



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK (FEWS NET)

**QUARTERLY ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT
OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2006**

31 January 2006

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International Inc.

FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK (FEWS NET)

QUARTERLY ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT
OCTOBER 2006 – DECEMBER 2006

Contract No. AFP-I-00-05-00027-00

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.

CONTENTS

Section A. Quarterly Highlights	1
Section B. Review of the Quarter’s Activities-Field	2
B.1: Task Order 1-Africa	2
B.2: Task Order 2-Afghanistan	4
B.3: Task Order 3-Haiti	5
B.4: Task Order 4-MFEWS/Central America	5
B.5: Task Order 5-Mozambique	6
Section C. Review of the Quarter’s Activities-Washington	7
C.1: Management	7
C.2: Decision Support	7
C.3: Information Technology	8
C.4: Livelihoods	8
C.5: Markets and Trade	8
C.6: Strategic Challenges and Proposed Solutions	9
Section D. Looking Ahead to the Upcoming Quarter	9
Section E. Financial Summary	11
Annexes	
Annex A. Table of Approved Surge Activities	12

The Famine Early Warning Systems 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 intended to: 1) deliver early warnings of hazards, food insecurity, vulnerability to food insecurity, and famine; 2) increase the quantity and improve the quality of information used to make comparable food security and vulnerability monitoring, needs assessments, preparedness, and contingency and response planning; and 3) develop national and regional emergency early warning and food security monitoring and assessment capabilities. The overall goal of the activity is to help prevent food insecurity and famine through early identification and warning to decision-makers.

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

Early warnings of hazards, food insecurity, vulnerability to food insecurity, and famine delivered through routine reporting, special reporting, and briefings. 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 this quarter, more focused information products were prepared such as alert statements for countries experiencing significant levels of food insecurity. Executive Overview Briefs (EOBs) were also completed, which provide targeted information to senior decision-makers in USAID. Food Security Implications Briefings (FSIBs) were delivered to USAID in Washington, D.C. and provided in-depth information on all countries on alert status. In addition, FEWS NET responded to several information requests that directly provided information into decisions that guided humanitarian assistance decisions.

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. In addition to efforts made in individual countries to improve the quality and quantity of information used for decision-making, significant progress was made in the area of expanding the quality of decision and planning support. Field staff reviewed and provided comments on the analytical and decision support framework (ADSF) during the work planning workshops in west and southern Africa, which led to significant improvements to the framework. Guidance was developed for the food security outlook planned for February 2007, using the ADSF and incorporating feedback and input from select field offices and members of the Washington-based technical team. This guidance was sent to all field offices in early January 2007.

National and regional early warning and food security monitoring and assessment capabilities developed. FEWS NET's greatest asset is its dedicated staff. A significant amount of partner capacity building is done informally in the course of FEWS NET's day-to-day work, through joint field trips, assessments, and reporting. In December 2006, Senior Markets and Trade Advisor Patricia Bonnard provided a training on markets and

trade to all FEWS NET technical staff and select government and United Nations (UN) partners in southern Africa. This training will result in improved monitoring, analysis, and reporting in the region.

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER'S ACTIVITIES—FIELD

The following is a summary of the quarter's activities by task order. During the reporting period, a series of activities related to personnel were undertaken, including the recruitment of new staff, redeployment of current staff, and the closing of an office. The operations team, in close collaboration with field staff, managed recruits for 10 professional staff including deputy FEWS NET national representatives (DFNRs) in Afghanistan, the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, South Sudan, and Zimbabwe, a southern coordinator for Nigeria, and a regional field accountant (RFA) for southern Africa. Six candidates have been hired. Another three have been approved by USAID and their hiring is in progress. The Haiti DFNR recruit is still pending. In addition, the MFEWS regional office in El Salvador was closed and the MFEWS Regional Representative (MRR) Bruce Isaacson was repatriated. The Washington-based regional field coordinator for Africa Salif Sow was re-deployed to the field as the West Africa regional FEWS NET representative (RFNR). The previous RFNR for West Africa, Laouali Ibrahim, was redeployed to Niger where he assumed the role of FNR and regional markets and trade advisor, replacing FEWS NET national representative (FNR) Tahirou who was relocated to Nigeria during the previous reporting period. Given the significant food security issues in Niger and in the region, and the need for a high level of technical and networking capacity to accomplish FEWS NET's objectives, the "Ibrahim/Sow combination" represented the best technical option to ensure continuity of FEWS NET's technical leadership in the region.

