



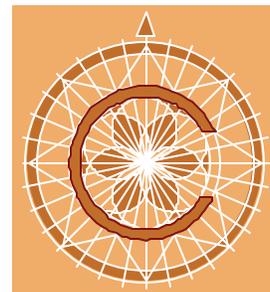
**Annual Performance and Monitoring Report for the  
Year 2000:**

**Famine Early Warning System Network  
(FEWS NET)**

**December 18, 2000**

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## SECTION 1

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### Introduction

Often when undertaking an annual review of results, the big picture, or longer-term impact, can be overlooked or not easily visible. Following a series of work plan reviews in the field over the last three months it was apparent to Chemonics Int., that FEWS NET, and most importantly the predecessor FEWS projects, have enabled decision makers in the U.S., in Africa and in international relief agencies to better understand African food insecurity susceptibilities, and to plan more appropriate responses. The sequence of FEWS projects have substantially improved data collection and analysis and helped to create stronger links between data analysis and response planning. Building on the past, FEWS NET is now on a solid foundation to (1) strengthen the contribution of vulnerability analysis to other development strategies e.g. poverty reductions and (2) contribute to consensus solutions and sustainability through strong demand driven food security networks.

The most challenging objective for FEWS, and now FEWS NET, has been the development of capacities. While the degradation of some national early warning units is well known, it has been less obvious that many African countries increasingly rely on regional institutions such as the AGHYMET Center (Niamey), the SADC Food Security Unit (Harare) and the Drought Monitoring Center (Nairobi) to provide information on start of season, GIS/thematic mapping, vulnerability analysis, etc. that small poor countries cannot sustain in national offices. These regional centers, with FEWS help, now provide for scientific capacities of modest excellence that represents “economies of scale” for smaller countries. In perhaps unplanned ways there is now a clearer balance emerging between the limitations of nationally sustainable early warning capacities and the abilities of regional centers to provide reliable data and analyses. This in turn allows individual countries to focus more national resources on response planning.

Currently, more emphasis is also being placed on assisting the improvement of national capacities through the building of networks, involving government, local NGOs, private sectors and international food security activities such as FEWS NET. By demonstrating how non-governmental actors can supplement government with capacities that national public budgets can not afford, networks can help to build and preserve scientific and technical capacities that the country might otherwise lose.

### **The Hidden Face of Longer Term Results**

Over the years there have also been “spin off” results from FEWS that were not anticipated or planned. Yet they too are often lost as R-4 processes focus on the trees as we miss the changes occurring in the forest. For instance, two significant results have been frequently mentioned by our partners, but cannot be ascribed to any particular outcome or country:

The disciplining of both the demand side of food aid and the supply side, as international emergency responses have become much more appropriate for local conditions. FEWS information has given the decision-makers tools to respect the first rule of emergency response,

“do no further damage”. There is clear evidence that in the Sahel and East Africa there is now much greater care taken in both food aid requests and in its supply. This is due in part because FEWS, and now FEWS NET, have acted to provide timely, accurate, analytical and transparent information. In the Sahel the result has been declining food aid in almost the entire region for the last 15 years. With rainfall in this period generally below average, the absence of major emergencies shows that markets are increasingly providing the solutions.

In the Sahel, information and mapping products provided to the AGRYMET Center by FEWS and its partner agencies, are now being used for an extensive environmental education program across the Sahel. This EC-financed project is producing environmental teaching materials and workbooks for thousands of primary schools, covering subjects such as erosion, desertification, deforestation, soils and vegetative carrying capacity. An important part of this project are maps produced by the AGRYMET Center, including NDVI and vulnerability mapping that are being mass produced for use in the environmental education program. The Sahelian countries now have more environmental content in their primary school curriculum than U.S. schools have through high school. FEWS NET imagery and mapping products have been key inputs into this important education success.

### **From FEWS III to FEWS NET**

This document presents some of the R4 results that have been obtained by the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) during the 2000 fiscal year. During the year there was a smooth transition between FEWS III (managed by ARD, Inc) to FEWS NET (managed by Chemonics International, Inc.). The results included in this document include the contribution of both activities (FEWS III and FEWS NET).

During the previous phases of FEWS (1985 – July 2000) a significant amount of work has been done on developing the tools and methods for early warning monitoring, and to a lesser extent contingency and response planning. The FEWS NET activity — which runs from May 30, 2000 to June 1, 2005 — seeks to build on the knowledge and experiences of these previous 3 phases.

The design of FEWS NET includes several significant changes in the orientation of the FEWS NET activity. As a result Chemonics International has developed three strategic pillars that form the basis of their implementation of FEWS NET:

1. *Demand-driven, action-oriented information that is linked to appropriate response:* Although the information products in the past were professionally done, they were not available to a wide audience in a timely manner. FEWS NET is committed to provide a broader scope of reporting that is disseminated quicker to a broader audience. FEWS NET is providing the entire monthly reports from all 17 countries and 3 regional offices within a week of receiving them in the D.C. office.
2. *Coordination, networking, and capacity strengthening:* The “bottom line” of the FEWS NET activity is to have a early warning and food security network that is effective and demand-driven. The approach used by Chemonics International is to identify and seize all possible opportunities (within our budget) to work towards this objective. By working

directly to strengthen African capacity and networks we intend to improve coordination and maximize the impact of the activity.

3. *Professional management*: Given the expanded scope of the FEWS NET activity, a successful implementation will require effective and efficient administration and management. Chemonics International has designed several standard operating procedures that are intended to streamline the administration of the activity at the regional and country level, thereby “freeing up” the regional and national professional staff to concentrate on their technical work.

The focus of the selected R4 results presented in this document captures an important aspect of the core work of the FEWS NET Activity. The main objectives of FEWS NET are:

- Strengthen African capacity for early warning and response planning
- Increase usefulness of information to decision makers
- Improve response planning based on relevant background food security information
- Improve response planning based on early warning information and the identification of food insecure groups
- Improve local monitoring and analysis

In preparation of this document, all 17-country offices and the 3 regional offices in Africa were asked to respond to a series of questions that demonstrate the impact the FEWS NET Activity. These performance questions were also explored with USAID (both in DC and the field Missions), US Embassies, governments and other network partners during the just completed work plan reviews in each country and region. The questions that were asked are:

1. Evidence of improved dissemination of FEWS NET early warning information
2. Evidence of consensus response plans prepared/ and adopted by governments in FEWS NET countries
3. Examples of local governments, donors, UN Agencies, NGOs, or the private sector making use of FEWS NET data, analysis or methodologies to support their own decision making processes or to strengthen their own information and analysis functions
4. Evidence of improved technical and analytical capacity of early warning and food security monitoring unit staff as a result of FEWS NET assistance
5. Evidence of network development (both developing new initiatives and strengthening of ongoing ones)

The results of these questions are available in this document by region (and by country).



## SECTION 2

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### Significant Results by Expected Outcome

#### **Outcome 1: Timely and accurate dissemination of early warning information**

Over time, FEWS NET Field Representatives (FNRs) have built up a vast reservoir of food security knowledge about their countries and regions based on the review of past documentation and analysis of current indicators, as well as personal observation, experience, and insights. Networking allows FNRs to enlarge their circle of contacts and sources of information. Moreover, thanks to the expansion of the Internet to nearly all FEWS NET countries, an almost limitless source of information is now just a few mouse-clicks away, including up-to-date and reliable information on food security crises in Africa.

One implementation challenge for FEWS NET is to take advantage of these multiple communications channels and make selective use of this information in ways that add analytical value and decision-relevant knowledge for those who need to know, e.g. decision-makers. To be policy useful, information needs to become more relevant, timely, and accessible. It must also be demand and decision driven, drawing implications and recommending actions for preventing food crises or, should they occur, mitigating their impact.

Some proposed results for Outcome 1:

***Result 1.1: FEWS NET Played Information Dissemination Role in Ethiopia Crisis:***

During the drought emergency in Ethiopia, FEWS NET was asked by the GoE to chair the weekly early warning working group meetings. FEWS NET coordinated all relevant food security information from UN, NGO and GoE offices and provided a weekly briefing report to the early warning working group and other actors on drought conditions and humanitarian situations. This information was used by donors and the GoE to inform relief and mitigation efforts. Request by donors, the GoE and NGOs for FEWS NET reports increased nearly 10 fold during this period, as agencies used FEWS NET analysis and reporting to justify and target interventions and help inform mitigation policy decisions.

***Documentation:*** The documentation of this result is one of the weekly briefing reports (briefing date was March 10, 2000) that FEWS provided to the early warning group (hard copy, filename: *result1-1.et.pdf*)

***Result 1.2: FEWS Information Dissemination Role Expanded during the Mozambique Flood Crisis:***

During the flood emergency in Mozambique, FEWS expanded the coverage and timing of its reporting. During the height of the emergency, FEWS/Mozambique produced a daily summary of key developments in the response effort. This summary was distributed to the USAID Mission, local NGOs and FEWS (regional and DC offices). Additionally, FEWS/Mozambique produced three in-depth special reports that analyzed the then-current state of the emergency for different users (USAID/Mission, the National Research Institute for Agriculture, local NGOs, and

FEWS). However, the magnitude of the emergency highlighted the need to strengthen information systems, communications, and mapping, as well as the need to reinforce the on-the-ground resources available to FEWS.

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is one of the daily summaries (from April 10, 2000) submitted to USAID Mission, local NGOs and FEWS (filename: *result1-2a.mz.pdf*) and one of the in-depth reports (February 2000, filename: *result1-2b.mz.pdf*)

***Result 1.3: Faster Dissemination of Field-generated Early Warning and Food Security Information:***

This result was achieved through three related activities. First, the processing of field reports was expedited through improved internal review and processing procedures. Second, summaries of the field reports were distributed via email within a few days of receiving the country monthly reports at FEWS NET/DC. Finally, more content (the entire monthly report compared to a summary of the monthly report) was made available through the Internet (FEWS NET has developed an interim content-rich Internet web site where they stage these reports).

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result can be found on the FEWS NET web site [www.fews.net](http://www.fews.net). The FEWS NET web site allows a link to the FEWS III web site (now inactive) to allow a comparison of the reporting between the FEWS III and FEWS NET.

***Result 1.4: Effective Use of Rural Radio in Mali and Burkina Faso to Expand the Dissemination of FEWS Information:***

In these two countries FEWS used radio to increase the scope of potential users of their information. In Burkina Faso, FEWSNET was interviewed on the national radio ('*radio rural*') to discuss the outcome of the growing season and explain potential implications of the early withdrawal of rainfall in many localities—September 2000. In Mali, FEWS has reported through National and International (*RFI* and *Africa No1*) radios the results of the 2000 Vulnerability Assessment Analysis and 2001 Harvest Assessment. FEWS reports during the rainy season are incorporated into rural radio broadcasts in 5 local languages.

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is not obtainable in the immediate term. Potentially for Mali we could obtain an audio tape if required.

## **Outcome 2: Improved vulnerability analysis**

As part of its continued commitment to the provision of high quality food security information, FEWS NET plans to incorporate a growing understanding of rural household livelihoods into its analysis of current and future threats and in its regular reporting and capacity strengthening functions.

While FEWS has always been concerned with understanding the magnitude and nature of different food security 'shocks', its analysis has (with a few exceptions) been limited to describing the shock (such as a decline in crop production), rather than the shock's effect on different rural households (such as loss of 'x%' of food or cash income).

