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FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK (FEWS NET)

QUARTERLY ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT
JULY– SEPTEMBER 2006

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) IQC is a five-year USAID-financed activity awarded to the Chemonics International Consortium, consisting of The Food Economy Group (FEG), Intana International, Michigan State University (MSU), and WebFirst Inc., on September 29, 2005. The FEWS NET activity is a set of integrated activities that provide early warning of environmental and socio-economic hazards, and monitoring and assessment of current food security conditions and of a population's current or future vulnerability to food insecurity. The goal of the activity is to help prevent food insecurity and famine.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Early warnings of hazards, food insecurity, vulnerability to food insecurity, and famine delivered through routine reporting, special reporting, and briefings. During the period under review, monthly food security updates were developed for all countries and regions with a FEWS NET presence. These reports are the main routine information products that provide early warnings of hazards, food insecurity, vulnerability to food insecurity, and famines. Also during the period, more focused information products were prepared such as alert statements for countries experiencing significant levels of food insecurity. Executive Overview Briefs were also completed, which provide targeted information to senior decision makers in USAID. Food Security Implications Briefings were provided in Washington, DC each month to USAID to provide in-depth information on all countries on alert status. Additional briefings were provided in both Washington, DC and in the field on the level of food security, especially in countries that were under alert. Certain special products were requested by the CTO, in response to suggestions from other USAID stakeholders, and delivered, focusing on providing information to inform a specific decision, including a briefing for the U.S. Senate.

Quantity and quality of information used to make comparable food security and vulnerability monitoring, needs assessments, preparedness, and contingency and response planning increased and improved. Although efforts were made in individual countries to improve the quality and quantity of information used for decision making (see Annex 1), significant progress was made in the area of expanding the quality of decision and planning support. Some of the achievements that were made include:

- Re-structuring of the FEWS NET home office (including the creation of a decision and planning support group) to ensure clear roles and responsibilities and the completion of routine deliverables and special products requested by senior USAID decision makers, as well as identifying specific decision maker needs.
- The development of the analytical and decision support framework (ADSF). The framework identifies, and puts into context, a minimum set of analytical outputs that all field offices will be required to produce, which will allow the cross country comparability of food security and vulnerability conditions. Field staff reviewed and provided comments on the ADSF during the work planning workshops in West and Southern Africa, which led to significant improvements to the framework.

- Summary planning calendars were completed and delivered to the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) to support food aid planning. This was a special request made by the Deputy Director of FFP through the FEWS NET CTO.
- A Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) regional food security outlook was produced with network partners. This outlook provided a set of comparable analyses between all countries in the region, in line with USAID's priorities. Since countries in the GHA region face the most severe food security crises compared to other regions covered under FEWS NET, this effort has had an impact far beyond a simple pilot exercise – it has fed into the largest on-going emergency operations.

National and regional early warning and food security monitoring and assessment capabilities developed. Although limited resources are available for strengthening the capacity of national and regional early warning and food security monitoring and assessment, progress has been made to work closely with network partners to strengthen their capacity. While many activities that lead to improved capabilities of our partners are done informally in the course of our work (joint field trips, assessments, and reporting), some formal training was accomplished that will lead to improved technical capacity of partners in collaboration with USGS Regional Scientists.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS—FIELD

A summary of major activities completed across all FEWS NET countries and regions is provided in Annex 1 of this report. Below is a snapshot of major accomplishments by task order. Special attention has been given to specific Mission-funded activities such as those in Djibouti, East Africa, Nigeria, and Southern Africa.

Task Order 1—Africa

USAID/East Africa Food Security Office, SO5: Djibouti/ESF. Notable progress has been made towards achievement of identified objectives in Djibouti. Specific milestones achieved during the reporting period include:

- **Livelihood Baseline Studies and Improved Scenario Modeling Tools.** In accordance with the FEWS NET approach to livelihoods work, FEWS NET/Djibouti and network partners began planning for a national livelihoods exercise, including a training workshop, to strengthen the existing livelihood baselines and establish an integrated national scenario modeling spreadsheet. Most importantly, this tool will expand the scenario modeling capabilities of the food security network in the country, including for regular food security monitoring, crisis monitoring, and annual food security projections.
- **Establishment of GIS.** Quickbird imaging software was procured during the period, with expected delivery in early December 2006. The availability of this software and additional training in its use will enhance the Regional Center for Mapping's food security and vulnerability analysis capabilities.
- **Flash Flood Modeling.** An assessment of the Ambouli River was begun in July 2006. The final assessment report, prepared by University of California-Santa Barbara (UCSB), was received and provided to USAID/Djibouti.

Support to USAID/East Africa SO 5: Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security. During the period, FEWS NET has actively pursued the scope of work provided by USAID/East Africa (USAID/EA). Key milestones achieved are as follows:

- **Assessment of regional network partner capacity.** The regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG), chaired by FAO, was identified as the most promising regional network partner to strengthen. Through the efforts of the Regional FEWS NET Representative (RFNR) for the GHA, the FSNWG was reinvigorated with a commitment to developing improved food security outlooks, bringing together climate outlooks and regional food security data, and coordinating assessment activities.
- **In collaboration with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC),** through the Climate Outlook Forum and related food security outlook process, FSNWG analytical tools for standardizing food security and humanitarian situation classification systems as part of the strategic plan development were tested and applied. An initial workshop was successfully co-chaired in June 2006 by RFNR Mohamed, which has led to strengthened regional food security analysis, harmonized and improved

coordination of regional food security assessments, and progress towards providing a more standardized food security and humanitarian picture to decision makers.

- Strategic consultations were held with ICPAC.
- ICPAC products were integrated into FEWS NET food security analysis by providing support in the Climate Outlook Forums and subsequent food security outlook processes. Recognizing the potential the FSNWG has as a network that could support the increased utilization of the ICPAC climate predictions, FEWS NET has acted as a bridge between the two institutions and has encouraged the direct involvement of ICPAC in the FSNWG activities.

Nigeria. In Nigeria, FEWS NET succeeded in establishing a presence during the reporting period. FNR Tahirou, an experienced FNR from Niger, was fielded to post long-term and the Southern Coordinator, the second technical position in the FEWS NET/Nigeria office, was identified and approved by USAID. Other specific milestones achieved include:

- Nigeria was included in an Executive Overview Brief.
- Start-of-season report was developed and delivered to USAID/Nigeria, together with a briefing.
- A “Food Security and Cross-Border Trade in the Kano-Katsina-Maradi Corridor” report was issued based on a joint (CILSS / FEWS NET / OCHA / SWAC / UNICEF / WAMIS-NET / WFP) field assessment in northern Nigeria in June 2006.
- A field assessment and subsequent report was drafted on the impact of Avian Influenza on food security. The information was obtained during an August joint field assessment involving FEWS NET, CILSS, WFP, ECOWAS, FAO and the Government of Nigeria. RFNR Laouali and regional partners provided a briefing to USAID/Nigeria on field assessment findings.
- Nigeria Ministry of Agriculture technicians were trained on seasonal monitoring and harvest assessment tools at a CILSS/Agrhymet workshop in Niamey through leadership by FEWS NET’s regional office. This training will allow Nigeria to integrate into the Sahel food crisis prevention network through the leveraging of CILSS funds (from USAID/West Africa) and will also allow timely and improved 2006/2007 agricultural production estimates. Thanks to CILSS and based on FEWS NET’s suggestions to expand the Sahel food security network, Nigeria food security experts have participated in several all-Sahel food security regional meetings that were held in March, June, and September 2006.

The Sahel. In the Sahel, routine seasonal monitoring was prominent in all Sahelian countries, including monitoring and assessing the start and the early part of the agricultural season. During this period, work plans were developed and a meeting was held to discuss work plans and FEWS NET internal coordination. In both Niger and Chad numerous activities were accomplished that were financed under Task Order 1 surge funding, and in some cases with partner resources, including a West Africa markets study

and a meeting to develop a food balance sheet for all West African countries. Activities at both the national and regional level were closely coordinated with network partners.

RANET stations established in Mozambique. Solar and battery powered rain gauge stations established in the towns of Pebane and Govuro will provide remote communities and villages without electricity with access to quality, real-time information on rainfall-related hazards. Previously this information would have taken days to arrive from Maputo, sometimes after a disaster had occurred. This effective early warning communication will trigger village-level disaster committees to move residents and their property to pre-established emergency shelters, helping to mitigate loss and protect lives.

RCSA FEWS NET Regional Activities, 2006-2007. In Southern Africa, RFNR Mdladla contributed to the achievement of the three major objectives laid out by USAID/Southern Africa: 1) contribute to Southern Africa Development Community/Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SADC/RVAC) capacity building efforts through provision of technical assistance to national vulnerability assessment committees (NVACs); 2) contribute to overall regional efforts for improved support to decision makers by ensuring the streamlining and improvement of monitoring, analysis, and reporting processes - making them more responsive to the needs of decision makers; and 3) expand coverage and strengthen current FEWS NET/WFP cross-border trade monitoring system. RFNR Mdladla was a driving force during preliminary meetings in preparation for the December 2006 Southern Africa Review and Annual Organizational Meeting of the Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee. She also reviewed, provided input to, and disseminated the Southern Africa Informal Cross Border Trade Mission report prepared as follow up to the June-July 2006 mission in Mozambique and Tanzania.

Task Order 2—Afghanistan

During the reporting period, Afghanistan continued to be affected by drought which was caused by poor rainfall during the 2005/2006 winter season, especially in the northern part of the country. Several activities were undertaken to gain a better understanding of the drought situation and to deepen the food security knowledge base in Afghanistan. In August, FEWS NET Afghanistan and Agro-met conducted a joint assessment of the drought-affected areas in northern Afghanistan. The analysis focused on both the provincial and district level categorizing the level of impact and provided recommendations for interventions. Based on this assessment, FEWS NET reviewed and analyzed the UN drought appeal in August and provided recommendations for intervention priorities. This analysis was presented to USAID/Afghanistan, USAID/Washington and other partners, allowing USAID to develop a more informed response to the appeal and drought.