Task Order 1—Africa

Djibouti. In Djibouti, the Food Security Forum was established in late October 2006. The need for technical assistance to the forum has been identified. A short-term consultant will be fielded in January 2007. Quickbird software, a software to process and view high resolution satellite imagery, was procured and delivered to the Regional Center for Mapping in November 2006.

East Africa. RFNR Mohamed conducted a regional FSIB for USAID/East Africa (USAID/EA) in November 2006, focusing on the countries that were on alert. A unique milestone for FEWS NET, this briefing was delivered in parallel with the home office (HO) FSIB for Washington-based decision-makers. This briefing provided USAID/EA and other partners with a deeper understanding of the food security situation in the GHA including early warning of hazards and enhanced information for decision-making and planning. Participants agreed to hold similar multi-agency briefings at USAID on a quarterly basis.

The RFNR participated in various partner activities throughout the reporting period. One of the activities was the monthly Regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) meeting. As a result of the meetings, consensus was formed around the FSNWG calendar and regular products. The working group agreed on a way forward for

development and roll-out of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC). An IPC workshop is planned for February 2007. In December 2006, the RFNR took a lead role with the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Regional Emergency Office in producing the first FSNWG network report. The report focused on the food security implications of flooding in the region. FSNWG activities contribute to the improvement of regional early warning and food security monitoring and assessment capabilities.

One challenge cited by the RFNR is consolidating input from the various countries in the region to create a standardized regional food security map. The RFNR also finds it challenging to reconcile the FEWS NET alert system with the IPC and other systems. FEWS NET will continue to produce alerts and food security outlooks and, until consensus on the alert system can be achieved in the region, the RFNR will continue to play a technical liaison role, contributing to activities to implement the IPC on a regional level and other alert systems.

Southern Africa. RFNR Mdladla played a leading role in planning and organizing the Southern African Development Committee (SADC) Vulnerability Assessment Committee's regional technical review on vulnerability, food security early warning and reporting, and annual organizational meeting from December 4 - 8, 2006. Strategies for improving current reporting, food security analysis, scenario building and contingency planning were developed during the workshop and subsequently endorsed by senior government officials. The workshop also led to more effective multi-agency planning for regional food security and vulnerability assessment activities.

Southern Africa Markets Orientation Workshop. The RFNR took an active role in preparing the regional markets orientation workshop. The workshop, held from November 27 - December 1, 2006, was facilitated by the Washington-based senior markets and trade advisor. The workshop fostered a greater understanding of policy and market issues within the region for the advisor and the representatives in attendance, including the FNR from Tanzania. Participants developed maize trade flow maps, identified priority markets tools, improved their familiarization with market modeling, and expanded partnerships. FNRs' awareness of the importance of policy and markets to food security analysis, early warning, and vulnerability assessments and monitoring was improved. Learning from the workshop was shared at Southern Africa Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) meetings described above. This activity was funded under surge.

Informal Cross Border Food Trade Network. In collaboration with the Washington-based markets and trade advisor, the RFNR reviewed, provided input to, and disseminated the monthly southern Africa informal cross border food trade reports. The RFNR also attended the quarterly steering meeting for the network wherein the network's work plans and activities were reviewed and agreed upon by informal network partners including WFP and government information systems. This informal network has led to improved tracking of informal food trade flows among participating countries and trends analysis. A better understanding of informal trade flows improves food security analysis of border areas as well as at national and regional levels.