Building on its already proven expertise in the field of early warning ('shock') information, FEWS NET will use food economy analysis in reporting on short-, medium-, and longer-term threats to food security in Africa. The food economy framework is a well-developed, field-

proven approach for investigating rural economies and their links to the wider macro-context. Not only will this understanding help practitioners better predict the likely effects of different shocks (such as market closures, production failures, or even conflict-related events) on rural households, but it will also help decision makers understand the likely food security consequences of various resource allocation or policy decisions.

Some proposed results for Outcome 2:

***Result 2.1: Joint Organization and Implementation of a Regional VA Meeting for Participants from all SADC Member States:*** FEWS NET was actively involved in planning and implementing the SADC-sponsored Vulnerability Assessment Technical Consultation that was held in Kariba, Zimbabwe (September 2000). This networking workshop brought together over 100 representatives from all SADC member countries to discuss vulnerability assessment methods and the training needs of the different countries. One significant output of the workshop was the development of a regional and national commitment to implement vulnerability assessments as a means to more objectively identify where food security issues require intervention and to improve the nature of those recommended actions.

***Documentation:*** The documentation of this result is the final communiqué of the VA Technical Consultation (filename: *result2-1.sadc.pdf*).

***Result 2.2: Systematically Collecting Food Access Information in the Sahel:*** Although there has been a process building for a few years, a workshop was held in May 2000 to bring all FEWS technical staff from the Sahel to develop a systematic approach to collecting and organizing food access information obtained during field visits. During this workshop discussions on how to collect some other key data sets (such as desertification) were also discussed.

***Documentation:*** The documentation of this result is the trip report from the May 2000 workshop prepared by Katie Kampmann during FEWS III (filename: *result2-2.sahel.pdf*).

### **Outcome 3: Improved decision making and response planning**

In the past, FEWS has been generally successful in reaching a narrow set of decision-makers, perhaps many more in Washington DC or in NGO and donor communities than within African governments. It was agreed that to reach a broader set of African decision makers, it had to be demonstrated that FEWS NET was producing more “market” driven information, capable of meeting the changing needs of a new generation of African decision makers. FEWS NET must develop a better understanding of those needs while demonstrating how more analytical information, such as food economy knowledge, can help inform a broader agenda of policy challenges that African policy makers face. For instance, a better understanding of the changing nature of household livelihoods can help policy makers identify practical and lower cost ways of enlarging income and productivity opportunities of the poor.

Decision-making also takes place outside of governments. FEWS NET information through the Internet or through networks can be useful to the private sector, commercial producers, traders, and transporters of food products. Greater optimism and confidence is warranted in the ability of

African farmers and commercial networks in maintaining a supply of food to rapidly growing urban markets, where, in light of recent policy reforms, improved urban/rural terms of trade should ensure a much larger rural production response. In the Sahel for instance, it is generally agreed that FEWS information helps to open markets, assisting the private sector to increase food availability, as urban population increased one hundred fold in less than fifty years. The increased food supply response has meant reduced price volatility when poor rainfall reduces grain harvests, and savings to US taxpayers in the form of reduced requirements for food aid.

FEWS NET has provided information to progressively help decision makers make more informed decisions — for instance, food security policy, poverty reduction strategies, the lifting of trade barriers, and where to focus rural development projects. For this to happen, the work plan process must build on FEWS NET’s reputation for reliable and relevant information. The methods of information dissemination to policy makers will depend on the targeted audience. In addition to the constantly current FEWS NET website, we will continue to use joint missions, briefings and workshops to bring together governments with all other relevant actors in more policy-oriented networks.

Some proposed results for Outcome 3:

***Result 3.1: FEWS NET Contributed in Ethiopia to the Contingency and Response***

***Planning Process:*** In advance of GoE requests for food aid assistance, FEWS NET worked with the Mission’s Food and Humanitarian Assistance Office to develop a contingency response plan to address the emergency food needs. The plan, which was completed in March 2000 and ran for over 50 pages, provided US Government decision makers with a comprehensive analysis of the environmental and human factors of the drought emergency. It provided three scenarios of food availability prospects, based primarily on agricultural conditions under various climate regimes. Decision rules incorporated into the document helped US AID decision-makers determine the level of US Government emergency assistance. The contingency and response plan proved so useful, that the European Union and World Food Programme used it as part of their decision-making process.

***Documentation:*** The documentation of this result is a copy of the contingency response plan (hard copy, filename: *result3-1.et.pdf*).

***Result 3.2: Joint Development of a 1999/2000 Coordinated Drought Response Plan in***

***Kenya:*** FEWS NET Kenya, as a member of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), facilitated the development of a coordinated response plan. That process evolved the joint 1999/00 joint drought response plan for all sectors – food, water, livestock, crops and sanitation. The KFSSG—of which FEWS is a founding member—is the principal food security network in Kenya, and is a technical and advisory body to the GoK, donors and NGOs on issues of drought management and food security. All donors, NGOs and the GoK have adopted that response plan. Subsequently, the previous parallel response system (the GoK on one hand and the donors/NGOs on the other) have been eliminated in Kenya for the first time since December 1999.

***Documentation:*** The documentation of this result is a copy of the minutes of the KFSSG steering Group report on Food Aid estimates dated March 2000 (hard copy, filename: *result3-2.ky.pdf*).

**Result 3.3: Early Warnings in Somalia Allow Timely Identification and Understanding of Imminent Food Security-related Problems:** Last year, FEWS NET Somalia gave several early warnings of an imminent food security-related problems and suggested adequate responses (e.g., famine alert, Bakol Region, Jan. 2000 and flood alert, Aug. 2000). Following the distress signals coming in from Bay and Bakol Regions (food shortages, unusual population movement etc.) FEWS Somalia sent one of its field representatives to these areas in October 1999. He reported that food security situation in Bay, Bakol and parts of Gedo Regions were seriously deteriorating. Other staff from FSAU and other agencies also reached the same conclusion. It is worth noting, that Bay, Bakol and Gedo are the regions bordering the Zone Five of Ethiopia (Ogaden) where famine was officially declared. A joint mission consisting of FEWS, FSAU, IMC, UNICEF was sent again in the areas. In late January, FEWS and FSAU jointly issued FAMINE ALERT in Bakol region (January 26, 2000). Then WFP, CARE and ICRC intervened and saved many lives.

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is a copy of the FEWS/FSAU “Famine Alert” (filename: *result3-3.so.pdf*).

**Result 3.4: FEWS’ Assessment of National Food Availability in Zambia Avoids Unnecessary Government Imports:** At an Early Warning meeting held at the beginning of the year FEWS together with National Early Warning Unit (NEWU) strongly argued against the need to import maize by the Food Reserve Agency (FRA). FRA presented figures showing expected deficits at the start of 2000/2001 marketing season. FEWS’ view was that the price trend and grain supply on the market at that time did not indicate a potential national cereal shortfall. Consensus was reached that no imports were needed to meet national food requirements.

**Documentation:** There is no direct documentation of this result.

**Result 3.5: FEWS Provides Input into the National Contingency Planning Exercise in Burkina Faso:** FEWSNET participated in June 2000 in the national workshop on contingency plans organized by CONASUR. This gave FEWSNET the opportunity to contribute ideas that were incorporated in the final approach to response planning, especially into the working group food security information systems.

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is the proceedings of the national workshop (filename: *result3-5.bf.pdf*).

**Result 3.6: Joint Assessment to Bahr-el-Ghazal Region (Southern Sudan) Results in Avoiding a Possible Disaster:** Following a massive influx of returnees from the north into Aweil East County, Bahr-el-Ghazal Region, FEWS NET southern Sudan requested by UNICEF’s Emergency Response Unit to be part of a multi-agency emergency assessment team (February 2000). FEWS NET was specifically charged with assessing the food security situation. Following the assessment and consensus analysis and recommendations by the team, UNICEF sent in displaced kits for the returnees, WFP intervened with food aid distributions and held meetings to assist the returnees integrate into the community. The medical NGOs intervened with medical and sanitary supplies while Tear Fund used the information to plan for seeds and tools distribution to assist the returnees. A potential disaster was averted by collaborative efforts by all concerned.

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is the joint assessment report (filename: *result3-6.su.pdf*).

**Result 3.7: Food Security and Agricultural Assessments Following Cyclone Eline in Zimbabwe Determines Consensus Understanding and Response Actions:** Carried out a food security and agricultural assessment with WFP/FAO and AGRITEX in the areas affected by Cyclone Eline (all or parts of Manicaland, Masvingo; Matebeleland South, and Midlands Provinces). Government declared these four provinces disaster areas after the Cyclone Eline in March 2000. FEWS assisted in drafting and editing the final checklist of questions used in the rapid appraisal of the affected areas. FEWS also assisted in compiling the food and agriculture sections of the report (May 2000).

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is the draft joint assessment report (filename: *result3-7.zw.pdf*).

#### **Outcome 4: Efficient and effective project administration and management**

Efficient and effective project administration and management—both from the DC and the field offices—can have a positive impact on the technical implementation of the FEWS NET activity. This is especially true given the complexity of the activity. FEWS NET has 17 country offices and 3 regional offices.

Some proposed results for Outcome 4:

**Result 4.1: Transition Workshop in Nairobi (June 2000):** A transition was held in Nairobi at the end of June to bring together all of the FEWS NET implementing partners, including the Chemonics Team, USAID, USGS, NOAA, and NASA.

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is the write-up of the workshop. (Obtain document from USAID).

**Result 4.2: Strategic Planning Workshop (August 2000):** A strategic planning workshop was held in Washington, DC during the third week of August. Although there was a strong emphasis on the technical aspects of the FEWS NET work, the discussion and joint identification of administrative stand operating procedures also featured in the week's activities. The workshop enabled the preparation of a strategic implementation plan with full participation of the field staff in the planning which was to be used to frame all country and regional workplans. Finally, training was done in QuickBooks (the software used for financial reporting).

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is the strategic framework. (filename: *result4-2.chem.pdf*).

**Result 4.3: Development of Routine Administrative Procedures:** During the quarter Chemonics instituted a series of administrative procedures (such as financial management and communication) that should improve the functioning of the FEWS NET field offices. These procedures—which included streamlined templates for subjects such as expense reports, timesheets, and travel requests—were documented in the “Policy and Procedures

Field Manual” that was developed specifically for FEWS NET field staff. Training was held in August 2000 as a first-step to organize additional field training.

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is the table of contents of the Chemonics International “FEWS NET Policy and Procedures Field Manual”. (filename: *result4-3.chem.pdf*).

## Outcome 5: Strengthened networks

In the past, “networking” has always been a part of FEWS. Then, as now, networks were considered as a means for information sharing and joint validation of recommended actions. With FEWS NET, however, more is being asked than simple networking. The building of networks is also meant to lead to consensus between government and non-governmental parties on food security assessments and coordinated responses. They should, perhaps, be built around government institutions, or alternatively enabled to provide capacity enhancing support to weakened government early warning and response systems.

In this regard, several different kinds of networks and country situations have developed:

- Networks that are little more than donor/NGO working groups with limited local ownership through local civil society organizations.
- Formal food security entities, mostly involving government agriculture ministries under the direction of a government office or a regional inter-governmental organization.
- Country-level networks that come together periodically by a convergence of interests during periods of crisis that stimulate temporary, but not necessarily longer term, network for coordination.
- Country situations where there are not yet consensus-serving networks and where government exhibits sensitivities to some aspects of building networks for information sharing and policy influencing purposes.
- A variant in which the “network” is actually a series of special interest networks, each working in different but related food security domains and with separate (if overlapping) memberships.