In September 2006, a labor market study was conducted for the Central Highlands and southern region of Afghanistan. As part of the study, a review was conducted of all available data and information on labor markets. This information was then shared with partners in a one-day workshop where the assessment findings were discussed and a

monitoring table was developed. The final labor market study will be released during the first quarter of Project Year 2 (PY2).

Task Order 3—Haiti

In July, FEWS NET Haiti began producing monthly food security updates in coordination with the Cooperating Sponsor (CS) non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local NGOs, and some Haitian government participation. The reports are reinforcing and increasing network collaboration efforts and are supporting the conceptual, operational, and methodological framework for the l'Observatoire National de la Sécurité Alimentaire, which FEWS NET Haiti assisted the Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA) in developing. The framework, referred to as a document-cadre in French, will serve as a technical and operational manual for food security analysis and early warning in Haiti. It explains the food security context in Haiti, including a discussion of root causes of food insecurity and a hazards profile, the existing analytical framework, as well as major relevant operational and institutional issues. Joint monthly reports with the CNSA will begin in the first quarter of PY2.

FEWS NET Haiti has also continued to enhance and expand the livelihood profiles for Haiti through partner input and targeted data and information collection during field trips. In particular, information on response strategies, which were lacking in the profiles, has been added which will further allow for the profiles to be used for assessing levels of food insecurity. In addition, FEWS NET Haiti will use the information to develop key early warning indicators, which is also part of the document-cadre refinement process.

Task Order 4—MFEWS/Central America

Regional. At the regional level, MFEWS coordinated closely with a new initiative being led by FAO, Programa Regional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional para Centroamérica (PRESANCA). Through PRESANCA national and regional authorities have held initial meetings to come to agreement on a regional food security early warning framework. MFEWS regional and country monthly food security updates were produced beginning in April. In Nicaragua, the reports are now being produced jointly with the Sistema de Información para el Seguimiento de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (SISSAN) and FAO. Through the production and distribution of the reports MFEWS representatives have increased the level of coordination and discussion about food security issues and have expanded the audience for MFEWS reports.

Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) and ArcGIS training was conducted for key partners in all three countries with support from the MFEWS/USGS Regional Scientist. The trainings targeted NGOs, meteorological services, ministries, and FAO personnel responsible for food security monitoring. The training will facilitate MFEWS and partners to come to consensus on food security issues as there will be a broader understanding of the tools available for analysis. In Guatemala, the training was provided to Ministry of Agriculture representatives at the municipio level (administrative level three) who now report on crop development and hazards on a decadal basis and the information is then used to validate the WRSI model.

Guatemala. MFEWS Guatemala continues to provide support to the Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (SESAN). In addition, MFEWS Guatemala is a member of several working groups on food security which are working towards better food security assessments and analysis. Food security updates were prepared for Guatemala for each month of the period.

Honduras. During the reporting period, localized drought and a rat infestation affected areas of Honduras. MFEWS Honduras, in coordination with WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Comisión Permanente de Contingencias (COPECO), and the Ministry of Health, conducted assessments of the drought and rat-affected areas and provided response recommendations for the Government of Honduras and other organizations. Alerts were also issued for the rat infestation. Food security updates were prepared for Honduras for each month of the period.

Nicaragua. MFEWS Nicaragua has been participating in a regional initiative on the development of a nutritional early warning system which is being led by Nicasalud, a consortium of nutrition-related NGOs. Through this initiative MFEWS hopes to gain a better understanding of the correlation between nutrition indicators and food security early warning. In September, MFEWS Nicaragua conducted a training for SISSAN on livelihoods analysis and its use for food security early warning. This training will facilitate food security monitoring and reporting between MFEWS and a key network partner. Food security updates were prepared for Nicaragua for each month of the period.

Task Order 5—Mozambique

National livelihoods study in Mozambique underway. This activity, which began during the period, will extend into the first quarter of PY2. The activity will lead to a strengthened national livelihoods framework. The results of the livelihood study, including a summary report and individual livelihood profiles, aim to provide the Government of Mozambique and other network partners with a solid foundation for understanding the patterns and causes of food insecurity through a livelihoods framework, to better monitor trends and the effects of those trends over time, to develop more rigorous, livelihoods-based food security projections for populations in the areas covered, and more effectively and efficiently target responses in the event of a humanitarian crisis. The activity involved close collaboration between FEWS NET and WFP, and has provided an invaluable opportunity to identify where methods may be adapted to better meet the needs of both institutions – a step forward in the global collaboration between FEWS NET and WFP. FEWS NET played a lead role in the study by providing a significant level of financial resources, FEWS NET/Mozambique staff time, and the lead analytical consultant.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS—WASHINGTON

Below is a snapshot of major accomplishments achieved by the Washington-based Technical Team during the reporting period. Accomplishments are presented by thematic area including management and Home Office restructuring, decision support, information technology, livelihoods, and markets and trade.

Management and Home Office Restructuring

During the period under review, a significant restructuring of both the project management and technical aspects of the Home Office were completed. The Project Management Unit (PMU) was divided into an IQC or “global” PMU (responsible for IQC issues and overall management of Task Order 1) and an Operations Team (responsible for implementation issues, reporting to the Chief of Party). The advantages of this restructuring will lead to a clearer accountability and implementation of project management tasks. The Technical Team was restructured to provide clarity in roles and responsibilities, and to ensure that all deliverables and support to field offices is done in the most efficient way possible.

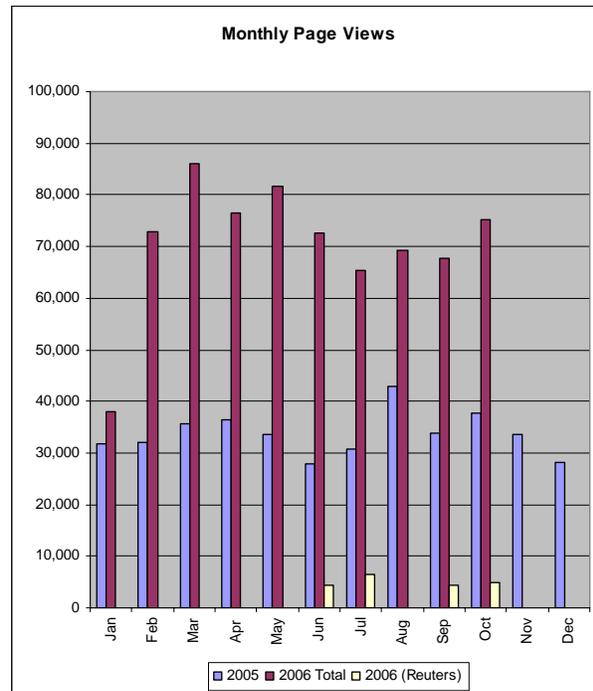
Decision Support

Significant progress has been made towards improved support to decision-makers under the leadership of Decision and Planning Support Advisor Richard Choularton. Specific milestones achieved this quarter include:

- Monthly Food Security Implications Briefings (FSIBs) delivered.
- Executive Overview Briefings (EOBs) delivered in a timely manner. Briefing topics included an overview of current food security conditions in Africa, more specifically, issues ranging from late start of the rainy season in the Sahel to the crisis in the Horn of Africa.
- Analysis of the Afghanistan drought appeal completed. Briefing focused on helping USAID determine where the drought impacted food security and where assistance was most needed.
- Executive briefing on the start of the season in Nigeria developed.
- In-depth briefing for USAID on the GHA pastoral crisis delivered.
- Focused briefing to the Senate Appropriations Agriculture Subcommittee on the GHA pastoral crisis delivered.
- Alert statements and summaries posted.
- Monthly reports reviewed and posted to www.fews.net.
- Darfur Rain Timeline and Seven Day Forecast created and circulated as part of on-going surge activities.
- Niger and Kenya nutrition reports published and circulated.
- Summary Food for Peace (FFP) Planning Calendar to support food aid planning prepared.

Information Technology

At right is a graph showing trends in monthly FEWS NET website “hits” from January to October 2006. The total number of visitors in September 2006 was 75,285. The average number of monthly visits during the period was 67,403. This also includes increasing numbers of hits from Reuters. The average number of monthly visitors is up 188 percent from the same period last year. These numbers suggest significant increases in the usage of FEWS NET reports, imagery, and other information. During this period, an integrated systems initiative, which includes a new version of the FEWS NET website, was developed. Several upgrades of the current website were also programmed and deployed.



Livelihoods

Specific milestones achieved in the area of livelihoods during this quarter, through the leadership and technical support of Livelihoods Advisor Ellen Mathys, FEG, and FEWS NET field representatives including:

- *Establishment of the Livelihoods Working Group (LWG).* The LWG began work this quarter, making the development of practical livelihoods guidance materials its first priority. The LWG has wide participation of field staff from every geographic region, and includes members with complementary areas of expertise to enrich the guidance (e.g., pastoralist livelihoods, markets and trade, nutrition, remote sensing and mapping). As of the end of the period, the LWG has collectively finalized a format for a range of practical guidance materials.
- Key field activities supported.
- Establishment of a national livelihood zoning map for Senegal.
- Progress made on the cadre harmonisé for food security analysis in the Sahel at a regional partner meeting in Dakar which included participation of Livelihoods Advisor Mathys and RFNR Laouali.
- Planning for a national-level, multi-sectoral study of Zambia, in close coordination with WFP.
- Labor markets study for Afghanistan begun. Will be completed during the first quarter of PY2.
- Annual needs and livelihoods assessment of Southern Sudan.

- National livelihoods baseline conducted in Swaziland which included participation of FEWS NET Malawi DFNR Evance Chapasuka.
- *Support to 2006 Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) assessments provided.* Technical support was focused most heavily on Zimbabwe.