West Africa. RFNR Sow and FNR Laouali represented FEWS NET at the annual meeting of the Sahelian Food Crisis Prevention Network (PREGEC), which was hosted by FAO in Rome, Italy, from December 12 -13, 2006. Meeting participants discussed the results of the 2005 - 2006 agricultural season, identified areas for additional field assessments, and discussed additional collaboration on monitoring cross border markets, specifically in the Niger - Nigeria corridor. Senior Sahelian representatives from CILSS reviewed their early warning systems and accomplishments over the past two years to strengthen capacity in the region. The FAO presented a new analysis on land tenure and food security. Both RFNR Sow and FNR Laouali presented on various aspects of FEWS NET's work.

Nigeria. In Nigeria, FEWS NET undertook a joint post harvest assessment in northern Nigeria from October 25 – November 4, 2006. FAO, CILSS, FNR Laouali, and government representatives looked at cereal and tuber yields in select areas. The information helped the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to better understand the amount and distribution of cereal and tuber production. Preparations began for the livelihoods mapping exercise slated for early 2007 and the regional market assessment activity that will be kicked off in Kano. Both exercises will deepen the understanding of food security which will allow an enhanced early warning monitoring and analysis in Nigeria and the region. FNR Tahirou gave a presentation on FEWS NET Nigeria's mission objectives and annual work plan to select major network partners including FAO, UNDP, and USAID. The permanent FEWS NET office was established on November 7, 2006.

Task Order 2—Afghanistan

During December 2006, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) completed their analysis of the Afghanistan National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA) 2005 data with technical support from FEWS NET. In close consultation with the respective government partners, FEWS NET produced a draft final report presenting the results and recommendations of the NRVA. The report will be finalized in February 2007. This analysis will enable the full utilization of this valuable national-level data for food security early warning and decision making, and improve the capacity of government partners to complete the analysis in the future. This activity was funded under surge.

In December, the FNR conducted a drought assessment at the provincial and district levels in Ghor, Badghis, and Hirat provinces, in western Afghanistan. The assessment confirmed FEWS NET's position regarding the draft July 2006 WFP emergency appeal that the real acute problems, outside of the chronic issues, were localized and more moderate than originally believed by other network partners.

A review of research and literature on labor markets in Afghanistan and workshop were completed from October - December 2006. A draft framework and monitoring plan are currently under review and will be finalized in early 2007. The review will improve understanding of labor markets and labor-based livelihood strategies in southern and central Afghanistan and strengthen food security analysis, assessment of vulnerability,

and early warning. On another level, learning from the Afghanistan activity will guide FEWS NET field representatives and their partners in other countries on how to monitor and assess market dynamics in normal and crisis periods with an aim toward enhancing timely early warning for effective food security policy formation and response planning.

From October - December 2006, FEWS NET conducted portions of the regional wheat market study. Specific assessments were completed in Nimroz, Hirat, and in the north of the country. A strategy for the Pakistan portion of the study was finalized and the assessment team was identified and approved. The markets and trade advisor worked with the FNR to finalize the scope of work for the northern trader survey and clarify regional wheat trade flows. The information obtained from the regional wheat market study will lead to improved food security analysis and reporting. This activity was funded under surge.

Task Order 3—Haiti

During the period, the FNR identified key food security monitoring indicators and alert thresholds. The proposed indicators and alert levels will be presented to the major network partners for consideration in early 2007. The standardization of food security monitoring indicators will improve the quality, accuracy, and comparability of analyses and alerts between network partners in the country.

An economic feasibility assessment using the livelihoods zones developed by FEWS NET and network partners was conducted in each of Haiti's seven livelihoods zones in November - December 2006. Findings of the assessment will inform USAID/Haiti about the most suitable market-based livelihood strategies to support with private voluntary organization (PVO) activities, enrich the existing FEWS NET livelihoods profiles with market-related information, and provide FEWS NET and the *Coordination Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire* (CNSA) with guidance on how to better utilize market information in their regular food security early warning reporting. This activity was funded under surge.

Task Order 4—MFEWS/Central America

With the elimination of the MFEWS regional office in El Salvador and the restructuring of the MFEWS team, the work planning session held in Nicaragua in November 2006 was particularly important. Chief of Party Chuck Chopak and Technical Field Coordinator Giselle Zimmerman facilitated the meeting. In addition to work planning, the meeting served as a handover meeting for the out-going MRR Bruce Isaacson. The team was tasked with refining MFEWS National Representative (MNR) scopes of work to include certain regional-level responsibilities which were subsequently shared with the CTO. Planning began for a technical consultation in Washington, D.C. in January 2007 with all of the MNRs and deputy representatives who were recruited during the reporting period.