It is clear that there are a wide variety of “networking” constraints and opportunities in each FEWS NET country and region. Selecting which network to work with and how, are important early decisions of how FEWS NET carries out its work.

A proposed result for Outcome 5:

***Result 5.1: Facilitated the Establishment of a Network on Food Security Information in Tanzania:*** In May 2000, FEWS facilitated in Tanzania, the Food Security Information Team (FSIT). The network is responsible for vulnerability assessments, monitoring and evaluation of food insecurity in the country and providing recommendations for decisions and response planning. It is an 18-member group composed of government departments, local and international NGOs, including FEWS/Tanzania. FSIT has developed its own terms of reference and develops regular action plans. In preparation of the establishment of the FSIT, FEWS organized a study visit to Kenya in March 2000. During the visit the FSIT members reviewed the collaborative systems at national and district levels in Kenya

that brought together Government, UN Agencies, Donors and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to generate early warning Information and how this information is translated into response plans and implementations.

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is both the terms of reference of the FSIT (filename: *result5-1a.tz.pdf*) and the trip report of the study tour to Kenya of FSIT staff (filename: *result5-1b.tz.pdf*).

***Result 5.2: Assisted in the Establishment of a Multi-agency Kenya Food Security***

***Steering Group:*** FEWS/Kenya in collaboration with WFP, Office of the President, the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), FAO, OXFAM and MSF/Spain founded the multi-agency Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The KFSSG is the principal food security network in Kenya, and is a technical and advisory body to the GoK, donors and NGOs on drought management and food security issues. FEWS' contribution to the founding of the KFSSG included delineating the country into five key socio-economic categories now used for all analytical work; developing the assessment method and reporting guidelines for multi-agency assessments; providing data, information and analysis for the KFSSG's contingency and response planning activities.

**Documentation:** The documentation of this will be submitted when the FEWS NET FNR returns to Nairobi).

## **Outcome 6: Strengthened capacity**

The capacity strengthening and institution building elements of FEWS NET are perhaps the project's most challenging objectives. With public sector budgets in most FEWS NET countries severely constrained, following years of economic adjustment and low growth, erosion of capacity has occurred throughout their civil services. It is probably not realistic to think about measuring progress in capacity strengthening in terms of increased budgeting outlay from FEWS NET countries for offices devoted to early warning, disaster response, or contingency planning.

FEWS NET has to be more comprehensive and creative in determining where and how networks can act to enhance country capacity. To the extent there are network processes that lead to consensus and transparency in analysis and estimates, some key steps are already being taken to demonstrate that reliable and locally available capacities exist for decision makers. Any work activity of FEWS NET and networking partners should be seen as an opportunity for capacity strengthening. FEWS NET information itself, whether through the Internet or rural radio, can be employed by users to expand capacities at all levels — from villages to capitals. When networks are enabled with information to arrive at consensus contingency plans, then capacities for coordination have been strengthened, and arguably, the ability to disseminate information to decision makers also strengthened through the consensus.

Some proposed results for Outcome 6:

***Result 6.1: Training Leads to Improved SRRA Reports in Southern Sudan:*** As a result of a training of thematic mapping training for 2 senior database officers in February/March 2000 (and follow up sessions in May 2000) improved graphics have

enhanced the visual quality of SRRA reports. FEWS NET continues to provide guidance on this (for example a brief follow up occurred in August 2000).

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result a report done by the RSSA. (filename: *result6-1.su.pdf*).

**Result 6.2: Training to Mali SAP staff Improves National Bulletin:** Trained the National Early Warning System (SAP) technical staff to use and interpret NDVI data and AGISW for mapping data has greatly improved the SAP bulletin. The Mali boundary map on the cover of the SAP bulletin (which shows the zones covered by the SAP) contains the NDVI map (during the rainy season).

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is a copy of the cover of the SAP bulletin. (hard copy, filename: *result6-2.ml.pdf*).

**Result 6.3: Training Provided in Mauritania to Key Network Partners:** Training of key network partners was done during the year, including training CSA agents on how to use Priceman (price analysis and data management software); Extension Agents on how to use AGIS (GIS/thematic software); and WINDISP and satellite imagery analysis GTP-related staff.

**Documentation:** There is no direct documentation of this result.

**Result 6.4: Early Warning Overview Manual drafted at SADC request:** During the year the SADC Food Security Sector Coordinator (now FANR) requested that FEWS develop an overview manual for early warning to address the continual training and orientation requirements as a result of high rates of NEWU staff turnover. In November/December 1999 a draft was given to SADC for internal review. The different NEWUs in SADC member states reviewed a further draft of the manual and provided comments at a FEWS-sponsored one-day meeting was held in February 2000 in Lusaka, Zambia. Based on those comments a final version of the document was delivered to SADC's Regional Early Warning Unit in May 2000. CILSS has shown an interest in developing common guidelines (using this manual as an example) to build capacity and to harmonize methodologies.

**Documentation:** The documentation of this result is the SADC "Early Warning Monitoring and Reporting: Towards a Broader Approach" submitted to SADC (filename: *result6-4.sadc.pdf*).



## SECTION 3

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### Significant Results by Geographic Area

#### Results for East Africa and the Greater Horn

##### Outcome 1: Timely and accurate dissemination of early warning information

- **FEWS NET played critical information dissemination role in Ethiopia crisis:** During the drought emergency in Ethiopia, FEWS Net was asked by the GoE to chair the weekly early warning working group meetings. FEWS Net coordinated all relevant food security information from UN, NGO and GoE offices and provide a weekly briefing report to the early warning working group and other actors on drought conditions and humanitarian situations. This information was used by donors and the GoE to inform relief and mitigation efforts. Request by donors, the GoE and NGOs for FEWS Net reports increased nearly 10 fold during this period, as agencies used FEWS Net analysis and reporting to justify and target interventions and help inform mitigation policy decisions.

##### Outcome 2: Improved vulnerability analysis

- **Vulnerability assessments in Tanzania producing joint results:** Since June 2000, FEWS NET Tanzania has conducted joint vulnerability assessments and produced joint reports with network partners through the Food Security Information Team (FSIT). Four joint assessments have been conducted and reported.

##### Outcome 3: Improved decision making and response planning

- **FEWS NET contributed in Ethiopia to the contingency and response planning process:** In advance of GoE requests for food aid assistance, FEWS Net worked with the Mission's Food and Humanitarian Assistance Office to develop a contingency response plan to address the emergency food needs. The plan, running for over 50 pages, provided US Government decision makers with a comprehensive analysis of the environmental and human factors of the drought emergency. It provided three scenarios of food availability prospects, based primarily on agricultural conditions under various climate regimes. Decision rules incorporated into the document helped US AID decision-makers determine the level of US Government emergency assistance. The contingency and response plan proved so useful, that the European Union and World Food Programme used it as part of their decision-making process.
- **Joint Development of a 1999/2000 Coordinated Drought Response Plan in Kenya:** FEWS NET Kenya, as a member of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), facilitated the development of a coordinated response plan. That process evolved the joint 1999/00 joint drought response plan for all sectors – food, water, livestock, crops and sanitation. The KFSSG—of which FEWS was a founding member—is the principal food

security network in Kenya, and is a technical and advisory body to the GoK, donors and NGOs on issues of drought management and food security. All donors, NGOs and the GoK have adopted that response plan. Subsequently, the previous parallel response system (the GoK on one hand and the donors/NGOs on the other) have been eliminated in Kenya for the first time since December 1999.

- ❑ **Joint Assessments in Eastern and Northern Districts of Uganda results in consensus to respond to Displaced Persons** : FEWS NET Uganda, World Food Programme and the UN's Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN's OCHA), as lead, organized and carried out a joint assessment of displaced persons in eastern and near northern Uganda districts following attacks by the Karimojong on communities there in February to March 2000. Government and NGOs participated in the assessment, which formed the basis of a consensus on the nature and magnitude of the problem where at least 125,000 people were displaced from their homes. The assessment provided vital information used for mitigation planning and response by the USAID Mission, Government of Uganda (GoU), the UN and NGOs.
- ❑ **Early Warnings in Somalia allow timely identification and understanding of imminent food security-related problems** : Last year, FEWS NET Somalia gave several Early Warnings of an imminent food security-related problems and suggested adequate responses (e.g., famine alert, Bakol Region, Jan. 2000 and flood alert, Aug. 2000). Following the distress signals coming in from Bay and Bakol Regions (food shortages, unusual population movement etc.) FEWS Somalia sent one of its field representatives to these areas in October 1999. He reported that food security situation in Bay, Bakol and parts of Gedo Regions were seriously deteriorating. Other staff from FSAU and other agencies also reached the same conclusion. It is worth noting, that Bay, Bakol and Gedo are the regions bordering the Zone Five of Ethiopia (Ogaden) in which famine was officially declared. A joint mission consisting of FEWS, FSAU, IMC, UNICEF was sent again in the areas. In late January, FEWS and FSAU jointly issued FAMINE ALERT in Bakol region (January 26, 2000). Then WFP, CARE and ICRC intervened and saved many lives.
- ❑ **Joint assessment to Bahr-el-Ghazal Region (Southern Sudan) Results in Avoiding a Possible Disaster**: Following a massive influx of returnees from the north into Aweil East County, Bahr-el-Ghazal Region, FEWS NET southern Sudan requested by UNICEF's Emergency Response Unit to be part of a multi-agency emergency assessment team (February 2000). FEWS NET was specifically charged with assessing the food security situation. Following the assessment and consensus analysis and recommendations by the team, UNICEF sent in displaced kits for the returnees, WFP intervened with food aid distributions and held meetings to assist the returnees integrate into the community. The medical NGOs intervened with medical and sanitary supplies while Tear Fund used the information to plan for seeds and tools distribution to assist the returnees. A potential disaster was averted by collaborative efforts of all those concerned.

#### **Outcome 4: Efficient and effective project administration and management**

- ❑ None reported

### Outcome 5: Strengthened networks

- **Facilitated the Establishment of a Network on Food Security Information in Tanzania:** In May 2000, FEWS-TZ facilitated in Tanzania, the Food Security Information Team (FSIT). The network is responsible for vulnerability assessments, monitoring and evaluation of food insecurity in the country and providing recommendations for decisions and response planning. It is an 18-member group composed of government departments, local and international NGOs, including FEWS-TZ. FSIT has developed its own terms of reference and develops regular action plans. In preparation of the establishment of the FSIT, FEWS organized a study visit to Kenya in March 2000. During the visit the FSIT members reviewed the collaborative systems at national and district levels in Kenya that brought together Government, UN Agencies, Donors and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to generate early warning Information and how this information is translated into response plans and implementations.

### Outcome 6: Strengthened capacity

- **Capacity Strengthening of 200 Field Monitors in Somalia:** FEWS NET Somalia fully participated in the training of the FSAU and many other NGOs and UN agencies field monitors in Hargeisa (Oct. 23, 1999); Marka (Dec. 8-18, 1999); Mandera (Feb. 19-24, 2000). The main topics of these training courses were (a) crop monitoring and assessment; (b) marketing systems and market prices and (c) meteorological data collection and analysis. These training courses have improved the understanding of the early warning system staff, which in turn contributed to the rigorous reporting on the food security situation of their respective areas. Training materials (handouts) include market price and rainfall data collection forms, farmer questionnaires and methodologies for estimating cropped areas and yields at regional and district levels.
- **Training Leads to Improved SRRA Reports in Southern Sudan:** As a result of a training of thematic mapping training for 2 senior database officers in February/March 2000 (and follow up sessions in May 2000) improved graphics have enhanced the visual quality of SRRA reports. FEWS NET continues to provide guidance on this (for example a brief follow up occurred in August 2000).

