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FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK (FEWS NET)

ANNUAL WORK PLANS FOR PROJECT YEAR 4
OCTOBER 2008 – SEPTEMBER 2009

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CONTENTS

- Introduction 1
- Overview of the Work Planning Process..... 1
 - Structure of the Annual Work Plans for Project Year 4 2
- Field Office Work Plans – Major Activities 3
 - Task Order 1 – Africa..... 3
 - East Africa..... 3
 - Southern Africa 14
 - West Africa..... 21
 - Task Order 2 – Afghanistan..... 36
 - Task Order 3 – Haiti..... 37
 - Task Order 4 – Guatemala..... 39
 - Task Order 7 – Ethiopia, Somalia, and Mozambique 41
 - Ethiopia 41
 - Somalia 42
 - Mozambique..... 42
- Home Office Work Plans – Major Activities 43
 - Information Technology 43
 - Livelihoods..... 44
 - Markets and Trade..... 48
 - Decision and Planning Support Group 53
 - Field Coordination Unit..... 56

INTRODUCTION

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) IQC is a five-year USAID-financed activity awarded to the Chemonics International Consortium, consisting of Chemonics International Inc (CII), FEG-Consulting (formerly the Food Economy Group), 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.

OVERVIEW OF THE WORK PLANNING PROCESS

FEWS NET develops annual work plans for field offices and the home office each year to review progress made during the previous project year, and plan activities for the next project year. All activities should make progress towards the activity's overall stated objectives. The work planning process is an important exercise for identifying opportunities and constraints in the countries and regions where we work, and for proposing how best the project can maximize FEWS NET skills and resources to reach project objectives.

In developing work plans there are two broad guiding principles that are important to note.

- *Planned activities need to take the current institutional and food security context into account.* We do not develop work plans in a vacuum; we develop them with the food security situation and institutional arrangements as context. This context provides the envelope of possibilities where we can maximize FEWS NET and partners resources.
- *Work planning requires close collaboration and coordination with network partners.* As working with and through network is a critical pillar of FEWS NET's approach, we develop FEWS NET work plans with input from network partners, especially USAID or the US Embassy—where there is no USAID Mission. Although not all of our activities will overlap with the priorities of our network partners, many activities should.

FEWS NET work plan development follows a sequential approach, with field office first completing their work plans, followed by the development of the home office work plan. The reason for the sequential process is that a significant portion of the home office work plan is to

provide support to field office activities. The field office and home offices work is completely interrelated and interdependent, and the process to develop work plans needs to reflect this reality.

STRUCTURE OF THE ANNUAL WORK PLANS FOR PROJECT YEAR 4

We present the detailed FEWS NET Year 4 work plan in the following sections. Field office work plans appear first. We have organized these work plans by the three regions in Africa and then by Task Order. The home office work plan follows field work plans. We present the home office work plans by technical units to improve the readability of this document. However, the DCOP will ensure integration of technical activities within the project and the home office work plans reflect this. At the start of each technical unit's work plan, we have included a narrative of the technical approach and work plan milestones for project year 4.

FIELD OFFICE WORK PLANS – MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The following is a summary of the major planned activities for PY 4 by task order.

TASK ORDER I – AFRICA

East Africa

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
East Africa Regional			
<i>Frequent droughts causing repeated humanitarian crises among pastoralists/agropastoralists the eastern lowlands of the GHA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with USGS & ICPAC Monitor climatic factors • Improve analysis of the impact of agro-climatic factors on food security for improved Early Warning • Work with FSNWG to harmonize the FEVSNET food security severity scale and the IPC system • With the support of USGS, carry out activities aimed at validating WRSI/rangeland products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved analysis of climate and non-climate causes of food insecurity; • Improved basis for better and more accurate early warning; • Contributions made towards improving the FEVWS NET severity scale and the IPC; • WRSI/rangeland validation conducted, which will contribute to accuracy of the product; 	<p>Early warning on hazards and food insecurity will be delivered for improved decision making;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses undertaken in an informed environment; • An improved and standardized Alert system and severity scale will support response planning and can help prioritize donors' in resource allocation
<i>There is a need to increase the understanding of the impacts of disruptions to trade and markets on the food security of heavily market-dependent livelihoods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve monitoring of markets through increased engagement with CFNRs and partners; • Collect/compile more markets data (price, volume, etc) and complete and maintain the price database, as well as produce more analytical products regularly; • Support HO efforts to produce market/price bulletins, as well as produce regional markets products; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved markets and price database • Better analysis and presentation of trade and marketing issues in regular and ad-hoc reports; • Produce a regional Markets report every other month. • Support to special markets studies, particularly in cross-border areas; 	<p>Knowledge base will be improved and early warning on hazards and food insecurity will be delivered; As well as improved capacity of partners, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected increased attention on addressing trade and market disruptions; • Market analysis at regional level simplified
<i>Need to understand cross-border market monitoring and activity as a context for regional food security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the WFP funding establish five new cross-border price and trade flow monitoring sites and strengthen another 15 sites; • Work with partners (RATIN, WFP, FAO, ALRMP, FSAU) directly or through the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and cross-border markets monitoring enhanced; • Seasonal staple commodity and livestock flows better understood; • Better understanding of the causes and effects of the rapidly rising food prices on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in information for improved analysis and decision making; • EW capacity augmented with the increased availability of price and trade flows; • Guide and support appropriate contextual

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	<p>Markets Analysis Sub-Group (MAS) to improve and coordinate regional markets and trade analysis and reporting;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support WFPs rural markets strategy work & establish complementarities cross border monitoring activity 	<p>different livelihood groups;</p>	<p>market-based decision making and interventions;</p>
<p><i>Regional-level FS analysis is not coordinated and standardized/Need for Regional Office to improve technical support to CFNRs</i></p>	<p><i>With Regional Partners;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicate time to help guide and participate in the regional FSNWG activities (analysis and coordination); Support the development of the IPC through involvement with the regional IPC steering Group and global IPC Technical Working Group Complete FS Stakeholder database and improve mailing lists, through the activity requested by USAID/EA to improve regional coordination; Dedicate more time for the facilitation of the MAS and co-facilitation of the FSNWG; <p><i>With FEWS NET CFNRs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularize the monthly EA regional coordination meetings in Nairobi Engage more pro-actively with CFNRs; provide technical support to CFNR through info. sharing, visits, training activities 	<p><i>With Regional Partners;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional FSNWG able to improve regional-level FS and nutrition analysis and coordination; Regional technical analysis workshop(s) held with FEWS NET participation; IPC Version 1.1. and Ver.2.0 produced; Improved contact management and mailing list to help coordinate regional FS analysis and partner activities; Improved market analysis at regional level; <p><i>With FEWS NET CFNRs:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support provided to improve country-level livelihoods and food security analysis Information shared, visits made and training conducted as necessary 	<p>Regional level early warning on hazards and food insecurity will be delivered; Regional capacity of partners enhanced;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional level response planning and responses (inter-governmental and inter-agency) enhanced; Cross-border responses more contextualized; FS information from more countries available through partnership; improving decisions Better FS and livelihoods analysis in reports country and regional level reports;
<p><i>Livelihoods and socio-economic context of food insecurity not well understood in many GHA countries</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonize cross-border livelihood zones, initially in countries neighboring Kenya and later across the region in collaboration with PACAPS/KFSSG etc. Develop a food security information atlas of core seasonal agro-climatic, livelihoods, socio-economic and markets characteristics and patterns Design a seasonal decision support and monitoring calendar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood in cross-border areas harmonized with support from regional office; Decision support and monitoring calendar produced Production of a regional FS Atlas will be at advanced stages with most modules produced; 	<p>Knowledge-base increased: 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</p>
<p><i>There exists a need for increasing capacity among GHA partners and</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with country FNRs and FSNWG to engage in capacity building activities to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSNWG analysis and training workshops used to train and build the capacity of 	<p>Regional food security and livelihood analysis capacity improved;</p>

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>build networks to strengthen regional food security</i>	<p>promote FS Analysis and EVW. This will be done with the support of USGS and CFNRs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support of ICPAC and FSNWVG food security outlook development, IGAD food security unit, Market Analysis Sub-Group. 	<p>partners;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical support and participation in COF and ICPAC and partner activities 	
<i>There exist knowledge gaps and less well understood food security and livelihoods issues in FEWS NET countries;</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support studies on emerging or less understood issues in the GHA countries with CFNRs and/or partners – e.g. cross-border markets studies; Support to the OFDA-funded activity to enhance FS monitoring activities in Ethiopia and Somalia Organized one regional-level training aimed at improving FS analysis and early warning capacity of FNRs and partners; Increase information sharing with CFNRs to strengthen regional analysis and to provide regional context for country-level analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging or less understood issues studied and better understood and reported on. Increased monitoring and reporting in Somali Region of Ethiopia and in southern Somalia; Better information sharing promotes better analysis and reporting at both regional and country levels; 	<p>Increased knowledge base and regional capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of food security issues better contextualized; Response decisions made in a more informed manner Capacity of FNRs and partners improved
<i>Donors, governments and humanitarian agencies do not always have the appropriate information for decision-making and responses</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide regular FS briefings to USAID and the FSNWVG; Provide ad-hoc FS briefings to USAID and other target groups; Support partner (OCHA, WFP, FAO, IGAD, etc) FS activities aimed at improving regional FS analysis and early warning; Conduct an information user survey amongst major stakeholders (not community-level) to establish access to and use of FEWS NET products; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEWS NET networking improved at regional level; Capacity of partners improved; Impediments to the wider access and use of FEWS NET products identified, which will allow for improvements; 	Capacity of regional partners improved
Djibouti			
<i>Understanding of food security needs to be enhanced</i>	Establishing integrated spreadsheet	Workshop of food deficit calculation for both Government (interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Finance etc and other institutions (WFP, UNICEF etc) interested in early warning	Improved understanding of the total number of population at risk
	Updating the livelihood profiles in both Urban and rural areas.	Better understanding on how the poor are coping with the current crisis	Improved the key indicators to monitor.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	Study on border trade	Understanding on border dynamics on both formal and informal trade	Will assist on the monitoring on border trade.
	Study on Urban impact on the current food security crisis	Understating on how poor households are coping	Updating of livelihood profiles
<i>Partners lack necessary skills</i>	Refresher GIS/remote sensing training	Around 15 government officials from different line institutions be trained	Improved collaborations between partners and FEWS NET
<i>Early warning and food security information not effectively used by decision makers</i>	Host livelihoods workshop targeting decision makers	Livelihoods workshop and proceedings	Improved understanding of livelihoods concepts by decision makers and technicians
Ethiopia			
<i>Given the restructuring of the major government counterpart former DPPA and the short term nature of the Livelihoods Integration Unit's (LIU) project life (3 years) in Ethiopia, there is a need to maintain and enhance analytical framework in the areas of food security and baseline</i>	Collect minimum data sets with livelihood based key parameter analysis premises from LIU and Save the Children United Kingdom (SC UK)	Build, maintain and archive core food security data sets	Comprehensive and up to date database available for improved food security monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the development of livelihood based baseline, livelihood zoning and profiling for the remainder of Oromia Region Maintain and use the existing baseline, zoning and profiling information from other regions (SNNPR, Tigray, Amhara, Afar and Somali) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood based baseline and Improved Needs Assessment and EWS Livelihood Zones and Profiles Improved analytical power of the government and network partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better credibility of assessment results leading to timely and appropriate responses Help the government and network partners to more accurately prioritize resource allocations throughout the country Network partners will be expected to emulate the livelihood analysis to monitor food security using appropriate key indicators in each livelihood zone. Informed decision on food security issues in Ethiopia by the government, donors, NGOs and other humanitarian actors
<i>A need for regular monitoring and assessing hazards, food security and vulnerability - Food security can deteriorate quiet rapidly in parts of the country and requires regular monitoring.</i>	Review and analyze available HEA baseline data sets from LIU and SC UK, discuss with network partners, and discuss concerns with decision-makers (as appropriate)	Improved reporting by FEWS NET and network partners on food security issues in Ethiopia	Improved monitoring with key selected parameters and improved current food security conditions and trends.
	Participate in the development of monitoring or assessment activities of partners, including methods development - Sharing of data, sharing of experiences, field visits provision of training and coordinate activities	Improved needs assessment and EWS methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better credibility of assessment results leading to timely and appropriate responses. Trained and well informed technical network partners
<i>Need for regular market monitoring and also lack of knowledge in understanding the impacts of on-going</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to collect market price information from monitors in representative markets to use for the monthly reports, alerts and for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of markets and serves as an interim solution before Government led MIS established. Recommendations on appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved understanding and analytical capability of market issues that will inform decision making and policy recommendations.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>food security interventions</i>	commodity price bulletins (price graph and the price watch). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to collaborate with WFP on the Urban Food Security and Vulnerability Study • Use HEA baseline to understand the implication of the prices of cereals on the livelihoods of the poor. • Contribute to the urban HEA baseline data collection planned to be carried out by LIU • Prepare commodity network maps of major cereals of Ethiopia. 	interventions to ease the impact of inflation on the urban poor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearer understanding between the ongoing inflation and its implication on the livelihoods of the poor. • HEA baseline profiles for selected urban centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of urban livelihoods.
<i>Divergent production estimates resulting in indecision and also affecting the quality of decisions</i>	Participate in the EC/FAO project activity in reaching consensus	Agreed upon production estimate	Improved consensus on the level of agricultural production in the country and hence better understanding and consensus about overall food security situation in the country.
<i>Network partners do need capacity building</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner participation in FEWS NET activities (field trip, preparation of information products, ...) • Actively partake and contribute and provide viable comments and suggestions to the former DPPA led Early Warning Working Group (EWWG), the Technical Information Management Exchange (TIME), Different Food Security Task Forces, and other network partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Improved decision making
	Training (formal or informal)	Improved food security analytical capacity of partner institutions	Contribute to the creation of improved Early Warning and response planning capacity within partner institutions (government, donors and NGOs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and information sharing with partners (including livelihood zones and profiles) • Promote the use of vulnerability profiles that are developed by FEG and FEWS NET and LIU. • In partnership with FORMER DPPA and other partners, participate in the improvement of a method for vulnerability analysis, based on livelihood analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider use of livelihood-based vulnerability analysis • Improved understanding of livelihoods baseline and its analysis in Ethiopia 	Improved Decision Making

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with SC-UK in their pastoral livelihood initiative (Afar and Somali Regions) 		
Decision makers (Government, Donors, NGOs and others) do need regular technical support on their day to day activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefings to USAID or network partners as needed. Schedule and hold meetings with key network partners to share data and information – co-chair and attend the monthly EWWG Participate in any food security related dialogue with USAID and other Network partners. 	USAID mission will be well informed about all early warning and other food security information	USAID and other network partners kept up to date on emerging food security issues and trends
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to contingency and response planning, process for drought related emergency Use periodical climate outlook, livelihood analysis (pre-famine indicators) as the bases for contingency planning 	Contingency and response plans – covering both food and non-food requirements	Contribute to the development of USAID and WFP and other stakeholders response and contingency plans
FEWS NET's Monthly Reports and Alerts may not sufficiently cover information needs of the food security/early warning community in Ethiopia that use these documents for decision making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with HO, conduct a user survey of FEWS NET's Monthly Reports and Alerts. Incorporate changes depending on results of the user survey. 	Monthly reports and Alerts improved to incorporate the areas of improvement as a result of the survey.	Improved tools and release of information to decision makers and network partners.
Kenya			
Need to have improved understanding of the characteristics of urban food insecurity as a result of price and other multiple shocks.	Participate in the WFP/VAM and GoK planned urban vulnerability assessments. Initially, with the technical team members of the KFSSG and come to an agreement on the need for analysis and outline objectives.	A concept paper on urban food security analysis is developed.	Increased sensitization of the importance of systematic urban food security analysis.
	Develop appropriate analytical methodology including selection of urban centers, in collaboration with the technical working group of the KFSSG.	Methodology guideline for assessing urban food insecurity is developed.	Improved understanding of the complexities in urban food insecurity, providing a basis for implementation of appropriate and well informed interventions.
	Conduct analysis of urban food insecurity in collaboration with technical team members, in collaboration with the technical working group of the KFSSG.	Analytical report detailing characteristics of urban food security coupled with appropriate response options to mitigate precariously rising food insecurity and related undesirable outcomes.	Mitigation of undesirable impacts and adoption of inappropriate coping strategies as a result of declining purchasing capacities among the urban poor.
	Hold workshop to discuss findings, in	Gaps and shortcomings in urban food security	National food security network's capacity to