Markets and Trade

Specific milestones achieved this quarter in the area of markets and trade under the direction of Markets and Trade Advisor Patricia Bonnard, with support from MSU and FEWS NET field representatives include:

- *Key scopes of work developed.* Scopes of work for discrete markets and trade-related activities developed in Afghanistan (regional and Pakistan wheat market reviews; Nimroz, Hirat, and Northern Region rapid wheat market assessment; northern trader survey; and labor market study); GHA (markets review); Haiti (market overview assessment); Nigeria (Avian Influenza impact assessment); and West Africa (intensive market analysis for Niger and multi-country trade survey in Niger, Nigeria, Chad, and Cameroon).
- *Key partnerships in each region of coverage nurtured.* The Markets and Trade Advisor has strengthened relationships with the Club du Sahel and CILSS in West Africa, primarily in the area of markets. Key contacts with the MSU Food Security Project III have led to enhanced collaboration in policy and markets in Southern Africa. Additional contacts have been made with WFP in the GHA and in Rome.
- Key field activities supported.
- Northern and Nimroz rapid assessment of wheat markets for Afghanistan
- Labor markets study for Afghanistan, also linked to livelihoods, begun. Will be completed during the first quarter of Project Year 2.
- Avian Influenza impact assessment for Nigeria completed. Report has been circulated.

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS

Strategic challenges and constraints encountered during this quarter's implementation include:

- Completing specific milestones in the strategic planning process, especially implementation of the minimum analytical outputs and a revised alert system.
- Implementing a significant revision of our core information products and analytical processes with limited resources for roll out with field staff (as the new strategic direction will involve a new set of field outputs and processes needed to allow comparability across all FEWS NET countries).
- Reviewing the strategic approach given the limited resources for specific activities—especially livelihoods and markets/trade, including developing a strategy for leveraging partner staff and resources.
- Making progress on activities that involve all FEWS NET team members, given various institutional constraints and resource availability.
- Effective communication with the CTO.

LOOKING AHEAD TO THE UPCOMING QUARTER

Looking ahead to the next quarter, Chemonics anticipates achievement of the following milestones:

- Making significant progress in the strategic planning process, including meeting several key milestones such as the documentation of the minimum analytical outputs and a draft revised alert system.
- Prepare and hold the MFEWS work planning and technical orientation meetings.
- Hold a Website Committee Meeting to present the integrated systems initiative, launch the development of the next version of the FEWS NET website, and make progress in several other technical areas (such as data issues).
- Livelihoods. Anticipated livelihoods-related activities during the upcoming quarter include a livelihoods exercise in Nigeria, a national survey in Zambia, completion of livelihoods data and information inventory in Mozambique, and completion of the Afghanistan labor markets study.
- Markets and Trade. Anticipated markets and trade-related activities during the upcoming quarter include the Southern Africa markets orientation workshop, the GHA markets review, Haiti livelihoods-based competitiveness assessments, completion of the Afghanistan labor markets study, progress towards completion of the Pakistan wheat markets review, completion of the Hirat wheat markets rapid assessment, meetings with WFP in Italy regarding market tool development, and additional key meetings in Rome with West Africa partners CILSS, Club du Sahel, WFP, and FAO on a series of agreed upon collaborative markets activities, all funded under surge funding.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Please find below a summary of spending to-date, including actual financials from the reporting period for each of the five task orders covered in this report. The summaries also include information on surge spending where applicable.

Task Order 1—Financial Report for the Fourth Quarter of Fiscal Year 2006

(A) Overall Contract

	Contract Value as of Mod. 4	Obligated Amount as of Mod. 4	Remaining Obligation	21.42%= Percent of Total Contract Obligated
FEWS NET Core	\$46,085,687	\$9,257,384		
Surge	\$3,000,000	\$1,254,550		
Grand Total	\$49,085,687	\$10,511,934	\$38,573,753	

(B) Details Showing Status of Surge Funds

FEWS NET Core	\$9,257,384
Approved Surge through Sept.30, 2006	\$619,861
Total FEWS NET Including Approved Surge	\$9,877,245
Not Yet Approved Surge	\$634,689
Total FEWS NET Including All Surge	\$10,511,934

Calculation Basis: FEWS NET TO-01 Budget Including APPROVED Obligated Surge

Total Invoiced Thru FY 06, Qtr. 3	Actual Expenses July 2006	Actual Expenses August 2006	Actual Expenses September 2006	Actual Expenses Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	Obligated Funds Remaining on September 30, 2006	Average Monthly Burn Rate over Past 2 Quarters
\$6,440,023	\$626,677	\$843,157	\$720,510	\$8,630,367	\$1,246,878	\$722,650
% of <u>Core Obligation Plus Approved Surge</u> Spent Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	75% of <u>Core Obligation Plus Approved Surge</u> Spent in # of Days at Current Burn Rate	# of Mos.		Days remaining to spend <u>Core</u> obligation at current burn rate	# of Mos.	
87.38%	-51	(1.70)		52	1.73	

Calculation Basis: FEWS NET TO-01 Budget Including ALL Obligated Surge*

Total Invoiced Thru FY 06, Qtr. 3	Actual Expenses July 2006	Actual Expenses August 2006	Actual Expenses September 2006	Actual Expenses Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	Obligated Funds Remaining on September 30, 2006	Average Monthly Burn Rate over Past 2 Quarters
\$6,440,023	\$626,677	\$843,157	\$720,510	\$8,630,367	\$1,881,567	\$722,650
% of Full Obligation Spent Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	75% of Full Obligation Spent in # of Days at Current Burn Rate	# of Mos.		Days remaining to spend Full obligation at current burn rate	# of Mos.	
82.10%	-31	(1.03)		78	2.60	

*Full obligation includes ALL surge funding. Funds spent on surge are dependant on approval of individual surge activities, although these surge funds have already been obligated. From a contractual viewpoint, it is essential to consider this full obligation when calculating the burn rate and the time span the remaining funds will cover. The following tables take this into consideration.

Task Order 2—Financial Report for the Fourth Quarter of Fiscal Year 2006

Contract Value	Obligated Amount	Remaining Obligation	9.89%= Percent of Total Contract Obligated			
\$2,811,859	\$278,054	\$2,533,805				
Total Invoiced Thru FY 06, Qtr. 3	Actual Expenses July 2006	Actual Expenses August 2006	Actual Expenses September 2006	Actual Expenses Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	Obligated Funds Remaining on September 30, 2006	Average Monthly Burn Rate for Project Year 1
\$81,864	\$29,774	\$31,094	\$28,669	\$171,401	\$106,653	\$28,567
% of Obligation Spent Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	75% of Obligation Spent in # of Days at Current Burn Rate	# of Mos.		Days remaining to spend obligation at current burn rate	# of Mos.	
61.64%	39	1.30		112	3.73	

Task Order 3—Financial Report for the Fourth Quarter of Fiscal Year 2006

Contract Value	Obligated Amount	Remaining Obligation	7.80%= Percent of Total Contract Obligated			
\$2,684,790	\$209,534	\$2,475,256				
Total Invoiced Thru FY 06, Qtr. 3	Actual Expenses July 2006	Actual Expenses August 2006	Actual Expenses September 2006	Actual Expenses Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	Obligated Funds Remaining on September 30, 2006	Average Monthly Burn Rate for Project Year 1
\$98,735	\$57,457	\$43,163	\$37,315	\$236,670	(\$27,136)	\$39,445
% of Obligation Spent Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	75% of Obligation Spent in # of Days at Current Burn Rate	# of Mos.		Days remaining to spend obligation at current burn rate	# of Mos.	
112.95%	-60	-2.00		-21	-0.70	

Task Order 4—Financial Report for the Fourth Quarter of Fiscal Year 2006

Contract Value	Obligated Amount	Remaining Obligation	7.00%= Percent of Total Contract Obligated			
\$6,551,466	\$458,412	\$6,093,054				
Total Invoiced Thru FY 06, Qtr. 3	Actual Expenses July 2006	Actual Expenses August 2006	Actual Expenses September 2006	Actual Expenses Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	Obligated Funds Remaining on September 30, 2006	Average Monthly Burn Rate for Project Year 1
\$241,837	\$35,876	\$118,446	\$28,726	\$424,885	\$33,527	\$70,814
% of Obligation Spent Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	75% of Obligation Spent in # of Days at Current Burn Rate	# of Mos.		Days remaining to spend obligation at current burn rate	# of Mos.	
92.69%	-34	-1.13		14	0.47	

Task Order 5—Financial Report for the Fourth Quarter of Fiscal Year 2006

Contract Value	Obligated Amount	Remaining Obligation	100.00%= Percent of Total Contract Obligated			
\$184,673	\$184,673	\$0				
Total Invoiced Thru FY 06, Qtr. 3	Actual Expenses July 2006	Actual Expenses August 2006	Actual Expenses September 2006	Actual Expenses Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	Obligated Funds Remaining on September 30, 2006	Average Monthly Burn Rate for Project Year 1
\$0	\$0	\$59,638	\$60,868	\$120,507	\$64,166	\$60,253
% of Obligation Spent Thru FY 06, Qtr. 4	75% of Obligation Spent in # of Days at Current Burn Rate	# of Mos.		Days remaining to spend obligation at current burn rate	# of Mos.	
65.25%	9	0.30		32	1.07	

ANNEX 1. TABLE OF FIELD ACTIVITIES

Please find below a summary of activities undertaken by FEWS NET Representatives in the field during the reporting period. Activities described are those undertaken in addition to normal information-gathering, planning, and networking related to regular food security monitoring and monthly reporting and other office oversight-related responsibilities. Updates on activities related to surge funding are not included in this report and will be reported in separate surge final reports, as specified in each of the approved surge funding proposals.