## Country Results for East Africa and the Greater Horn

1. Evidence of improved dissemination of FEWS NET early warning information	
<b>Eritrea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: The USAID mission in Eritrea and the Ministry of Agriculture are getting copies of Monthly Reports.</li> <li>: The FEWS NET Monthly Report is accessible to interested readers in the Ministry of Agriculture on the Local Area Network (LAN).</li> </ul>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: The monthly FEWS Net report is distributed to over 120 government, donor and NGO organizations. Large excerpts of the report are quoted in the monthly UNDP humanitarian update. In addition to the FEWS Net monthly report, FEWS Net and the European Union publish a two-page food security summary. This report is disseminated to a shortlist of mission and department heads. It also is sent to the EU headquarters.</li> </ul>
<b>Kenya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: The local FEWS NET Kenya Vulnerability Update (KVU), a two page summary of the monthly report, is now widely quoted in the local press such as in the <i>Sunday Nation</i> center page article of September 24, 2000. Donors, implementing organizations and the GoK, view it as a well-written and objective presentation of timely early warning and food security information. Donors, NGOs and the press routinely request copies of the KVU even before it is published. FEWS NET Kenya's timely warning of the impending drought is credited as being responsible for GoK, donors and NGOs early response to drought, before it developed into a fully fledged famine.</li> <li>: The United States International Agency for Development (USAID) is now using extensively data and analysis from the FEWS Kenya monthly Food Security Update reports for their bi-weekly cables, written for USG's State Department since May 2000.</li> </ul>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: In November 99, 60 hard copies of the monthly report were distributed to various individuals and institutions; a year later, that number has increased to 75. This increase was also demand-driven, since existing readers of the report referred the new subscribers to FEWS NET. The report had a particularly high demand from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.</li> </ul>
<b>Somalia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Under FEWS III, FEWS Somalia monthly reports had limited circulation. Since May 2000, FEWS NET Somalia started issuing joint monthly reports with Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU). Now, the report reaches wider audience. Other agencies such as FAO and UN Coordination Unit contribute in the FEWS NET-FSAU joint monthly report.</li> <li>: Last year, FEWS NET Somalia staff traveled extensively in most of the agriculturally important regions of Somalia during the last two cropping seasons (<i>deyr-99/00</i> and <i>gu-00</i>) and helped organize workshops on crop production and market price seasonality. The resulting reports helped donors, NGOs and UN agencies understand the trend of the market prices and the level of crop production at district and regional levels and therefore, take informed decisions on the amount of food required (if any) in the food-deficit districts and villages (e.g. Feb. 19-24, 2000 and Sep. 9-17, 2000).</li> </ul>
<b>S. Sudan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: New players in southern Sudan continue to subscribe to the jointly produced (FEWSNET and WFP/TSU in association with Save the Children-UK) local update. Amongst the new players is World Bank, which is currently working on the initial phase of a research project on Sudan with the aim of producing a "Watching Brief." This is intended to keep the World Bank informed about conditions in countries in which lending is not presently active. The bank also requested for re-prints of previous FEWS/Southern Sudan reports.</li> <li>: Following requests from Save the Children (UK) headquarter office, the local update was sent through the local Sudan office on a monthly basis. The update was also widely distributed amongst WFP/Sudan program staff.</li> </ul>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Since June 2000, FEWS NET Tanzania has conducted joint vulnerability assessments and produced joint reports with network partners through the Food Security Information Team (FSIT). Four joint assessments have been conducted and reported.</li> </ul>
<b>Uganda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS NET Uganda has since disseminated their monthly report reports and other information products via email and the Internet as a result of improved local Internet connectivity.</li> <li>: Since late 1999, FEWS NET Uganda has been providing information, reports, <i>Meteosat</i> imagery to agro-based private industries, such as Mukwano Industries, who indicate that it is helpful in directing their sourcing of inputs for their production. The industries learned about these products through a monthly meeting that FEWS NET co-chairs with the IDEA Project where several FEWS NET products are used. Many traders attend those meetings.</li> </ul>

<b>2. Evidence of consensus response plans prepared and adopted by governments in FEWS NET countries</b>	
<b>Eritrea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS NET Country Representative has participated in the joint UN, NGOs and Government Annual Needs Assessment in preparation for the 2001 appeal.</li> <li>: To assess food needs the food economy approach / analysis was used in all the regions of Eritrea.</li> </ul>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: The GoE's Early Warning Working Group – made about 10 people from the GoE, FEWS, EU, WFP and SCF/UK – is the primary analysis and decision making group on early warning and response. FEWS is a principle player in this group, helping to coordinate consensus within the group before group members take information and plans to their respective agencies for action. The early warning working group is look on by the GoE and donors as the main endorsement body for consensus planning.</li> </ul>
<b>Kenya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS NET Kenya, as a member of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), facilitated the development of a coordinated response plan. That process evolved the joint 1999/00 joint drought response plan for all sectors – food, water, livestock, crops and sanitation. All donors, NGOs and the GoK have adopted that response plan. Subsequently, the previous parallel response system (the GoK on one hand and the donors/NGOs on the other) has been eliminated in Kenya for the first time.</li> <li>: FEWS in partnership with the KFSSG has been responsible for developing and facilitating the management of the Community Based Targeting and Distribution (CBTD) method. The CBTD method was piloted in Turkana District in December 1999. It involves collaboratively, local communities, NGOs and the GoK at all levels of decision-making. . In September and October 1999, FEWS/GHAI facilitated the implementation of joint response plans by initiating the process that led to the adoption of the effective and efficient Community Based Targeting and Distribution System.</li> </ul>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: A joint field assessment in October 2000 to areas affected by rainfall deficits over the last few seasons resulted in recommendations for short term interventions. These recommendations were used on November 2<sup>nd</sup> by the Government in its appeal to donors for emergency assistance.</li> </ul>
<b>Somalia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: In response to calls for assistance by local authorities, FEWS NET Somalia participated in multi-agency missions to Somaliland and Puntland, providing expertise, remotely sensed information, analysis on rainfall and vegetation as well as market prices and trade. As a result of these missions food aid was delivered to vulnerable people in Awdal region (Somaliland).</li> <li>: At the request of Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB), FEWS NET Somalia designed a methodology for assessing the impact of food aid on markets and local economies in areas receiving food aid in southern Somalia. FEWS NET also provided technical backstopping and supervisory support, as well as participated in the final report writing. The study was funded by WFP as one of four parts of a larger impact assessment. World Food Program has released the report.</li> </ul>
<b>S. Sudan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Following a massive influx of returnees from the north into Aweil East County, Bahr-el-Ghazal Region, FEWS NET southern Sudan requested by UNICEF's Emergency Response Unit to be part of a multi-agency emergency assessment team (February 2000). FEWS NET was specifically charged with assessing the food security situation. Following consensus about the assessment and recommendations by the team, UNICEF sent in displaced kits for the returnees, WFP intervened with food aid distributions and held meetings to assist the returnees integrate into the community. The medical NGOs intervened with medical and sanitary supplies while Tear Fund used the information to plan for seeds and tools distribution to assist the returnees. A potential disaster was averted by collaborative efforts of all those concerned.</li> <li>: In the last quarter of 1999 (as is the case each year), FEWS NET joined WFP teams in the Annual Needs Assessment.</li> <li>: In September 2000, FEWS NET joined the team to Gogrial County, categorized by WFP as highly food insecure. The team members jointly made recommendations for food aid and other humanitarian interventions in the county. This, together with recommendations from teams in other locations, will contribute to the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for funds.</li> </ul>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: The Government of Tanzania has used FSIT joint vulnerability assessment reports to provide subsidized food and appeal for donors support to highly food insecure populations in the country. WFP has used FSIT reports to prepare an emergency operation program (EMOP).</li> </ul>

**2. Evidence of consensus response plans prepared and adopted by governments in FEWS NET countries (cont)**

<p><b>Uganda</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="328 317 1393 533">: FEWS NET Uganda, World Food Programme and the UN's Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN's OCHA), as lead, organized and carried out a joint assessment of displaced persons in eastern and near northern Uganda districts following attacks by the Karim ojong on communities there in February to March 2000. Government and NGOs participated in the assessment, which formed the basis of a consensus on the nature and magnitude of the problem where at least 125,000 people were displaced from their homes. The assessment provided vital information used for mitigation planning and response by the USAID Mission, Government of Uganda (GoU), the UN and NGOs.</li> <li data-bbox="328 541 1393 779">: Following a reported countrywide poor performance of the first season of 2000 and likely "famine", the Government of Uganda requested an assessment to verify the situation. FEWS NET Uganda and the UN's OCHA led a joint analysis and assessment of the reportedly emerging food security problem in eleven districts of Uganda that provided background information for the GoU and the UN to determine that there was no widespread food security problem. Using information out of the assessment, FEWS NET Uganda briefed the US Embassy and US Mission, enabling them to respond to requests by the GoU as well as provide advice to the US Government/ Washington on mitigation plans and expected aid requirements in Uganda for six months starting August 2000.</li> </ul>
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<b>3. Examples of local governments, donors, UN Agencies, NGOs, or the private sector making use of FEWS NET data, analysis or methodologies to support their own decision making processes or to strengthen their own information and analysis functions</b>	
<b>Eritrea</b>	: Government has agreed to conduct the FEWS NET Food Economy approach to vulnerability assessment in three pilot sub regions one from war affected, one from drought affected and a third one non- affected for early next year.
<b>Ethiopia</b>	: FEWS Net, in collaboration with the GoE, NGOs and UN agencies has played a major role in the development of the national food needs methodology, which incorporates elements from food economy. All major food security players are using this methodology.
<b>Kenya</b>	: FEWS NET in Kenya in collaboration with the GoK, NGOs, UNICEF and WFP undertook critical field assessments in several of the worst drought-affected areas of the country. Results from these assessments facilitated the articulation and mapping of the nature and degree of food insecurity by livelihood system. Recommendations derived from these assessments were used in the formulation of the joint GoK, donors and NGOs response plans.
<b>Rwanda</b>	: FEWS NET provided experts from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning production estimates and opinion concerning the coming seasons' production to assist them in assessing the recent national economic performance and making an economic forecast. : The chief of party of a USAID-supported agricultural research program requested FEWS NET to provide him with production data for the major crops at national and regional levels. Prior to a presentation to the American Ambassador visiting the program, he also requested maps of regional distributions of crops, which FEWS NET readily provided. : Two Kampala-based representatives of a regional network of banana research programs visited FEWS NET office in search of production estimates of banana at national and subnational (prefecture) levels.
<b>Somalia</b>	: FEWS NET Somalia briefed many visiting USAID Officials such as Hugh Palmer, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Humanitarian Response (Mar. 17, 2000) and Leonard Rogers, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Humanitarian Response (Jul. 13, 2000). FEWS NET Somalia also briefed the joint World Bank and IMF fact-finding mission (Jul. 8, 2000) and FAO fact-finding mission (Jul. 29, 2000). The insights given by FEWS NET Somalia to the donors helped them take informed decision on how to assist drought-affected people in Somalia. : FEWS NET Somalia continuously reported the impact of the import ban imposed by the Gulf countries on Somali livestock. All donors including REDSO/USAID, UN agencies and Somalia and used FEWS NET reports as a key input during discussions with the Gulf countries.
<b>S. Sudan</b>	: FEWSNET contributes to the bi-monthly cable written by the Sudan Field Office and sent to USAID/Washington. : FEWS NET information and analysis of rainfall, vegetation and crop situation used by the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission to Sudan to support their own information and analysis.
<b>Tanzania</b>	: Through feed-back of data collected from the field, FEWS NET Tanzania has enhanced clear record keeping of agricultural statistics in districts in the country. Many districts have now easily accessible database. : FEWS NET data, analysis and graphics of RFE, NDVI, and prices have been used to illustrate concepts/issues in FSIT reports. : Cross border assessment report between Tanzania and Kenya by FEWS NET Kenya and Tanzania in September 1999, which was distributed to decision makers has facilitated monitoring and surveillance of livestock diseases in northern Tanzania areas.
<b>Uganda</b>	: With few ground meteorology stations in Uganda, FEWS NET rainfall estimates, calculated using NASA/NOAA satellite imageries, were used in preparing for the joint Government/WFP/FEWS NET/OCHA assessments in July and August 2000. The rainfall estimates enabled the assessors to determine areas to visit and not to solely rely on farmers' verbal accounts of seasonal rainfall patterns.