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	collaboration with the technical working group of the KFSSG.	analysis are identified.	monitor urban food security is enhanced.
<i>Estimations of flood-affected populations by key institutions vary widely and efforts to provide estimates of the same flood episode are carried out by multiple institutions, independently.</i>	Evaluate various methodologies in collaboration with partners, and select most appropriate.	Select and document most appropriate methodology.	Improved monitoring of the impacts of floods.
	Employ methodology in assessing flood-affected populations.	Accurate estimation of flood-affected population by location scale and demographic characteristics.	Appropriate mix of cross-sectoral interventions is implemented. The type and scale of interventions result in more effective redress of the adverse impacts of flooding.
	Conduct selected validation, in collaboration with partners.	Documentation of methodology including revisions based on validation exercise.	Duplication of resources and activities is minimized.
Somalia			
<i>Need to have improved understanding of urban food security</i>	Conduct more urban livelihood baselines in two major towns in Gedo and Juba valley, southern Somalia settings.	Livelihood baseline data will be used during seasonal assessments to generate food security projections linked to the Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification	Data sets allow proper monitoring and how the prevailing situations are different from the reference year.
	Support FSAU led efforts to capture the cost of minimum basket for urban poor and Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country.	Data on cost of minimum basket will improve analysis and reporting on urban vulnerability.	Cost of minimum basket and seasonality of income earning activities improves monitoring of food availability and access among urban poor households.
	Conduct specific market studies with FSAU baseline team in selected main reference markets in two major towns in the south and northeast	Especial studies will help us better understand market structure, conduct and performance. It will also help us understand urban-rural linkages	Proper market oriented response can be implemented for those agencies who interested in non-food response.
<i>Need to improve vulnerability analysis to meet information needs by aid agencies</i>	Support the capacity of FSAU to organize field assessments, ad hoc assessment, workshops and technical discussions and presentations.	Help develop TORs for rapid and ad hoc assessment, lead teams, and commit technical and financial support wherever possible to insure the success of the early warning system.	Timely information on evolving food security situation available for decision makers.
	Support the FSAU-led study on cattle marketing in southern Somalia	The market study will help FSAU, FEWS NET and partners better understand seasonality of cross border cattle trade, cattle trekking routes, most important reference markets, market channels and who involve in the marketing chain	The role of cattle market in household economic diversification and food security for pastoral and agropastoral communities in southern Somalia is understood and well defined.
	Creation of commodity market network map and monthly commodity price update	Monthly commodity price will help produce updated price graphs for the Price Watch	Monthly Price Watch will help decision makers better understand trend of staple commodity and its implication for food security for market dependent poor households.
	Support FSAU and WFP VAM crop harvest	The weakness in the current crop estimation	Comparison to other methods and

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	assessment mission	methods used by FSAU and FEWS NET.	approaches in similar countries in Africa, and recommendations on implementing improved methods and estimation techniques developed for future.
	Design and implement capacity strengthening training plan for FSAU and partner staff	Specific training activities and timeline for completion will be developed	Improved technical capacity of partners will help assessment and consensus on outcome of seasonal workshops.
<i>Increased information demand by the EA USAID mission due to severity of the food security crisis in the country</i>	Organize regular country specific briefing for FFP, OFDA, USAID Somalia Mission and Embassy staff	USAID Mission will get more data and information on food security, humanitarian and political situation of the country.	The USAID Mission official will make an Informed decision regarding the kind of intervention, which is more important given the situation on the ground
<i>Early warning and food security information sharing among the countries in the region</i>	Increase monitoring of cross border trade, cereal prices and population movements with FSAU, FEWS NET Regional office and other network partners.	Improved information sharing on issues affecting lives and livelihood across the countries	Regional institutional like IGAD, WFP, UN OCHA, and UNHCR are well informed on issues with regional implications. These include drought, PPR livestock disease, cross border population movement etc.
South Sudan			
<i>Need for improved understanding of food security in southern Sudan</i>	Conduct livelihood baselines in new operational areas – Raga and Renk.	Livelihood profiles and baseline reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization of the profiles in future food security early warning analysis Inform food security programs in the two areas
	Facilitate/conduct special assessments to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess impact of peace on livelihoods especially in Western Flood Plains (Northern Bahr El Gazal) (SCUK, FEWS, other) Understand urban livelihoods (Juba Town) and formulate guidelines for future use Assess role of cash remittance for households in the Nile-Sobat Zone (Bor, Shilluk) (FEWS, NPA, other) Assess impact of cattle raiding on livelihoods (e.g. Food security, livestock holdings in the Eastern Flood Plains (Wuror, Dirir, Nyirol) (FEWS, PACT, NPA, SCUK) Define population by livelihood zones Collect data on subsidized grain and it's impact on household food security (FEWS, FAO/SIFSIA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special reports on the respective livelihood subjects Populations figures by livelihood zones Sudan-relevant urban livelihoods assessment guidelines for future use Better analysis and reporting of magnitude or extent of populations affected in each zone The market study will build on the July 2008 study that covered four markets; Malakal, Juba, Wau and Rumbek. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fill existing livelihood knowledge gaps in respective areas Increased understanding of urban vulnerability Expanded knowledge on persistent issues affecting large populations e.g. cattle raiding conflicts Improved understanding of impact of some post peace initiatives on food security e.g. subsidized grain. Improved problem definition by zone and more informed responses The two studies will better inform on critical factors to monitor in each of the markets as well as feed into an upcoming market and livestock information system by Ministry of Agriculture and FAO. Markets and commodity flow map

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a market structure, conduct and performance study of additional markets. These will include Kapoeta, Yei, Bor, and Warwar Jointly with Khartoum office, conduct a North-South Sudan markets network, commodity flow mapping activity 		
<i>Weak early warning and food security institutions</i>	Establish a FEWS NET office in Juba in 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish FEWSNET southern Sudan Juba office Hire technical and support staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased presence and participation in food security matters. Improved interaction and coordination with network and Government partners
	Continue to conduct common activities jointly FAO/SIFSIA ¹ MAF, WFP and other agencies.	A supplemental joint work plan on activities such as regular monitoring,	Improved information, resource sharing and coordination
	Upon relocation to Juba, initiate a monthly food security analysis session for joint reporting partners namely MAF, SIFSIA, WFP, and possibly including relevant key institutions such as SSRRC ² , and feeding to the upcoming food security steering committee or council.	Regular coordination and consistent consensus on food security status to effectively inform the recently government launched bimonthly policy brief.	A platform for improved coordination and forum for identification of special institutional strengthening requirements and strategies.
<i>Early warning of hazards a continuing need</i>	Supported by SSRRC and MAF, FEWS NET, FAO/SIFSIA and WFP will seek regular contribution of food security information by additional key.	Increased reporting coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely analysis and reporting of events Inform emergency or rapid assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve price analysis Monitor impact of returnees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity on impact of food prices on different population segments Start regular reporting of returnee numbers and resettlement progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realistic recommendations Quality inputs for the decision making oriented food security policy brief Improved analysis of returnee impact on hosts
<i>Early warning and food security information not effectively used in by decision makers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and increase frequency of joint reporting by key food security monitoring stake holders (WFP, MAF, FAO and FEWSNET) from bi-monthly to monthly. Explore modalities of including other agencies to improve food security reporting coverage through SSRRC and other partners Seek and commit to contribute to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redefine and improve reporting content Identify existing key monitoring points and partners to provide seasonal information Agree on a common data collection and analysis framework for the seasonal data Facilitate training of data collectors Explore how the seasonal data can be complimented by other sources and become basis for joint monthly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A quality regular consensus and participatory food security product Replacement of the FEWS NET monthly food security report by the above product. Reduced number of reports

¹ SIFSIA: Sudan Institutional Capacity Program: Food Security Information for Action

² SSRRC - South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	upcoming Government led food security policy brief		
Tanzania			
<i>Need for understanding of information on the Complex livelihoods to be able to analyze impact of hazards and give appropriate advise</i>	FEWS NET in collaboration with FAO and One UN program, (through cost sharing) conduct Livelihood zone baseline study on the national livelihood zones mapped during 2008 and identifies Key indicators for enhanced monitoring of changes on food security and Nutrition/ Livelihood/poverty reduction.	Livelihood zones, baseline information and Key indicators for monitoring FSN changes	Improved analysis of impact of hazards and food security decision making.
<i>Need for database to store livelihood zone baseline information and information from future assessments for appropriate food Security trend monitoring</i>	Develop a livelihoods database on livelihood zone baseline information collected	Livelihood impact Analysis Database Spreadsheet	Easy access to information for monitoring food security trends.
<i>Need for a comprehensive picture of the pattern of a country's food access by urban population living below \$1 per day during a specified reference period.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with HO carry out commodity network map creation and create monthly commodity price bulletins (price graphs)and price watch Monitor commodity prices in five urban areas of Tanzania. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commodity network map Commodity Price bulletin Price watch 	Proper urban food security planning and evidence based decision making.
<i>Need to constantly meet the high demand for timely , accurate and comprehensive food security analysis and reports</i>	Conduct strategic ground truthing activities where the situation is not well understood. Include the findings in FSU/ share field reports.	Comprehensive, audience specific reports produced on time in a desired format.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved decision making Continued appreciation of FEWSNET activities.
<i>Need for Vulnerability assessment in the areas experiencing food insecurity</i>	In collaboration with FSIT carry out a rapid vulnerability assessment to determine the extent of food insecurity and the interventions required	RVA report on the vulnerable population, where they are the assistance required and period for assistance.	Targeted interventions
<i>Need for strong food security network that could benefit from improved capacities in monitoring, analyzing and reporting on food security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with USGS train the newly established Multi-Sectoral Technical Team (MSTT) on GIS. In collaboration with HO train partners on using Livelihood zone information in vulnerability analysis. Train on non food intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geo- referenced information in all -Key FS sectors. Improved analytical capacity among food security partners 	Improved consensus and understanding of GIS products and their application to Food security.
<i>Need for information on the trend of climate shift.</i>	In collaboration with USGS and Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA) assess the trend of climatic season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOS trend Improved understanding on the start of season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved extension service messages to farmers on the agricultural calendar Enhanced proper timing of planting and effective use of agricultural labor.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>Need for understanding the nature of cross border trade between Tanzania/ Burundi and DRC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Collaboration with the SAR Conduct a cross border study between Tanzania and DRC and Burundi Monitor Cross border trade on Tanzania DRC/Burundi border. 	Cross border trade flows between Tanzania and DRC and Burundi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved data on cross border trade and its impact Enhanced dynamics of cross border Trade and its integration in the food security analysis in Tanzania
Uganda			
<i>Update and enhance understanding of food security, livelihoods of:</i> a) <i>Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in northern Uganda during transition and resettlement</i> b) <i>chronically food insecure populations in Karamoja Region, northeastern Uganda</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with partners, update previously denoted livelihood zones, derive profiles for vulnerable groups in region Continue identifying gaps in humanitarian needs of IDPs to inform contingency and response plans during transition and resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear understanding of IDPs' evolving food security conditions, livelihoods, coping Use output above to inform, derive contingency and response plans Derive and share list of indicators for each livelihood zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved monitoring of food security in northern Uganda during transition and resettlement; contribute to improving IDP humanitarian conditions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update derived livelihood zones and profiles for Karamoja to enhance understanding of food security conditions in specific groups for mitigation and response planning Work with government departments and partners to explore options to gather information on, monitor incidence of livestock diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Derive reviewed livelihood zones and profiles to better inform livelihoods EW monitoring and reporting Improved knowledge, monitoring of disease outbreaks, spread to inform and implement required controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EW and FS network better informed and able to monitor using appropriate indicators of food access Livestock diseases quickly identified, monitored to help in control
<i>Weak government early warning and food security institutions</i>	<p>Enhance data/information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a member of the National Agriculture Statistics Technical Committee (NASTC), consolidate work with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and partners to improve agricultural/livestock (production) data collection, collation through census and other means as possible Explore use of crop estimation by USGS in some areas of mono cropping 	As best, derive usable core agriculture, livestock data sets to be improved over time	Usable, accessible crop and livestock data help improve monitoring, analysis and understanding of food availability and security
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead/participate in partner in-service EW and FS and livelihoods training plus use of FEWS NET software such as for Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and other partners As part of the training and collaborative engagement, plan and undertake joint monitoring activities and enhance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved partners EW and FS skills, technical capacity; training reports provided Lead/participate in joint activities and exchanges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners able to use improved technical capacity to enhance monitoring, reporting Strengthened networks

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	information/data and skills exchanges		
	Carry out a partner audit to inform derivation help map out networks	Identify specific partners' areas of operation, speciality; derive partner map	Better understanding of partners to inform engagement with them,
<i>Continue monitoring Early warning hazards</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field assessments to estimate crop/livestock and harvest/production prospects and inform future food security conditions Access price data, commodity flow information from MIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field trip/seasonal performance reports Derive commodity flow maps; create monthly commodity price products with HO's guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better understanding of seasonal conditions and food security issues in Uganda Improved understanding of commodity flows and market monitoring
	Provide briefings, regularly or on request, to USAID and partners.	Detailed briefing kits/materials	Improved delivery of information and products to decision makers
<i>Early warning and food security information not effectively used by decision makers</i>	Proactively engage decision makers on use of FEWS NET and partner EW and FS products through regular interaction such as focus group presentations, reports or as requested	Improved information products and delivery to decision makers	Information products applied in decisions making, response and mitigation processes

Southern Africa

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Southern Africa Regional			
<i>Need to improve and enhance a common understanding of regional food security and vulnerability and to build both regional and national analytical capacity through a comprehensive capacity building strategy that includes a center of excellence and a repository of best practice</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with network partners and facilitate/ encourage the adoption of harmonized assessment approaches including the global integrated food security phase classification (IPC) Work with RVAC partners to promote VAA methods that enhance the differentiation between acute and chronic vulnerability Provide support to the establishment and operationalisation of the SADC VAA centre of excellence that is part of the regional RVAA capacity building program Enhance the capacity and capabilities of the RVAA PMU to create and/or identify a repository of best practices Assist NVACs and Early warning Units (as per request) in capacity building through trainings and consultancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common methods and approaches that can be adopted across the region allowing regional and cross country comparisons A regional centre that can provide training and lesson learning, and skills exchange to the regions food security analysts Increased pool of technicians trained in assessment and analysis methods across the region The ability to differentiate between acute and chronic vulnerability enhances appropriate response measures Functional NVACs established in additional countries A markets module designed and delivered by the center of excellence as part of the capacity building for NVACs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better regional understanding of vulnerability and food insecurity leading to better and well coordinated regional responses and interventions At country level - common approaches will promote better coordination among stakeholders More countries in the SADC region have institutionalized NVACs with capacity to undertake coordinated food security and vulnerability assessment and analysis promoting national consensus and coordinated interventions.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist SADC in the establishment of functional NVACs in countries expressing such interest <p>With WFP, Markets Advisor and the RVAC, provide support to the center of excellence in the design and delivery of a short term markets module</p>		
<p><i>Need to strengthen current regional analysis and coordination of food security and vulnerability meetings, reports and other products</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With partners, especially SADC, the RVAC and RIACSO, jointly organize meetings of regional stakeholders to improve regional coordination among partners for information sharing and analysis in food security and disaster risk reduction With partners, organize and participate in regional VAC meetings and pre and post season workshops for national stakeholders in food security and disaster risk reduction Work with partners (principally SADC, and those in RIACSO) to focus on Soaring Prices with the objective to gain regional insights and provide targeted/ appropriate information to decision makers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual partner reports made available and sharing processes and protocols agreed upon with SADC FANR taking the lead Regional synthesis reports based on national food security and vulnerability reports Reports detailing workshop outputs such as national strategies / roadmaps outlining preparedness, contingency and monitoring plans especially for countries prone to climatic hazards Joint reports issued following regional meetings, studies and workshops addressing policy implications and impacts of soaring food prices on vulnerability and food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information sharing with SADC as focal point will strengthen the REC's coordination role of regional partners and foster improved collaboration and relations Consensus type reports will enhance credibility and promote SADC leadership in contingency and response planning and mitigation with partners playing a supportive role Pertinent guidance and recommendations to mitigate the impacts of soaring food prices for the region's vulnerable populations assist decision makers to respond appropriately and timely
<p><i>Need to improve understanding of rural and urban livelihoods across the region providing a regional perspective that cuts across borders</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As requested, and in consultation with RVAC and Livelihoods Advisor assist (through consultancies) in baseline and profile development in non presence countries using common approaches As requested, and in consultation with Livelihoods Advisor assist in baseline and profile development in non presence countries using common approaches Through the cross border activity and other technical consultations, work with Livelihoods and Markets Advisor and key partners to promote regional livelihoods studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased usage of livelihood based approaches for VA in the region VA reports on the extent of urban vulnerability providing recommendation on targeted interventions Reports providing insights on livelihoods across countries and particularly along border areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A better understanding of cross cutting issues that enables formulation and implementation of coordinated regional responses Food security reports increasingly include information on urban vulnerability especially as countries grapple with the issue of rising prices of food, commodities and basic goods
<p><i>Early warning information of a regional nature remains critical and use of such information for regional decision making needs to be enhanced and promoted</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake routine information gathering, synthesis and produce regular and ad-hoc regional food security updates Conduct backstopping visits to selected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to date data and information and regional reports Field trip reports Briefings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Warning on food security enables decision makers to take timely decisions on necessary responses to avert disasters Regional partners and other decision

