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FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK (FEWS NET)

ANNUAL WORK PLANS FOR PROJECT YEAR 2
OCTOBER 2006 – SEPTEMBER 2007

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

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The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) IQC is a five-year USAID-financed activity awarded to the Chemonics International Consortium, consisting of FEG-Consulting (formerly the Food Economy Group), Intana International, Michigan State University (MSU), and WebFirst Inc., on September 29, 2005. The FEWS NET activity is a set of integrated activities intended to: 1) deliver early warnings of hazards, food insecurity, vulnerability to food insecurity, and famine; 2) increase the quantity and improve the quality of information used to make comparable food security and vulnerability monitoring, needs assessments, preparedness, and contingency and response planning; and 3) develop national and regional emergency early warning and food security monitoring and assessment capabilities. The overall goal of the activity is to help prevent food insecurity and famine through early identification and warning to decision-makers.

OVERVIEW OF THE WORK PLANNING PROCESS

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

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

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

Work plans were done in a sequential manner, with the field office work plans completed first, followed by the development of the home office work plans. The reason for the sequential process is that a significant portion of all home office work plans is support to field office activities. The field office and home offices work is completely interrelated and interdependent, and the process to develop work plans needs to reflect this reality.

STRUCTURE OF THE ANNUAL WORK PLANS FOR PROJECT YEAR 2

The structure of this document is first present all of the field office work plans. The structure mirrors the process that is followed in the development of FEWS NET work plans.

FIELD OFFICE WORK PLANS – MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The following is a summary of the major planned activities for PY 2 by task order.

TASK ORDER 1 – AFRICA

East Africa

1. Key Population groups affected by food insecurity within the GHA.

- a) Pastoralists and agropastoralists in the Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia border areas and in Djibouti have faced frequent rain failures and a serious drought in 2005/2006;
- b) Conflict and insecurity affected groups in the GHA such as the Karamoja cluster, Somalia, parts of Ethiopia, The Sudan, and Northern Uganda
- c) Pastoralists affected by trade and markets failures;
- d) Marginal farming groups in Kenya's southern and coastal areas facing several consecutive rainfall and crop failure;
- e) Flood affected areas in river basins (both permanent and seasonal) in Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and other parts;
- f) High chronic malnutrition amongst populations in Kenya's north and east, most of Somalia, Afar and Somali Regions of Ethiopia and South Sudan.
- g) Large groups of Internally Displace Persons (IDPs) exist in the GHA as a result of drought and conflict;

2. Underlying factors that affect these populations food security in the GHA

- a) Frequent rainfall failures in all or part of the pastoralists living in the Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia border areas and in Djibouti have culminated in a serious drought in 2005/2006. This has resulted in serious asset (livestock) depletion, high malnutrition rates and forced some pastoralists out of pastoralism and into towns/villages. Also the frequent rain failures have slowly been causing asset depletion among many pastoral and agropastoral groups the four countries.
- b) Conflict and insecurity are key factors that contribute to food insecurity in the GHA. In Somalia the absence of a government and a police force means there is chronic insecurity across the country. In Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda also there is either active or frequent clan or civil insecurity, while there is a threat of war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. All of these affect food

security monitoring, assessments and interventions. In most pastoral areas, conflict is associated mainly with resource ownership and come into light mainly in the dry seasons.

- c) Trade and marketing difficulties among pastoralists: Pastoralists and agropastoralists most of which live in northern and eastern Kenya, the whole of Somalia, eastern and southern Ethiopia and Djibouti are faced with problems of trade and marketing, particularly livestock and livestock product marketing. They also have a difficulty in acquiring food commodities through the market. These are as a result of (1) poor infrastructure and services (roads, markets, water, veterinary services), which make marketing of livestock difficult and keep prices low. The ability of pastoralists to 'import' foodstuffs is also compromised as transportation costs get very high, making access by poorer groups difficult; (2) poor economic and income base which makes pastoralists less competitive and unable to have a strong bargaining power; (3) trade restrictions and market failures resulting from governmental cross-border trade restrictions, embargo by importing gulf Arab countries and droughts that reduce body condition and therefore result in market collapse. Livestock sales is the single most important source of income for pastoral and many agropastoral groups as they use this to purchase essential staple cereals (which often form the highest part of their diet) and other necessities. Market failures therefore cause food insecurity by reducing purchasing power. Livestock sales are most profitable just after the start of the rainy season or during the rainy seasons and during the peak religious festivals when importing gulf country demands are high. Food commodity trade is important throughout the year but peaks during the dry seasons when milk supply is lowest;
- d) Marginal farming population in southern and coastal areas of Kenya have been faced with a number of consecutive rainfall failures which has meant that there was little or no crop harvests in the last few years. This affects both food and income sources negatively and results in food insecurity.
- e) Flooding: Areas along the Kenya coast, riverine areas of lower and middle Juba and lower Shabelle rivers in Somalia, along the Dawa, Ganale and Shabelle rivers in Ethiopia and western Kenya frequently face flooding due to heavy rains or from rivers upstream. The floods frequently result in the loss of property, crops, livestock and loss of human lives. These directly contribute to food insecurity. Floods are experienced during the rainy seasons;
- f) Inability to obtain sufficient quantity of food, diseases, lack of dietary diversity and poor child caring practices are some of the major cause of chronically high malnutrition rates. These affect population groups in Southern Sudan,

pastoralists in northern Kenya, southeastern Ethiopia and most of Somalia are a continuous hindrance to achieving food security. These rates are often highest in the dry seasons but are often above the threshold values considered normal.