Guatemala. The MNR, in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) regional representative, provided technical assistance to the Government of Bolivia in

establishing a risk management and early warning system for food security from November 26 - December 10. This activity was funded under surge.

Also in Guatemala, the MNR and USGS regional representative provided support to the MOA, national meteorological service, and FAO through a series of meetings and technical consultations in designing a national crop monitoring system. Completion of the system will lead to improved food security monitoring and early warning in the country. A secondary effect of the MFEWS program in Guatemala, MFEWS/USGS training materials have been adopted by La Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional (SESAN), the government body responsible for food security and nutrition, and are being used to train more than 36 departmental delegates and municipal-level monitors in remote sensing using ArcGIS 9 software.

Honduras. The MNR participated in a series of partner meetings in Honduras and El Salvador, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Emergency Response Commission, regarding the standardization of food security early warning indicators in the country. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) is under development to define partners' roles and responsibilities regarding the new geographically decentralized monitoring system. The restructuring of early warning in the country will lead to more efficient use of scarce resources and improved quality and quantity of support to decision-makers.

Nicaragua. The MNR served as a technical advisor for the standardization of national- and regional-level nutrition indicators. Through a series of weekly meetings, partners, in cooperation with the *Nicasalud* Project funded by the Gates Foundation, have standardized the methodology for nutrition monitoring in Central America. The implementation of the new monitoring framework will deepen the level and quality of food security early warning in the region.

One issue identified by the Nicaragua MNR is the recent change of government in the country. The new president took office on January 10, 2007 and has 100 days to finish his appointments. Until new food security coordination officers are in place, a key member of the local food security network is missing. In the interim, MFEWS and the UN are developing a joint work plan for 2007 which will be presented to the new ministry at the appropriate time.

Task Order 5—Mozambique

From October – December 2006, a national-level livelihood survey was completed with FEWS NET technical leadership. A comprehensive final report presenting results both by geographic area and by livelihood group was developed and will be finalized by early 2007. Preliminary livelihoods and vulnerability profiles were developed. Completion of the profiles will require additional sub-national livelihoods work, which will be explored at a later date. Improved understanding of the underlying causes of food insecurity will improve food security and nutrition early warning and will establish a baseline against which indicators can be monitored. The livelihoods study also led to improved capacity of FEWS NET staff and network partners in conducting food security and nutrition

assessments and monitoring. In December 2006, the task order was extended at no additional cost through February 2007.

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER'S ACTIVITIES—WASHINGTON Management

The restructuring of the Washington-based Technical Team and Project Management Unit (PMU) that took place during the previous quarter became operational during the reporting period. The two regional field coordinator positions were merged into one technical field coordinator position, which Giselle Zimmerman assumed effective October 1, 2006. As discussed above, the former Regional Field Coordinator for Africa Salif Sow assumed the RFNR position for the Sahel. Mr. Sow was fielded to post in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in November 2006. One key challenge for the technical field coordinator position is engaging effectively with each of the regions. The team came up with the idea of having monthly regional coordination meetings. The goal of the meetings is to improve planning, coordination, and tracking for all on-going and new activities among members of the technical team and the various regional operations teams. The start of the regional coordination meetings in December 2006 and increased field understanding of the restructuring should facilitate engagement by the technical field coordinator over time.

A candidate for the food security information advisor position was identified and approved by USAID during the period. The candidate completed an initial orientation in December. The candidate began work full-time in early January 2007. Associate Decision Support Officer John Anderson began work in early October. Both positions are part of the newly formed Decision and Planning Support Group (DPSG).

Recruiting for a replacement livelihoods advisor was a priority during the period since the current advisor announced her departure in early January 2007. A candidate was identified and approved in December 2006, but did not accept the position in the end. A second recruitment was initiated. The process is expected to be completed in early February 2007. An interim coverage plan is currently being finalized with FEG and will be presented to the CTO for consideration in early 2007.