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	<p>countries during CFSAMs and VAA as part of regular field visits (also with partners e.g. USGS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As requested, review and provide input into FNR/partner planned activities and draft reports • Provide briefings as needed or as requested • Disseminate reports and partners' reports widely to users and other stakeholders • Participate and support dissemination forums where current food security results are presented • Work with HO to create monthly commodity price bulletins and the Price Watch 		<p>makers gain better understanding of information provided at dissemination forums enabling informed decision making</p>
<p><i>Need to build national capacity for improved analysis that enhances decision making by providing earlier and usable food security analysis to decision makers.</i></p>	<p>Participate in the southern Africa activity on improved monitoring and integration of food security scenarios into the VAC process and products. This includes the two scenario development training workshops held in the FY07/08, guidance materials and lesson learning and sharing of experiences in RVAC forums in December 2008.</p>	<p>Guidance materials on integrating scenarios into VAC processes and on improved reporting that meets decision maker needs and allows a full range of efforts to mitigate food insecurity ranging from early policy interventions to emergency interventions</p>	<p>Improved decision making including contingency planning that provides response agencies to a range of options to mitigate food insecurity arising from various shocks/ hazards</p>
<p><i>Need to better understand the role of regional markets and informal and formal cross border trade dynamics in ensuring food security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the network partners, FNRs, markets and trade advisor to implement regional activities that will improve current understanding on markets and trade and integrating these to food security and vulnerability assessments and reports [<i>specific activities TBD jointly</i>] • Consolidate activities under the WFP/FEWS NET Cross border System, and through a managed handover, handover the implementation to a regional economic community (SADC/COMESA) for institutionalization and sustainability. • Work with USGS regional scientist, HO and FNRs to complete the commodity trade flow maps for Southern Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National VA reports incorporating trade and market analysis • FEWS NET monthly reports incorporating trade and market analysis and cross border issues • The cross border monitoring system is institutionalized and remains sustainable • The national (Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and regional maps are completed and made available on the FEWS Net website 	<p>Better understanding of markets and regional trade dynamics will promote the implementation of market based solutions to food security problems and recognition of the role of trade and markets in food security</p>

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Malawi			
<i>There is growing demand for better understanding of rural livelihoods in the country at national as well as district level as a tool in the planning process</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refine and update baseline profiles Train some district assembly and agriculture staff in livelihoods and food security analysis to broaden understanding of livelihoods work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to date and refined baseline profiles Trained pool of practitioners at district level Comprehensive district baseline profiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread use of baseline profiles at the district level in planning and decision making Increased use of livelihood work in planning at district level.
<i>Strengthened food security network (MVAC)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In collaboration with relevant agencies, carry out training in food security and livelihoods analysis for core MVAC members. Incorporate nutrition analysis in the MVAC and at the same time explore further the underlying causes of chronic malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased pool of trained practitioners with relevant skills in the important areas of GIS, remote sensing and data analysis. Nutritional information well articulated in the food security analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved decision making and rationalized resource allocation Better understanding of the interaction between nutrition and food security
	Carry our detailed analysis of chronic vulnerability	Detailed report highlighting the nature of chronic vulnerability	Better understanding of chronic vulnerability allowing for proper design of medium to long term interventions to address food insecurity, including social protection programs.
	Provide updates of some of the indicators used for monitoring of the Food Security and HIV/Aids Nutrition policies through multi-agency Monitoring and Evaluation Working group	Updated indicators	Sound basis for evaluating the impact of the Food Security and HIV/Aids and nutrition policies
<i>Markets play an important role in food security and there is need to better understand the interrelationships between market issues and food security in order to develop appropriate strategies/policies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved monitoring and reporting of market prices and, possibly, volume Continued monitoring of cross border trade covering both formal and informal trade. Carry out special studies(Malawi-Mozambique cross border study) on the role of markets in food security and livelihoods Conduct refresher training for cross border trade enumerators as well as MIS enumerators in the ministry of agriculture Market integration analysis – design a data collection tool or system to enable accurate analysis of market integration and commodity flows. Markets training – March 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate and timely data on prices Comprehensive cross border trade data Detailed reports on specific areas of study highlighting important findings that could have implications on food security Trained enumerators who understand the importance of collecting accurate and reliable data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better understanding of the role of cross border trade on food security in Malawi by various stakeholders Appreciation of the market chain analysis Improved quality of both cross border trade data and market price data

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>The need for timely, accurate and comprehensive food security monitoring information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings/interaction with network partners to enhance information sharing Monitoring progress of the crop growing season Joint trips with partners for monitoring or verification purposes Agricultural production estimates supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely and accurate reports on current food security issues Detailed trip reports Supervision report highlighting the progress and quality of the exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions made on the basis of accurate information Issues requiring special attention highlighted and, hopefully, addressed Identify areas requiring further investigation Improved quality and reliability of agricultural production estimates.
Mozambique			
<i>Lacking consistent framework and knowledge of livelihood based information, there is a need to improve and compile livelihood based information</i>	Validate the National livelihood zones in collaboration with SETSAN/partners	An updated and consensual national livelihood zone map	Improved understanding of the livelihood and regional diversity in Moz
	Update the livelihood zone description	An updated set of livelihood zone descriptions, which will constitute a first step towards full livelihood baseline profiles	Common and consistent platform for food security analysis and hazard monitoring
	Identify of priority strategies for improving the use of livelihoods and vulnerability information in ongoing food security activities	Identified priority strategies for improving the use of livelihoods and vulnerability information in ongoing food security activities	Improved and expedited early warning reporting and monitoring
<i>Poor livelihoods understanding for poverty, food security monitoring and early warning</i>	In collaboration with SETSAN and other partners undertake an urban vulnerability baseline assessment (priorities TBD)	A comprehensive urban vulnerability assessment report, highlighting the main causes and policies recommendations	Better understanding of underlined causes of food insecurity and nutrition and poverty at peri-urban and urban areas.
<i>The contribution of markets undervalued as a mean to alleviate the existing food insecurity</i>	Monitor market prices mostly on the consumption	Development of price database including cross border trade monitoring data.	Consistent price and market analysis, and gaps in understanding the commodities network, and impact of trade on food security filled
	Monitor cross border trade dynamic		
	Creation of commodities network map	Maize, beans and groundnut network maps created	
	In collaboration with SIMA conduct studies to understand implications of the informal trade in household food security situation along the Moz-Malawi border	Study reports highlighting the impact of informal trade on HH food security	Better information on market for decision making and policy formulation
<i>As Mozambique faces recurrent shocks, the full implementation of Disaster Early Warning Systems and new improvements must be a continuous process towards mitigation of disaster impact at communities</i>	Ongoing activity: Organize meetings/workshop with partners and field trips to assess implementation of already improved early warning systems under MIND I and MIND II	An assessment report on the impact and effectiveness of the early warning activities undertaken will be furnished to USAID and FEWS NET Mozambique partners	Communities better prepared to face disasters
	Train INGC technicians to make full use of the two ArcView 9.2 licenses supplied by FEWS NET during the FY 2008	INGC have a permanent mapping unit to respond to disaster management needs on mapping	Disaster management improved thanks to mapping facilities
	Encourage INGC and UEM to use GIS facilities provided by USAID/FEWS NET	GIS lab at UEM contributes In the improvement of early warning systems and	Disaster Risk management improved

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	under MIND I for production of maps of Risk zones and other disaster management tools based on GIS technology	disaster risk management in the country	
	<p>Collaborate with The Global Risk Identification Program (GRIP) in Mozambique in the following specific activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a national risk atlas. Establishment of a national disaster loss data observatory. <p>FEWS NET will provide as much data and technical support as necessary related to disaster risk management whenever solicited.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing risk assessment studies are compiled and analyzed to identify their quality, completeness, and applicability for disaster reduction decision making. Gaps are identified and the necessary support (methodologies and capacity building) are provided so that the local institutions can complete the preparation of a locally supported and validated National Risk Atlas. Historical loss data available for constant update and applied for risk assessment and for measuring progress towards reduction of disaster losses. 	Disaster Risk management improved and information on disasters in Mozambique well documented
	Collaborate with INGC through the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) in the study on the Impact of Climate Change on natural disasters in Mozambique	Expected changes and rates of changes in key variables (water, food security, health, and environment) and vulnerability to climate change mapped and available for constant update as required.	Disaster Risk management improved and information on disasters in Mozambique well documented
Zambia			
<i>Need for in-depth information on the underlying causes of food insecurity and livelihoods in different parts of the country</i>	Revisit the CVAA proposal and make recommendations for moving forward through participating in the VAC/donor representative discussion on feasible plan for the exercise. Revisit the concept paper to make the activity more clear and acceptable to both Government and donors.	Streamlined CVAA concept paper with achievable objectives and realistic budget line	CVAA being appreciated and funded
	Review instruments for the CVAA and participate in training of enumerators, analysis and report writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalized CVAA report District/livelihood zone profiles Hazard and risk maps National vulnerability framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate response options for both long and short term in response to food insecurity Timely intervention by decision makers Improved and effective vulnerability monitoring
<i>Weak food security monitoring system</i>	Strengthen the initiated VAC food security monitoring system through reviewing feedback from the field and identifying gaps in information for effective analysis. This will be done in consultation with VAC co team	Well analyzed food security updates using information from the field	Improved food security decisions
	Undertake the harvest analysis using sub national 2007/08 crop output data.	Harvest assessment report	Better understanding of 2007/08 harvest implication on food security

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>Need for urban monitoring system in view of increased global food prices</i>	Work with WFP to review the results of the urban vulnerability survey and participate in the analysis and report writing. This assumes WFP will be receptive.	Urban vulnerability report based on three targeted urban districts	Improved understanding of the urban vulnerability situation
	Use the results from the urban survey to come up with an appropriate livelihood monitoring instrument for the urban areas-work with WFP.	Periodic update of urban livelihood situation	Improved interventions for vulnerable groups in urban areas.
<i>Need for effective market monitoring system</i>	Monitoring of the maize situation using both secondary and primary data. Work through the Maize Stock Monitoring Committee	Periodically updated national maize stock position. Briefs to the Minister of Agriculture on the maize situation in country with recommendations on how Government should handle the outcome	Informed decisions on in country maize market position and to minimize market uncertainty.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly monitoring of the urban staple prices Creation of commodity flow maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Prices and price graphics to form part of the global price watch update Map showing some major commodity flows within Zambia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better understanding of current food price movements. Better understanding of market dynamics
	Close monitoring of the informal cross border trade in maize and ensuring that the results are an input into the national maize stock position.	Maize inflow and outflow will be taken into account in the national maize stock position.	Improved estimates of in country maize stock updates for better decisions.
	Undertake monthly informal cross border trade analysis for Zambia using available information from the regional cross border monitoring.	Informal maize flow forms a part of the monthly Food security update	Improved reporting
Zimbabwe			
<i>Updating the food security situation in both urban and rural areas of Zimbabwe</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical support to ZimVac to develop improved viable methodologies for food security assessments in rural and urban areas of Zimbabwe As a member of the Food Security Working Group technical team work towards establishment of a comprehensive food security monitoring system with national coverage that produces monthly updates Provide manpower and technical expertise to the Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) in selected rural districts of Zimbabwe. Establish ward level food security monitoring of four wards in twenty rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved understanding of the food security situation in Zimbabwe Comprehensive consensus on urban and rural food security updates. Improved food security and livelihoods analysis. Clear understanding on how both urban and rural households are coping with the food insecurity situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More efficient response planning and programming by Government and its cooperating partners Reduced vulnerability to food insecurity by both urban and rural communities Better informed livelihood improving programming

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	<p>districts as part of a joint food security monitoring system in collaboration with WFP, FAO and C-SAFE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical guidance to the Department of Agritex and its partners in designing and supervision of crop assessments. 		
<p><i>The relatively high vulnerability of urban and rural populations in Zimbabwe to food insecurity requires strong monitoring of natural and man-made hazards to provide timely early warning</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop market flow maps for maize grain in Zimbabwe. Contribute to the production of price bulletins by Home Office Develop district food security profiles within the auspice of the Zimvac. Pilot, within ZimVac, the use of the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Classification (IPC) to understand food security in Zimbabwe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Food Security Profiles Price bulletins Maize Grain Flow Maps Report on applicability of IPC in food security analysis in Zimbabwe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved understanding of food security in Zimbabwe
<p><i>The traditional Government-heavy FEWS NET network has been weakened by politicization of Food Security Issues in Zimbabwe</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify new strategic partners for conducting food security early warning monitoring, assessments and reporting Develop internal FEWS NET capacity for increased monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New network partners identified and joint work plans developed Joint food security monitoring system developed Increased share of the food security monitoring system under direct FEWSNET Zimbabwe's control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved delivery of food security and early warning information Improved coverage of food security monitoring

West Africa

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
West Africa Regional			
<p><i>Weak early warning and food security institution and the need to improve institutional collaboration to strength Regional Food Crisis Prevention Network</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue and reinforce the process for inter-institutional collaboration (CILSS/FEWS NET/FAO/ECOWAS/CLUB/WFP) to strength West Africa Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) lead by CILSS Established joint and regular information products to inform decisions makers: monthly joint food security bulletin (NISA), joint "avis" or press release 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved consensual method, tools and food security analysis and information products across the region Drafted regular joint and harmonized Food Security information bulletins (NISA, Avis, special notes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved tools and harmonized methods for better information quality Joint and regular food security information to allow consensual responses across the whole region including costal countries