Country/Region	Description of Activity	Timing	With Whom	Outcome	Impact
Afghanistan	Reviewing the Ministry of Agriculture's report regarding the impact of drought on agricultural production	May - July 2006	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), FAO, WFP, UNAMA, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation (MRRD), Ministry of Health, and Emergency Response Commission	Understanding of the impact of drought improved. Differentiate between long-term drought, chronic food insecurity, and current drought.	Improved decision-making for allocation and targeting of donor resources.
Afghanistan	Drought appeal analysis	August 2006	FEWS NET Afghanistan	Project interventions prioritized.	Improved collective understanding of needs among partners and decision-making regarding targeting interventions.
Afghanistan, Northern Region	Drought impact assessment	August 2006	FEWS NET and Agro-met Project	Drought impact analysis at provincial and district level.	Improved targeting, improved allocation of resources and improved understanding about the degree of shocks.
Afghanistan, Central Highlands and Southern Region	Assessment of labor market in Afghanistan	September 2006	NOGS, Government, and UN agencies	Understanding of labor market improved.	Increased knowledge about labor market opportunities and obstacles in Afghanistan.

Angola, Central and Southern Regions	Recruited food security data enumerators	June - July 2006	MoA and various NGOs	Enumerators will provide food security reports for their respective provinces to FEWS NET.	Food security network strengthened. Food security information improved.
Angola, Central and Southern Regions	Performed a follow-up food security assessment of most vulnerable populations in select regions	June - July 2006	Government, NGOs, donors, and private sector	Food security information in most vulnerable areas updated.	Knowledge of food security issues of most vulnerable populations improved.
Angola	Prepared and distributed food security reporting training manual to enumerators	September 2006	Staff from the MoA and NGOs	Correspondents' knowledge and ability to produce provincial food security reports strengthened.	FEWS NET monthly reporting improved.
Burkina Faso	Various exchanges with national food security partners	July - September 2006	International network partners include: FAO, WFP, MISTOWA/IFDC, and OCHA/PNUD. National partners: DGPS, GTP, CONACILSS, SONAGESS, CPF, Minister Delegated with Agriculture; and NGOs: LWR, EAU VIVE, and FEPAB.	Network framework established and developed.	Food security network strengthened.
Burkina Faso	Organized workshop on defining national-level consumption norms	July 2006	DGPSA and network partners	New standard of consumption for Burkina Faso defined.	Consumption standard revised and incorporated in food balance calculations.
Burkina Faso, Northern and North Central Regions	Follow-up food security assessment mission	July, September 2006	GTP and network partners	Livelihood and food security situation in zones with food difficulty monitored.	Food security information improved.
Burkina Faso	U.S. Embassy Briefing	July 2006	Ambassador, RFNR, and Economic Affairs Adviser	Situation of food safety exposed.	Decision-maker knowledge of national

					food security situation improved.
Burkina Faso, Eastern and Central Regions	Initial and follow-up nutritional assessments completed	August 2006	DGPSA and network partners	Information gathered regarding nutritional situation/nutrition indicators.	Improved understanding of nutrition situation in country. Regional food security assessment methodologies harmonized.
Burkina Faso	Produced special report on the recent floods	September 2006	OCHA, PAM, FAO, and network partners	Information on impact of floods improved and circulated.	Improved early warning for affected populations and geographic regions.
Burkina Faso	Laid groundwork for study on "Socio-economic Impacts of Avian Influenza on Food Security in Burkina Faso"	September 2006	CILSS and network partners	Knowledge of impact of Avian Influenza on livelihoods improved.	Socio-economic data on Avian Influenza and livelihoods improved.
Burkina Faso	Monthly meeting of humanitarian partners	September 2006	NGO network partners	Coordination among partners working in humanitarian field strengthened.	Progress towards creation of national contingency plan.
Burkina Faso	Development of the concept note for livelihood profiling process	July – September 2006	RFNR, CILSS	Process for developing the livelihood profiles initiated.	Clear vision for the national-level livelihood profiling process articulated. Buy-in from network partners fostered.
Sahel Regional (Burkina Faso), Sahel and West Africa	Seasonal crop, market, and food security monitoring	Monthly	Network partners including CILSS/AGRHYMET, USGS, FNR, SIM, SAP	Consensus on the evolution of the agricultural season and the food and nutritional situation established and maintained.	Monthly reporting improved. Decision-makers regularly informed on the regional food security and markets situation, and the direction of cross-boarder flows.
Sahel Regional	National food	Monthly	Network partners including	An assessment of the	Food security early

(Burkina Faso), Sahel	stocks monitoring		CILSS/PRA/SA, CSA, FNR, SAP	levels of national food stocks and the uses of each are completed monthly for each country.	warning and support to decision-makers improved.
Sahel Regional (Burkina Faso), Sahel and West Africa	Development of food balance analysis as a tool for food security assessments, including nutritional status and trade monitoring	July 2006	Network partners including CILSS/PRA/SA, AGRHYMET, USAID/WA, French Cooperation, CSA, SAP, FAO, WFP etc	Implementation program for food balance analysis established and responsibilities for participating countries and partners defined. First food balance assessment will be completed in November 2006 with financial support from USAID/WA and Government of France.	Food security and nutritional monitoring improved. Food security analysis improved based on a vaster range of foodstuffs.
Sahel Regional (Burkina Faso), Sahel and West Africa	Briefing at the U.S. Embassy	July 2006	Burkina Faso FNR	Start of the season information provided and clearer understanding of Embassy's information needs established. Mailing list for FEWS NET products updated.	Improved national- and regional-level information for decision-makers.
Sahel Regional (Burkina Faso), Sahel	Finalization of the "harmonized" food security framework and its application as new tool for identification of vulnerable populations	July 2006	Network partners including CILSS/PRA/SA, AGRHYMET, USAID/WA, French Cooperation, CSA, SAP, FAO, WFP	Consensual food security framework established.	Support to vulnerable populations improved, including improved coordination of donor assistance.
Sahel Regional (Burkina Faso), Sahel and West Africa	Support to the CILSS-led initiative to establish a cross-border market monitoring system	August 2006	Network partners including CILSS/PRA/marché, USAID/WA, French Cooperation, RESIMAO, WFP	National- and regional-level cross-border activities identified. SOW for technical committee developed. Consultants selected.	The activity will lead to improved market monitoring systems.

Sahel Regional (Burkina Faso), Sahel and West Africa	In collaboration with network partners, finalized USAID/WA activities and budget support to CILSS; focus on improved food balance analysis and harmonized food security framework	August 2006	Network partners including CILSS/PRA/SA, AGRHYMET, USAID/WA, CSA, FNR, SAP	Countries of coverage defined and financial support from all network partners secured.	5 Countries (Burkina, Cap Verde, Senegal, Mali and Mauritania) will present an provisional food balance analysis in 2006 and all the countries will present an ex-post food balance
Sahel Regional (Burkina Faso), Nigeria and West Africa	Assessment of the impact of Avian Flu (AF) on food consumption Northern Nigeria	August 2006	Network partners including CILSS/PRA/SA, WFP, ECOWAS	The importance of poultry farming is studied from the economic, social, and food points of view.	Improved awareness among decision-makers of strategic importance of poultry farming in food security and the dangers of AF.
Sahel Regional (Burkina Faso), Nigeria, Bénin, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinée	Using USAID/WA funding, provided training to 12 non-CILSS member countries in early warning	September 2006	Network partners including CILSS/PRA/SA, select country participants	Training modules and sessions developed in collaboration with CILSS/AGRHYMET. Training participants selected.	Early warning methodologies harmonized.
Sahel Regional (Burkina Faso), Sahel et West Africa	Completed assessment of 2006-2007 agricultural season and its impact on food production and food security in Sahel and West Africa	September 2006	Network partners including CILSS/PRA/SA, CSA, FAO, WFP, USAID/WA, French Cooperation, CIDA, EC, SAP, BCEAO	Productions forecasts for September 2006 finalized and zones at risk identified, with follow up visits by CILSS/FEWS NET/FAO missions scheduled for October 2006.	Food security monitoring and early warning improved.

Sahel Regional (Burkina Faso), Sahel and West Africa	Planning for CILSS/FEWS NET/FAO /WFP and Government crop assessment missions in CILSS countries and in Nigeria	September 2006	Network partners including CILSS/PRA/SA, AGRHYMET, FAO, ECOWAS countries	A calendar for the missions established. Calendar and responsibilities communicated to participating network partners.	Improved knowledge regarding 2006-2007 agricultural seasons at regional- and national-level. Improved quality and timeliness of information provided to decision-makers.
Chad	Participation in technical committee meeting and monitoring and assessment of network partners' activities (CASAGC, GTP)	July - September 2006	Network partners including Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Environment	Consensus reached to conduct annual crop assessment in mid-October. Joint bulletin on 2006-07 agricultural campaign produced and distributed. Satellite imageries interpreted, discussed, and presented in GTP bulletins.	Transfer of updated RFE and NDVI data to the Direction of Weather. National consensus on early warning and food security monitoring achieved.
Djibouti	Establishment of Food Security Forum	August 2006	All potential partners including Government Institutions, United Nations Agencies, etc.	Presidential decree regarding composition of the forum anticipated in near future. First meeting of forum planned for late November 2006. Expert identified to assist in the development of food security strategy document once the forum is established.	Improved collaboration among food security network.
Djibouti	Development of Flash Flood Early Warning System	July 2006	Technical team responsible for the protection of Ambouli River including MOA, CERD, Météo	Assessment reports received from UCSB and communicated to USAID/Djibouti.	USAID contracted USGS to implement a 3-year follow-on activity. Improved early warning.
Djibouti	Procurement of Quickbird image	September 2006	Regional center for mapping (RCMRD)	The software is expected to be delivered in early December.	Will enhance capacity of the newly established GIS lab.