<b>4. Evidence of improved technical and analytical capacity of early warning and food security monitoring unit staff as a result of FEWS NET assistance</b>	
<b>Eritrea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS NET Representative is engaged in the production of the FOOD OUTLOOK and Agromet Update of the National Food Information System.</li> <li>: FEWS NET/Eritrea regularly provides the Civil Aviation Department with NDVI and RFE imagery.</li> </ul>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Through the development of the national food needs assessment methodology, FEWS Net, along with its partners in the early warning working group, has lead training exercises for government, UN and NGO staff in food needs assessments.</li> </ul>
<b>Kenya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS NET Kenya in collaboration with members of the KFSSG contributed to the strengthening of data collection and analytical skills of GoK officers through the joint field assessments. The GoK officers at the national level have adopted that method of assessment and reporting.</li> <li>: FEWS NET carried out remote sensing training requested by drought monitoring officers of the GoK's ALRMP at the national level. The national level officers are responsible for disseminating remotely sensed analysis to officers of the 10 ALRMP districts. The national level ALRMP now uses the information on rainfall and vegetation in their own reporting, in their briefings, and as input in response and contingency planning.</li> </ul>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: The joint assessment exercises of agricultural production forecasts or of impacts of drought on production and nutrition now rely not only on production estimates, but also on non-agronomic aspects such as alternative sources of revenues and coping strategies. FEWS NET advocacy for systematic use of comprehensive approaches to food security analysis was instrumental to bringing about this change.</li> </ul>
<b>Somalia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS NET Somalia fully participated in the training of the FSAU and many other NGOs and UN agencies field monitors in Hargeisa (Oct. 23, 1999); Marka (Dec. 8-18, 1999); Mandera (Feb. 19-24, 2000). The main topics of these training courses were (a) crop monitoring and assessment; (b) marketing systems and market prices and (c) meteorological data collection and analysis. These training courses have improved the understanding of the early warning system staff, which in turn contributed to the rigorous reporting on the food security situation of their respective areas. Training materials (handouts) include market price and rainfall data collection forms, farmer questionnaires and methodologies for estimating cropped areas and yields at regional and district levels.</li> <li>: FEWS NET Somalia also trained more than 200 students and their teachers in secondary schools in the northeastern regions of Somalia (Mar. 18-23, 2000) on the implications of the climate forecast on Food Security as well as the protection of the environment.</li> </ul>
<b>S. Sudan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: At the request of the SRRA (Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association) Database Unit, FEWS NET provided an analysis of the rainfall and vegetation situation in southern Sudan in 2000. The unit consequently used this analysis to draw implications for the 2000 agricultural season and issued their own alert. The report was well received within the southern Sudan circles prompting requests by some NGOs for location specific information from FEWS NET.</li> <li>: FEWS NET training of the database officers in price data collection and analysis has resulted in SRRA Database Unit undertaking more price analysis and disseminating the information in their food security reports.</li> <li>: As a result of a training of thematic mapping training for 2 senior database officers in February/March 2000 (and follow up sessions in May 2000) improved graphics have enhanced the visual quality of SRRA reports. FEWS NET continues to provide guidance on this (for example a brief follow up occurred in August 2000).</li> </ul>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: In collaboration with SC-UK, FEWS NET Tanzania conducted training sessions to rapid assessment teams in June and August 2000 (in Dar es Salaam) and developed assessment tools to facilitate consistency in data collection. Assessment teams were also trained in data analysis, interpretation and report writing.</li> <li>: FEWS NET Tanzania facilitate a study visit in March 2000 of FSIT members to Kenya to review the collaborative systems at national and district levels in Kenya that bring together Government, UN Agencies, Donors and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to generate early warning Information and how this information is translated into response plans and implementations. The visit enhanced establishment of FSIT.</li> </ul>
<b>Uganda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: None (Uganda has no functional early warning and food security monitoring unit)</li> </ul>

<b>5. Evidence of network development (either new initiatives or strengthening of ongoing ones)</b>	
<b>Eritrea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS NET Representative is one of the contact persons for the joint UN and ERREC Information and Coordination Center (ICC) on humanitarian activities in Eritrea.</li> <li>: A regular monthly meeting of Government Ministries, UN agencies, and NGOs is held under the auspices of ERREC and the Resident Humanitarian Coordinator to discuss and exchange views on humanitarian activities. The sector work groups such as the food, water and sanitation, health, shelter, and education present the activities in their respective sectors in this meeting.</li> </ul>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS Net is the lead agency in the national early warning working group, which is a network of main players in food security. FEWS Net established a revolving chairmanship in the early warning working group, and this has helped strengthen network linkages.</li> </ul>
<b>Kenya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS/Kenya in collaboration with WFP, Office of the President, the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), FAO, OXFAM and MSF/Spain was a founder member of the multi-agency Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The KFSSG is the principal food security network in Kenya, and is a technical and advisory body to the GoK, donors and NGOs on issues of drought management and food security. FEWS' contribution to the founding of the KFSSG included delineating the country into five key socio-economic categories now used for all analytical work; developing the assessment method and reporting guidelines for multi-agency assessments; providing data, information and analysis for the KFSSG's contingency and response planning activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Rwanda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS NET now regularly makes field trips with a major network partner, a European Union financed project also involved in food security monitoring (mainly through collection of market prices). Field trips were done with other partners, such as a NGO partner (CARITAS) and the FAO. Before this year, joint field trips occurred only every six months for crop production forecasts.</li> <li>: FEWS NET has been advocating networking and involving other partners in food security analysis. As a result, USAID/FEWS was several times mentioned, along with other network partners, in a recent WFP proposal for an emergency operation in Rwanda.</li> <li>: The major network partners were pleased to receive a FEWS NET draft workplan and reacted to the document by giving constructive comments. They were readily available for further discussions during a project administrator's visit to Rwanda in the workplan review process.</li> </ul>
<b>Somalia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Last year, FEWS NET Somalia strengthened the existing networks. The joint reports with FSAU and, to a lesser extent, FAO and UNCU are an indication of such strengthened collaboration.</li> <li>: FEWS NET Somali established new relationship with new partners such as UNCU and the newly established government in Somalia.</li> </ul>
<b>S. Sudan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Following FEWS NET initiated discussions with WFP/TSU, a consensus was reached to disseminate findings of the Food Economy Assessments through the local update, as there is no other channel of doing so. This has been well received by the various NGOs, some of whom use it as a source of more information for their planning purposes.</li> <li>: FEWS NET played a major role in ensuring FSAG (Food Security Analysis Group) does not collapse by attending the monthly meetings, sharing information and ensuring minutes were disseminated to all. Lack of interest amongst some members by not attending meetings or not sharing any information has resulted in calls to disband the group. FEWS NET in collaboration with WFP/VAM behind renewed efforts to strengthen the group and ensure its effectiveness.</li> </ul>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: In May 2000, FEWS-TZ facilitated establishment of a network on food security information in Tanzania, the Food Security Information Team (FSIT). The network is charged with vulnerability assessments, monitoring and evaluation of food insecurity in the country and providing recommendations for decisions and response planning. It is an 18-member group composed of government departments, local and international NGOs. FEWS-TZ is an active member. FSIT has developed its own terms of reference and develops regular action plans.</li> </ul>
<b>Uganda</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: None provided</li> </ul>

## Results for Southern Africa

### Outcome 1: Timely and accurate dissemination of early warning information

- **FEWS expanded reporting coverage in Mozambique during the response to the flood emergency:** During the flood emergency in Mozambique FEWS NET expanded the coverage and timing of its reporting. During the height of the emergency, FEWS NET Mozambique produced a daily summary of key developments in the response effort. This summary was distributed to the USAID Mission, local NGOs and FEWS NET (regional and DC offices). Additionally, FEWS NET/Mozambique produced three in-depth special reports that analyzed the then-current state of the emergency for different users (USAID/Mission, the National Research Institute for Agriculture, local NGOs, and FEWS).
- **Monthly reports in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe disseminated to a wider audience:** In Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe the requests for the FEWS monthly reports increased significantly. Institutions that demanded the monthly reports included primarily NGOs, international organizations and the private sector (our network partners in the governments already receive our reports).
- **Monthly reports in Zimbabwe now jointly produced with the National Early Warning Unit:** FEWS Zimbabwe and the National Early warning Unit (Ministry of Agriculture) began producing joint monthly reports in October 1999. Although there was a brief discontinuation of the effort (March – May 2000 for political reasons), the joint reporting began again in June 2000. The joint reporting has been a useful vehicle to improve the reporting (both content and objectivity). This report is disseminated to government and 41 NGOs and individuals, and is posted on the FEWS NET web site.

### Outcome 2: Improved vulnerability analysis

- ? **FEWS actively involved in planning and implementation of SADC regional vulnerability assessment meeting:** FEWS NET was actively involved in planning and implementing the SADC-sponsored Vulnerability Assessment Technical Consultation that was held in Kariba, Zimbabwe (September 2000). This networking workshop brought together over 100 representatives from all SADC member countries to discuss vulnerability assessment methods and the training needs of the different countries. One significant output of the workshop was the development of a regional and national commitment to implement vulnerability assessments as a means to more objectively identify where food security issues require intervention and to improve the nature of those recommended actions.
- **Methodology to assess baseline situation and monitor urban food security in Zimbabwe developed:** At the request of the USAID Mission in Zimbabwe, FEWS developed a background document and a specific methodological approach to assess urban food security and response planning for related social conflict (September 2000). This methodology has been reviewed and approved by the USAID Mission, with work scheduled to begin in early 2001.

### Outcome 3: Improved decision making and response planning

- **FEWS participates in several joint missions to determine response to damage from Cyclone Eline in Zimbabwe** : FEWS NET Zimbabwe was actively involved in several joint assessment missions with its network partners to assess the impact (and recommend response actions) during the year, including in response to Cyclone Eline (March to May 2000) and flood assessment (March to April 2000). *More from Elliot*
- **FEWS' assessment of national food availability in Zambia avoids unnecessary government imports** : At an Early Warning meeting held at the beginning of the year FEWS together with National Early Warning Unit (NEWU) strongly objected to the need to import maize by the Food Reserve Agency (FRA). FRA presented figures showing expected deficits at the start of 2000/2001 marketing season. FEWS's view was that the price trend and grain supply on the market at that time did not indicate a potential shortfall. Consensus was reached that no imports were needed to meet national food requirements.
- **Food security and agricultural assessments following Cyclone Eline in Zimbabwe determines consensus understanding and response actions** : Carried out a food security and agricultural assessment with WFP/FAO and AGRITEX in the areas affected by Cyclone Eline (all or parts of Manicaland, Masvingo; Matebeleland South, and Midlands Provinces). Government declared these four provinces disaster areas after the Cyclone Eline in March 2000. FEWS assisted in drafting and editing the final checklist of questions used in the rapid appraisal of the affected areas. FEWS also assisted in compiling the food and agriculture sections of the report (May 2000).
- **Field trips in Zambia to flood affected areas reveals situation not as severe as first indicated by Government** : Field trips made to two flood affected areas around March 2000 assured USAID office that requests for food assistance by Government for these areas was not that as serious as being made to be. In fact, these areas even under normal conditions do not produce sufficient food to meet their consumption needs. No food assistance came from USAID.
- **Joint field visit with network partners in Malawi** : A joint field visit with partners to verify the results of the current vulnerability assessment following the 1999/2000 agricultural season resulted in consensus that there is no cause for concern even in the food insecure areas as the situation is better than it has been in other years.