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	<p>which will be drafted after each of 4 regional food security meetings (September, November, march and June), regular briefing notes addressed to ministries, head of states, Ambassadors, Missions Directors</p>		
<p><i>Need to have improved understanding of food security in across the region</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of production data collection by implementing in all countries the harmonized data collection and analysis framework called <i>Cadre Harmonisé</i> established by CILSS, FEWS NET, FAO and WFP to allow a common minimum data sets in each countries • Improved method for analyzing the vulnerability risk factors: rainfall, flood, diseases, conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved data collection systems, with database appropriate and harmonized indicators including livestock data, off season cereals and vegetables production data and socio-economics data. • Core data set more accessible to facilitate food availability monitoring • Improved the use of satellite imageries, climate outlooks products and GIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available data for food security multivariate analysis • Data sets accessible for all partners to allow improved monitoring and analysis and comparability of joint products across the region
	<p>Improved methods for analyzing the vulnerability to food insecurity by implementing in each country the West Africa food security analysis framework (<i>Cadre Harmonisé</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved, finalized and implement across the region the Sahel/West Africa Harmonized vulnerability analysis tool • Improved food security analysis and responses planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved and harmonized EW monitoring, food security and vulnerability assessment information products for decisions planning. • Harmonized vulnerability analysis tool available to allow targeting and better responses planning
	<p>Establish with CILSS, FAO, WFP an Regional Market and Cross border trade monitoring system at least for major cross border areas or basins and markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved SOW for monitoring system including both cereals and livestock markets • Improved and harmonized data collection systems and database structure • Training for all actors (enumerators, controllers, data managers, food security analysts and decisions makers • Improved market information bulletins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of trade and market (cereals and livestock) and cross border issues across all West Africa • Produced regional market information bulletin and specials studies and analysis
	<p>Hold with partners Food Security and Early Warning Systems annual work planning workshop</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities food security monitoring, analysis and products needs • Identified training and capacity building areas • Target appropriate and available recourses • List of identified gaps in livelihood profiles • Strategy to proceed on improving 	<p>Network better informed and ready to disseminate appropriate food security information products including livelihood information</p>

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
		livelihood profiles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved and integrated livelihood analysis into global food security analysis. 	
<i>Early warning and food security information not effectively used by decision makers</i>	Improved decision maker responses through the Sahel/West Africa Food Crisis Prevention Unit (RPCA) institutional framework	Improved information products and delivery to decision makers including all medias and Club of Sahel and West Africa dissemination systems	Improved delivery system of information to decision makers
	Host livelihoods workshop targeting decision makers	Livelihoods workshop and proceedings	Improved understanding of livelihoods concepts by decision makers and technicians
West Africa Regional Markets			
<i>Improper use of the harmonized and livelihoods frameworks in data analyses and data collection mechanisms</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance in implementing the harmonized framework in West Africa at the request of the CILSS, RFNR and USAID/WA, working with the HO (the Technical Field Coordinator and Decision and Planning Support Advisor). Head up the work of the technical committee for implementation of the harmonized framework in West Africa. Assistance mission to Cape Verde, Senegal, Mauritania and Chad. Utilization of IPC data in the harmonized framework. Assistance in extending the livelihood zone mapping exercise in West Africa, working in conjunction with the FAO, WFP and CILSS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete revised report on the harmonized framework including livelihood-based analyses, the establishment of thresholds and the IPC (Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification) system and needed improvements in collection mechanisms for the regular collection of baseline data at the country level. USAID/WA/CILSS budge protocol for monitoring household food security. Revision of the harmonized framework document with IPC data. Regional livelihood zones map of the West African countries based on the use of consistent definitions for cross-country comparisons. Terms of reference for the mapping process, budget and harmonized regional livelihood zones map of West Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of timely smaller-scale data. Situational analyses based on harmonized standards and thresholds. Use of standard indicators to establish and characterize livelihood zones. Improvements in procedures for characterizing the current food situation and identifying food-insecure areas. Equipping of decision-makers with better integrated, simplified, more legible mapping tools drawing on harmonized framework and IPC data. Efficiency and effectiveness of assistance programs for food-insecure population groups. Use of FEWS NET's experience in the mapping of livelihood zones in other non-FEWS NET West African countries.
<i>Little knowledge of market integration and subregional and international food security dynamics</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of the report on the study of the operation of domestic and cross-border markets in Niger-Nigeria-Chad-Cameroon in conjunction with the Senior Market Advisor and FNRs for Chad and Nigeria. Extension of studies to other trading basins (Sikasso-Bobo-Bouaké and Gambia-Guinea-western Mali-Mauritania) in conjunction with the CILSS, FNRs in Burkina Faso, Mali and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full report on the SCP of area agro-food markets for the Niger/Nigeria/Chad/Cameroon basin. Program and budget for extending the study to two other West African trading basins. Establishment of data bases for regional markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good knowledge of the structure, operation and performance of West African grain and livestock markets to help prevent malfunctions and head off food crises. Familiarity with markets and major marketing channels and insight into the importance of cross-border trade in grain and livestock in time and space and its impact on household food security. Fulfillment of necessary conditions for

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<p><i>Inadequate monitoring of region-wide markets and trade flows</i></p>	<p>Mauritania, the WFP, FAO and the RESIMAO (West African Market Information Systems Network).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in setting up a monitoring mechanism for Sahelian and West African markets and trade flows in conjunction with the CILSS, ECOWAS, RESIMAO, FAO, WFP, SWAC, WAEMU, FNRs, RFNRs and USAID/WA: implementation in Niger (with the support of the WFP, European Union and USAID/WA), Nigeria and Mauritania (Surge Market) in 2008. • Monitoring of market trends and food insecurity in urban areas. • Joint missions with the WFP, CILSS, FAO, RESIMAO and the country in question to assess market conditions and their impact on household food security in urban and rural areas. • Involvement in regional information-sharing and evaluation sessions on regional trade and market conditions. • Publication of commodity flow maps. • Price watch and publication of a monthly price bulletin. • Publication of a regional report on markets and their impact on food security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework document for implementation of the monitoring mechanism by the CILSS in conjunction with FEWS NET and other partners. • Availability of an appropriate sample of markets to be monitored at the country level. • Mapping of markets to be monitored to better track trade flows and the impact of growing season conditions or any other event on market dynamics. • Completed monitoring plan. • USAID/WARO budget protocol for the monitoring of West African markets and trade flows. • Reports on joint CILSS, FEWS NET, WFP, FAO and RESIMAO missions to assess cross-border trade flows and market conditions. • Report on workshops. • Regular monthly reports on markets and prices. 	<p>the establishment of a market observatory for domestic and cross-border markets across the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better monitoring and regular analyses of domestic and cross-border markets. • Assessment of the impact of cross-border markets and any other event affecting growing season conditions on the food situation in each country. • Quantification of the volume of imports and exports. • Understanding of the causes of any atypical trends in ... [word missing in original version] ... and equipping of decision-makers with a wider range of timely measures to prevent any sort of crisis. • Better identification of vulnerable population groups in the wake of a price increase and better definition of targeted assistance programs. • Equipping of decision-makers with regular, timely information on market trends and their impact on household food security through regional reports.
<p><i>Inadequate analytical capacity and tools for studying markets and their impact on food security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in organizing training sessions on market analysis in conjunction with the HO Senior Market Advisor, the WFP, the CILSS and the FAO. • Establishment of a regional-level think tank to discuss the new market dynamics and its impact on household food security in West Africa, in conjunction with the WFP, CILSS, FAO and RESIMAO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of joint training materials in conjunction with the FAO, WFP, CILSS and RESIMAO. • Development of guides for use in a livelihoods-based assessment of the impact of rising prices on household food security. • Production of reports on joint training workshops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible improvement in the quality of market analyses and assessments of their impact on food security in West Africa. • Definition of the main focuses of these analyses and corresponding outputs. • Decision-makers are satisfied with corresponding outputs and better equipped to make decisions based on changing circumstances and market trends at the local, country, regional and international levels.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Burkina Faso			
<i>Develop and improve the network relationships</i>	Reinforce information exchanges with partners from the national food security network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute monthly reports and alerts Receive and analyze partner bulletins 	The partnership network is operational and functional
	Participate in coordination meetings with humanitarian NGOs to facilitate crisis response planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute early warning information Participate in processes to develop contingency plans with partners 	
<i>Improve the food security analysis framework</i>	Revise, in coordination with partners, the livelihood zoning done in 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute the zoning with partner input Organize a workshop on the zoning 	A consensual zoning is developed and utilized by partners
	Develop, in coordination with partners, the livelihood profiles for different regions and provinces of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the strategy for developing the profiles Determine the list of indicators by livelihood zone 	The food profiles are defined with network partners
	Evaluate the impact of price increases on the conditions of vulnerable households in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the terms of reference for the study Define the data collection method Analyze and distribute the evaluation results 	A point of reference is available about the current situation as a result of the increase in prices
	Establish with partners a consensual methodology for estimating vulnerable populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the difficulties with estimating vulnerable populations Organize a discussion with network partners about the subject 	A consensus exists for estimating vulnerable populations
	Undertake a study on urban vulnerability in the main cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the draft terms of reference for the study Define with partners the strategy for conducting the study 	Urban vulnerability is integrated in food security analysis
<i>Monitor the evolution of key indicators for food security analysis</i>	Determine, analyze, and make recommendations about the issues and food security constraints.	Collect primary data with partners	Food security information is analyzed and distributed
	Participate in field trips with the Multidisciplinary Technical Group on monitoring the agricultural season and with the Early Warning System on the food security situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop jointly the terms of reference for the field trips Participate in preparation meetings for field trips Participate in different field trips 	The status of the evolution of the agricultural season and/or about the food security situation and at-risk zones is regularly available
	Conduct a harvest assessment with partners such as CILSS, FAO, and WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize the field trip in collaboration with relevant national partners Participate in the field trip 	A preliminary assessment of the agricultural season is carried out
	Initiate with interested partners joint field trips to analyze household conditions and/or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop jointly the terms of reference for the field trips 	Timely, joint analyses of household conditions and/or livestock conditions is available

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	livestock conditions in specific regions of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in preparation meetings for field trips 	
<i>Reinforce partner capacity</i>	Conduct training on the use of ArcGIS (level I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the participant list Define which modules will be taught 	Cartographic analyses are integrated into food security analysis by partners
	Train partners in FEWS NET's household livelihoods analysis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the participant list Define the content of the training 	Livelihood analysis is taken into account in partner's analyses
	Train decision makers in the use of food security information.	Improve the use of early warning information by decision makers	Appropriate decisions are made in the management of food security
<i>Improve early warning through better market information</i>	Support bringing together the functions of the Livestock Market Information System with the Cereal Market Information System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize a discussion framework with relevant and interested partners to begin the dialogue Jointly identify the markets to monitor Train the enumerators on the data collection method 	Joint monitoring and bulletins are undertaken by the two structures
	Develop with partners the flow maps for agricultural products and livestock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize a meeting to develop the maps Distribute the maps pending input from the HO 	Improved food security analysis taking into account the regional dimensions of trade
	Undertake a study on the structure, conduct, and performance of markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the method for the Niger study Organize a discussion meeting with key partners Définir le processus de conduite de l'étude 	Key information on the functioning of markets in available
	Deepen the understanding of the circulation and flows of agro-pastoral products between Burkina, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger in collaboration with those FNRs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jointly develop the terms of reference Determine the method based on the K2M study and that for Niger/Nigeria /Chad Jointly conduct the study 	A better understanding of the circulation and flows in the sub-region is available
	In collaboration with partners, prompt data collection and monitoring for cross border cereal flows, private commercial stocks of agricultural products, the flows and prices of livestock and poultry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize a discussion meeting with key partners Put in place a discussion framework to define the parameters and dynamics 	Information on cross border trade and the level of stocks is available
Chad			
<i>Inadequate food security monitoring system capacity in Chad</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the monitoring of domestic (urban and rural) and cross-border markets through the technical training of observers and the incorporation of new markets and products. Develop a flow map of major 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in the level of technical expertise of observers. Reliable, up-to-date, recorded data base on major commodities and markets to inform food security updates and alerts. Timely dissemination of monthly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of a reliable, diversified data base (prices of major commodities and food, nutritional and health data) for a due and proper analysis. Availability of a commodity flow map to strengthen food security monitoring

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	<p>commodities at the country level through networking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), FEWS NET CHAD assessment mission to evaluate the food self-sufficiency of Central African refugees in southern Chad (July 2009). • Joint WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, MOA, FEWS NET CHAD assessment mission to evaluate the food self-sufficiency of Sudanese refugees and IDPs in the eastern zone (September 2009). • Organization of one or two discussion sessions with respect to the updating of livelihood zones in Chad through the network. • Updating of livelihood zone profiles for areas with recent changes in socioeconomic conditions. 	<p>reports, alerts, EOBs, price graphs and price watches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a consensus with its partners on the importance of commodity flows. • Production of a map showing food trade flows. • Understanding of the degree of socioeconomic integration, self-sufficiency and food insecurity of Central African and Sudanese refugees and Chadian IDPs. • Establishment of a consensus with its partners on the usefulness of updating livelihood zone profiles. • Adjustment of certain existing profiles, where necessary, and incorporation of the updated tool in food security monitoring activities at the country level. 	<p>activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate recommendations for reducing food insecurity. • Availability of more up-to-date profiles and a more current socioeconomic framework. • High degree of relevance to help inform decision-making.
<p><i>Need to improve early food security warning levels.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize the report on cross-border trade (Chad-Nigeria-Cameroon-Niger) and share corresponding findings and recommendations with its partners. • Revive and improve the joint bulletin on the impact of rising prices on households in conjunction with the SAP (national warning system), FAO, EU, WFP and national government. • Establish a mini contingency plan for flood-stricken areas. • Strengthen the partners' (FEWS/WFP/SAP) expertise and analytical capacity with respect to the S-C-P, household livelihoods and rainy season monitoring methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input for follow-up analyses/revisions of the report on cross-border trade (Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger). • Presentation of the report with an evaluation of the study findings and their food security implications. • Establishment of a consensus with respect to the issues to be discussed, according to the market situation in question. • Editing and publication of a joint bulletin. • Joint analysis of major problems in flood-stricken areas. • Formulation of a mini contingency plan and establishment of emergency needs in these areas. • Sharing of technical information on FEWS NET analytical methods by the partners (FEWS NET/WFP/SAP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of a benchmark study of multi-country cross-border trade (Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger). • Better decision-making, by considering the cross-border dimension of food trade. • Formulation of joint recommendations (with its partners) for practical and strategic purposes. • Improvement in the analytical capacity of the Food Security Monitoring Network and better decision-making.
<p><i>Very little harmonization of food security monitoring methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propose and form a task force to conduct periodic joint analyses (once every 3 months) of the food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus-building through a discussion session with the food security network. • Decision to conduct quarterly reviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the food security monitoring system.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	<p>outlook.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen cooperation and communication by SAP, FAO, WFP, FEWS NET and Ministry of Agriculture interviewers/investigators for the monitoring of sentinel sites in food-insecure areas. Organize a training session for FEWS/SAP/WFP/Ministry of Agriculture interviewers/investigators on a harmonized data collection method (S-C-P, livelihood zone and remote sensing data). 	<p>of food outlooks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular (once every three months) joint monitoring activities in sentinel sites at risk of experiencing food insecurity problems in conjunction with the WFP/SAP. Assured regular publication and dissemination of the bi-monthly joint (FEWS NET, WFP, FAO, Ministry of Agriculture) food security bulletin. Establishment of a consensus-based data collection and analysis method. Improvement in the partners' capacity to ensure the sustainability of relevant analyses. 	
<p><i>Limited government capacity to efficiently and effectively monitor food security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a joint (FEWS NET, WFP, SAP, FAO, Ministry of Agriculture) mission in October of 2008 as basis for a pre-harvest assessment and preliminary assessment of grazing conditions. Conduct a joint (FEWS NET, WFP, SAP, FAO, Ministry of Agriculture) mission in March of 2009 to identify at-risk areas and estimate the size of the food-insecure population. Joint (FEWS NET, WFP, SAP, FAO, Ministry of Agriculture) mission to monitor at-risk areas and food-insecure groups (June 2009). Joint Multidisciplinary Working Group (GTP) assessment mission to evaluate start-of-season conditions for the 2009-2010 agropastoral season (July 2009). Joint Multidisciplinary Working Group (GTP) pre-harvest assessment mission for the 2009-2010 agropastoral season. Help revitalize the work of the Action Committee for Food Security and Crisis Management (CASAGC). Conduct joint (FEWS NET, WFP, SAP, Ministry of Agriculture) missions in response to crisis situations (floods, damage to crops/harvests) in August of 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of a pre-harvest assessment mission and production of a country report on food security conditions by the end of October. Conduct of a mission to identify at-risk areas and forward-looking analysis of the countrywide food situation sometime in March in anticipation of the lean period. Guaranteed joint monitoring of the vulnerability of sentinel sites in areas at risk of experiencing food insecurity problems. Collection of data and information on the progress of the agropastoral season in farming areas across the country. Preliminary assessments of the outcome of the agropastoral season in farming areas across the country. Assurance of regular, active participation in meetings of the CASAGC technical committee. Joint assessments of flood-damage and damage from other crop predators. Formulation of recommendations on emergency needs. Guaranteed regular participation in the work of the GTI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of spatial-temporal references on food availability and the food outlook at the country and subregional levels (CILSS). Sustainable Early Warning Systems Network for monitoring food security conditions at the country level. Strengthening of the food security monitoring system. Strengthening of the food security monitoring system.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take part in the work of the Early Warning System Interdisciplinary Working Group (GTI) and the publication of regular SAP bulletins. Revive efforts by the Multidisciplinary Working Group (GTP) to publish a summary bulletin for decision-makers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing of technical expertise on market trends, terms of trade, satellite imagery and vulnerability monitoring. Establishment of a consensus on the content and layout of the bulletin. Organization and analysis of the information and data produced by the joint missions: Editing and publication of two bulletins for decision-makers (in July and September). 	
Mali			
<p><i>Deepen knowledge about and evaluate food security and nutritional conditions of populations via surveillance at monitored sites.</i></p>	<p>Monitor sites: Ensure a system monitoring food security and nutritional conditions founded on careful monitoring. FEWS NET will continue to participate in missions to the field to monitor these sites; additionally, we will continue to participate in the analysis and adoption of results from work within the network</p>	<p>Coverage of the entire country through careful monitoring of food security and nutritional conditions at the household level via a representative and agreed-upon sample of monitored sites spread across the country on a national level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large network of technical structures (SAP, CPS/MA, MEP/CSA, CPS/SANTE, DNSI, DNS, DNDS, INRSP, ODHD, IER, ANCA, SP/CTCPSA, etc.), technical and financial partners (WFP, UNICEF, OMS, OCHA, European Union, World Bank, etc.), projects (FEWS NET, etc.), NGOs (Red Cross, HKI, MSF, Doctors of the World, AAA, OMAES, Green Africa, ACF, OXFAM, SCF, CRS, Network of Malian Nutritionists, etc.). Agreed-upon methodological approaches for nutritional surveys Improved understanding of phenomena linked to food security and malnutrition.
<p><i>Establishment of food security outlooks for the country</i></p>	<p>Utilizing all indicators available, forecast food security and nutritional outlook every six months.</p>	<p>Relevant indicators inventoried.</p>	<p>Six-month forecast created for country.</p>
<p><i>Continued (and increasing) cooperation with WFP in completing field trips</i></p>	<p>Reinforce partnership with WFP (FEWS NET and WFP will each participate in the other's activities)</p>	<p>Complete missions and joint reports.</p>	<p>Program of joint activities established.</p>
<p><i>Continued monitoring of food-producing markets with GOM's OMA and WFP.</i></p>	<p>Monitor and study the price of food stuffs in the context of reinforcing the integration between markets (Zones of cereal production and consumption, identification and monitoring of specific aspects that affect food security for different populations). WFP's study, in partnership with OMA, has already permitted the establishment of a system to monitor major flows, relevant actors and their behavior in different markets.</p>	<p>A more complete understanding of markets.</p>	<p>A better understanding of market prices, and improved communication and interpretation of price behavior via careful monitoring.</p>

