statement issued on September 17 by the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction (IRI), there is close to a 100% probability that current conditions represent the developing stage of an El Niño event that will persist through the remainder of 2002 and into early 2003.

Figure 16: Rainfall Anomalies Based on the September-December 2002 Forecast



Source: USGS / EROS Data Center

The agro-pastoral areas are likely to get slight rainfall deficits of between 10-40mm, but may not adversely affect crop production.

The predominantly pastoral areas in the region are likely to receive near normal rainfall during the period. This is expected to rejuvenate pasture and recharge water sources, thus improving livestock conditions and food security of pastoralists.

As with previous seasonal forecasts, this climatic outlook is relevant only to seasonal time scales and relatively large areas; local and month-to-month variations may occur. Local areas may experience significant variability in the volume and distribution of rainfall within this 120-day time frame. Users are strongly advised to contact their respective National Meteorological Services for interpretation and the Drought Monitoring Center-Nairobi (DMC-N) for updates of the outlook. For details refer to <http://www.dmc.org> or <http://www.lion-meteo.go.ke>

The strength of the El Niño is expected to be significantly less than the 1997-98 events, and will most likely be moderate by comparison. The associated climate effects/impacts are expected to be generally weaker than those associated with the 1997-98 El-Niño but may nonetheless be substantial in some areas.

Humanitarian Activities for non-refugees

– Stocks as of August 31, 2002



World Food Programme, Kampala

Country	Population affected and course	Estimated food aid needs	Pledges to date	Deliveries and pipeline	Remarks
Burundi	WFP assists 551,358 internally displaced persons under the regional protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO)	102,191 MT targeted from August 2001 – January 2003	70 percent pledged	- Average monthly requirement is 6,150 MT, therefore 30,750 MT are required for September 2002 to January 2003 - Two months stock available in the region and 22,693 MT are expected	Resources are sufficient until the end of the year but additional cereals are required in January 2003
Djibouti	Emergency operation for 95,000 drought victims. Since January 1999, parts of Djibouti have received less than 50 percent of normal rainfall	Total requirements of 13,216 MT from August 2001 – October 2002.	82 percent resourced	- Average monthly requirement is 1,025 MT thus 5,125 MT are required for October 2002 to January 2003 - Only 1,271 MT are in stock, and 3,135 MT are expected.	Additional resources for 880 MT of pulses and 89 M of Corn-Soya-Blend (CSB) are required immediately
Eritrea	Emergency operation for drought victims (three consecutive years) in northern Red Sea and Anseba Regions. Beneficiaries are projected to increase to 227,174 by December 2002 due continuing drought this year.	Estimated needs for the period between May and December 2002 are 90,869 MT	72 percent resourced	- Average monthly requirement is 1,325 MT – equaling to 5,300 MT until December 2002 - Stock of 13,129 MT in-country and 245 MT expected	Resources are sufficient to meet current requirements until the end of the year. There is a shortfall of 514 MT (CSB) starting November
Ethiopia	WFP assists 2.1 million small-scale farmers and drought-affected since the 1999 -2000 drought crisis. Emergency operation will likely increase poor production this year and increased food insecurity particularly in the country	Requirements are 117,430 MT from April 2002 - March 2003 but likely to increase.	64 percent resourced	- Average monthly requirement is 12,532 MT thus 73,192 MT are needed through March 2003 - Stock of 393 MT in country and 67,654 MT are expected	The operation has a shortfall of 57,000 MT, mainly cereals and 6,000 MT of CSB. The requirements will be revised shortly following the assessment in August.
Kenya	Emergency operation targeted to assist 1,264,624 drought t affected persons since mid 1999. Numbers were revised to 500,000 people in 2002	Requirements are 77,696 MT from April 2002 – October 2002	Sufficient resources	Stock of 2,559 MT in country and 4,013 MT are expected	There was no activity in September as the current emergency operation concludes
Rwanda	Under PRRO, WFP assists 176,500 people VAM findings indicate possible food insecurity in the high altitude regions of the country. There are also indications that the Dec2002/Jan03 harvest may be adversely affected due to lack of rainfall and this may affect up to 330,000 people	44,408 MT targeted from August 2001 – January 2003	70 percent resourced	- Average monthly requirement is 2,551 MT thus 12,755 MT are needed through January - 11,148 MT available in the region and 4,590 MT are expected	Resources are sufficient to maintain the pipeline until the end of the year but the operation will experience a supply gap of pulses in September and October
Sudan	Emergency operation to assist 2.9 million war and drought affected persons. Sudan has experienced recurrent drought over the last 10 years and continued armed conflicts	160,806 MT required for the period April 2002 to March 2003	69 percent resourced	With an average monthly requirement of 8,437 MT, 42,175 MT are needed through March 2003	The operation will experience supply gaps of cereals and pulses beginning October / November
Somalia	Food aid for relief and recovery for 700,000 direct and 620,000 indirect beneficiaries	Requirements of 63,204 MT from July 1999 – December 2002.	80 percent resourced	With an average monthly requirement of 1,800 MT, 7,200 MT are needed until December 2002 Stock of 3,957 MT in country and 10,124 MT are expected	Resources are sufficient to maintain the pipeline until the end of the year
Uganda	Protracted relief and recovery operation for 572,000 IDPs; 319,000 child school feeding and 223, 724 drought-affected persons and social support and food for assets operations. Late and erratic rainfall in 2000 in northeastern Uganda resulted in crop failure and reduced food availability followed by insufficient rains for a second successive year. WFP is carefully monitoring the predicted resurgence f the El Nino phenomena in Uganda	Requirements are 35,605 MT for internally displaced; 19,171 MT for schoolchildren, and 600 MT for drought-affected. Protracted relief and recovery operation will run from April 2002 to March 2005.	Only 12 percent resourced.	With an average monthly requirement of 10,272 MT Stocks of 8,487 MT in-country and 21,594 MT are expected	Requirements from July have increased due to the increase in displaced persons resulting from intensified armed conflict in the North. Additional contributions of 37,322 MT are required to sustain the pipeline beyond October

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