- g) IDPs – Droughts and conflicts are the main causes of the large number of IDPs and refugees in the GHA. For example IDPs in Somalia number about 400000 while in Ethiopia they are close to 100000. These populations are unable to feed themselves and constantly rely on international and governmental humanitarian assistance and are a constant food security concern.

3. The main Hazards that can affect populations in the GHA include:

- a) Rainfall failure causing droughts, sandstorms, and land degradation – The worst impact of rain failure is felt in the dry seasons that follow the rainy seasons. In most of Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti and Eritrea, for example, the main dry season is between December and March;
- b) Extreme weather conditions like Heat stress and frost. Heat stress particularly in the Summer in Sudan, Djibouti, Eritrea, and northern Somalia; Frost and hailstorms that destroy crops in northern Ethiopia but also in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda;
- c) Flooding hazards particularly along river basins and deltas during the rainy seasons. The long rains in most of GHA occur in the March-May period and this is the time of highest floods risk.
- d) Human diseases and epidemics, which cause morbidity and death causing food insecurity through reducing food intake and also by affecting bread winners. HIV Aids is another problem facing food security of populations particularly in parts of Kenya and Ethiopia. Different diseases strike at different seasons. For example malaria, the biggest problem occurs mainly in the rainy seasons, while cholera and other waterborne diseases are common in the dry seasons.
- e) Livestock and crop pests and diseases - this is a common problem in all countries which affects productivity and therefore food availability; Crop pests and diseases occur during the growing seasons while different livestock diseases attack in different seasons;
- f) Conflict and war – The GHA is famous for these. In Somalia it is chronic. In other parts it is smaller scale and localized conflicts are more common and could be worsened during the drier seasons when ownership of land and water

resources become an issue, particularly among pastoralists;

- g) Government policies and international trade restrictions – These include the gulf livestock export ban which is still in place in Saudi Arabia, which was the largest gulf buyer of Horn of Africa animals before 2000. Governmental cross-border trade restrictions in Kenya and Ethiopia result in populations with few other options getting exploited by middle men or property confiscated by military or customs officials, etc. All these negatively affect the ability of populations to cope with droughts and other hazards;

4. Gaps in Knowledge in the GHA include:

- a) The causes of chronic malnutrition in pastoral areas of Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan;
- b) The real causes of conflicts in the GHA, particularly those inter-clan/tribal conflicts that sometimes have cross-border dimensions. The longer term ways of addressing these conflicts are also not well understood.
- c) Cross-border trade dynamics in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia borders is not well understood;
- d) An analysis of governmental policies, particularly related to pastoral areas development and cross-border trade.
- e) Destitution and the impact of repeated and consecutive dry spell and droughts, particularly in Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti. What is the status of coping strategies among population groups repeatedly affected by droughts;
- f) IDPs and the way forward in integrating them into the productive economy – is there an information gap, or a lack of funding to integrate them or the lack of political will;
- g) Climate variation and change – repeated droughts a sign of permanent change or just part of cyclical climatic behavior?
- h) Improving utilization of FS early warning products by users who most need it – Is the problem lack of information? Or lack of appropriate packaging? Or a failure of the responding agencies;

5. Limitations of network partners and ability to analyze and monitor issues

- a) Regional food security analysis is generally poor. There is a lack of a credible coordinating body that has yet had the ability to carry out regional food security monitoring, assessments, analysis and reporting. There are no regular or established meetings of the regional food security body. The Food Security

and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) is trying to fill this gap but requires buy-in from members and their donors. An initial workshop of food security analysts from the GHA countries is planned for June 5-6 2006. Subsequent workshop is scheduled for after the assessments in most of the GHA countries and just before the next COF – in late August 2006. Subsequent quarterly meetings are also planned to produce FS status map, FS Outlook and to discuss the standardization of FS phase classifications;