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>Improved understanding of cross-border flows and agro-pastoral products.</i>	Research the mechanisms used for cross border flows (border regions with Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Senegal) via joint field trips, analysis, and joint reports.	Inter-country exchanges more completely understood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sound understanding of the integration of food markets in the sub-region. Improved understanding of exchanges between countries in evaluations.
<i>Understanding the largest consumption market in the country (Bamako)</i>	Monitor, study, and analyze with OMA the origin of cereals and the evolution of changing demand in the markets in Bamako.	Establish over time the sources of supply for the Bamako markets and quantities traded. Additionally, clarify access to cereals for urban households.	Well-grounded statistics and a more complete understanding of supply for the city of Bamako and urban vulnerability established.
<i>Study of Livelihood Zones in the country</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and improve livelihood zones in country. Revue profile created by WFP and its partners. FEWS NET will organize a workshop to review the results of the study by WFP and its partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistently up-to-date livelihood zoning in place. Household livelihoods outlined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completing a breakdown of livelihood groups that reflects on-the-ground reality as closely as possible. Integrate livelihoods into vulnerability analysis.
<i>Reinforce work with the network and build partner capacity</i>	Participate in drafting of reports and in decision-making activities within network (of SAP, OMA, GTPA, CSA, WFP). FEWS NET Mali will participate in field trips, meetings to adopt report findings and exchange information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete joint missions. Establish joint reports Participate in national meetings 	Increased collaboration, analysis based on consensus, and responses coordinated with national network
	Follow and contribute to the analyses of analyses of the GTPA (« Working Group for Multidisciplinary Agro-meteorological Assistance »)	Agricultural season monitored in all its component factors	Group understanding and appreciation of progressing agro-sylvo-pastoral-season
	Participate in annual CILSS/FAO agricultural and cereals evaluations (preparing for missions, trips to the field with CILSS/FAO experts, drafting report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a member of the national agriculture monitoring group, FEWS NET will continue its presence at the heart of that group to monitor to help grow the Progress of season analysis. Use NDVI/Meteosat indicators and assist CPS and the CILSS/FAO Evaluation Group in the drawing up country report. 	Consensus-based evaluations completed.
	Participate and assist in efforts to target/program contingency plan for the country (eventually followed by a national plan of response for possible food security problems)	Planning and consensus attained on contingencies developed with SAP, WFP, and CSA.	Increased use of FEWS NET information
	Program and hold meetings with key network partners to share data and information.	Improved channels of communication with partners.	Network of work partners maintained through common needs and shared interests.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Mauritania			
<i>Diverse and sometimes conflicting information food insecurity</i>	Reinforce and coordinate activities by the technical analysis group	Coordinate sources of information	Better integration of different approaches into more complete, harmonized conclusions
<i>Qualitative sectoral analysis</i>	Create a database with the new assistant who began working on May 29	Bring indicators related to food security analysis and monitoring up to date	Integrate updated data to make possible comparative analyses over the long and medium term
<i>Questionable reliability of data</i>	Take into account nutritional studies led by trustworthy organizations and institutions. Ensure better market and price monitoring (and ensure that the SURGE activity on prices goes well)	Have a more complete understanding of food security Following markets in collaboration with WFP and the Mauritanian Food Security Monitoring program (DOSA?)	Better evaluate levels of food insecurity. Have a better understanding of conditions affecting food access in function of availability and price fluctuation
<i>National institutions and organizations are not sufficiently engaged in the monitoring of agricultural seasons</i>	Revitalize the different technical groups charged with monitoring the agricultural campaigns. Travel to field and monitor the agricultural seasons and those zones at risk	Assure regular and concerted monitoring covering all related (and integrated) processes to ensure object analysis of the factors influencing production and predictions for coming harvests.	Have a better understanding the agricultural season and its impact on food security as it relates to socioeconomic groups and livelihood zones.
<i>Lack of differentiation between zones of structural and transitory food insecurity</i>	Update household profile initiative. Continue monitoring food access conditions for different groups. Understand markets and market flows	Integrate the outcomes of household coping strategies into our classifications of food insecure populations	Have a better understanding of the process leading from hunger season to food insecurity crisis
<i>There is a broad range of systems monitoring food insecurity, but not for early warning or to monitor market information</i>	Perform, in collaboration with WFP and DOS, analyses on market and price tendencies and look for a correlation between the evolution of climatic conditions and their effects on the systems of production.	Ensure regular monitoring of markets in zones of production. Improved circulation of data and analysis.	Predict times of food-related destabilizing risk in function of evolving prices, systems of supply for geographical zones and socioeconomic groups.
<i>Early Warning for crises and continued need for monitoring</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify crisis factors and follow their development geographically and over time. Complete joint missions and produce reports from those trips. Regular monitoring of surging prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly Report Field Trip reports Cyclical assessments (emergency assessments?). Alerts and analyses of extraordinary events effecting food security 	Better inform decision makers. Better prediction and if possible (in collaboration with national and rural radio) better inform rural populations and farmers on crises and help and prepare them to make decisions most appropriate for the context at hand.
<i>FEWS NET remains a source of early warning and information appreciated by decision makers</i>	Assure regular, timely and objective monitoring given the state of food security in the country. Monitor changes in food access and sources as well as their implications within different livelihood zones as one of the elements of prevention and warning of food insecurity.	Lead ourselves towards the production of joint reports on case studies and chocks Strengthen our partnership with the National Office of Meteorology, WFP, the Direction for Food Security Monitoring, local CILSS and UN offices, NGOs, and other national services that are active in food security	Bring to a new level our collaboration with partners to decrease the differences of opinion and interpretation between us, while maintaining our independent and leading role within them.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Niger			
<p><i>Poor application of the harmonized framework, lack of thresholds to trigger alerts as well as a lack of reliable, disaggregated data at the commune level to better capture food insecurity levels</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting into place the harmonized framework throughout joint survey on food insecurity • Attempt to reconcile differences between Harmonized Framework and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification • Joint follow-up : WFP, FEWS NET, UNICEF, the GON.'s Early Warning System « SAP » (Système d'Alerte Précoce) of food security conditions at monitored sites • Joint Monitoring and Analysis of urban household vulnerability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodologies developed to monitor on an on-going basis food insecurity and zones of vulnerable populations • Indicators developed to monitor and analyze vulnerability over time and space • Agreed-upon norms and thresholds developed for early warning and to differentiate populations of varying vulnerability to food insecurity. • More rapid collection of useful information, and this information made available more quickly as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved analysis of food insecurity • Improved identification of zones of vulnerability • Improved targeting of affected populations • Regular monitoring of food security based on trustworthy indicators
<p><i>Our framework for food security analysis does not take nutrition into sufficient account and our understanding of pastoral zones remains poor.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study and analysis of nutritional conditions • Rapid joint evaluation of nutritional conditions in sensitive zone along the border between Niger and Nigeria • Integration of nutritional data into Crop Forecast and Estimation study. • Make use of secondary data to analyze underlying causes of malnutrition through the activities of NUSAPPS • Joint study on food insecurity in pastoral zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodical reports covering conditions related to food insecurity and nutrition are produced. • Data on nutritional conditions for all regions regularly collected. • A plan of action to combat seasonally-occurring malnutrition • Knowledge base established on the causes of malnutrition in Niger. • Knowledge base established on the causes of vulnerability in agricultural and pastoral zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of nutrition-related problems. • Improved definitions of actions to fight nutritional insecurity for infants under 5 years old. • Improved targeting of food security interventions in pastoral areas.
<p><i>Poor understanding of market integration and sub-regional dynamics in the analysis of food security in Niger</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop presentation and distribution of results from national and cross-border market study led by FEWS NET, WFP, CILSS, and RESIMAO • Joint market monitoring by SIMA/WFP/FEWS NET/AGRYMET in Niger and Nigeria • Stock and price monitoring of products of most urgent need in urban centers • Joint monitoring of commercial trade and cereal and livestock flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following conclusions from study, outputs will include workshop report and measures retained to improve market monitoring in Niger • Joint monthly report by WFP, FEWS NET/SIMA/AGRYMET developed • Information concerning volume and magnitude of cross border stocks collected. • Joint FEWS NET Niger/Chad/Nigeria monitoring and analysis on cross border markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The function of markets in vulnerable zones is better understood and allows concerned organizations/entities to keep them working properly. • The impact of cross-border flows for grains and livestock and household food security in Niger is better understood. • The workings for international markets is monitored and analyzed regularly. • The way markets function in the country/region is laid out with detail and decision makers are able to take adequate measures to prevent crises related from the breakdown of these markets' functioning.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>Better integrate the actions and decisions of USAID Niger and West Africa related to food security into efforts to prevent and manage crises in the country and region</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support USAID/WARO Support USAID/OFDA Support USAID/CPM/Nigerian Embassy 	USAID is better informed of current food and nutritional security conditions in Niger, of actions being taken by the government as well as partners, as well as gaps where additional coverage or work might be use	Funds and USAID programs are appropriate given food security and nutritional condition in country and streamlined
Nigeria			
<i>Need for a more regular, coordinated and high quality monitoring of agricultural seasons</i>	Undertake regular surveys and field trips with government institutions , CILSS and FAO centered on monitoring of the rainy season, pre harvest and post harvest conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trip and Survey Reports as seasons evolve Special Reports and Improved Food Security Updates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The food security conditions of farmers and pastoralists are better understood; Timely information available for improved decision making The management of food production by the government of Nigeria is improved.
	Train staff of Federal and State government services in GIS and Remote Sensing (interpreting satellite imageries) for improved food security monitoring	One training on GIS and interpreting satellite imageries	Capacity of government services build on improved monitoring , analysis and reporting on seasons
<i>Poor monitoring, analysis and reporting of market conditions including commodity prices, flows, changing stock levels and major influencing factors</i>	Extend markets being monitored on regular basis in Nigeria through Surge and regular Funds	Increased number of markets being monitored regularly in Nigeria	Improved monitoring of more markets in Nigeria allows better reporting, planning and decision making
	Train the staff of selected state agricultural services in market data collection, analysis and dissemination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One training aimed at reinforcing the capacities of government agricultural services in monitoring market trends Expanded database on Nigeria markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of national partners in monitoring market trends and reporting has improved Improved monitoring of more markets in Nigeria allows better reporting, planning and decision making
	Market survey in selected southern and northern areas of the country	One survey of selected Southern and Northern Nigeria markets	Better understanding of the North –South market linkages and their impact on household food security
	Regular presentations of current market trends in meetings and workshops	Presentations and briefings made to stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved market analysis and monitoring Better understanding of the impacts of markets on household food security Improved response planning and decision making aimed at mitigating food insecurity
	Creation of Commodity network maps for major commodities	Commodity network maps	Better understanding of market/commodity flows within the country and cross borders and implications for food security at household, national and regional levels
	Working with HO to produce monthly West	Bulletins and Editions of Price Watch with	Improved market analysis for better decision

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	Africa Price Bulletins and contribute to the monthly FEWS NET Price Watch	inputs from Nigeria	making on food security and livelihoods to national, regional and international stakeholders
<i>Need to improve food security and vulnerability analysis through the Household Food Economy Approach</i>	Conduct an in depth livelihood profiles and baseline assessments across the 15 states where livelihood mapping was already done	Livelihood profiles and Baseline Report of 15 zones Northern Nigeria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision makers and other stakeholders better understand household livelihood systems in Nigeria The livelihood profiles are used for improved food security analysis reporting and decision making
	Conduct livelihood zoning in remaining north, central, and some southern states	Livelihood maps and profiles of north, central, and southern Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved food security analysis and reporting Decision makers and other stakeholders better understand household livelihood systems in Nigeria
<i>No regular nutrition monitoring system and need to integrate nutrition indicators into existing agricultural and public health monitoring systems</i>	Conduct assessment of the existing nutrition monitoring activities in Kano, Jigawa and Katsina states	Report reflecting understanding of existing system , opportunities and potential constraints	Improved understanding of nutrition monitoring conditions and better articulated basis for improving existing systems
	Advocate and sensitize the policy and decision makers on the importance of nutrition monitoring to the overall food security and public health programs in the states	Policy paper reflecting commitment to improved and integrated nutrition, health and agricultural monitoring	Policy makers are better informed and motivated to increased support for nutrition and food security monitoring in the priority areas
	Train health workers on regular monitoring of nutrition indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One training aimed at monitoring nutritional indicators conducted Relevant officers trained List of core monitoring indicators Training manuals and guides developed 	Improved monitoring of nutrition and general food security conditions and improved technical capacity of partners
<i>Need to strengthen networks and institutions involved in food security towards establishing effective national early warning systems.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake consultations and laying the ground for the development of sustainable networks. FEWS NET leads and actively participates in building a network of partners for a more consensual process of information collection, analysis and dissemination Provide technical input and advice aimed at strengthening the existing network of partners involved in food security and the establishment of the national early warning system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The networks are stronger and more sustainable Technical documents and presentation, and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking and consultations among partners enable the development of consensual analysis and decisions Improved technical capacity of partners
<i>Need to increase technical contribution to cross border , inter-country and</i>	Conduct joint assessment and monitoring of grains and livestock market activities between Nigeria and Niger and Nigeria and Chad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint markets report Framework for data sharing and exchange between Niger Market 	Improved understanding of cross border markets activities and impact on food security