Decision Support

In addition to finalizing and posting regular monthly food security updates for all 28 countries and regions of coverage, 16 alerts were issued, and four EOBs and two FSIBs were delivered during the reporting period. As mentioned above, the November 2006 FSIB was the first “linked” briefing produced by FEWS NET, which will serve as the model going forward. At the request of the CTO, FEWS NET began developing a new Food for Peace (FFP) briefing product during the period. The product will be introduced in early 2007 and will be produced monthly.

On October 5, FEWS NET provided a special briefing on the crisis in the GHA for the Agricultural Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee.

The decision and planning support advisor presented the draft ADSF to the FEWS NET CTO and implementing partners at the November 2006 Team Leaders Meeting. FEWS NET received positive feedback about the proposed framework and its ability to meet USAID's needs and the needs of the implementing partners. A draft strategic plan was also delivered to the CTO during the period. Comments on the draft are currently being incorporated. The team will finalize the strategic plan in early 2007.

Information Technology

In addition to performing regular website maintenance, the Integrated Systems Initiative (ISI) was conceptualized and an initial portion of it was approved for implementation under surge by the CTO. A Team Leaders Website Committee Meeting was held on December 7, 2006. The committee discussed weather hazards as well as feedback on the proposed redesign of the FEWS NET website. The team leaders established milestones for technical collaboration on the redesigned website. There is a need to maintain buy-in at both the manager and technician levels to keep forward momentum going on the project.

Livelihoods

In addition to the livelihoods based activities carried out in Haiti and Mozambique described above, planning for a livelihoods upgrade in Nicaragua, a summary zoning of northern Nigeria, and a regional livelihoods zone harmonization exercise in West Africa moved forward, with implementation anticipated in early 2007. The West Africa regional harmonization exercise will be driven by the finalization of the *Cadre Harmonisé*, a regional harmonized livelihoods framework.

Unfortunately, despite significant efforts by FEWS NET and the World Food Programme (WFP) to improve the survey instruments, a national-level survey of Zambia planned for early 2007 will not likely have a significant food security focus. FEWS NET will continue to look for ways in which to positively influence the activity. FEWS NET will also work to foster a demand for technical assistance in scenario modeling by the Zambia VAC.

Markets and Trade

In addition to the activities listed above, specific milestones achieved this quarter in the area of markets and trade include:

- *GHA Markets Review*. A short-term consultant was hired to complete a review of regional livestock and grain markets and market flows from November – December 2006. The report will support the development of regional trade and market flow maps as well as provide input to the identification of key markets to monitor within the region. The report will be the basis for the upcoming GHA markets orientation workshop. This activity was funded under surge.

- *Niger Post Harvest Survey*. This assessment is on-going beginning in October. It was conducted as part of the West Africa regional market analysis enhancement activities. This activity was funded under surge.

The senior markets and trade advisor traveled to Rome, Italy in December 2006, following the Southern Africa Markets Orientation Workshop, to discuss collaborating with WFP and FAO to develop tools and guidance in the area of markets and trade. Her presence in Rome coincided with the annual PREGEC meeting, so she was also able to meet with key West African partners to discuss next steps in implementing joint CILSS/WFP/FEWS NET markets activities.

Strategic Challenges and Proposed Solutions

The timely posting of products to the project website has been an on-going challenge for the FEWS NET team. Being understaffed in the HO during the reporting period was exacerbated by travel and holiday leave by other technical advisors who are relied on for monthly report reviews. Translating reports has also led to delays in report posting. The proposed solution to address the volume and critical timing of work is: 1) the restructuring of the DPSG to include an associate decision support officer and the realignment of responsibilities; and 2) the hiring of the food security information advisor. These changes will result in marked progress towards improvement in this area. In addition, an upgrade of the administrative website, which is the used to post reports to the website, is almost complete. In collaboration with the CTO, internal milestones were set for improving timeliness of report review and posting. FEWS NET will provide the CTO with monthly updates on progress of reporting on the website beginning in February 2007.