Djibouti	Development of scenario modeling and integrated spreadsheet	Initiated July 2006	FEG	Workshop on food deficit calculation. This activity is delayed due to the unavailability of FEG expert.	Update of livelihood profiles.
MFEWS Regional (El Salvador)	Support to development of sub-national EW systems to feed national and regional systems (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua)	July-September 2006	SICA/PRESANCA, national and municipality authorities from each country	National and sub-national authorities met and selected 25 municipalities for initial activities and agreed on a basic, region-wide EW framework	As the systems are developed, improved EW information and capacity at local levels, feeding into national and regional EW systems in a comparable manner
MFEWS Regional (El Salvador)	Putting food security and EW information on the regional agenda	July-September 2006	SICA/PRESANCA	Priorities for regional activities and collaboration, and the potential role for MFEWS identified	Enhanced awareness, collaboration and consistency across countries and at regional level
MFEWS Regional (El Salvador)	Planning for joint reporting at regional level	July-September 2006	SICA/PRESANCA	Agreement on the merits of joint reporting; identification of potential bottlenecks and solutions, roles and responsibilities; target audience and overall content	Help guide the development of the planned regional EW system, reporting requirements, opportunities and modalities
Ethiopia	Contributed to development of livelihood-based baseline, livelihood zoning in Tigray Region; validating and assessing the Ethiopian Crop and Spatial Model	July, September 2006	FEG, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency (DPPA) and the regional office. USDA/USGS	Core food security data sets which will be an input to the improved needs assessment and EWS archived.	Comprehensive and up-to-date database available for improved food security monitoring.

Ethiopia	Provided input to the evaluation of livelihood work in Southern Region	September 2006	LIU Project	Expecting final output in November, which will be an input to the on-going livelihood work in the country.	Early warning system improved.
Ethiopia	Support to the livelihood-based needs assessment in Southern Region	August - September 2006	FEG and network partners including Federal and Regional Government offices, USAID, SC-UK and WFP	Livelihood-based food gap analysis is on-going, which will be an input to the overall appeal, which is expected in early January.	Informed decision by the government, donors, NGOs, and other humanitarian actors through increased quantity and quality info.
Ethiopia	Active member of the recently established Flood Task Force in Ethiopia	July - September 2006	Home Office and network partners, including DPPA, WFP, USAID and SC-UK.	On-going reporting to decision-makers. Progress towards the establishment Flood Early Warning System and study on Flood Vulnerability Assessment.	Improved reporting in early warning hazards, food insecurity, and vulnerability.
Ethiopia	Actively collaborated with DPPA in the establishment of the new Livelihood Integration Unit (LIU) and participated in the workplan design and implementation of the Unit's activities	July - September 2006	DPPA and network partners	Improved understanding of livelihoods baseline, monitoring, and analysis in Ethiopia.	National and regional network partners' early warning and needs assessment capability improved.
Ethiopia	Participate in the EC/FAO project in reaching consensus on production estimate.	July - August 2006	MoARD, CSA, FAO, WFP	On-going improvement in the overall national production estimate.	Improved consensus and quality of early warning information.

Ethiopia	Actively participate in DPPA-led Early Warning Working Group (EWWG), different Food Security Task Forces	July - September 2006	Network partners including DPPA, USAID, EC, National Meteorological Agency (NMA), SC-UK	Improved coordination and information-sharing among early warning partners. Improved quality and coverage of early warning information generated by partners. Consensus on methodology and reporting.	National early warning and food security monitoring and assessment capabilities improved.
Ethiopia	Briefings for USAID and/or network partners. Schedule and hold meetings with key network partners to share data and information – co-chair and attend the monthly EWWG.	July – September 2006	USAID, EC, IFPRI, WB, SC-UK, DFID	Decision-makers will be well-informed about all early warning and other food security-related issues.	USAID and other network partners kept up-to-date on emerging food security issues and trends.
Ethiopia	Contribute to UN-OCHA contingency and response planning	July - September 2006	UN-OCHA, WFP, and DPPA	Contingency and response plans – covering both food and non-food requirements – prepared.	Quantity and quality of national stakeholders' preparedness and contingency and response planning improved.
Ethiopia	Incorporated changes depending on results of the user survey on the Eth. Monthly Food Security Update conducted in February 2006	July – September 2006		Refined and clearer (and easy to understand) outputs to decision makers	National early warning and food security monitoring and assessment capabilities improved.
Ethiopia	Provided	July -	Tanzania FNR	Identified areas for further	Improved early warning

	orientation and training in GIS and remote sensing to Tanzania FNR	August 2006		training.	assessment capabilities.
GHA Regional-Kenya	Participated in discussing and refining Regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) discussion papers to improve its operations and food security analysis	July – September 2006	Regional partners	Discussion papers for FSNWG work plan and the development of an Alert System drafted.	Positive impact on regional early and food security monitoring activities.
GHA Regional-Kenya	Food Security Reporting and Briefings	July – September 2006	With FNRs and USGS and other regional partners	Produced Monthly Reports in August and September and provided briefings	Direct delivery of early warnings of hazards, food insecurity, and vulnerability to food insecurity.
GHA Regional-Kenya	Helped develop SOWs and support in recruitment	July, September 2006	HO tech team, FNRs	Assisted in recruiting a Markets Review Consultant; and in recruitment processes for (1) Deputy FNRs, (2) Somalia post-destitution study consultants.	Improvements in understanding of food insecurity and vulnerabilities.
GHA Regional-Kenya	FEWS NET Nairobi monthly technical meeting – For coordination purposes	July, August 2006	FEWS NET FNRs	Progress reports for previous month and work and travel plans for next month presented. Issues presented and discussed.	Improvements in coordination of early warning and food security monitoring in the different countries
GHA Regional-Ethiopia	Participated in the regional pastoralist	July 2006	Regional Partners – UN, NGOs, Governments	Eastern Africa pastoralist's issues highlighted. Outcome communicated to	Improved understanding of pastoralist livelihoods and vulnerabilities –

	gathering in Ethiopia – pastoralists livelihood, food security, and marketing issues discussed.			FNRs and HO.	quantity of information improved.
GHA Regional- Washington, DC, USA	Orientation trip to the HO	July, August 2006	Home office tech team and PMU, as well as USAID	Increased understanding of FEWS NET and Chemonics procedures, policies as well as technical aspects of project.	The increased understanding impacts positively on all project objectives.
GHA Regional- Texas A&M University, USA	Discussion with Texas A&M University's LINKS project	August 2006	LINKS technical team	Improved understanding of LINKS and LEWS activities, and potential improvements of products to strengthen early warning.	Regional early warning activities improved.
GHA Regional- Kenya	Involved in networking and coordination with partners	July - September 2006	Regional partners – OCHA, WFP, ICPAC, others	Gave presentations in OCHA scenario development workshops. Worked with WFP on improving markets analysis and incorporating ICPAC information in FEWS NET reporting.	Dissemination of food security and early warning information – early warning delivered; capacity and networking improved.
Guatemala	Design and implementation of crop monitoring and harvest forecast system within MoA	July – September 2006	MOA, Meteorological Services, Food Security Secretariat, FAO	Each municipality reports on food crops every 10 days, including when they were planted, length of growing period, hazards, expected yields, among others. Data base maintained. Monthly reporting strengthened.	Food security early warning and food security network improved.
Guatemala	Participation in XX (GISAN) working group	August – September 2006	Vice Ministry of Food Security in the MoA, Food Security Secretariat, FAO, CARE	Finalization of a “ministerial decree” and operations manual that will allow the	Long-term sustainability of GISAN beyond government elections in

				Food Security Secretariat to define GISAN as an official entity within the MoA.	September 2007 ensured. Improved food security network in Guatemala.
Guatemala	Emergency food security need assessment working group	August – September 2006	USAID, PVOs, OFDA, the Food Security Secretariat	Development of standard tools for emergency food security needs assessments.	Improved national-level assessment capabilities.
Guatemala	Partners training in GIS and WRSI	September 2006	Training provided by MFEWS/USGS to: USAID, the Food Security Secretariat, the Meteorological Service, MoA, WFP	Improved early warning capacity of select network partners.	Improved early warning reporting and support to decision-makers.
Haiti	June 2005 livelihood survey findings disseminated through series of field visits; relevant livelihood information was verified and refined.	July – September 2006	Staff of CSs and other NGOs, as well as focus groups of farmers and various other key informants in the field.	Rectification and refinement of select livelihood baseline information.	Network partners introduced to livelihoods approach. Feedback on refinement of information and analysis solicited. Food security information improved. The verification of livelihood information will be useful in the coming quarter when FEWS NET spearheads the development of key indicators for early warning and definition of alerts levels.
Honduras	Increased monitoring of food insecurity in South Region, and PATUCA Zone	July – September 2006	Municipalities, WFP, COPECO (Contingency National Commission), Ag and Livestock Ministry (SAG), Health Ministry (MS), Patuca Foundation	Special reports on drought in the south region completed. Alert for food insecurity situation in PATUCA and PATUCA response plan created. WFP distributed food aid to affected households. SAG	Reduction of food insecurity conditions on poor households at the south region and PATUCA zone (WFP, COPECO, SAG, MS intervention)

				provided seeds, fertilizer and pesticides to basic grain subsistence producers. MS provides medical assistance to affected households. Funds leveraged from COPECO.	
Honduras	ArcGIS and WRSI Training	August 2006	World Vision, MIRA (USAID Project), Met service, SAG	8 technicians (partner agencies including USAID) trained in use of ARCGIS 9.1. 8 partner technicians trained in WRSI stand-alone Version.	Partner capabilities in food security analysis strengthened.
Kenya	Development and review of assessment methods and tools used in bi-annual food security assessments in the country; with specific emphasis on non-food assessment methods.	July 2006	Members of the technical team of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), namely, the MoA, ALRMP, WFP/VAM, FAO and FEWS NET.	A shift toward more detailed multi-sectoral food security analysis.	The GoK and partners now view food security with a more holistic focus that discourages the use of food aid in responding to livelihood emergencies.
Kenya	Training of district technical staff on food security methods and tools employed during national food security assessments in 25 districts.	July 2006	Members of the technical team of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG).	Improved district and national-level food security assessment reports. In addition, food security presentations to donors, the GoK, and NGOs competently done.	Improved response and allocation of resources toward food and non-food interventions.