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>regional initiatives in food security and nutrition</i>		information systems, WFP Niger and FEWS NET Nigeria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly/weekly data exchanges 	
	Joint assessment of nutrition and public health conditions in border communities of Niger and Nigeria	One nutritional survey conducted in Northeast Nigeria jointly with Save the Children, the Ministry of Health and UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding and monitoring of nutrition conditions in the Northeast • Policy and decision makers better informed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing technical assistance to other FEWS NET offices in the areas of integrated nutrition and food security monitoring and analysis • Exchange visits between Nigeria and Niger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets of guidance developed • Exchange study trips conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of nutrition and food security condition in the common areas of Niger and Nigeria • Better understanding of best practices across countries • Improved and better integrated food security and nutrition analysis and reporting.
	Participate in some meetings of the CILSS NUSAPP Initiative	Framework for involving Nigeria in the NUSAPP initiative	Better understanding of emerging issues in resolving nutrition challenges in the dry Sahel and dry savanna zone of Nigeria

TASK ORDER 2 – AFGHANISTAN

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>Need to have improved annual crop assessment</i>	Continuing discussion with ministry of agriculture that there is a need to improve crop assessment's methodology (agreement on population size, wheat consumption per capital, and cultivated areas)	Increase sensitization of the importance of crop assessment that can be used as food security early warning and policy making	Hopefully, the new agriculture Minister will reach an agreement with us on the need for bringing improvement in annual crop assessment
	Making efforts to involve other stakeholders into crop assessment process such as WFP and other interested organizations	Increase collaboration/coordination and sharing human and financial resources	Effective utilization of available human skills and financial resources
	Hiring a crop assessment specialist through FEWS NET and other interested organizations financial resources who can review the current crop assessment methodology's weak and strong points and come up with new suggestions how to improve upcoming 2009 crop assessment	Come up with sound scientific, professional and comprehensive crop assessment's methodology	Strengthen the ministry of agricultural statistical department technical capacity how to undertake future crop assessments through its involvement in the development of crop assessment methodology with the consultant
	Holding a workshop to train ministry of agriculture extension team how to conduct crop assessment in the field	Implement the new methodology on ground	Strengthen ministry of agricultural extension department capacity how to adopt the crop assessment methodology on the field
<i>Need to have improved livelihood analysis at district level</i>	Holding discussion with Food Security Network how to improve and enhance understanding of livelihoods at district level (Livelihood Advisor participation is needed)	Share FEWS NET Afghanistan agreed methodology with Food security Network members and hearing and incorporating their points of views	Effective utilization of available human skills and financial resources
	Conducting livelihood assessment at the district level	Country wide assessment	Improve Food Security Network livelihood knowledge at district level
	Report writing and sharing findings with food security partners	Increase livelihood understating at district level	Increase understanding the impact of shocks on livelihoods and geographic locations
<i>Need to understand integration of national wheat markets with regional markets: How national market influenced by regional markets and milling capacity of rural Afghanistan</i>	Undertaking field trips with FEWS NET Marketing Advisor to major business hobs in the north, west and central rural parts of the country	Better understanding of markets behaviors	Enable ourselves how to design a methodology for market survey by which we can capture ground wanted and needed information
	Undertaking regional trip with FEWS NET Marketing Advisor to Kazakhstan and Pakistan	Increase networking with our regional partners	Increase collaboration, coordination and information sharing between regional stakeholders
	Collecting data on Market and Milling capacity at valley level	Country wide assessment	Improve Food Security Network knowledge how national markets are integrated with regional markets and what is the capacity of milling in rural Afghanistan
	Report writing	Increase access to needed information	Better inform decision makers and improve food security early warning

TASK ORDER 3 – HAITI

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>Inadequate knowledge of basic food security variables</i>	Finalization of the urban livelihood study in Port au Prince	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A final livelihoods study report for the Metropolitan Area of Port au Prince (mainly by consultants) A findings validation and dissemination workshop for the urban livelihoods study 	CNSA, FEWS NET and other network partners will be able to better monitor food insecurity in urban and rural areas. This will make the recommendations to decision-makers more appropriate
	Creation of a livelihoods and vulnerability database. Relevant reference information will be extracted from the recent WFP-led Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment and from the urban livelihoods study and organized into a CNSA/FEWS NET food security database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved CNSA/FEWS NET baseline dataset for urban and rural areas Simple, practical analytical tools (e.g., spreadsheets) to model the impact of shocks on vulnerable households 	
<i>Need to strengthen analytical skills across the food security network, particularly at CNSA</i>	Technical support to Food Security Observatories in various departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least two training sessions and workshops for decentralized observatories on food security analytical framework, analytical tools and preparation of effective information products Monitoring, technical back up and evaluation of the implementation of the knowledge and tools acquired Increased number of participant organizations to the monthly Early Warning Meetings (EW) Regular presentations at the EW meetings and in other fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The food-security information flow between the field and central levels will improve. Increased coverage (in terms of institutions and zones) for the CNSA/FEWS NET publications The members of the decentralized Observatoires will be more skilled in vulnerability, food security analysis and early warning The Observatoires wishing to produce their own food security bulletins will produce better and more effective information products.
	Strengthening of market information system (MIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least two training sessions for MIS enumerators and supervisor. One of the trainings will focus on price adjustment. Elaboration of a methodological guide for data collection and better use of MIS information in food security analysis and EW Reference maps of commodity flows (rice, maize, beans, tubers) for normal periods Market enumerators reporting also on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing Market Information System will be better supervised and more efficient. The food security analysis and monitoring will improve using all relevant market information, not just prices.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
		commodity flows and selected other market variables	
	Harmonization and standardization of analytical framework and tools for food security monitoring and early warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new version of the document-cadre integrating a nutrition and disaster impact assessment components will be issued Publication of the document-cadre (a technical food security monitoring and EW) in a user-friendly format for field staff 	A concise and adapted section on disaster management and impact assessment will improve the quality of the impact assessments which partner organizations in the field are asked to conduct after a natural disaster such as hurricane has occurred. A section on nutrition will also help better collect and interpret child nutrition information from partner organizations active in the health and nutrition sectors.
	Capacity building through training and mentoring of CNSA professionals and Title II NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least two CNSA workshops (in planning, implementation or evaluation) supported. Increased participation of FEWS NET in CNSA technical meetings. A workshop on food security early warning targeting the Title II NGOs Agreement on which indicators the Title II NGOs will monitor, how they will be monitored, and how the information will be shared with each other and with the CNSA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNSA will enhance its analytical capacity and develop its institutional memory. Institutional memory is particularly important in times of rapid staff turnover such as currently. More effective participation of CNSA and FEWS NET in joint activities Enhanced monitoring and reporting of food security conditions from the Title II NGOs to feed into their own reporting requirements as part of the MYAPs, but also to enhance national-level reporting for the CNSA.
<i>Need to improve effectiveness of food security information products to better support decisions in emergency long-term development.</i>	Preparation and dissemination of food security and outlook bulletins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ten monthly CNSA/FEWS NET food security updates (the so-called flash) Two outlook issues (one in January for first semester 2009, one in July for second semester) Alerts and presentations to partners as required 	So far, the preparation of the flash and outlook bulletin) is led by FEWS NET but CNSA staff are actively involved. The lead will gradually be transferred to CNSA, assuming that its staff will be more stable. The joint preparation of food security bulletins and support to Observatories (see activity 3) will contribute to improving the food security information and decision-support products within the food security network.
	Implementation of the Jacmel Action Plan.	There will be numerous outputs including a better identification of target audiences; dissemination of the document-cadre; integration of health, nutrition and disaster-related issues in monthly updates, and; adapting information products following readers' surveys.	The quality and accuracy of food security and early warning reporting will significantly improve. This concerns not only the CNSA/FEWS NET products, but also of other partner organizations (WFP, Ministry of Agriculture, MYAPs) issuing various food security-related bulletins.

TASK ORDER 4 – GUATEMALA

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>Weak capacity to design and implement food security early warning systems</i>	Work with the Food Security Secretariat (SESAN) to implement their early warning system, using the livelihood approach.	Regular monitoring and early warning at country level.	Improved early warning and better inputs for alerts.
	Provide technical guidance, upon request, in the developing of food security early warning systems for MYAPs.	Specific input on FS early warning systems, with a livelihood framework and according to experience in the topic.	Knowledge and better understanding of important aspects to take into consideration for the design and implementation of early warning systems, by PVOs and external consultant.
<i>Inefficiency in the use of resources and duplication of efforts for monitoring FS in the region</i>	Work with partners implementing food security observatories in Central America. (PRESANCA, ACH, WFP, FAO, CRRH, INCAP)	Efforts unified and information shared for monitoring regional status of food security.	Better monitoring of food security regional status and understanding of factors related to the topic, for early warning.
<i>Improved collection of data for Food Security analysis.</i>	Continue supporting the implementation and improvement of the web based crop monitoring system, which went online in June 2007 (supported by MFEWS).	Dekadal information about crop status in the country at municipal level.	Improved monitoring of food availability.
	Help the Unit for Policy and Strategic Information (UPIE) coordinate a price information system with Rural Operations, within the Ministry of Agriculture.	Departmental price monitoring of retail prices of basic food items.	Improved monitoring of food economic access and understanding of market dynamics.
	Evaluate the status of prices data, determine efforts to digitize them and help integrate a data base of prices on urban market	Regular monitoring and monthly data base of prices of basic grains.	Improved monitoring and analyses of prices trends, for early warning.
	Work with WFP/El Salvador in implementing their Crop Monitoring System jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture, Met Service and FAO	Dekadal information about crop status in El Salvador at municipal level.	Improved monitoring of food availability.
	Improvement of satellite rainfall	More detail and accurate rainfall data.	Better forecast of rainfall and its impact analysis on food security.
<i>Need for improved technical skills and knowledge within the FS institutions, for monitoring</i>	Organize and implement training activities for partner technicians on food security monitoring topics and skills.	Training and workshops on livelihood zone and concept, GIS, prices, data management and analyses processes for food security monitoring and early warning.	Improved technical capacity of partners such as MoA, SESAN, PRORURAL, Met Services, PVO's, NGO's and other governmental and international partners.
<i>Need of improved understanding of factors relevant to food security in the country, and how to address them</i>	Participate in events relevant for and keep partners updated about MFEWS activities.	Sharing of information and joint analyses.	Efficiency of resources available and efforts, avoiding duplication.
	Invite partners to participate in MFEWS' work planning process.	Work plan including inputs of main partners.	Synergies for improvement in food security monitoring and early warning.
	Meetings with other actors like the health sector.	Increased awareness of health issues in food security.	Improved food security analysis and understanding.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
	Improvement of rainfall data collection	More accurate rainfall data.	Better forecast of rainfall and its impact analysis on food security.
<i>Poor analysis and data of local impacts of Climate Change</i>	Participate in activities related to Climate Change topics with partners such as Environment Ministry, Del Valle University.	Establish linkages with partners related to Climate Change, and provide inputs for the analyses through MFEWS' products.	Better understanding of causes and effects of Climate Change in the region, and its impacts on food security status.
<i>Need for constant impact analysis, for dynamic circumstances and hazards</i>	Analyze how hazards might impact different livelihood zones and socio-economic groups, using the improved livelihood profiles (updated in FY 2008).	Hazard impact scenarios.	Improved impact assessments.

TASK ORDER 7 – ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA, AND MOZAMBIQUE

Ethiopia

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<p><i>Lack of human resources at FEWS/NET Ethiopia which can access Somali Regional State to gather first hand food security information.</i></p>	Hire a Food Security Analyst (FSA)	Improved monitoring and reporting capacity on the food security situation of the Somali Regional State.	<p>Established the basis for all activities discussed here.</p>
	To initiate/conclude secondment process of FSA. Discuss with OCHA/Ethiopia, ensure buy-in of USAID/Ethiopia, get approval from CTO at USAID/Washington, sign agreement with OCHA/New York, process secondment: especially harmonize OCHA's requirements with FSA's existing SOW!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondment agreement with UN-OCHA and FSA in place. Specific recommendations on humanitarian response for Somali Region 	
<p><i>Existing food security monitoring in Somali Regional State lacks regular and consistent situational updates.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up assessment plan and survey tools in consultation with UN-OCHA. Agree with UN-OCHA on monthly reporting format. Increase food security data collection from Somali Regional State through extensive field trips. [as and when possible] Monthly briefing to FEWS NET Ethiopia and FEWS NET D.C. Prepare food security reports on Somali Region based on first-hand information on site verification of second hand data [as and when possible]. 	<p>Improved monitoring and reporting processes on the food security situation of the Somali Regional State with specific, detailed recommendations on appropriate humanitarian response.</p>	<p>Improved quality and regular frequency of information released to decision makers through the established FEWS/NET standard publications on the food security situation of the Somali Regional State.</p>
<p><i>Existing food security information in Somali Regional State is</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build up and maintain an information network of contacts from the humanitarian community, governmental as well as traditional stakeholders. Coordinate with existing early warning system in Somali Regional State operated by the regional authorities with technical assistance of Save the Children UK. Participate at regional and zonal coordination and food security meetings. Perform monthly briefing for USAID/Ethiopia mission. 	<p>Contribute to the improved monitoring and reporting and specific recommendations for humanitarian response.</p>	<p>Ensure further relevance to the analysis and specific recommendations in terms of increased credibility of information collected and increased feasibility of actions recommended.</p>

Somalia

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>Need to have improved understanding of urban food security</i>	Ten days field visit each month by the FSA	Weekly update on political, humanitarian and food security situation of the country will be send to the FNR and Market and Trade Advisor	Updated information will help answer/meet frequent questions and requests from the Mission.
	The FSA to participate in FSAU-led assessment on population movement from southern and central Somalia to the refugee camps	Report on reasons behind the new wave of influx, type of people moving to the camps and the scenarios over the coming months will be produced.	The assessment report will help design proper response in areas where people are fleeing. This will help halt out migration which have implication on regional stability
	Cereal out flow from sorghum belt districts to other regions	Report on analysis of cereal flow from Bay region, main destinations, people who involve and food security implication for both producers and consumers will be produced and disseminated	Better understand the role local markets play in food access in regions with people of high of food insecurity.
<i>Increased information demand by implementing partners</i>	Support FSAU led seasonal and ad hoc assessments	Updated data and information to provide briefing to partners on the ground	FEWS NET ability to participate in rapid assessments and role in the field will be enhanced

Mozambique

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<i>Following the production of the Limpopo basin Atlas, expectations over the production of an Atlas for the Zambezi basin have been increasing among the disaster management key partners in Mozambique.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an Atlas for disaster preparedness and response in the Zambezi Basin Collect and verify information on markets, storage capacity and road conditions/transportation information 	Basic information required in the disaster preparedness and response available and integrated in an accessible tool (hard-copy, CD and Internet).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of disasters in the Zambezi basin mitigated. Integrated information allow practical and easy way for updating
<i>As Mozambique faces recurrent shocks, the full implementation of Disaster Early Warning Systems and new improvements must be a continuous process towards mitigation of disaster impact at communities</i>	Establish a full new RANET at a selected disaster prone district. The station includes a FM broadcasting unit, a recording studio and satellite receiving and displaying devises	A new full RANET station installed in a selected disaster prone district (Mossuril or Mopeia district)	Access of information on disaster and other hazard in timely fashion established and improved
	Supply of cyclone early warning system material (posters, brochures, flags, and other warning material to be combined with the new system)	Cyclone early warning system continuously implemented in the country.	Increased cyclone preparedness at the community level

HOME OFFICE WORK PLANS – MAJOR ACTIVITIES

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The two key focus areas in information technology for project year 4 are 1) Section 508 compliance; and 2) continuing the refinement of the fews.net website. To achieve Section 508 compliance, we will engage a service provider to assist the project in processing all legacy documents to meet requirement; and work with our webmaster to ensure all new contents will be compliant. The information technology advisor will also work with the technical team and USAID to realize refinements for the project website to better meet the needs of decision-makers.