### Outcome 4: Efficient and effective project administration and management

- **Upgraded local staff in Zimbabwe** : In September 2000, an additional support staff member was hired to relieve some of the administrative workload of the regional FNP.
- **Open participation by network partners in our work plan review in southern Africa** : For the first time in the activity other network partners were included in the review and

discussion of the annual FEWS work plans. Our network partners appreciated this transparency in the technical management of the activity.

### **Outcome 5: Strengthened networks**

- ❑ **Organization and participation in national workshop in Zimbabwe to determine per capita grain requirements useful for policy planning:** Helped in organizing and participated in the Zimbabwe Consumers Workshop held at the Commercial Farmers Union to develop per capita grain consumption requirements used in national planning. The workshop came up with a series of survey requirements which FEWSNET and Commercial Farmers Union are pursuing (June 2000 and on going).

### **Outcome 6: Strengthened capacity**

- ❑ **FEWS involved in writing Food Security and Early Warning training manual in Zimbabwe:** FEWS was actively involved in the writing of the Food Security and Early Warning Resource and Training Manual for Government Extension Personnel (July 2000).
- ❑ **Regional support of SADC Food, Agriculture and National Resources continues in early warning monitoring and contingency planning:** FEWS actively participated in several monitoring and contingency planning activities at the regional level at the request of SADC Food, Agricultural and Natural Resources office in Harare (where FEWS is housed).
- ❑ **Early Warning Overview Manual drafted at SADC request:** During the year the SADC Food Security Sector Coordinator (now FANR) requested that FEWS develop an overview manual for early warning to address the continual training and orientation requirements as a result of high rates of NEWU staff turnover. In November/December 1999 a draft was given to SADC for internal review. The different NEWUs in SADC member states reviewed a further draft of the manual and provided comments at a FEWS-sponsored one-day meeting was held in February 2000 in Lusaka, Zambia. Based on those comments a final version of the document was delivered to SADC's Regional Early Warning Unit in May 2000. CILSS has shown an interest in developing common guidelines (using this manual as an example) to build capacity and to harmonize methodologies.

## Country Results for Southern Africa

<b>1. Evidence of improved dissemination of FEWS NET early warning information</b>	
<b>Malawi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: More users requested the FEWS NET monthly report (as they find it to be a very objective report on food security in the country).</li> <li>: Discussions are underway with the ministry and SADC food security unit for the possibility of a joint report.</li> </ul>
<b>Mozambique</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: During the flood emergency, FEWS-MZ produced a daily summary report of the key developments for the USAID/Mission, FEWS/RFFR, and NGO'S.</li> <li>: FEWSZ produced 3 in-depth special reports analyzing the flood emergency for different users at the USAID/Mission, the National Research Institute for Agriculture, FEWS/Washington, local NGOs, and FEWS/RFFR.</li> </ul>
<b>Zambia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS increased monthly report distribution from 30 to 90 organizations that include Government, Embassies, NGOs, Private Sector and other international organizations.</li> </ul>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS and the Zimbabwe National Early Warning Unit (NEWU) started producing joint monthly reports from October 1999 to February 2000 and from June 2000 to date. The NEWU has improved its coverage of food security issues in the monthly reports through FEWS participation in writing of joint monthly reports. The report is circulated to Government and 41NGOs and individuals locally and is posted on the FEWS NET website (on going).</li> <li>: The 1999/2000 Current Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) Report for Zimbabwe was produced jointly with the National Early Warning Unit. The production of the CVA was part of the FEWS Zimbabwe's capacity development in the NEWU. The CVA for Zimbabwe was circulated locally and was also sent to FEWS Washington for editing and posting on the website (November 1999).</li> <li>: FEWS, the Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX) and the NEWU carried out a crop assessment mission in March 2000. Though the mission was not completed for some provinces, an assessment report was produced with assistance from FEWS. FEWS will continue to provide support on crop assessment missions.</li> <li>: The demand of FEWS NET reports has widened from 33 organizations in 1999 to 42 in 2000. FEWS Zimbabwe had had meetings with representatives from International Organizations and NGOs on food security when contacting their own assessments (Catholic Relief Services in June 2000, WFP in July, the International Federation of the Red Cross).</li> </ul>
<b>REWS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS made regular contributions to SADC Regional bulletins e.g., via FEWS monthly reports, editing and analysis (as requested).</li> <li>: FEWS helped facilitate the exchange of data and analysis (especially imagery, flood modeling) between USGS and partners involved in Mozambique flood response efforts (Feb-Mar 2000).</li> </ul>

<b>2. Evidence of consensus response plans prepared and adopted by governments in FEWS NET countries</b>	
<b>Malawi</b>	: Joint CVA field verification with partners resulted in consensus that there is no cause for concern even in the food insecure areas as the situation is better than it has been in other years.
<b>Mozambique</b>	: FEWS attended several meetings at INGC as a full partner of the Disaster Management Group during the response to the floods. : FEWS assisted the NEWU in the logistical organization of the WFP/FAO Crop and Food Assessment conducted in the whole country in April 2000.
<b>Zambia</b>	: At an Early Warning meeting held at the beginning of the year FEWS together with National Early Warning Unit (NEWU) strongly objected to the need to import maize by the Food Reserve Agency (FRA). FRA presented figures showing expected deficits at the start of 2000/2001 marketing season. FEWS' view was that the price trend and grain supply on the market at that time did not indicate a potential shortfall. Consensus was reached that no imports were needed to meet national food requirements. : During discussion held on areas calling for food relief in September organized by Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, FEWS used price analysis to show that in areas calling for assistance, price was relatively low. Consensus reached was that grain was available in those areas, and that the problem was purchasing power.
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	: Carried out a food security and agricultural assessment for the areas affected by Cyclone Eline (Chipinge and Chimanimani Districts in Manicaland Province, Chiredzi and Mwenzi in Masvingo Province; all the six districts in Matebeleland South Province and Mberengwa and Mvuma in Midlands Province). Government declared these four provinces disaster areas after the Cyclone Eline in March 2000. FEWS assisted in putting up and editing the final checklist of questions used in the rapid appraisal of the affected areas. FEWS Zimbabwe participated in the assessment, accompanied by officers from WFP and AGRITEX. FEWS also assisted in compiling the final report on food and agriculture (May 2000). : FEWS was involved in writing the Food Security & Early Warning Resource and Training Manual for Government Extension Personnel (July 2000). : FEWS was actively involved with joint WFP/FAO/GOZw response to flood assessment in Zimbabwe (March-April) : Participated in the all Government Departments meetings to plan for a Donor's Workshop for the Flood Affected Areas Donors Conference (August - September 2000).
<b>REWS</b>	: FEWS participated in discussions with Government, UN, and others in developing response to flooding in Mozambique (February - March 2000) : FEWS actively involved in reviewing SADC Regional Drought Management Strategy and participating on various SADC committees, such as Disaster Management Working Group, Vulnerability Assessment Committee, Season Monitoring Working Group (on-going). : Urban food security baseline assessment and monitoring methodology developed (September 2000). An earlier trip (April/May 2000) resulted in a literature review and conceptual document on urban food security.

<b>3. Examples of local governments, donors, UN Agencies, NGOs, or the private sector making use of FEWS NET data, analysis or methodologies to support their own decision making processes or to strengthen their own information and analysis functions</b>	
<b>Malawi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Donors, NGOs, Government, international agencies and consultants have used FEWS NET data and analysis to support their decision making and others have used the data to strengthen/update their databases and conduct their researches.</li> <li>: The Ministry of Agriculture has used FEWS NET analysis during the World Food Day activities to highlight progress being made by the programs of the Ministry in the area of food security.</li> </ul>
<b>Mozambique</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS provided information on crop losses during the floods which helped the National Research Institute for Agriculture, particularly the Root and Tuber Program, to get funds for a plant material multiplication program.</li> </ul>
<b>Zambia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Field trips made to two flood affected areas around March 2000 assured USAID office that requests for food assistance by Government for these areas was not that as serious as being made to be. In fact, these areas even under normal conditions do not produce sufficient food to meet their consumption needs. No food assistance came from USAID.</li> </ul>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS requested to participate in consultative meetings in preparation of the UNDP-led UN Inter-Agency Contingency Plan in light of potential pre- and post-election violence as well as the current economic crisis (April-August 2000).</li> <li>: Encouraged Zimbabwe to adopt and be involved in the Baseline Vulnerability Assessments in order to understand better current vulnerability (on going).</li> <li>: FEWS-ZW worked with the OFDA mission teams to look at the cyclone affected areas in Chipinge District in Manicaland Province (April 2000).</li> <li>: Assisted in the evaluation of projects in Chimanimani and Chipinge under the USAID (OFDA) funding of the Catholic Relief Services. An evaluation report was produced (July 2000).</li> <li>: Helped in organizing and participated in the Zimbabwe Consumers Workshop held at the Commercial Farmers Union and assisted in developing per capita grain consumption requirements used in national planning. The workshop came up with a series of survey requirements which FEWSNET and Commercial farmers Union are pursuing (June 2000 and on going).</li> </ul>
<b>REWS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS/SA (regional and national officers) actively involved in promoting Vulnerability Assessment methodologies with partners, especially SADC, WFP-VAM, and NEWUs (on going).</li> <li>: FEWS regional officer worked with Mozambique Disaster Response Group (INGC) to facilitate exchange of data and analysis tools and results (e.g. with WFP-VAM, USGS, OCHA, USAID, US-Army, etc.) to help monitor the extent of flood damage in Mozambique (February – March 2000).</li> </ul>

<b>4. Evidence of improved technical and analytical capacity of early warning and food security monitoring unit staff as a result of FEWS NET assistance</b>	
<b>Malawi</b>	: Despite our being located in the ministry, there haven't been counterpart staffs for the past year due to shortage of personnel and as a result there hasn't been any capacity strengthening.
<b>Mozambique</b>	: FEWS presented two-day training course on basic GIS principles and thematic mapping (e.g. MapViewer) to NEWU staff in Mozambique at the request of Director of Agriculture in Mozambique (December 1999).
<b>Zambia</b>	: FEWS made presentation on use of satellite imagery (e.g. RFE, CCD) to help monitor the growing season to Vulnerability Assessment Group in Zambia (April 2000).
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	: Provided food security information and data to officers from the International Federation of the Red Cross, World Bank, WFP and Universities through meetings organized with FEWS and also by UNDP (Oct 1999 to September 2000). : Developed a method of food security assessment and vulnerability assessment in urban areas of Zimbabwe (on going).
<b>REWS</b>	: FEWS made presentation on use of satellite imagery (e.g. RFE, CCD) to help monitor the growing season to Vulnerability Assessment Group in Zambia (April 2000). : FEWS presented two-day training course on basic GIS principles and thematic mapping (e.g. MapViewer) to NEWU staff in Mozambique at the request of National Director of Agriculture in Mozambique (December 1999).