Kenya	Finalization of national livelihood zoning activity in collaboration with network partners	July – September 2006	Members of the technical team of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG).	The national livelihood work is now the platform for regular food security analysis and bi-annual food security assessments.	The character of food security analysis among disparate livelihood groups as well as impacts of hazards well understood by donors, GoK and NGOs. Responses and interventions cognizant of livelihoods' characteristics.
Kenya	Support to development of geo-referenced database	August – September 2006	Members of the technical team of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)	Provided support to the development of an analytical platform that brings together key datasets including remotely sensed data; Arid Lands and Resource Management Project and MoA's monitoring data; and the livelihood zone data in a common geo-referenced database.	Improving evidence-based food security analysis including tracking trends in a more credible fashion.
Kenya	Series of reports and briefings for donors, the GoK, and partners on the status of food insecurity of disparate livelihoods after major humanitarian and livelihood crisis	August – September 2006	Members of the technical team of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG).	Little ambiguity regarding the magnitude and the facets of the food insecurity, including required actions.	Donors, GoK and NGOs were able to articulate their own responses in a more informed manner.
Malawi	Presentation of	July	Network partners from Government	Parliamentarians were	Parliamentarians

	the MVAC findings to Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Food Security	2006	of Malawi (GoM) and WFP	briefed on the results of MVAC and methodology as one way of advocacy for MVAC	understand and appreciate the MVAC and are able to explain to fellow parliamentarians.
Malawi	Post harvest food security assessment	July 2006	WFP and MoA	Report produced detailing findings that markets are operating normally – no panic in the markets, adequate supplies and several traders involved in produce buying	Even the poor households in non-affected areas are able to meet their needs through the markets because of the stable prices. This confirms the above average production in the 2005/06 season
Malawi	Provided technical support to Swaziland VAC in carrying out comprehensive baseline assessment	July - August 2006	FEG	Swaziland VAC members trained in baseline assessment	Swaziland baseline completed and ready for use in monitoring activities.
Malawi	MVAC work planning	August 2006	All MVAC partners	Finalization of annual MVAC work plan. Roles and responsibilities of MVAC partners clearly defined.	Improved collaboration among MVAC partners.
Malawi	Joint Food Security Task Force meetings	September 2006	Food security task force partners (GoM, donors, and NGOs)	MVAC findings and response strategy discussed and agreed upon. Number of at-risk population deemed reasonable.	Donors and GoM began discussions on how to meet food aid demands. Sub-committee established to assess existing interventions in at-risk areas and ground truth food aid assistance.

Mali	Conciliation meetings on the 2006/07 rainy season	July - September 2006	Network partners including CSA, FAO, PAM, PROMISAM, SAP, OMA and technical services	Partners agree to formulate common strategy for rainy season follow-up.	Improved network coordination and vulnerability assessment.
Mali	Joint current year crop assessment missions	July - August 2006	GTPA network partners	Positive crop outlook despite slow start of season.	Improved decision-making by donors and Government of Mali (GoM).
Mali	National Stock of Security (SNS) follow-up	July - September 2006	<i>Office des Produits Agricoles du Mali (OPAM)</i>	Information shared with regional coordinating body.	USAID is well informed at time on the evolution of SNS.
Mali	Joint market assessment	July - September 2006	<i>Observatoire du Marché Agricole (OMA)</i>	Joint reports prepared.	Understanding of key markets improved. Crop assessments strengthened.
Mali	Monthly National Early Warning System (SAP) meeting	July - September 2006	SAP network partners	Bulletin created.	Improved food security information at household level.
Mauritania	Redefinition of the collaborative framework for crop and zones at the risk assessment and monitoring	July - August 2006	MDRE (Office of the Policies, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Office of Agriculture, Direction of Breeding) Police station to Food Security (CSA) World Food Program (WFP), SONADER, farmer and stockbreeder associations	Specialized technical groups (GTS) reinvigorated. Groups had ceased functioning since October 2005.	First joint follow-up assessment of the crop year organized in August. Collaboration among network partners improved.
Mauritania	Participation in harmonization of food security assessment methodologies	September 2006	WFP/CSA/FEWS NET/UNICEF/PNUD/FAO/OMS/MDRE/ SECF, select NGOs	Roles and responsibilities harmonized.	Improved understanding of role of FEWS NET. Improved early warning.
Mozambique, Pebane District	Installation of Pebane RANET station with all	August 2006	District Government, ACTION AID, AJODEP, National Disaster Management Institute (INGC),	Fully operational RANET station that provides real-time information to Pebane	Communities able to receive information on hazard warnings and

	basic components		National Meteorological Service of Mozambique (INAM)	communities.	public education programs (food security, health, etc.) tailored to the local environment. Improved disaster response among targeted communities.
Mozambique	Procurement and supply of materials for the implementation of the new Cyclone Early Warning System developed under MIND I funding	September 2006	National Disaster Management Institute (INGC)	Communities better equipped and prepared to face disasters.	Improved early warning. Disaster impact mitigated.
Mozambique	Food security and nutrition baseline study	July - September 2006	The Government Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Health, Statistics Office, SC-UK, UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, FAO);	Comprehensive report highlighting root causes of food insecurity and relationships nationwide, by livelihood zone, prepared. Included recommendations for programming.	Better understanding of underlying causes of food insecurity in a reference year. Future food security and nutrition monitoring streamlined. Capacity of technical staff and collaborators at all levels improved.
Nicaragua	Participation in development of nutritional early warning indicators for Central America at national and regional levels	August 2006	Project "Central America Health Network Nicasalud - Foundation Gates".	Standardized methodology for nutrition early warning in Central America.	Correlation between nutritional indicators and food security early warning improved.
Nicaragua	Training in livelihoods and its	September 2006	Information System on National Food Security (SISSAN)	Food security analysis capacity of network	Food security network strengthened.

	applications			partners improved.	
Nicaragua	WRSI and ArcGIS workshops	August 2006	USGS and co-financed by the Program PRESANCA /FAO	Partners trained.	Improved delivery of food security information. More accurate crop forecasting.
Niger	Joint food security reporting	July - September 2006	WFP	3 joint reports issued with emphasis on effects of current season on household food security.	Improved synergies among network partners.
Niger	Participation in Comité Restreint de Concertation (CRC) meetings	July - September 2006	CCA, SAP, Prime Minister's Cabinet, WFP, FAO, Coopération Belge, Suisse, Allemande, UNICEF, delegations from EU, SIMA, SIMB, MDA, MRA	Information regarding agricultural season, food security situation, and status of current interventions shared.	Improved support to decision-makers. Communication and coordination of field activities improved.
Niger	Recruitment of Nutritionist	July - August 2006	OFDA, Home office, USAID	Recruitment strategy finalized in collaboration with OFDA and USAID. Potential candidates identified and interviewed. Final candidate presented to USAID.	Early warning and analysis improved.
Niger	Recruitment of replacement FNR for Niger	July - August 2006	Home Office	Vacancy adequately advertised. Candidates identified and interviewed. Final candidate proposed to USAID.	Open and transparent recruitment process adhered to. Qualified replacement identified in a timely manner to ensure smooth transition.
Niger	Participation in first meeting of the <i>Appui au Dispositif de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires au</i>	August 2006	MRA/DPA/PF, WFP, delegations of the EU, LASDEL, INS, MAT/DC, AGRHYMET/CILSS, CARE Niger, CRESA, CCA/CAB/PM, D. Nut/DSR/MSP/LCE, FAO	Project objectives discussed and refined. Scope of work for the project Technical Committee finalized. Terms of reference and methodology for household vulnerability study	Expectations regarding project objectives managed. Roles and responsibilities of Technical Committee clarified.

	<i>Niger</i> (APCAN) Project Technical Committee			presented and discussed.	
Niger	Participation in national forum to validate report on analysis and harmonization of early warning tools	September 2006	Comités Régionaux et Sous-Régionaux de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires; CARE International Niger, CRS, AQUADEV, Plan Niger, Afrique Verte, Vision Mondiale ; CCA, INS, SNIS, SDSA, DMN, DS/MDA, DPA/PF/MRA, DPV/MDA, PNUD, SIMA, SIMB, DONG/MDC/AT, SDSA II	Report findings improved and agreed upon. Early warning tools and assessment methodologies identified and validated. At-risk zones identified at all levels (national, regional, departmental, communal, village, and household) and vulnerability assessment and monitoring methodologies defined.	Early warning improved.
Niger	Provided technical support to development of child (ages 0-59 months) nutrition study	September 2006	SAP, INS, PAM, UNICEF, FAO	Data collection methodologies and tools strengthened. Evaluation timeline and budget finalized.	Improved food security early warning and collaboration among network partners.
Niger	Participation in development of National Strategy for Feeding and Nursing of Young Children (ANJE), with a focus on HIV/AIDS	August 2006	OMS, MSP/LCE, UNICEF, HKI, SNIS, IHAB, Division nutrition, ONG GAPAIN, MoA, INRAN	Common strategy for improved feeding and nursing of young children discussed. Action plan for development of national strategy agreed upon. Milestones for the development of the national strategy determined.	Under 5 morbidity reduced through improved feeding and nursing of young children.
Niger	Participation in working group to integrate nutrition rehabilitation	August 2006	HKI	Synergies among projects improved.	Decreased malnutrition among children under 5.