Information Technology Milestones
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of Section 508 activities by June 2009 • Re-designed Market and Trade, and Livelihood sections on the fews.net website

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
Website Development		
<i>Section 508 compliance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remediate PDFs posted on website from Oct. 1, 2005 - Sept. 30, 2008 for Section 508 compliance • Remediate coding of website to comply with Section 508 regulations and USAID branding 	LY / NetCentric Technologies / WebFirst / DPSG / Intern 2008/2009
<i>Development of markets and trade section of the website</i>	Assist the Markets and Trade advisor by coordinating the design and development process of the markets and trade section of the website that will include content such as commodity market maps and price bulletins for each country, inflation data, data sources, and geo-referencing	LY/ PB / WebFirst 2008/2009
<i>Redesign and development of livelihoods section of the website</i>	Assist the livelihoods advisor by coordinating the redesign and development process of the livelihoods section of the website that will include reference tools from existing livelihoods information and continued population of content	LY/ JG / WebFirst 2008/2009
<i>Stabilization and continued 24/7 maintenance of fews.net v4, IS Portal, and geo-database</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the monitoring of system performance, resolution of system problems, provide training and recommendations to both HO and field staff as appropriate • Standardize global geo-database references of all FEWS Net countries as well as within the livelihoods context 	LY/ WebFirst 2008/2009
<i>Improve search capabilities of website and user-friendliness</i>	Assist stakeholders and visitors to the website in improving search capabilities of finding information that is relevant within a country-level, regional, or some other context.	LY/ WebFirst 2008/2009
Field Support Activities		
<i>Design and development of contacts management database for E. Africa Regional Office for the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group</i>	Develop a contacts management database for food security stakeholders in the region for information sharing among humanitarian partners on food security and nutrition-related information.	LY / WebFirst / FEWS Kenya / E. Africa Regional Staff 2008

LIVELIHOODS

The three main livelihoods objectives for 2009 and the strategy for meeting them are as follows:

1. Complete livelihood zoning and profiling in countries that do not already have these products

All FEWS NET countries now have national livelihood zone maps. However, three of them, namely Uganda, Mozambique and Afghanistan, have maps that are outdated or need revising. Of the three, only Uganda requires Task Order 1 resources. Afghanistan activities would be funded through Task Order 2 and USAID/Mozambique is planning a new task order to address re-zoning in parts of Mozambique. Of the remaining FEWS NET countries, three have up-to-date national livelihood zone maps but do not have profiling information or baselines. The strategy to address this is to conduct a national livelihood zone profiling exercise in Burkina Faso that involves FEWS NET Representatives and partners from Mali and Nigeria. The intention is to build capacity in these three countries simultaneously so that they can support one another to complete profiling exercises in Mali and Nigeria with little external consultant support. Following the Burkina Faso activity, a livelihood profiling activity will take place in Mali with decreased support from an external consultant.

2. Strengthen capacity to implement and advance applications of the livelihoods framework for monitoring, analysis and reporting

The livelihoods framework is well integrated and understood throughout the project. However, there remain opportunities to enhance the application of livelihoods information in FEWS NET's work and strengthen network capacity to utilize and manage the framework. In 2009, the strategy for meeting this objective includes a) development of two livelihood guidance documents; b) workshops to roll-out guidance and build capacity; c) technical support to develop regional livelihood networks that can take the lead to update and evolve the livelihoods frameworks in individual countries, complete livelihood baselines in non-presence countries, and construct regional livelihood zone maps.

3. Begin forward-looking activities that goes the extra steps in early warning and livelihood analysis

FEWS NET has been faced with a number of new challenges and will continue to evolve to meet these and other challenges in years to come. Two areas that will continue to require special focus are the impact of global economic crises (including rising food prices) and the impact of global climate change on livelihood and food security. As a first step in looking at climate change, FEWS NET will work with USGS and the Ethiopia Livelihoods Integration Unit (LIU) to develop a case study of the likely impact of changing climate patterns on livelihoods in Ethiopia. This intention is to feature this case study in the

USAID funded Ethiopia Livelihood Atlas that will aim to answer 101 decision maker questions related to livelihoods and food security. It is hoped that this case study can serve as model and be replicated in other FEWS NET countries.

The livelihoods framework will continue to help answer questions and support decisions related to the global rise in food prices. In 2009, FEWS NET’s livelihood information will be used to develop a series of reference maps that provide context to emerging and ongoing issues – for example, a map showing the spatial distribution of household dependence on market purchases to meet food needs that helps answer the question, “where in rural areas are households most likely to be impacted by rising food prices”. In addition, the Livelihoods Advisor will work with the Markets and Trade Advisor to link market analysis, specifically identification of appropriate monitoring indicators, to the information available in the livelihoods data.

Livelihoods Milestones
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the livelihood zoning and profiling guidance • Development of livelihood reference maps for the majority of FEWS NET countries • Completion of livelihoods field activities in Burkina and Mali

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
Livelihood Zoning, Profiling, and Baselines		
<i>Finalize Tanzania zoning</i>	Report finalization by ESP	Country- Tanzania; JG/WB/ESP October 2008
<i>Mozambique National LH zoning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant to lead national zoning workshops in 3-4 regional centers • LHZ map revised and zone descriptions written • ESP copy edit and branding 	Country – Mozambique; consultant/JG/OB/ESP 2009-2010
<i>Uganda National Livelihood Zoning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant to lead national zoning workshop(s) • LHZ map revised and zone descriptions written • ESP copy edit and branding 	Country – Uganda; consultant/JG/AM/ESP 2009
<i>Finalize Zambezi Basin Baseline</i>	Report finalization – LA review and ESP edit NOTE: funded through USAID/Mozambique TO6	Country – Mozambique; November 2008
<i>Haiti urban baseline</i>	Develop urban baseline for Port au Prince	Country – Haiti; JG/consultant/ESP January-February 2009
<i>Burkina Faso LH profiles</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant to lead national profiling, with possible participation from reps and partners in Mali and Nigeria (the idea is to provide training so that they can lead the activity in their own countries) • LH zone map revised and zone descriptions written • ESP copy edit and branding 	Country – Burkina Faso; JG/MS/consultant/ESP January-February 2009

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
<i>Mali LH profiles</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited consultant support for national profiling LH zone map revised and zone descriptions written ESP copy edit and branding 	Country – Mali; JG/SH/consultant/ESP September 2009
<i>Revise Afghanistan profiles</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop LH zone maps by Province Conduct field activity to verify information and fill gaps, including 2 LA or consultant-led workshops in Kabul and field work by local enumerators Revise LH zone maps and profile documents 	Country – Afghanistan; JG/KN/consultant/ESP June-September 2009
Guidance		
<i>Guidance on applying livelihoods profiling information and products</i>	How to use livelihoods zones and profiles to guide assessments, inform monitoring and analysis and frame reporting	JG November-December 2008
<i>CD and/or web-based guide on using livelihood frameworks (whether with profiles, baselines, or limited information) in different contexts</i>	Guidance that demonstrates how the livelihoods approach fits into the DRR framework; identifies key questions to consider when developing assessment and monitoring systems; and provides specific examples of how to use the information to answer specific decision maker questions	TB/JG January 2009
<i>OFDA Scenario Development activities</i>	Finalize guidance and provide follow-up TA as part of OFDA funded scenario development activity; share lessons learned with other regions	JG/PB/PM October-December 2008
Training/Workshops		
<i>Workshop – using LH profiles to frame reporting, monitoring and assessments</i>	Regional Sahel and South workshops	Various; JG 2009
<i>Workshop - for new Djibouti partners on applying urban baseline spreadsheets and updating and implementing monitoring system</i>	Djibouti's urban baselines need to be transferred to the updated format and new partners trained to use the HEA spreadsheets, as part of the Djibouti closeout strategy	JG/consultant February/March 2009
<i>Mini- HEA training for HO Technical Team</i>	Strengthen home office capacity to apply and support the application of the livelihoods framework, including use of baseline spreadsheets for analysis	JG February 2009
Technical Assistance		
<i>Improve application of Ethiopia LH baselines for decision support</i>	TA to Ethiopia reps to improve application of LH information in reporting products.	JG/Ethiopia reps/CH December/January 2008
<i>Somalia urban baselines</i>	TA to FSAU to finalize urban baselines; Enhance application of baselines for FEWS NET reporting	JG/consultant November 2008; January 2009
Collaboration		
<i>Collaborate with RHVP and regional institutions and provide technical support to build regional HEA capacity and partnerships</i>	Work with RFNR, RHVP, national VACs, RVAC and SADC to build and support regional partnerships to share expertise and experience with HEA methodology and take the lead to update and evolve the HEA framework in Southern Africa, complete livelihood baselines in non-presence countries, and construct regional LH map.	Region – Southern Africa; JG/PM/FNRs/ESP Ongoing

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
<i>Work with FEWS NET Ethiopia office, LIU, SCUK and WFP to collaboration/ joint reporting</i>	Support joint analysis/reporting that brings in the LIU and SCUK to enhance livelihoods analysis in decision support products	JG/NB December/January 2008
<i>Strengthen collaboration and outreach with other organizations that develop and utilize the livelihoods framework, including non-presence countries</i>	Strengthen collaboration and sharing of livelihoods baseline data with other projects/organizations (e.g. Save the Children-UK; Oxfam Great Britain; DFID PRP, Save the Children-US, etc.)	JG/FNRs November 2008; January 2009
Website Development		
<i>Redesign livelihoods section of the FEWS NET website</i>	Develop livelihoods section of the website with capacity to hold and	JG/GD 2008/2009
Product Development		
<i>Develop reference and decision support products from existing livelihoods profiles and baselines – to be made available via the web and by CD ROM to the field</i>	Series of “quick” reference tools from existing livelihoods information (e.g. maps showing relative dependence on food purchase, agricultural labor, etc.; key monitoring indicators by LHZ; etc.) that can be used for monitoring and in decision support products	JG/FNRs/GIS person 2008/2009
Forward-Looking Activities		
<i>Climate change and livelihoods</i>	Series of case studies in collaboration with USGS to look at resilience of populations to climate change using LH baseline and climate data	Various countries; JG/TB/USGS 2009/2010
<i>Ethiopia Atlas</i>	Provide technical input to LIU on development of Ethiopia Livelihoods Atlas	JG/FNR and DFNR November 2008-January 2009
<i>East Regional Livelihood zone map</i>	Harmonize LH zones of remaining East African countries with those harmonized by PACAPS.	JG/FNRs/ consultant 2009/2010
<i>Further integrate market analysis with livelihoods framework</i>	Work with SMTA to strengthen the link between FEWS NET’s livelihoods framework and M&T analysis, in particular using the livelihood framework to identify the key variables (including prices) to monitor and to interpret market price and other data.	JG/PM/FNR(s) TBD

MARKETS AND TRADE

The FEWS NET markets and trade strategy is divided into five broad complementary components:

1. Building a core and consistent understanding of basic markets and trade concepts among the entire FEWS NET team and their closest partners.
2. Increasing the knowledge base on markets and trade as they pertain to food security analysis and early warning through the adaptation of new and/or existing market research to the FEWS NET work context.
3. Developing specific markets and trade tools, models and methods for FEWS NET representatives and their partners for use in food security, vulnerability and livelihood assessment, analysis, monitoring and reporting (e.g., market network maps and results of market integration analysis).
4. Providing technical assistance – to the FEWS NET team, their closest partners and others working on food security and early warning.
5. Cultivating new, and expanding or deepening existing, partnerships to successfully implement items one and two, and leverage FEWS NET resources and technical capacities.

Markets and Trade Milestones

- The basic web pages available in January 2009 with additional commodity maps added
- The roll out of the market lessons of FAO Food Security Information for Action is dependent on FAO finalization, but end of January is the targeted time frame
 - ✓ Start roll-out of module – January, 2009
 - ✓ Initial input on additional briefs and orientation from field and initial plan February – March, 2009
- Guidance materials and workshops conducted are good benchmarks and the corresponding dates are noted. Workshops dates need to be confirmed with the field and partners.
 - ✓ Reporting guidance - February, 2009
 - ✓ Price Adjustment guidance – February, 2009
- West Africa is currently proposed for May/June, 2009

In project year 4, FEWS NET will continue to work on all five components but the emphasis will be on rolling out to the field market and trade guidance, tools and approaches in a strategic, demand driven and opportunistic manner. The markets lessons of the FAO Distance Learning Module on Food Security Information for Action will be available, shared with all FEWS NET staff and additional short well-tailored briefs on how to apply these concepts and tools to FEWS NET work will be developed and distributed. A basic capacity building training on market concepts and analytical tools that support understanding supply and market response will be conducted in several regions. Several interested and capable FNRs and FRRs have been identified to participate in the creation and dissemination of these guidance materials and to support the development of several key market capacities (e.g., market profiling and conducting trader surveys, understanding supply response, steps to setting up market monitoring systems). At this stage of the activity, entering the fourth year of a five-year activity, FEWS NET will concentrate on generic and critical market and trade skills and tools, not alienated to specific products or processes but rather sound market analysis, which should continue to serve the FEWS NET community beyond this phase of the activity.

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
Guidance		
<i>FAO markets lessons for distance learning module roll out</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share with all field reps and provide description of the module and application for FEWS NET. ID 3-4 Reps who will review and identify some of the content for additional orientation/tools. ID people to work on additional tools or training to support the roll out. Immediate priority – based on availability of module 	PB/MS/student Global application December 2008-January 2009 and ongoing support
<i>Market guidance – market basics</i>	Using FAO module and other presentations, make a short guidance on the basics of market analysis	PB/MS/2 FNRs March 2009
<i>Market basics checklist</i>	Provide very short orientation on some very basic markets and trade coverage for use by DPSG and other Tech Team members to orient product reviews	PB/MS/DPSG January 2009
<i>Market guidance – basic price analysis</i>	Short guidance on basic price analysis – trends, comparatives, seasonality, etc	PB/MS/2 FNRs August 2009
<i>Market guidance – price adjustment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOW drafted already and student identified). Topic identified through expression of interest from reps. Content is key to basic training and a student is available 	PB/Abdoul/Tahirou/Chansa Global application December 2008-February 2009
<i>Market guidance - trader survey tool</i>	Short guidance to accompany survey template for assessments and seasonal updates. Expressed interest from the field and partners	PB/MS June 2009
<i>Market guidance – commodity market data/info</i>	International commodity markets data/info sources	PB/Data Manager/Analyst Global application September 2009
<i>Market guidance - reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written guidance based on intensive market reviews of monthly updates/outlooks. Substantial notes but some more reviews required Will remain a draft until all intensive reviews are complete 	PB/MS/Tech Global application February 2009
<i>Market guidance – market integration</i>	Using FAO module, construct short guidance on market integration: what it is, how it relates to monitoring and how to do it (SOW). Could benefit greatly by incorporation of Malawi integration study.	PB/Student/WFP September 2009
<i>Price Annex guidance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex for MRs and maybe website posting Work flow and process Orientation to the field 	PB/MS December 2008
<i>Market guidance – market profiling</i>	Using the FAO module and work in Sudan and EA, create quick description of content of basic market profile	PB/Andrew O April-May 2009
<i>Scenario Guidance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of scenario guidance for SA Input into the Outlook guidance 	PB/JG/DPSG/PM/Tech December 2008