<b>5. Evidence of network development (either new initiatives or strengthening of ongoing ones)</b>	
<b>Malawi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Reviewed work plan with partners. Several partners have liked the idea and promised to do likewise when developing their next work plans.</li> <li>: FEWS NET initiated meetings to discuss the updating of the baseline VAM and managed to get consensus from partners on the need to integrate the food economy approach with the existing statistical indicator approach.</li> </ul>
<b>Mozambique</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Along with the VA Group partners from Government (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of health, Ministry of Commerce, INGC), WFP, and NGOs, FEWS NET/MZ actively prepared, discussed and disseminated the VA for Mozambique in 2000/2001.</li> </ul>
<b>Zambia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: The 1999/2000 vulnerability assessment report is being done jointly with Government (NEWU, NMS, AMIC, FHANIS and others), WFP, and CARE..</li> <li>: FEWS participated in developing the survey instrument for conducting an urban vulnerability monitoring survey in collaboration with WFP, NFNC, and MSU/FSRP. The survey was conducted in July 2000 (the results were ready in November 2000).</li> </ul>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS helped plan a Vulnerability Assessment coordinating workshop, and coming up with a VA Consultative Technical Group, aimed at expanding the participation of organizations in producing the VA for Zimbabwe (September 2000 and ongoing).</li> <li>: Identified organizations involved in urban food security in Zimbabwe (Consumer Council, Institute of Development Studies, Rural and Urban Planning) (on going).</li> <li>: FEWS participated in the SADC-sponsored Vulnerability Assessment Technical Consultation, held in Kariba, Zimbabwe in Sept. (September 2000).</li> </ul>
<b>REWS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS was actively involved in planning and implementing the SADC sponsored Vulnerability Assessment Technical Consultation, held in Kariba in Sept. (April - June 2000).</li> <li>: FEWS was actively involved in planning and served as resource person and working group facilitator at SADC-REWU Annual Planning Meeting in February in Lusaka (December 1999 – February 2000).</li> </ul>

## Results for the Sahel

### Outcome 1: Timely and accurate dissemination of early warning information

- **Radio used in Mali and Burkina Faso to expand the dissemination of FEWS information:** In these two countries FEWS used radio to increase the scope of potential users of their information. In Burkina Faso, FEWSNET was interviewed on the national radio (“radio rural”) to discuss the outcome of the growing season and explain potential implications of the early withdrawal of rainfall in many localities—September 2000. In Mali, FEWS has reported through National and International (RFI and Africa No1) radios the results of the 2000 Vulnerability Assessment Analysis and 2001 Harvest Assessment.
- **Demand for FEWS monthly reports in all countries:** In all countries the requests for the FEWS monthly reports increased significantly. Institutions that demanded the monthly reports included primarily NGOs, international organizations and the private sector (our network partners in the governments already receive our reports).

### Outcome 2: Improved vulnerability analysis

- **Current vulnerability assessments were done for each country in the Sahel monitored by FEWS:** FEWS prepared Current Vulnerability Assessments for Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger. These assessments are available on the FEWS NET web site.
- **A systematic approach to including livestock and associated by-products into current vulnerability assessments was completed:** A case study of how best to include livestock and its associated by-products was completed in Niger and presented at a FEWS Sahel regional workshop in May 2000.
- ? **Systematically collecting food access information in the Sahel:** Although there has been a process building for a few years, a workshop was held in May 2000 to bring all FEWS technical staff from the Sahel to develop a systematic approach to collecting and organizing food access information obtained during field visits. During this workshop discussions on how to collect some other key data sets (such as desertification) were also discussed.

### Outcome 3: Improved decision making and response planning

- **FEWS participates in group that debates food security issues in Burkina Faso:** FEWSNET regularly participated in the food security board meetings jointly by Minister of Agriculture and the EU Delegated Ambassador to Burkina Faso. These meetings known as “*Reunions de la Coordination de la Politique Cerealieres, CPC*” often serves as a forum where food security issues are debated by all participants until a generally agreed consensus is obtained. These meetings normally occur between January and June of each year.
- **FEWS plays useful role during a contingency planning workshop in Burkina Faso:** FEWSNET participated in June 2000 in the national workshop on contingency plans

organized by CONASUR. This gave FEWSNET the opportunity to contribute ideas and thoughts that were incorporated in the final workshop proceedings.

- ❑ **FEWS in Burkina Faso provided information on local rice production to Food for Peace/Mali for their monetization activities:** In May 2000, FEWS NET Burkina Faso provided Food for Peace in Mali with relevant data and analytical insights on local rice production in Burkina. This subsequently enabled CRS/Cathwel in Burkina to obtain the approval for the continuation of their rice monetization activities in the country.
- ❑ **FEWS assessment and information used to target CSA interventions in Mauritania:** The FEWS NET assessment of the food situation that prevailed in the Moughataas\_of Aoujeft and Chinguitti in Adrar were used by CSA to target interventions.

#### **Outcome 4: Efficient and effective project administration and management**

- ❑ **Sahel FEWS NET regional office headed by an African:** The former Mali FEWS country representative was promoted to be the head of FEWS NET activities in the Sahel.. he brings an enormous amount of experience and professionalism to the position.
- ❑ **Open participation by network partners in our work plan review in southern Africa:** For the first time in the activity other network partners were included in the review and discussion of the annual FEWS work plans. Our network partners appreciated this transparency in the technical management of the activity.

#### **Outcome 5: Strengthened networks**

- ❑ **Capacity strengthening and network development in Mali through the GTPA structures:** FEWS most important capacity strengthening and network development contribution in food security area comes through the National Agrhymet Multidisciplinary Working Group (GTPA). FEWS Mali is a leader of the National AGRHYMET Working Group, which is comprised of the National Met Service, FEWS NET, SAP, National Agriculture and Livestock Office, Crop Protection, Hydrological Services and other technical agencies and NGOs. The group meets once every ten days to examine data on rainfall, river levels, crop pest infestation, and pasture and crop conditions. After this meeting, a National Agrhymet Bulletin is published and widely distributed through newspapers, radio and TV. Being a member of the Agrhymet GTPA, FEWS NET contributes to the GTPA meetings by presenting its satellite imagery data and commenting on the spatial-temporal evolution of biomass and rainfall. During the growing season, the Agrhymet Bulletin is the timeliest source of agro-meteorological information available in country. During the rainy season from May to October, the Agrhymet GTP conducts three field trips comprising four teams each time, to visit the various agricultural areas. During these joint field trips FEWS introduced the technique of Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA). The Group has adopted rapid appraisal as one of their major monitoring tools.

- ❑ **FEWS in Mali hosts GIS Users Group:** FEWS has made major contributions in terms of network development by being the leader and chairing the national Geographic Information System (GIS) Users Group monthly meetings at FEWS office (USAID). This group includes national offices (Census Bureau, Agricultural Statistics, Meteo, SAP, University of Mali, Ministry of Rural development), International Organizations (FAO, UNICEF, CILSS/Institut du Sahel, WFP, UNDP, World Bank, USAID) and NGOs. These members have been sharing databases and experiences in GIS uses. USAID Mali has supported FEWS by providing conference room for monthly meeting and finding 7 people recommended by FEWS to participate into AFRICA GIS.

### **Outcome 6: Strengthened capacity**

- ❑ **Training provided in Mauritania to key network partners :** Training of key network partners was done during the year, including training CSA agents on how to use Priceman (price analysis and data management software); Extension Agents on how to use AGIS (GIS/thematic software); and WINDISP and satellite imagery analysis GTP-related staff.
- ❑ **Training to Mali SAP staff improves national bulletin:** Trained the National Early Warning System (SAP) technical staff to use and interpret NDVI data and AGISW for mapping data has greatly improved the SAP bulletin. The Mali boundary map on the cover of the SAP bulletin (which shows the zones covered by the SAP) contains the NDVI map (during the rainy season).

## Country Results for the Sahel

1. Evidence of improved dissemination of FEWS NET early warning information	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Satellite imagery products and analysis shared with GTP colleagues during monitoring of growing season were very much appreciated.</li> <li>: FEWSNET was invited to participate in the pre-harvest assessment of the growing season with the Prime Minister and several other ministers in charge of rural development (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock Resources, and Ministry of Environment and Water). This took place on October 13<sup>th</sup> and October 20<sup>th</sup>, 2000, respectively.</li> <li>: FEWSNET was interviewed on the national radio (<i>radio rural</i>) to discuss the outcome of the growing season and explain potential implications of the early withdrawal of rainfall in many localities—September 2000.</li> </ul>
<b>Chad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Monthly reports were distributed to network partners in both English (27 recipients including the US embassy, the EU, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, World Bank, OXFAM, Africare) and French (56 recipients).</li> </ul>
<b>Mali</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS MALI drafted, reviewed and distributed early warning reports (monthly food security reports, Current Vulnerability Assessment and pre-harvest reports). These reports were distributed to all users in Mali (US Embassy, USAID, President's Office, Ministries, National and International Offices), in hard copy (50 copies), E-mail (35 clients), and the FEWS Net web site.</li> <li>: FEWS Mali reports (CVA, PHA, and a Special Report on rice production) were published three times a year into two National newspapers: (<i>Independent</i> and <i>Essor</i>).</li> <li>: FEWS has reported through National and International (RFI and Africa No1) radios the results of the 2000 Vulnerability Assessment Analysis and 2001 Harvest Assessment.</li> </ul>
<b>Mauritania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Distribution to local partners (US Embassy, WFP, CSA, NGOs, national services) of monthly reports and mission reports in a shorter period of time.</li> <li>: The Use of the Internet to distribute reports. This speeds up the distribution process, and expedites exchanges and commentaries on reports</li> <li>: It is mostly national NGOs that request our information. The information is given to them as soon as requested, and we support them in the conception of follow up systems of vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>
<b>Niger</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Presented the Current Vulnerability Assessment, which included new approaches in estimating annual steady-state offtake per head by non pastoralists and pastoralists to the donor community, the National Early Warning System, and other host government personnel.</li> <li>: Based on an Inventory of NGOs, and other organizations in the country that FEWS NET undertook, FEWS NET increased the recipient of FEWS NET monthly and vulnerability assessment information.</li> </ul>

<b>2. Evidence of consensus response plans prepared and adopted by governments in FEWS NET countries</b>	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWSNET participated in joint writing of GTP reports that are widely distributed to key decision-makers in the country.</li> <li>: FEWSNET participated in June 2000 in the national workshop on contingency plans organized by CONASUR. This gave FEWSNET the opportunity to contribute ideas and thoughts that were incorporated in the final workshop proceedings.</li> <li>: FEWSNET regularly participated in the food security board meetings jointly by Minister of Agriculture and the EU Delegated Ambassador to Burkina Faso. These meetings known as "<i>Reunions de la Coordination de la Politique Cerealieres, CPC</i>" often serves as a forum where food security issues are debated by all participants until a generally agreed consensus is obtained.</li> </ul>
<b>Chad</b>	: Field missions to assess the pre-harvest and harvest situation were done with GTP members, WFP and CASAGC (Comite d'Action pour la Securite Alimentaire et Gestion des Crises).
<b>Mali</b>	: FEWS Mali actively participated in the National Early Warning annual Vulnerability Assessment meeting that improved the quality of the report, and the generated a consensus response plans in March 2000.
<b>Mauritania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS NET organizes with WFP, CSA, AGRHYMET, NGOs and different governmental services joint missions, and the government and donors validate the results.</li> <li>: FEWS NET analyses have always served as support to analyses done jointly by CSA and WFP for the interventions in zones at risk.</li> </ul>
<b>Niger</b>	: Nothing reported