	program into child survival project already operating in Diffa				
Niger	HKI working group to strengthen final evaluation of Diffa nutrition rehabilitation program implemented by HKI/Niger, financed by OFDA	September 2006	HKI/Niger, OOAS, OFDA	Data collection methodologies and tools strengthened. Evaluation timeline and budget finalized.	Improved food security early warning and collaboration among network partners.
Niger	Participation in <i>Initiatives de Sécurité Alimentaire au Niger (ISAN)</i> assessment of food security Initiatives	September 2006	Ministry in charge of institutional relations, Ministry of Community and National Development, other select government officials, U.S. Ambassador, Resident Representatives of NGOs Africare, Care, CRS and HKI, select network partners and beneficiaries	Lessons learned from 6 years of implementation experience successfully shared. Progress towards 5 strategic objectives evaluated including: reinforced local capacity, improved production and protection of the environment, improved maternal and children under 5 nutrition and health, improved emergency response, and Food for Work.	Participatory evaluation process reinforced. Synergies among network partners improved.
Nigeria	Various	September	Network partners such as FAO, the	FEWS NET introduced to	Partners ready to work

	consultations laying the ground for networking with potential partners	ber 2006	National Crisis Management Group, ECOWAS, MISTOWA	major international partners; areas of collaboration defined and joint plans established.	with FEWS NET; improved understanding of the project and its intended impact.
Nigeria	Drafting of initial workplan for September - October 2006	September 2006	USAID, Home Office	The plan outlined the major tasks related to the establishment of FEWS NET in Nigeria	The plan provided a guidance for a better implementation of activities and help FEWS NET settle in
Nigeria	Recruitment of Southern Nigeria Coordinator	September 2006	Home Office, USAID	Candidate selected and presented to USAID/W for approval. Initial consultations and orientation begun.	Improved reporting and networking.
Nigeria	Finding an office space for the project	September 2006	Home Office, USAID	Office space identified. Lease agreement negotiated and executed.	FEWS NET presence in country established.
Rwanda	Participation in the USAID Cooperating Sponsors (CSs) and Disaster Management Task Force (DMTF) meetings.	July - September 2006	Network partners	USAID Mission and partners briefed on food security situation.	Decision-making, contingency and response planning improved.
Rwanda	Participation in 2006 joint seasonal harvests assessments	July 2006	MINAGRI, WFP, FAO	National seasonal crop and livestock production estimates, and food balance sheet.	Vulnerability analysis improved. National accounts and donor food aid planning better informed.
Rwanda	Training workshop on GIS and hydrologic modeling in support of water	July 2006	USGS, ICPAC	The National Meteorological Services (NMHS), Research Institutions and Disaster Management Groups have	Natural disaster preparedness and mitigation capacities improved among targeted local

	resources management.			acquired skills necessary to make effective water resources planning and management, and flood advisory products.	institutions.
Senegal	Meeting with USAID and <i>Conseil National de Concertation des Ruraux</i> (CNCR)	July 2006	CNCR	Improved networking and understanding of the CNCR's objectives about food security.	Formalization of a relation with organizations of producers.
Senegal	Livelihood zoning and presentation of the « Cadre Harmonisé »	July 2006	CNSA, DAPS, CSA, DMN, ISRA, DEFCCS, ANDS, DP, DH, DA, ANCAR, DIREL with Ellen Mathys	Review of relevant secondary data conducted to ensure that available data was used effectively in developing the draft zone map.	This activity permitted to sensitize partners on the importance of the livelihoods approach and the "Cadre Harmonisé" map.
Senegal	Livelihood zoning	August 2006	CNSA, DAPS, CSA, METEO, ISRA, DEFCCS, ANDS, DP, DH, DA, ANCAR, DIREL with Ellen Mathys	Draft livelihood zone map created.	Improved understanding of importance of the livelihoods approach for food security monitoring.
Senegal	Livelihood zoning map and "Cadre Harmonisé"	September 2006	CNSA, DAPS, CSA, METEO, ISRA, DEFCCS, ANDS, DP, DH, DA, ANCAR, DIREL	Livelihood zone map and features of the zones finalized.	Consensus achieved among network partners.
Senegal	Monitoring of rainfall season with GTP	July - September 2006	DAPS, CSA, METEO, DA, DGPRE, DPV, DIREL.	Information on the progress of the agricultural season obtained.	Improved support to decision-makers.
Senegal	Workshop by WFP on emergency food security assessments	September 2006	CNSA, DAPS, CSA, FAO, ECHO, CARITAS WORLD VISION, UNHCR, Counterpart international, Croix Rouge Sénégalaise, Cellule de Lutte contre la Malnutrition, DRDR (Kaolack, Matam, Ziguinchor, Kolda, Saint-Louis, Fatick), WFP	Emergency Food Security Assessment Methodology clarified. Network partner capacities strengthened.	Improved collaboration and planning among network partners in emergency situations.
Somalia	Joint seasonal assessments	July - August	Network partners, FSAU, WFP, CARE, UN-OCHA	Detailed technical report produced. Number of	Donors, decision-makers, aid agencies

	during the main cropping season (<i>Gu</i>) in the country	2006		vulnerable population groups and their locations identified. Type of assistance needed/duration reported.	and local communities used the technical report as a reference document. A number of appropriate intervention programs designed and implemented.
Somalia	Attended monthly coordination, clusters and working groups meetings	July - September 2006	Network partners and donors	Improved, regular information sharing among implementing partners and donors.	Effective coordination facilitated.
Somalia	Monthly climate and market price updates produced and disseminated	July - September 2006	FSAU	Monthly update on market price, trade and climate (NDVI, RFE).	The bulletins are useful reference for the network partners and provided bases for intervention programs.
Somalia	Provided monthly updates to USAID	July - September 2006	FEWS NET	Situation highlights have been useful for OFDA cable reporting and provided timely updates to FFP, Somalia program, and the Embassy	Improved timeliness of information and support to decision-makers.
Somalia	Trained network partners on Integrated Spreadsheet (SIS)	July 2006	With FEG consultant	Trained six FSAU field analysts and focal points on the use of the SIS to project food gaps.	The trainees were able to generate food security projections for 12 livelihood zones. Analysis also helped FSAU and FEWS NET identify food gaps and expenditure patterns.
Somalia	Supported FSAU restructuring plan. Filled technical gaps	July - September 2006	FSAU	Participated in the development of FSAU annual work plan and streamlining field presence. Provided technical lead and supported sectoral analysis	Harmonized FEWS NET and FSAU enumerators' area coverage and terms of reference to avoid overlap. Supported FSAU to meet deadlines

				in the absence of key technical staff.	for deliverables.
Southern Africa	Preparatory meetings for the Southern Africa Review and Annual Organizational Meeting for the Vulnerability Assessment Committees to be held in December	August - September 2006	Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee Members	Meeting agenda drafted and process streamlined.	Improved planning for the up coming meeting.
Southern Africa	Preparations and participation in Southern Africa Region work planning workshop	September 2006	FEWS NET Country Representatives in Southern Africa and Home Office	2006/07 work plan drafted and completed.	Improved planning and implementation of FEWS NET activities.
Southern Africa	Participation in bi-monthly meetings at the UN Regional Interagency Coordination and Support Office	September 2006	RIACSO partners (Regional level NGOs and UN agencies)	Activity plans and information on current regional humanitarian situation shared.	Partners kept up-to-date on current activities and collaboration facilitated.
Southern Africa	Provided input to the consultancy looking at the extension of the C-SAFE program in southern Africa	September 2006	C-SAFE Consultants	Information to assist in the evaluation and possible extension of the program provided.	Improved planning and decision making for the USAID/ C-SAFE program.
Southern Africa	Reviewed, provided input to, and disseminated the Southern	August - September 2006	Informal Cross Border Food Trade network partners (WFP and government ministries)	Informal food trade flows between northern Mozambique and Southern Tanzania assessed and	Better understanding of informal trade flows improves analysis of food security along the

	Africa Informal Cross Border Trade Mission report prepared after the Jun/July visit to the Tanzania/ Mozambique borders			documented.	border areas.
Southern Sudan	Concluded first phase of livelihood work by publishing a document on livelihood profiles for Southern Sudan	July 2006	Jointly with South Sudan Commission Center for Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE) and Save the Children United Kingdom (SC-UK), funded by European Commission	Over 1000 hard copies of final publication disseminated country-wide. Posting to FEWS NET website.	Improved early warning by network partners.
Southern Sudan	Conducted a food security and trend analysis for Southern Sudan as well as Bahr El Gazal State	July 2006	Only FEWS NET, using available data	Sent to Home Office. Shared with SCUK and the SSCCSE and MoA (MoA).	Improved support to decision-makers.
Southern Sudan	Participated in WFP Annual Needs Assessment (ANA) preparation meeting	August 2006	WFP and other food security agencies	Expressed concern over continued late and poor ANA preparations every year, WFP's lack of capacity to conduct quality ANA and regular food security monitoring.	Hopeful that improved planning will improve quality of available data.
Southern Sudan	Participation in meetings on institutionalization of food security early warning hosted by MoA	July 2006	SCUK, MOA, SSCCSE and others	All discussions were dependent on implementation of SIFSIA (an early warning information system) proposal by FAO funded by EC	SIFSIA-FAO project still pending. Many agencies not aware of the SIFSIA –FAO national early warning proposal.