- b) There is a lack of coordination among regional governments in dealing with food security issues that have cross-border implications. IGAD, which is meant to cover this gap is weak and unable to do this at the moment. There is a need to involve IGAD in the activities of the FSNWG. The FSNWG plans to invite national government representatives from GHA countries in its June and subsequent analysis meetings;
- c) There is a lack of a collaborative joint regional product. Issues to do with joint production of reports, putting logos, and agreeing on timeliness of products are all difficult to address. Currently FEWS NET regional office is in discussions with ICPAC to produce a joint rainfall and climate applications products. The continued production of ICPAC/FEWS NET joint GHA Bulletin is being pursued. There is also a plan to produce joint FSNWG outputs after every regional FS analysis workshop;
- d) Issues of definition of what the “Region” is. Different regional players have different countries in their own versions of the Region. Some cover DRC and Great lakes, while others do not. Some cover only Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, S.Sudan and Ethiopia, etc. This raises issues in assessments, analysis and presentation. Nothing can be done about this one – Regional forum to work within existing arrangements.
- e) Lack of standard analysis and presentation methods – Most partners do not have any methodology or approach; a few have established methods but none is agreed. Starting from June 2006, discussions on this issue will start. The final output may or may not be an agreed single output.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Djibouti			
Continuous need of monitoring early warning hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regular monitoring and assessment -Regular field trips -Joint assessment reports -Regular briefings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Monthly reports -Trip and joint assessment reports -Briefings 	Improved information conveyed to the decision makers
Lack of proper understanding of food security issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of food security forum with different working groups. -Workshop on food deficit calculation -Development of scenario modeling and integrated spreadsheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of food security strategy document. Workshop report Integrated spread sheet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved networking and enhanced food security analysis Revising different indicators to monitor Updating of livelihood profiles
Weak institutions involved in Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of GIS lab in Djibouti -Development of flash flood modeling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Workshops and trainings -Training in GIS, remote sensing and data base management. -Geo-referencing of database -Flash flood early warning system in place 	Capacity building and technology transfer in different sectors related to early warning and data management
Difficult in monitoring certain indicators in each livelihood zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies in specific fields like - petty trade activities, - Neighboring markets supplying Djibouti - Sorghum trade - Salt trade - Casual labor employment sector 	Relevant reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improvement in the analysis of the available data -Better and Proper understanding of underlying factors of food insecurity. -Updating and integration of outcomes to the livelihood profiles

1. **Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.**
 - Urban population
 - Northwest pastoral zone
 - Southeast pastoral zone

2. **Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**
 - More than two-third of the population live in urban areas. The poor and very poor account 10-15% and they are exceptionally poor by any standards, barely making 0.5\$ per person per day. Their main sources of food are 100% through purchase. They rely on income generated from casual labor employment opportunities and petty trade. Summer months (May to August) are the most critical months in terms of food shortages where their income is diminished due to reduction in income influenced by summer holiday makers who leave the country massively in escape of the scorching heat. A price increase for staple or other necessities (Kerosene, health and education services) or a drop in employment or salaries can seriously affect the urban vulnerable population. Consumer prices are currently outside the affordability of the poor urban vulnerable population.
 - North West livelihood pastoralists are the most marginalized group. They are heavily dependent on livestock production and the sale of livestock and livestock by products. The border markets of Eldar, Mandan and Ashanti in Ethiopia are the main sources of staple food for households in this zone. The poor households in this zone live below the minimum calorie needs in normal conditions and they are in food deficits throughout the year. The population in this zone is more sensitive to any hazard related to climate which will have an effect on the natural resources (pasture, browse, water).
 - The poor Households in the Southeast pastoral zone purchase 80% of their staple food requirements. Income generation by poorer households throughout the zone is limited by low levels of livestock ownership. In the case of the road side sub zone the critical factor is the number of milking camels owned. For the border sub zone, it is the number of pack animals since these are required to transport.

3. **Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**
 - The increase in the cost of staple food prices and essential non-food items (kerosene etc) is a major hazard currently affecting the poor urban households. Current increase in fuel cost has a knock on effect on food prices.
 - Fire is a special hazard in the poorer quarters, where most houses are constructed of wood and corrugated iron, and overcrowding means that fire spreads rapidly from structure to the next. Fire tends to be a seasonal phenomenon, linked to khamsiin winds that blow from July to September. The main effects are loss of life and loss of property, especially the destruction of buildings that the poorer groups find difficult to replace.

- Changes in activity in the port and construction sectors represent a significant hazard for the poorer wealthy groups that rely heavily on casual labor in these sectors for their income.
 - Changes in Government policy related employment, salaries and pension can be either positive or negatives. Negative if it creates in reduced rates of recruitment, a freeze in promotion, salary reductions and delays in payment. Structural adjustments have significantly affected both employment and income for a number of wealthy groups. Positive If the Government reconsiders some of those issues stated above.
 - As pastoralist depend mostly upon livestock production and are therefore vulnerable to any hazard affecting livestock. Recent droughts caused 25-80% loss of livestock. This has created significant food deficits and increased the acute malnutrition rates. Sources of food and income derived from animals are reduced significantly. This phenomena became cyclic and it happens practically every year during the last 5 years.
 - Anything affecting the supply of staple food to Ethiopia's border markets will have significant effect to pastoralist living the border areas, since most of the food for the border areas is purchased in these markets. The most important hazards are the failure of sorghum and maize production in Ethiopia and to certain extent Somaliland, of which the most likely cause is drought, and reduction in the distribution of food aid to areas supplying border markets.
4. **Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.**
- Lack of clear knowledge on the degree of trade in neighboring markets supplying Djibouti.
 - Limited understanding of some income generating activities practiced by the poorer group in urban areas like petty trade etc.
 - Limited knowledge in casual labor employment activities like construction sector, informal employment etc
5. **Identify limitations in your network partners' ability to analyze and monitor these issues.**
- There is no national system of early warning other than FEWS NET.
 - No national specialized agency in Food security
 - Networking is very poor and all agencies mainly rely on the analysis of FEWS NET in terms of food security early warning.
6. **Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.**

- A national Food Security Forum is in the process of establishment which will serve as the platform of discussion in all matters related to food security.
- A food security strategy document will soon be developed.
- Flash flood modeling system applicable to Djibouti basin is in the process.
- Establishment of GIS lab is under way for strengthening local capacity.