Recruitment for the livelihoods advisor was nearly completed in this reporting period, but in late December 2006 we were informed that the candidate declined the position. This is a key position in the FEWS NET activity and given the unique technical skills and experience required makes this a difficult position for which to recruit. The plan for the upcoming reporting period is to make identifying a suitable candidate the highest priority.

LOOKING AHEAD TO THE UPCOMING QUARTER

Looking ahead to the upcoming quarter, FEWS NET anticipates achievement of the following milestones:

- Technical consultation and training of MFEWS staff in Washington, D.C. conducted (January 2007)
- Food Security Outlook Briefing for senior USAID/Washington staff provided (mid-February 2007)
- In collaboration with the FAO, FSNWG regional meeting in Nairobi, Kenya on the IPC co-chaired (February 2007)
- Regional markets orientation workshop for FEWS NET staff and select partners in the GHA conducted (March 2007)

- Significant livelihoods work in Afghanistan and Mozambique completed (March 2007)
- Recruitment and hiring of Washington-based livelihoods advisor and GHA, Haiti, and South Sudan completed (March 2007).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Please find below a summary of spending to-date for each of the five task orders covered in this report. Task Order 1, 2, and 3 actual expenses include surge funds.

Task Order Number	Mission	Task Order Ceiling Amount	Obligated Amount	Expenditures To Date	Obligated Balance Remaining	Average Monthly Burn Rate	Projected Expenses, Jan 2007	Projected Expenses, Feb 2007	Projected Expenses, Mar 2007	Task Order Start Date	Task Order End Date
1	Washington	\$53,956,054	\$18,607,740	\$11,241,881	\$7,365,859	\$749,459	\$800,000	\$850,000	\$850,000	10/1/2005	9/30/2010
2	Washington	\$2,932,542	\$684,469	\$325,138	\$359,331	\$40,642	\$59,390	\$71,210	\$84,420	4/1/2006	9/30/2010
3	Washington	\$3,092,582	\$1,060,216	\$422,745	\$637,471	\$46,972	\$141,000	\$65,320	\$79,130	4/1/2006	9/30/2010
4	Washington	\$5,205,148	\$1,433,430	\$635,751	\$797,679	\$42,383	\$86,025	\$143,080	\$102,845	4/1/2006	9/30/2010
5	Washington	\$184,673	\$184,673	\$176,610	\$8,063	\$11,774	\$9,9958	\$0	\$0	10/13/2006	2/28/2007

ANNEX A. TABLE OF APPROVED SURGE ACTIVITIES

The following surge activities have been approved by the FEWS NET CTO as of January 31, 2007:

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 GHA Field Monitoring, Reporting	10-Apr-06	\$130,094	\$224,513
4	(Amended) Somalia Post Destitution Study--	22-Nov-06	\$111,481	\$335,994
5	CANCELLED	29-May-06	\$0	\$335,994
6	Kenya Nutritional Monitoring Overview and Framework Design	29-May-06	\$35,277	\$371,271
7	GHA Regional Food Security Analysis Workshop-MERGED WITH ACTIVITY #4	28-May-06	\$0	\$371,271
8	Kenya Long Rains Assessment	27-Jun-06	\$33,938	\$405,209
9	Market Analysis/Reporting - W. Africa	6-Sep-06	\$99,384	\$504,593
12	GHA Regional Markets Review Southern Africa Regional Markets	20-Oct-06	\$18,241	\$522,834
13	Orientation Workshop	2-Nov-06	\$42,936	\$565,770
14	Funding Diversification Study	7-Nov-06	\$89,079	\$654,849
15	Bolivia- Support for Food Security Early Warning	14-Nov-06	\$5,127	\$659,976
17	Integrated Systems Support	5-Dec-06	\$164,473	\$824,449
18	Evaluation of Djibouti Nutrition Survey	30-Jan-07	\$5,225	\$829,674
TO-2				
10	Afghanistan NRVA	13-Oct-06	\$51,407	\$51,407
11	Afghanistan Wheat Market	13-Oct-06	\$79,785	\$131,192
TO-3				
16	Market Potential for the "Bases" of Livelihoods in Haiti	20-Nov-06	\$199,954	\$199,954