Tanzania, Mtwara and Ruvuma Regions	Cross border trade study conducted in collaboration with partners	July 2006	WFP, Southern Africa informal cross border Trade, MoA (Mozambique), Mtwara and Ruvuma regional and district staff	Improved understanding of informal trade flows between Tanzania and Mozambique.	Informed policy-making and operational collaboration relating to food security and livelihoods between Tanzania and Mozambique, especially regarding food aid import requirements.
Tanzania, Kagera Region	Banana Bacterial Wilt (BBW) assessment	July 2006	Kagera District and Regional Agriculture staff	Assessment report completed.	Awareness of the extent of the problem raised. CRS and WFP are using the findings to leverage resources for further work.
Tanzania	Rapid vulnerability assessment conducted with partners and submitted to Tanzania Government. Training of partners on vulnerability assessment tools	July - August 2006	Food Security Information Team members (MLG, MAFC,MLD,TMA, TFNC,WFP,FAO, DMD)	Joint report on food security and vulnerability produced.	Timely decision made to address food insecurity problem for vulnerable groups. Capacity of participating institutions strengthened.
Tanzania	Tanzania structured grain trade symposium	August 2006	Traders, producers, millers, RATES, MAFC, Ministry of Trade and Marketing, Central Bank of Tanzania, ACE Tanzania	Understanding on grain production and markets improved.	Promotion of the growth of grain production and marketing.
Tanzania	Training of Zanzibar government staff on vulnerability and food security indicators and	September 2006	WFP, FAO, DMD	Capacity-building of network partners.	Increased knowledge of food security concepts in Zanzibar. Demand for extension of FEWSNET activities to Zanzibar increased.

	assessment tools				
Tanzania	USAID/Tanzania briefing	July - September 2006	Mission officials	Improved understanding and communication.	MOU signed between GoT and Mission. Improved communication
Uganda	Contributed to interpreting 2 nd season weather forecast and deriving a statement on its likely impact on cultivation, harvest prospects for circulation to farming community, other	August 2006	Network partners, led by Uganda Department of Meteorology and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries	Clear guidelines on cultivation derived, season progress and impact updated monthly.	Farmers and partners informed and guided on 2 nd season (August to November) activities, including response programs for internally displaced persons in northern Uganda.
Uganda, Karamoja Region	Developed terms of reference for consultant to conduct expanded livelihood baseline analysis and derive profiles of three locations in Karamoja Region (follows derivation of livelihood zones in region, country)	September 2006	WFP country office	Livelihood profiles derived (preliminary report).	Product will be used to inform, monitor early warning hazards, and food security in Karamoja and derive quality, easily verifiable information for response planning as required.
Zambia	Drafting and editing of field instruments for the upcoming CVAA	July - September 2006	Network partners such as MACO, CRS, DMMU, WFP,	Draft district-, community-, and household-level assessment instruments were prepared. HO involved in feedback.	Capacity-building of partners through FEWS NET HO feedback on instruments. Improved instruments.
Zambia	Presentation of	August	Disaster Management Consultative	Clarity on the need to move	Justification for phase-

	brief on VAC 's June rapid food security results at the Disaster Management Consultative Form meeting	2006	Forum (Govt., donors, NGOs)	into developmental mode and out of the relief mode provided.	out of relief activity implemented during the 2005/06 marketing season was agreed upon.
Zambia	Participation in food security task force to discuss the draft national food security concept paper	August 2006	Govt. Depts., FAO, WFP, UNICEF, donors (DIFID, EU, Swedish Embassy)	National Food Security concept paper revised.	Improved national food security framework.
Zambia	Preparation and presentation of Zambia maize position for 2006/07 marketing season	September 2006	RATES Nairobi, Private sector, Govt. Departments with interest in maize marketing	Presentation provided a basis for discussion of maize situation in the meeting with follow up presentations.	Improved understanding of the maize market situation in the current season, price levels, and futures among network partners.
Zimbabwe	Conducted food security and vulnerability analysis in rural areas, and contributed to the development of the ZimVac Urban Assessment plan for 2006.	July - September 2006	Network partners, such as Zimvac, FFP, Poverty Reduction Forum, FOSENET.	Consensus on the magnitude of the food security problem was reached.	Basis formed for all food security interventions in the country.
Zimbabwe	Collected and conducted trends analysis of inflation data, maize grain prices, urban minimum wage rates, food	July - September 2006	Consumer Council of Zimbabwe, Labour and Economic Development Research	Provided the context for analyzing weather and economic hazards common in the Zimbabwe	Improved understanding among decision-makers of weather and economic hazards.

	poverty lines and the CCZ basket.				
Zimbabwe	Conducted refresher training on mapping using arc view for AREX and Dept of Metrological Services.	August - September 2006	AREX and Dept of Metrological Services	Enhanced the skills of AREX and Dept of metrological services to map and analyze data using arc view.	Capacity of participating institutions strengthened.
East Africa RFA, Rwanda	Initial field review to ensure compliance with USAID and Chemonics policies and training the accountant	July 2006	The field accountant Ms. Fatma Said	A complete review was conducted to measure contract compliance and adherence to FEWS NET policies and procedures.	Accountant became aware of additional types of back-up documentation to put on file. A streamlined and more accessible and orderly filing system developed.
East Africa RFA, Djibouti	Follow up of January visit, to ensure recommendations made were implemented and re-train the accountant on preparing the bank reconciliation, review of travel expenses, and booking expenses in the ETS. Created a medical reimbursement tracker.	July 2006	The field accountant Saada Hassan Atteyeh	More accurate reports ensuring timely submission of monthly reports. The accountant can now prepare bank reconciliations with little assistance.	Reduced risk of non-compliance within the Djibouti office. Ms. Atteyeh has an increased confidence in performing her duties as accountant.
East Africa RFA, All Offices in the	Conducted an audit of bank	August 2006	FEWS NET East Field Accountants	FO offices working with the PMU to finalize updating	An up-to-date listing of bank accounts and

Region (UG, TZ, ET, RW, DJ and KE)	signatories. Worked with the accountants to update leave trackers and to ensure compliance to number of leave days carried over to the following year. On a month-to-month basis worked with the accountants to ensure that accounts receivable are cleared.			bank signatories in their respective offices. Staff members utilizing their leave days as required. No overdue account receivables.	signatories is assembled. A more accurate invoice is submitted on a monthly basis.
East Africa RFA, Tanzania	Assisted the accountant in Tanzania to identify and correct differences in the accounting ledger and bank account balances.	August 2006	The field accountant Geoffrey Rwiza	The ledger and book balances now fully reconcile.	Quick resolution of a potential long-term situation.
East Africa RFA, Uganda	Worked with the Uganda accountant to correct bookings in QuickBooks to reconcile petty cash balance.	August 2006	The field accountant Agnes Atyang	Correct petty cash balance is now reflected in her records.	Quick resolution of a potential long-term situation.
West Africa and Haiti	Continual support	July	Godwin Ihedioha - Nigeria office	Nigeria office manager is	Better forecasting and

RFA, Nigeria, Mali	and training to newly hired Nigeria office manager and the acting Mali accountant.	2006	manager and Mali temporary accountant	able to perform duties. He has a better understanding of FEWS NET systems and policies. Temporary Mali accountant is able to handle accounting and administrative tasks on regular basis.	understanding of the accounting system. Assurance that USAID and Chemonics' policies and administrative procedures are followed. Increased local capacity through training of Mali administrative assistant.
West Africa and Haiti RFA, Senegal, Nigeria, Mali, and Mauritania	Conduct internal field office review of financial and administrative records and ensure compliance with Chemonics and USAID procedures. Provide training to respective accountants/office manager.	August 2006	Rose Dansou - Senegal accountant; Godwin Ihedioha - Nigeria office manager; Kadiatou Diarra - Mali administrative assistant; Raby Cire - Mauritania office manager	Possibility for the new accountants that have joined the project recently (Senegal and Nigeria) to adapt themselves to procedures and the understanding of the FEWS NET systems. Misplaced documentation was localized and properly filed as support documentation (Mali and Mauritania). Orientations were provided for the continuing best project management practices. All administrative assistants/accountants were trained to correctly use the FEWS NET accounting system.	FEWS NET is able to continue operating during the transition and addition of new staff while ensuring compliance. Each of these FO accountants is closely monitoring their receivables and withholdings, and have them reconciled on time.
West Africa and Haiti RFA, West Africa	Punctual assistance, review of accounts to ensure consistency in bookings and identify areas	July - September 2006	Each accountant/administrative assistant/office manager in the region	Regular monitoring of receivables and areas that requires guidance	Improvement in booking accounts and understanding the standardized approvals for trips, expense reports and procurement

	where guidance is needed				
FEWS NET HO Controller, Guatemala, Honduras, and Rwanda	Installation of ABACUS accounting software. Online training on program.	July – August 2006	Project Office Accountants; HO FEWS NET Ops Teams	Each office has adopted the program and is using it in day-to-day operations.	Increased controls in accounting program. Ops Teams able better track office expenses.
Southern Africa RFA, Angola	Remote Training of FEWS NET Angola Accountant	July 2006	Project Accountant; South RFA - Jane Mkandawire	Accountant was able to manage funds and office; Especially important as FNR was recovering in South Africa	FEWS NET was able to continue operations and work towards increased food security in Angola. Comprehensive, hands-on training will be conducted by RFA in December
Southern Africa RFA, Zimbabwe	Field Office Review	July 2006	Jane Mkandawire	Compliance with Chemonics & USAID procedures and policies ensured;	FO Accountant trained on identified areas of non-compliance and skills to better develop
Southern Africa RFA, Mozambique	Transition to new currency	July 2006	Jane Mkandawire	Accounting books and bank accounts successfully converted to new currency.	Potential risks of reconciliation and banking fees avoided. Smooth transition of accounting books.
FEWS NET HO Controller, Malawi, Zambia	Identification of replacement Regional Field Accountant for FEWS NET South	September 2006	Jane Mkandawire	Qualified replacement identified and presented to USAID for approval.	Seamless transition facilitated between outgoing and incoming RFA.

ANNEX 2. TABLE OF APPROVED SURGE ACTIVITIES

The following surge activities have been approved by the FEWS NET Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) as of September 30, 2006:

Surge Activity No.	Description	Date Approved	Budget	Cumulative Approved Surge
TO-1				
1	Chad Refugee Monitoring	29-Mar-06	\$86,045	\$86,045
2	Somalia Enumerator Funding	29-Mar-06	\$8,374	\$94,419
3	Niger	10-Apr-06	\$130,094	\$224,513
4	GHA Field Monitoring, Reporting (Amended)	21-Apr-06	\$111,481	\$335,994
5	Somalia Post Destitution Study	29-May-06	\$94,902	\$430,896
6	Kenya Nutritional Monitoring Overview and Framework Design	29-May-06	\$35,277	\$466,173
7	GHA Regional Food Security Analysis Workshop	28-May-06	\$20,366	\$486,539
8	Kenya Long Rains Assessment	27-Jun-06	\$33,938	\$520,477
9	Market Analysis/Reporting - W. Africa	6-Sep-06	\$99,384	\$619,861