Ethiopia

Expected outcome 1: Maintain and Enhance Country-Specific Analytic Framework and Baseline

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date or Periodicity	# of days/Year	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Core Activities	Build, maintain and archive core food security data sets	Collect minimum data sets (agricultural production, rainfall, and prices)	Ongoing	25-30	Comprehensive and up to date database for improved food security monitoring	Data will be available and can be accessed from original sources.
		Geo-reference acquired data sets	Ongoing	25-30		
		Send copies of data sets to FEWS NET/W and USGS	As data are available	2		
	Country-specific households livelihoods framework (depends on what has been done)	Develop livelihood zoning of country	Ongoing	25-30	Livelihood based baseline and Improved Needs Assessment and EWS	
		Develop livelihood profiles of country	Ongoing	25-30		
	Maintain up-to-date distribution lists for reports	Update distribution lists	Ongoing	1	Up to date distribution lists - reach as many decision makers as possible	
		Submit distribution list to FEWS NET/W	Ongoing	1		

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date or Periodicity	# of days/Year	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Country-Specific Activities	This will identify a country-specific opportunity, either to strengthen our data bases, livelihoods framework	To be determined				

Expected outcome 2: Monitor and Assess Hazards, Food Security and Vulnerability

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date or Periodicity	# of days	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Core Activities	Monitor current food security conditions and trends	Review and analyze available data sets, discuss with network partners, and discuss concerns with decision-makers (as appropriate)	Ongoing	40-50	Improved reporting by FEWS NET on food security issues in Ethiopia	It is difficult to put some number of days because it will be done throughout the year
	Undertake field trips to assess and verify conditions	3 – 4 field trips per year (planned) as well as 1 – 3 field trips (<i>ad hoc</i>) as necessary	As required (Minimum every 3-4 months)	35	Trip Reports	Food security can deteriorate quite rapidly in pastoral areas and needs regular on-the-ground monitoring

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date or Periodicity	# of days	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
	Annual harvest assessments	Undertake annual assessments (preferably with network partners) to assess the harvest	Twice in a year - Just after harvests or rain seasons for pastoral areas	30	Joint food supply prospect and appeal documents	As this is always a joint exercise, it just does not warrant a separate report unless there are visible differences in the food security analysis
	Annual food security assessments	Undertake annual assessment (preferably with network partners) to assess the food security situation until the next harvest				
Country-Specific Activities	Participate in the joint FAO/WFP food and crop assessment mission	Help the FAO/WFP team to get available food security data, analyze, and update the current situation	Once in a year	2	FAO/WFP reports	As this is strictly FAO/WFP activity, we only need to participate in their briefings and provision of data
	Participate in the development of monitoring or assessment activities of partners, including methods development	Sharing of data experiences, field visits provision of training and coordinate activities		12-15	Improved EWS methodologies	

Expected outcome 3: Strengthening the Capacity of Partners and Networks

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date or Periodicity	# of days	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Core Activities	Partner participation in FEWS NET activities (field trip, preparation of information products, ...)	<p>Actively partake and contribute and provide viable comments and suggestions to the DPPC led Early Warning Working Group (EWWG), the newly formed Technical Information Management Exchange (TIME), Different Food Security Task Forces, and other network partners</p> <p>Coordinate and actively participate the newly established regular Alert update system of the Government (DPPA)</p>	As required	36	<p>Improved coordination and information sharing among Early Warning partners</p> <p>Improved quality and coverage of Early Warning information generated by partners</p> <p>Consensus on methodology and reporting</p>	
	FEWS NET representative participation in partners activities	Attending several workshops and meetings		26		

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date or Periodicity	# of days	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
	Network development and strengthening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="716 334 1066 548">1. Actively promote Ethiopian ownership in all aspects of early warning and contingency planning via capacity building <li data-bbox="716 589 1066 873">2. Encourage and assist involvement of as many regions and relevant institutions as possible in the early warning and response planning activities <li data-bbox="716 914 1066 1198">3. Collaborate with Government led effort of Coalition on Food Security - public work programs, resettlement and safety net 	<p data-bbox="1087 334 1213 367">Ongoing</p> <p data-bbox="1087 480 1213 513">Ongoing</p>	<p data-bbox="1360 480 1518 545">To be determined</p>	<p data-bbox="1539 334 1745 431">Sustainable Early Warning System</p>	