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
Training/Capacity Building/Workshops		
<i>Training module – margins and price parity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize materials used in WA training Clean up French version Develop additional workshop practice content 	PB/MS/Arthur February 2009
<i>Training module – basic markets for food security analysis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up and make notes from KZN course Joint WFP (TBD) 	PB/WFP/Simon D/MS May 2009
<i>Training module – price adjustment</i>	Using Price adjustment training module that uses the guidance	PB/MS/MSU student March-April 2009
<i>GHA markets training</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Margins and Price Parity Possible price adjustments Includes partners FY09 Subcontractor budget has trainer time and travel and Chemonics has venue/participants Student available in Dec/Jan WFP resources for venue rental, partner participation available and flights 	PB/MS TBD (early 2009)
<i>WA markets training</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD but build on previous training and current requests from the field Using elasticity based on recent FAO research for supply and demand analysis (response) Understanding market integration and using it for food security analysis and early warning 	PB/LI/MSU student May-June 2009
<i>SA markets training</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Margins and Price Parity Possible price adjustments Includes partners FY08 Subcontractor budget has trainer time and travel and Chemonics has venue/participants Student available in March 9-13 	PB/MS March 2009
Technical Assistance		
<i>Afghanistan National Markets Study preparation TDY</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field visits for orientation to Afghan markets and market chains. Design and plan national wheat market study for some time during March-August, 2009 	Individual/ Country - Afghanistan March-April 2009
<i>East Africa Market Profiles</i>	Support Andrew and Suleiman to develop methods for conducting market profiles as part of their joint markets work with partners and the Xborder activity	PB/AO/SM TBD (early 2009)
<i>Intensive MR Market Reviews</i>	Country specific intensive reviews of MR markets	PB Ongoing

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
<i>Malawi market integration study</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MW to implement market integration study SOW defined, consultant identified, reviews of report, next steps – how to use the results Can be used to illustrate and train others in the region 	PB/Sam/consultant TBD
<i>Somalia Markets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical guidance on drafted TOR on market analysis and market profiling Request from FSAU, no follow through Use market profiling guidance 	PB, Sidow, Aw-Dahir TBD
<i>WA Multi-Country Market Study – Eastern Corridor</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide advise and review analysis and report Technical assistance in how to utilize results Immediate priority – OVER DUE	Region - West Africa January-February 2009
<i>WA Multi-Country Market Study – Western and Central Corridor</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar activities as for Eastern Network (WA mult-country market surge), but for Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, DRC Provide technical assistance only NOTE: Only if requested at later date	PB, LI, other WA FNR/ Region - West Africa TBD
<i>Mozambique Livelihoods and Markets</i>	Markets into the livelihoods and VAA work and food security analysis and reporting NOTE: Under discussion as potentially part of new USAID/Mozambique TO	PB 2009
<i>Scenario follow up</i>	Exchange within the region	PB/GZ 2009
Collaboration		
<i>Collaboration with WFP on markets</i>	FEWS NET and WFP/Rome get together two times per year for technical consultations to plan and coordinate activities	PB Global application April-May 2009
<i>WFP-FEWS NET Study of Market Integration</i>	Using existing data from FEWS NET and WFP, run basic analysis to better understand market relationships – integration and causality NOTE: continued dialogue with WFP	PB, WFP/Rome/ Global TBD
Website Development		
<i>Commodity Market Maps</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalizing commodity market maps for each country, basic crops Draft maps for WA NOTE: Immediate priority – necessary for web pages	PB,/MS/Toby/USGS, FNRs/ Global application January 2009 and ongoing
<i>Price Bulletins</i>	Create price bulletins for all countries	PB/MS November-December 2008
<i>Markets layer</i>	Develop a markets layer for mapping NOTE: Immediate priority – necessary for price bulletins, market locations on food security conditions maps, web pages	PB/Other November-December 2008

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
<i>Website Market pages design</i>	Website design and populating	PB/MS Global November 2008
Other Market Activities		
<i>Price Watch</i>	Monthly report and annex	PB/BR/Data Manager/Analyst Monthly
<i>All FEWS Workshop</i>	Add MSU trip for a group of reps (about 5) to travel to MSU and exchange with Grad Students on markets. Possible extra training from faculty	Global March 2009
<i>Urban markets: supply and demand</i>	Support to field on assessing, monitoring and interpreting urban markets for food security and early warning analysis NOTE: Depends on FRR and FNR demand and FEWS NET urban work strategy and activities	Potentially global TBD
Other Field Activities		
<i>Afghanistan Markets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and preparing study (study will take place between April and October 2009) • Links from border markets to interior • Consumption of local/imported wheat • Establishing EW connections with neighboring countries – especially Pakistan and potentially Kazakhstan. 	PB/Karim April-October 2009
<i>Mozambique Market Baselines and Livelihood Integration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of market profiles (baselines) • Create linkages to livelihoods work and make recommendations on how livelihoods products can integrate market concepts and knowledge NOTE: Under discussion as potentially part of new USAID/Mozambique TO	PB/OB/Jessi January-December 2009
<i>Haiti activities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of enumerators • Participation of FNR and DFNR and several partners in markets training in East or Southern Africa • Possible market study • Possible basic markets training 	PB/WA Rep/Consultant TBD

DECISION AND PLANNING SUPPORT GROUP

Decision and Planning Support Group (DPSG) activities for FY 2009 focus on continuing to improve the quality and timeliness of FEWS NET's regular and ad hoc decision support. This will be achieved through concerted efforts to:

- integrate FEWS NET's Technical Advisors and other technical team members, where appropriate, into the planning, production, and delivery of the activity's decision support;
- create and/or refine discrete guidance documents to clearly and consistently direct analytical and decision support processes, and collaborate on other technical guidance pieces, where appropriate;
- regularly engage in technical exchanges with field and other home office staff to address technical issues that regularly impact DPSG work and to continue to build the group's internal technical capacity; and
- expand FEWS NET's decision support outreach to better engage all levels of decision makers and other food security stakeholders in Washington and internationally.

In FY2009, the DPSG will also add a fifth member to the team to help further streamline the processes that underpin much of the group's decision support work.

DPSG Milestones

- Finalization and release of Food Security Update guidance (target: mid-November 2008)
- Completion of first round of regular Food Security Outlook briefings and ongoing planning for continued, regular Outlook briefings (target for delivery of all first-round Outlook briefings: end of January 2009)
- Streamlining of Food Security Outlook process and release of comprehensive Outlook guidance (target for guidance release: end of June 2009)

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
<i>Consolidate FSU process</i>	Guidance: Complete and support roll out of FSU guidance	Global. All FEWS NET involvement. October-December 2008
	Guidance: Create and roll out FEWS NET formatting and style guidance	Global. All FEWS NET involvement. January-June 2009
	Management: revisit due dates for all FSUs (in collaboration with MS/PB for price annexes)	DPSG October-December 2008
	Management: support Field Coordination Unit's development of joint calendar for regular reporting/field travel, etc., to be updated regularly	Country/region-specific. All FEWS NET involvement. October-December 2008, with ongoing updates
	Field support: support identified FNRs in improving FSUs via Primary Reviewer field visits	Country/region specific January-September 2009

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
	Efficiency: monitor against internal seven (7) business day target for FSU review turnaround	DPSG/COP/DCOP Ongoing
	Outreach/responsiveness: conduct user survey to get feedback on FSU content and utility (survey field, Washington, and other users)	Global. All FEWS NET involvement. January-June 2009
<i>Improve Outlook process</i>	Periodicity: create interim Outlook due date calendar with FNRs	Country/region specific October-December 2008
	Mapping: provide continued support to FNRs on data entry for food insecurity severity in the ISPortal	Country/region specific Ongoing
	Strategic direction: Facilitate discussion/resolution of technical issues surrounding Outlook analysis in collaboration with FEWS NET Home Office and field Technical Teams, determining final direction at the March 2009 ALL FEWS workshop	Global. All FEWS NET involvement. October 2008-March 2009
	Guidance: revisit existing Outlook guidance and explore linkages, incorporating as appropriate, ongoing scenario development guidance in collaboration with Senior Markets and Trade Advisor and Livelihoods Advisor.	Global. All FEWS NET involvement. October-December 2008
	Guidance: streamline outlook writing process through guidance, templates, etc. to FNRs in collaboration with Livelihoods and Senior Markets and Trade Advisors following ALL FEWS workshop	Global. All FEWS NET involvement. October 2008-May 2009
	Field support: conduct Outlook preparation workshops in each region	Country/region specific January-September 2009
	Presentations to client(s): present Outlook findings to USAID and others every Outlook period	DPSG with support from Tech Team Ongoing
<i>Expand guidance for regular reporting</i>	Population affected/at-risk: engage partners/ Technical Team advisors in discussion of definitions and use of 'affected' and 'at-risk' terminology; finalize affected population guidance, build out at-risk guidance	Global. All FEWS NET involvement. October-December 2008 (affected) January-March 2009 (at-risk)
	Nutrition: support FNRs to improve reporting on nutrition with roll out of FSU guidance section of nutrition, updating as necessary	Country/region specific Ongoing
	Urban food insecurity: participate in technical discussions and assist in development of guidance to incorporate this analysis into regular reporting	Global. All FEWS NET involvement. Ongoing
<i>Increase integration of thematic areas in decision support</i>	Continue to improve integration of thematic content related to markets and trade and livelihoods analysis in regular and ad hoc decision support (including written products and briefings) in collaboration with the Livelihoods Advisor and the Senior Markets and Trade Advisor	DPSG with support from Tech Team Ongoing

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
	<i>Also see training in DPSG capacity and knowledge building activity</i>	
<i>Increase outreach to food security stakeholders</i>	Expansion: expand type, frequency, and technical content of briefings offered (e.g., Outlook briefings after every Outlook cycle, topic-specific decision support briefings including information on markets and trade and/or livelihoods and/or presentations/co-presentations by technical advisors, etc.)	DPSG with support from Tech Team Ongoing
	Expansion: Advocate for expanded briefing audiences	DPSG/COP/DCOP October-December 2008
	Product targeting: revisit product production and distribution plans and improve targeting in the field and internationally (Outlook poster, FSAPC, etc.)	DPSG with support from Tech Team and relevant field offices Ongoing, as appropriate
	<i>Also see outreach/responsiveness in FSU consolidation activity</i>	
<i>Assist in Section 508 compliance</i>	Provide guidance and ad hoc support to 508 compliance staff on alternative text requirements of FEWS NET documents, collaborating with the Technology Advisor, other technical advisors, and field staff as needed.	DPSG with IT advisor Ongoing
<i>Improve seasonal and issue-specific monitoring and reporting for all countries</i>	Calendars: Develop/finalize seasonal monitoring and reporting calendars revisiting existing calendars, determining common elements, and developing country calendars, starting with countries primary reviewers feel could benefit most from such calendars, collaborating with technical advisors and field staff as needed	DPSG with support from Tech Team and FOs Ongoing
	Briefing packet: Coordinate Home Office Technical Team meetings to develop regional and country-specific 'profiles' for all FEWS NET countries for reference and for in-briefing of new COP. 'Profiles' should build on food security frameworks, other FEWS NET knowledge base products, and recent regional/country analysis.	DPSG with support from Tech Team October-December 2008 (meetings) January-March 2009 (profile development)
<i>Build DPSG capacity and knowledge</i>	Training: conduct regular open learning sessions/brown bags to improve DPSG knowledge of technical areas included in reporting	DPSG Ongoing
	Training: participate in trainings, seminars, conferences, workshops, etc. related to food security analysis, early warning, decision support, and/or related areas	DPSG Ongoing
	Training: participate in field assessment or other capacity building field trip, where possible	DPSG January-September 2009

FIELD COORDINATION UNIT

Field Coordination Unit activities for FY 2009 primarily focus on continuing to improve and streamline processes for field-based activities and to enhance coordination and communication among the different parts of the home office technical team. An additional component of this emphasis is continuing to assist field office staff with their own capacity building efforts and working with them to identify opportunities for growth and skills enhancement. These main objectives will be achieved through improvements to approval and coordination processes as well as through individually working with field office staff on training plans and priorities.

Field Coordination Milestones

- Global field operations and activities calendar developed (including quarterly travel projections)
- Field office work plans finalized and submitted
- PMP indicator targets developed

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
HO-Based Activities		
<i>Develop SOW for Field Coordination Unit and revise TFC and TIAA SOWs</i>	Develop document outlining responsibilities and tasks for the field coordination unit including linkages with the rest of the tech team as well as the Ops Team and IQC PMU	Home Office October-December 2008
<i>Develop guidance for FNRs on how to map network partnerships and use information for capacity building and support</i>	Finalize guidance for FNRs on how to map their partner networks and develop training materials for replication of the activity by field staff	Home office January-March 2009
<i>Develop global calendar for field operations and activities</i>	To provide a tool for managing and forecasting activities and enhance coordination and information sharing amongst the team	Country/region-specific. All FEWS NET involvement. October-December 2008
<i>Finalize quarterly travel projection process</i>	To provide a tool for managing and forecasting activities and travel to include revised guidance on field trip report submission and report template	Global. In coordination with Ops Teams and tech team. October-December 2008
<i>Field office work planning</i>	Continue to coordinate work planning process, including determining a presentation and discussion component for receiving CTO feedback and approval	Global. All FEWS NET involvement. October-December 2008 July-September 2009
<i>Surge management</i>	Oversee and track surge portfolio and lead specific activities where relevant	Global. In coordination with relevant Ops Teams, tech team member, and FO. Ongoing

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
<i>Support and help guide field staff in developing training and capacity building plans</i>	As required by contract for continuous capacity building and skills development, could include identification of resources, relevant trainings and opportunities, and formulation of plans. Will include collaboration and discussions with tech team and potentially USGS where applicable.	Global. In coordination with relevant Ops Teams, tech team member, and FO. Ongoing
<i>Develop PMP indicator targets and tool for measuring annual PMP indicator</i>	Finalize the PMP by working with the technical team and CTO on developing indicator targets to establish the baseline for the PMP. Develop the tool for measuring the annual indicator on use of FEWS NET information	Global. All FEWS NET involvement. October-December 2008
<i>Manage quarterly report process</i>	Manage process for collecting information from field offices, developing report narrative, and finalizing report and submitting to USAID. In addition the system for collecting PMP information needs to be standardized.	Global October, January, April, and July
<i>Assist field offices and tech team members with the development of cross- or multi-sectoral activities</i>	Manage the process for developing field-based activities and coordinate any consultants, SOW development, proposal development, and budget input	Global. In coordination with relevant Ops Teams, tech team member, and FO. As needed
<i>Assist with the maintenance and support of basic operations of the Geodatabase</i>	Assist with basic maintenance for the Geodatabase as needed	Global. With support from external STTA as required. Ongoing
<i>Assist with the creation, editing, and reviewing of thematic or other reference maps</i>	Develop thematic or other reference maps for use in FEWS NET reporting documents or special reports as time permits and as requested.	Global Ongoing, as needed
<i>Assist with reviewing and editing special reports and/or regular reports</i>	Review and process special reports and/or other regular reports to augment and assist with HO-based initiatives. Surge reports will continue to receive priority attention. Other reports will be reviewed as time permits and as requested.	Global Ongoing, as needed
Field Support Activities		
<i>Assist with organization and facilitation of seasonal coordination meetings in coordination with relevant regional representative</i>	Includes prep with tech team, pre-meeting coordination, and at meeting coordination.	Regional. In coordination with relevant Ops Teams, tech team members, and FOs in region. Timing TBD
<i>Support Haiti FNR with post-hurricane response and tasks</i>	Provide enhanced support to the Haiti FNR so that he can engage in urgent post-hurricane response activities.	Country. Tech team involvement. October 1-15, 2008
<i>Conduct market mapping exercise in Guatemala and finalize map</i>	Assist the Guatemala FNR with conducting a workshop with partners to develop a commodity flows and network map	Country. In coordination with SMTA. October 27-31, 2008
<i>Ethiopia office visit</i>	To facilitate the start-up of technical activities under TO7 and provide enhanced support to the FNR and review needs and requirements with USAID	Country. Tech team involvement. Timing TBD

Activity	Description	Level/Timing
<i>Afghanistan office visit</i>	There is a need for the FCU to visit Afghanistan to provide operations and program support, details and timing of trip TBD as needs would require	Country. Tech team involvement. Timing TBD
<i>Building Food Security and Early Warning Systems Workshop</i>	To develop and facilitate workshop for MYAP and SYAP partners in Haiti to assist them with monitoring and reporting on early warning indicators	Country. In coordination with SMTA and DPSG member. February 2009