3. Examples of local governments, donors, UN Agencies, NGOs, or the private sector making use of FEWS NET data, analysis or methodologies to support their own decision making processes or to strengthen their own information and analysis functions	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Provided in May 2000 Food for Peace in Mali with relevant data and analytical insights on local rice production in Burkina. This subsequently enabled CRS/Cathwel in Burkina to obtain the approval for the continuation of their rice monetization activities in the country.</li> <li>: ODE and CREDO that are church oriented NGOs contacted FEWSNET this year for a copy of the pre-harvest report. In light of poor growing conditions of crops in several localities, these NGOs needed the FEWSNET report that is considered a very reliable source of information by their donors and collaborating partners. These requests were made around the pre-harvest time this year in September/October.</li> <li>: WFP and Save the Children made contacts and requested FEWSNET to regularly send them the monthly report which they consider useful in their daily work and decision making process (September/October 2000).</li> </ul>
<b>Chad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS' network partners requested NDVI and RFE data to monitor changes in pasture conditions (specifically ROPANAT).</li> <li>: FEWS and the GTP used the satellite imagery to demarcate the flood zones in southern Chad.</li> <li>: FEWS supported WFP by producing vulnerability assessment maps.</li> </ul>
<b>Mali</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS provided to the World Food Program (WFP) office in Mali the 2000 Current Vulnerability Assessments report, which was used by them to identify sites to implement Food-for-Work projects in Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao and Kidal Regions during 2000.</li> </ul>
<b>Mauritania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: The FEWS NET assessment of the food situation that prevailed in the Moughataas of Aoujeft and Chinguitti in Adrar were used by CSA to target interventions.</li> <li>: The Spanish Cooperation used our methodology and analyses to identify its intervention zones.</li> <li>: FEWS NET welcomed consultants from RESAL, the Observatoire de la Securite Alimentaire, and WFP who wished to know more about our methodology. FEWS NET put at their disposal data banks and analyses realized in the areas of food security and vulnerability.</li> </ul>
<b>Niger</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Provided rainfall imagery and analysis throughout the rainy season to PROMEX, an SNV project that promotes marketing of agricultural products, to monitor the agricultural season in the areas they assist producers.</li> <li>: FEWS presented a paper to the FAO/CILSS team visiting for pre-harvest assessment.</li> <li>: Worked with the Ministry of Rural Development (Statistics Division) to estimate production data at a canton level rather than <i>arrondissement</i>, the current reporting level of the Ministry of Rural Development.</li> <li>: Worked with the <i>Afrique Verte</i> personnel to integrate farmers involved in their cooperatives for the Protocol field survey to determine the start and the end of the season from Rainfall and NDVI estimates.</li> </ul>

<b>4. Evidence of improved technical and analytical capacity of early warning and food security monitoring unit staff as a result of FEWS NET assistance</b>	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Improved understanding and interpretation of satellite imagery among GTP partners, especially staff from CT/CCI and National Met Office. This is an ongoing process through discussions with these colleagues every year during the monitoring period of the growing season (June through October).</li> <li>: Installation of FEWS data managers for use by staff at the National Met Service (June/July 2000).</li> <li>: FEWS data managers and imagery was used by an expert from WMO (World Meteorological Organization) to build a model called "ZAR" (<i>Zones A Risques</i>) for use by decision makers in Burkina Faso to determine level and areas considered to be most vulnerable to food insecurity.</li> </ul>
<b>Chad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS improved the GTP analyses through the inclusion of the satellite imagery during the agricultural season.</li> </ul>
<b>Mali</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Trained the National Early Warning System (SAP) technical staff to use and interpret NDVI data and AGISW for mapping data has greatly improved the SAP bulletin. The Mali boundary map on the cover of the SAP bulletin (which shows the zones covered by the SAP) contains the NDVI maps (during the rainy season).</li> <li>: FEWS Mali most important contribution in food security area comes through the National Agrhymet Multidisciplinary Working Group (GTPA). FEWS Mali is a leader of the National AGRHYMET Working Group, which is comprised of National Met Service, FEWS NET, SAP, National Agriculture and Livestock Office, Crop Protection, Hydrological Services and other technical agencies and NGOs. They meet once every ten days to examine data on rainfall, river levels, crop pest infestation, and pasture and crop conditions. After this meeting, a National Agrhymet Bulletin is published and widely distributed through newspapers, radio and TV. FEWS NET contributes to the GTPA meetings by presenting its satellite imagery data and commenting on the spatial-temporal evolution of biomass and rainfall. During the growing season, the Agrhymet Bulletin is the timeliest source of agro-meteorological information available in country. The Agrhymet GTP conducts three field trips each season, to visit the various agricultural areas. During these joint field trips FEWS introduced the technique of Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA). The Group has adopted rapid appraisal as one of their major monitoring tools.</li> <li>: Training of the National Meteorological Office staff (2 people) in AGISW and Spaceman, FEWS has improved technical and analytical capacity of National Agrhymet Group (GTPA). Dekadal Rainfall analysis and presentations have been done and distributed to each GTPA members and to the Ministries of Transport and Rural Development for regular briefing during the weekly "Counsel of Ministries" during the rainy season.</li> </ul>
<b>Mauritania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Trained CSA agents on how to use Priceman (price analysis and data management software).</li> <li>: Trained Extension Agents on how to use AGIS (GIS/thematic software).</li> <li>: Reinforced collaboration with AGRHYMET by training in WINDISP and satellite imagery analysis.</li> </ul>
<b>Niger</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Nothing reported</li> </ul>

<b>5. Evidence of network development (either new initiatives or strengthening of ongoing ones)</b>	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWSNET has strengthened collaboration with most GTP partners, which include CT/CCI, National Met Office, DPVC, DIRH, and Ministry of Livestock.</li> <li>: In June 2000, actively participated in the FAO FIVIMS and the FAO/WFP joint VAM projects, respectively.</li> </ul>
<b>Chad</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: None reported</li> </ul>
<b>Mali</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: FEWS has made major contributions in terms of network development by being the leader and chairing the national Geographic Information System (GIS) Users Group monthly meetings at FEWS office (USAID). This group includes national offices (Census Bureau, Agricultural Statistics, Meteo, SAP, University of Mali, Ministry of Rural development), International Organizations (FAO, UNICEF, CILSS/Institut du Sahel, WFP, UNDP, World Bank, USAID) and NGOs. These members have been sharing databases and experiences in GIS uses. USAID Mali has supported FEWS by providing conference room for monthly meeting and finding 7 people recommended by FEWS to participate into AFRICA GIS.</li> </ul>
<b>Mauritania</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Collaboration with WFP was reinforced for the production of a map on vulnerability.</li> <li>: Joint follow-up mission of production zones with WFP, CSA, AGRHYMET, ministries and NGOs.</li> <li>: FEWS NET holds informative meetings and is in charge of food security and zones at risk at the regular GTP meetings.</li> </ul>
<b>Niger</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>: Presented the Current Vulnerability Assessment, which included new approaches in estimating annual steady-state offtake per head by pastoralists and non-pastoralists to the donor community, the National Early Warning System, and other host government personnel's.</li> <li>: In return of hard copy data received from the Ministry of Commerce Exterior on northern Nigeria agricultural prices FEWS NET provided digitized copy of the price data to the Ministry.</li> </ul>



## SECTION 4

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### Selected Results by the FEWS NET Home Office

#### **Outcome 1: Timely and accurate dissemination of early warning information**

- **Faster dissemination of information:** Monthly reports and email summaries have been disseminated quicker than in the past through the design of improved internal review and processing procedures.
- **Development and dissemination of regional monthly reports (and posted on the FEWS NET web site):** FEWS NET has developed the procedures and format for regional monthly reports from the Sahel/West Africa, the Horn of Africa, and Southern Africa.
- **Development of an improved FEWS NET web site:** During the quarter FEWS NET developed a temporary web site while a more content-rich web site is developed. This temporary web site was fully functional in early August. The improved FEWS NET web site was 50 percent completed at the end of the quarter (September 2000), as agreed upon with USAID.

#### **Outcome 2: Improved vulnerability analysis**

- **Development of documentation to provide an introduction to the food economy approach:** FEWS NET has developed a “Mini-Manual” to be used as a starter tool by FEWS NET field staff (and their network partners) to explain how information on rural livelihoods can improve analysis of subnational vulnerability to different shocks. The importance of this is an enhanced understanding of the effects of these shocks on household access to food. This introduction to this topic will be the topic of future training of FEWS NET staff (and ultimately staff of our network partners).
- **Training of FEWS NET staff in a food economy spreadsheet:** During the August Strategic workshop where we introduced the food economy spreadsheet as a tool to help strengthen both the end-product of the analysis as well as the analytical process itself. The dedicated food economy spreadsheet facilitates consistent storage of food economy baseline information for different food economy zones. Because baseline information is on hand immediately in a format that makes it readily useful for dynamic analysis of any number of different ‘shocks’ – whether climate-, war-, or policy-related.

#### **Outcome 3: Improved decision making and response planning**

- **FEWS NET/W briefing of National Security Council on Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa:** FEWS NET provided briefings from the beginning of the reporting year through late July about the weather conditions and harvest prospects in Ethiopia and the Horn. These

reports were a result of close interaction between the DC Office and the field (including our network partners).

- ❑ **Systematically Collecting Food Access Information in the Sahel:** Although there has been a process building for a few years, a workshop was held in May 2000 to bring all FEWS technical staff from the Sahel to develop a systematic approach to collecting and organizing food access information obtained during field visits. During this workshop discussions on how to collect some other key data sets (such as desertification) were also discussed.

#### **Outcome 4: Efficient and effective project administration and management**

- ❑ **Transition Workshop in Nairobi (June 2000):** A transition was held in Nairobi at the end of June to bring together all of the FEWS NET implementing partners, including the Chemonics Team, USAID, USGS, NOAA, and NASA.
- ❑ **Strategic Planning Workshop (August 2000):** A strategic planning workshop was held in Washington, DC during the third week of August. Although there was a strong emphasis on the technical aspects of the FEWS NET work, the discussion and joint identification of administrative stand operating procedures also featured in the week's activities. The workshop enabled the preparation of a strategic implementation plan with full participation of the field staff in the planning which was to be used to frame all country and regional workplans. Finally, training was done in QuickBooks (the software used for financial reporting).
- ❑ **Development of Routine Administrative Procedures:** During the quarter Chemonics instituted a series of administrative procedures (such as financial management and communication) that should improve the functioning of the FEWS NET field offices. These procedures—which included streamlined templates for subjects such as expense reports, timesheets, and travel requests—were documented in the “Policy and Procedures Field Manual” that was developed specifically for FEWS NET field staff. Training was held in August 2000 as a first-step to organize additional field training.

#### **Outcome 5: Strengthened networks**

- ❑ **Development of technical papers and guidance:** During the year FEWS developed several technical papers for use primarily by the FEWS staff. Some of the topics include urban vulnerability assessment, contingency and response planning, the state of the national early warning systems in sub-Saharan Africa, and targeting in east Africa. At the request of the SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Coordinator, FEWS developed an overview manual for use by the Regional and National Early Warning System staff in southern Africa.