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date or Periodicity	# of days	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
	Training (formal or informal)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Actively participate in the improvement of the existing emergency needs assessment methodology and provide technical and logistical support to partners during needs assessment 2. Familiarize network partners in the use of FEWS NET tools (market access analysis, satellite imagery, GIS, pre-famine indicators, etc.) <p>Formally and/or informally train Government networking partners in Early Warning tools and analysis and response planning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. In collaboration with USGS staff provide training on GIS and Satellite imagery related (like WRSI) and other outputs 	<p>On-going</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>May 2006</p>		Improved Early Warning and capacity of partner institutions	Contribute to the creation of improved Early Warning and response planning capacity within partner institutions (both government and NGOs)

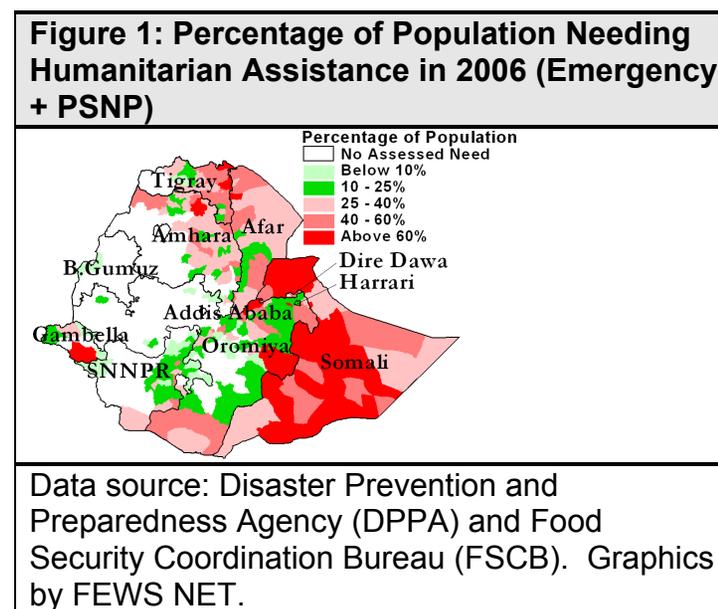
Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date or Periodicity	# of days	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
	Mentoring	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="716 334 1045 581">1. Partake in the capacity building endeavors of the Home Office and trying to upgrade other local staff or other field offices <li data-bbox="716 626 1045 732">2. Participate in any DPPC led technical training of staff <li data-bbox="716 777 1045 1060">3. Enhance the capacity of administrative support staff by providing computer skills training (data entry, publishing, GIS, etc.) 	<p data-bbox="1087 334 1255 367">As required</p> <p data-bbox="1087 443 1220 475">Quarterly</p> <p data-bbox="1087 626 1209 659">Ongoing</p>		Enhanced Early Warning and response planning skills of experts of partner institutions	

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date or Periodicity	# of days	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
	Data and information sharing with partners (including livelihood zones and profiles)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="716 334 1066 508">1. Promote the use of vulnerability profiles that are developed by FEG and FEWS NET. <li data-bbox="716 553 1066 841">2. In partnership with DPPA and other partners, participate in the improvement of a method for vulnerability analysis, based on livelihood analysis. <li data-bbox="716 886 1066 1349">3. Actively collaborate with DPPA in the establishment of the new Livelihood Integration Unit and promote the scaling up of livelihood effort to other regions (Tigray, Amhara, etc.) of the country. Collaborate with SC-UK in their pastoral livelihood initiative. 	<p data-bbox="1087 334 1220 367">On-going</p> <p data-bbox="1087 480 1220 513">On-going</p> <p data-bbox="1087 805 1220 837">On-going</p>		<p data-bbox="1537 334 1724 508">Wider use of livelihood based vulnerability analysis</p> <p data-bbox="1537 586 1745 727">Improved Understanding of Livelihoods in Ethiopia</p>	

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date or Periodicity	# of days	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Country-Specific Activities	To be Determined					

1. **Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.** These can be national, subnational, regional, particular vulnerable groups, or some other disaggregation. If you have a map that illustrates where the food insecure are located, you should also include it.

- There are about 11 million people needing humanitarian assistance in 2006 in the country.
- Current emergency assistance attempts to cover the needs of more than 2.6 million people.
- The total revised emergency non-food requirement¹ is about US\$ 111 million for 2006.
- The Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) aims to address needs of about 8.3 million chronically food insecure people through cash (55%) and food (45%) transfers.
- Pastoral population in Northern zones in Afar Region, southern zones in Somali Region and Borena Zone in Oromiya Region remain the most acutely food insecure areas of the country.



¹ The non-food sector basically includes agriculture and livestock; health and nutrition; water and environment; and coordination.

- The northeastern crop dependent highlands stretching from *belg* dependent areas of South and Eastern Tigray region, to eastern Amhara Region (South and North Wello), and into eastern SNNPR and Oromiya remain chronically food insecure. (Figure 1).

2. **Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**

- Indicate why the groups you have identified are food insecure. The factors can include those which affect people throughout the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- Be sure to consider all types of relevant factors, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the underlying factors/causes affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- Consider both long term/structural causes, and short-term shocks that can trigger crises.
- Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.).

Ethiopia is amid an on-going humanitarian crisis. Currently there are about 11 million people needing humanitarian assistance in 2006 in the country. As the numbers of destitute rise, with increasing poverty and recurrent drought, more structural problems have increased the vulnerability of many millions of agriculturalists, agro-pastoralists, and pastoralists.

Underlying Causes of Persistent Food Insecurity:

- Recurrent droughts - even the most resilient communities find it difficult to cope with severe drought that extends to several seasons;
- Rapid Population Growth and Environmental Degradation – as population increases with subsistence farming, the existing fragmented small plots of land is no longer able to feed and accommodate and hence the existing food insecurity got further exacerbated;
- Inappropriate government policies – especially in the area of land tenure, investment, market continue to limit the options that the communities have;
- Inadequate off-farm employment opportunities;
- Poverty, destitution and asset depletion as a result of inadequate response to recurrent needs;
- Conflict, especially in pastoral areas become a serious impediment to all food security opportunities;
- Poor and inadequate infrastructure –poor education and health facilities - HIV/AIDS, Chronic Malnutrition (50% of Eth do not have access to minimum nutritional requirements), and Immunization).

3. **Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**

- a) The hazards can include those which affect the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- b) Be sure to consider all types of hazards, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc. and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the hazards affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- c) Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.) due to the hazard.

Current Causes or Hazards:

- Poor 2005 *Gu/Genna* (April – May) rains in some of the southern and southeastern parts of the pastoral areas of the country.
- Failed *deyr* season rains (October – December) in southern and southeastern parts of the country threaten the lives of millions of pastoralists.
- A shortened *meher* rainy season (June-September), especially in the east, resulted in a *meher* crop failure in some eastern lowland areas.
- Cereal prices remain at record high levels and have shown increases throughout the year.
- Tribal conflicts occurred in southern Oromiya and Somali Regions.
- Delayed, insufficient and interrupted responses both in the area of emergency and non-emergency humanitarian assistance.
- Abysmally low level of non-food interventions.

4. **Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.**

- Despite the availability of livelihood baseline information in Somali region, it is not properly utilized during the current crisis mitigation efforts. For instance, the magnitudes of the impacts of the current crisis on the number of pastoral livestock herds were not known which resulted in constant speculation. Other exacerbating factors, including border closure, poor targeting, conflict, the deteriorating terms of trade disfavoring pastorals due to escalating cereal prices, were not properly analyzed which resulted in delayed or mis-guided response. In

addition, despite the vast knowledge base of coping abilities of pastorals, all kinds of interventions were poorly integrated into the available baseline information in the region.

- On the other hand, lack of baseline information was a serious constraint in the response activities of Afar region pastorals.
- Absence of constant field presence creates another big gap in food security knowledge in our regular food security monitoring and analysis.

5. **Identify limitations in your network partners' ability to analyze and monitor these issues.** Keep in mind what your network partners could realistically work on and achieve this year, and what are longer term goals for you and your network partners.

- Limited baseline information and even the existing baseline information not properly used during monitoring, analysis and intervention times in pastoral areas.
- Food biased emergency needs assessment - all the analyses are geared towards food aid requirements.
- The monitoring system currently uses random checklists and all variables in the checklist and secondary data are analyzed SUBJECTIVELY & independently.
- Un-structured process of information gathering and analyzing the food security (food aid need) situation and much of the information collected is not used.
- Coverage focused to crop dependent areas and hence neglect of pastoral areas.

6. **Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.**

- Currently the government and network partners recognizing the difficulties of the existing monitoring and assessment systems, initiated an improved monitoring and needs assessment approach in one dominantly crop dependent region (SNNPR), which is based on analysis of livelihood at a household level. This same approach was initiated in pastoral areas in 2002/03, but not yet fully utilized.
- The new improved method is a process by which vulnerability and hazard information are combined to analyze risk and it rationalizes the disparate sets of information emanating from different humanitarian partners in Ethiopia, which will eventually help the government more accurately prioritize resource allocations throughout the country.

- The Early Warning Working Group (EWWG), further plans to establish a Livelihood Integration Unit (LIU) in strengthening the existing livelihood baseline studies and integrate them into all kinds of decision making options. The EWWG also has a plan of scaling up the livelihood study to other regions which will help the EWWG to have improved capability of monitoring and early warning system and also improved needs assessment methods. The LIU other than expanding the use of livelihood analysis to a wider group of stakeholders, it will ensure the sustainability of the livelihood framework in analyzing the potential threats of vulnerability in the country.
- The EWWG is also working with regions to have the same kind of early warning structures at a regional level. This will enhance the capacity of regions to monitor and respond for crisis, and it also helps to avoid duplication of efforts and effectively utilize the existing meager resources for other early warning related activities at both the regions and federal level.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Kenya			
<p>Complex livelihood systems facing numerous hazards and subject to multiple seasons annually.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with the KFSSG, finalize the livelihood zoning activity. • Strengthen capacity of district-level food security analysts to analyze food security in the context of livelihoods. • Integrate monitoring; remote sensing; and livelihood information systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive database, district-level profiles and shape files that capture key characteristics of Kenyan livelihoods. • Improved food security analysis and reporting at the district level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved decision-making capacities within the GoK, NGOs and donors. • Better understanding of the appropriate type of intervention in each context.
<p>Strong food security network that could benefit from improved capacities in monitoring; analyzing and reporting on food security, paying attention to both proximate and underlying causes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with the KFSSG, carry out remote sensing; GIS and food security analysis training of ALRMP and MoA district and national level officers. • Revamp food security assessment methodology to improve analysis of non-food needs. • Investigate underlying causes of continued high rates of child malnutrition in pastoral districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credible, comprehensive district-level food security reports that feed into the national report. • Assessment recommendations that are consistent with the food security situation of disparate livelihoods. • A detailed analysis of the underlying causes of the high rates of child malnutrition in pastoral districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved decision-making and better allocation of resources. • Process put in place to begin to address alarmingly high rates of child malnutrition.
<p>A country that has a structural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate national food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision-makers are clear

<p>deficit in the production of cereal and livestock produce and therefore highly dependent on markets to assure food security. Analysis of national supply, trade and market conduct often ambiguous.</p>	<p>national supply of cereal and pulses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor markets including cross-border trade, both official and unofficial. • Develop an analysis of the role of markets in alleviating food insecurity. 	<p>balance sheet and methodology to conduct and develop it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed analysis of cross-border trade volumes, both official and non-official. • Analysis relating production, trade and impacts on food security, across the different livelihoods. 	<p>about production prospects; stocks and volume of cross-border trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Imports and exports are timed properly, so as not to disrupt markets or to avoid undue suffering that result from dramatic price changes. • Cereal stock levels held by the NCPB are appropriate and NCPB's interventions no longer cause artificially high prices.
<p>Timely, accurate and comprehensive early warning and food security monitoring analysis is constantly in high demand.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective improvement by partners on information and analysis of food security. • Conduct strategic ground-truthing activities, particularly where an important occurrence is not well understood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed, accurate, audience-specific reports: food security updates; alert; local update; and ad hoc reports as requested. • Detailed special/trip reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced decision-making and resource allocation. • Areas requiring greater emphasis are identified and addressed. • Areas requiring in-depth analysis or further research are pinpointed.

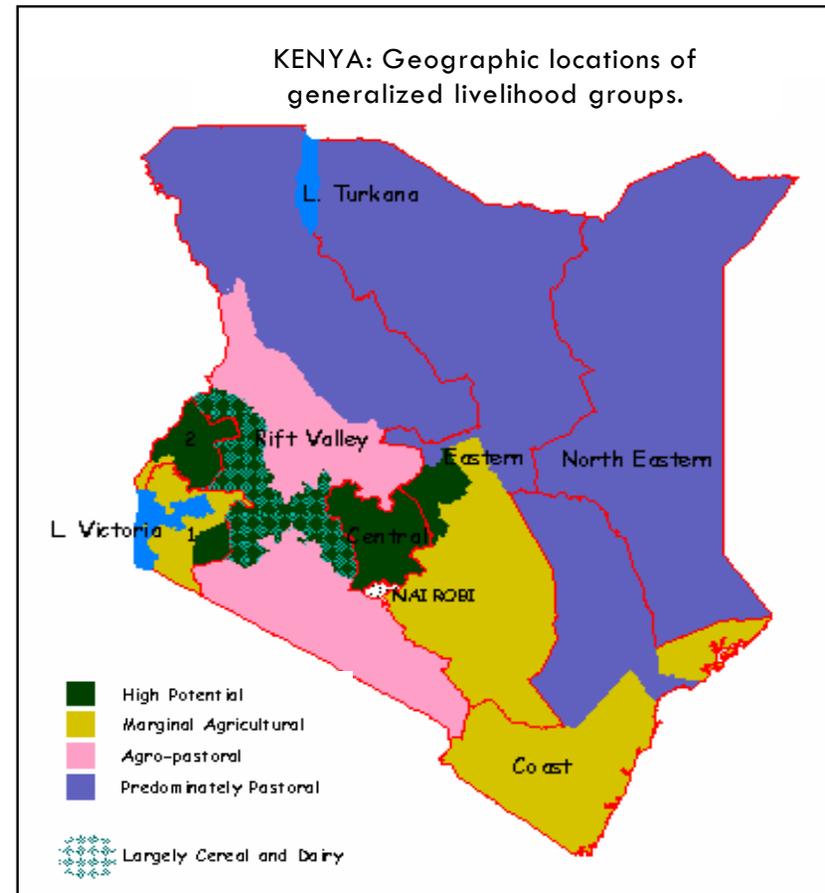
1. Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.

This map is showing the geographic location of key population groups affected by food insecurity;

- Pastoralists in the north; northeast and northwest (purple shading).
- Agropastoralists in the south and west (pink shading).
- Marginal agricultural households in the coast and southeast (orange shading).
- Marginal agricultural/fishing households situated around the lakeshore (orange shading along the lakeshore).
- Urban poor in all major towns.

2. Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- Increasingly pastoralists; agropastoralists and marginal agricultural farm households are facing droughts more frequently and the severity of the droughts is deepening.
- Resource-based conflict in pastoral areas has exacerbated food insecurity through loss of life, livelihoods and lack of access to grazing resources and markets.
- Land degradation in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas means that even if rains are favorable vegetation regeneration is limited and the high run-off suggests that only a small proportion of rainfall is impounded.
- Poorly integrated markets, largely as a result of a poor trade infrastructure in pastoral and agropastoral areas has compounded food insecurity. Pastoral and marginal agricultural households are heavily dependent on markets either to sell their livestock and products



and/or to purchase cereals. Due to poorly integrated markets, pastoral households routinely face high cereal prices and low livestock prices, compromising purchasing capacities and compounding food insecurity.

- Historically, the principal intervention for addressing food insecurity has been provision of relief food. Limited attention is given to non-food interventions, thus little capacity to mitigate future poor seasons is imparted.
- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS is highest among farmers/fishermen along the lakeshore. The impacts including loss of productive family members; high dependency on incapable children and grandchildren; reduced agricultural production etc. has had a detrimental effect on household food security.
- The lakeshore districts are also subject to recurrent floods that lead to loss of life; crops; displacement of households; and destruction of homes. Households located in flood-prone areas frequently limit investment in productive activities due to increased vulnerability to flood destruction.
- Poor enterprise selection - over the years, farm households in the marginal agricultural areas of the coast and southeastern Kenya have continued to grow maize in an agroecology more suited to drought-tolerant crops such as millet, sorghum, cowpeas etc. As a result, farmers have experienced a succession of crop failures even when rains would have been sufficient for drought-tolerant crops.
- Government policy – pastoralists and farmers have continued to depend on a declining agricultural sector. GoK investment in the agricultural sector has fallen substantially over the years.
- Poverty has accentuated food insecurity in all categories of the food insecure, limiting access to education; healthcare; sufficient food and capacities to diversify livelihoods.

3. Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- Drought seems to be the key hazard affecting pastoralists; agropastoralists and the marginal agricultural households. The drought that began in October 2003 extended through March 2006, decimating livestock and causing phenomenal crop losses. The few good seasons experienced from one drought to the next, means that households have not had sufficient time to recover from any drought.

- Conflict, particularly in the pastoral areas is a critical hazard. It was expected that conflict would end at start of this rainy season. However, the reciprocal characteristic of pastoral conflicts, means that unresolved conflict has continued even as rains have resulted in significantly improved grazing resources.
 - Floods in the coastal and lakeshore marginal agricultural livelihood have become a seasonal hazard. Little investment such as construction of dykes; improvement of drainage etc.. is made to minimize the flooding.
 - The food insecure residing in urban centers are susceptible to dramatic increases in food prices, which were a prominent feature during the 2003-2006 drought period.
 - The marginal agricultural farm households of southeastern Kenya have become high susceptible to aflatoxin poisoning, that is attributed principally to inadequate grain storage facilities. Many of these households are forced to discard their grain as a result of aflatoxin poisoning, further exacerbating their food insecurity.
- 4. Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.**
- Quantification of non-food needs and impacts of interventions in addressing food insecurity.
 - Reasons for high chronic malnutrition among children in pastoral areas, in spite of almost continuous food interventions.
 - The extent to which markets are able to redress food insecurity among market-depend marginal agricultural households, pastoralists and agropastoralists.
- 5. Identify limitations in your network partners' ability to analyze and monitor these issues.**
- Network partners do not always have the requisite skills such as remote sensing; mapping etc..
 - Network partners lack a well-developed mechanism to assess, quantify; deliver and monitor impacts of non-food interventions.

- Network partners lack skills in analyzing markets; prices; cross-border trade and articulating the role of markets in alleviating food insecurity.

6. Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.

- The KFSSG plans to revamp the sectoral working groups, namely; water and sanitation; health and nutrition; agriculture and livestock and education, so as to develop a functional mechanism for analyzing; monitoring; delivering and reporting on non-food interventions.
- The network partners could facilitate a study intended to identify factors that have caused chronic rates of child malnutrition.
- FEWS NET could carry out a detailed study to inform production; price trends; markets; cross-border trade and their role in alleviating food insecurity.
- The KFSSG plans to co-ordinate training sessions to improve food security analytical capacities of district-level food security analysts.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Somalia			

<p>Early warning of hazards a continuing need</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the service of twelve market enumerators and twelve rainfall enumerators. • Provide capacity building to enumerators, and staff of the partners on price analysis • Continue seasonal assessment and organize postseason forums. • Conduct special studies 	<p>Build/continuously update secondary data on market price and rainfall to improve and trend analysis to better understand impact of shock on vulnerable population groups.</p> <p>Improved database on appropriate indicators</p> <p>Periodically training (or retraining) these enumerators will improve the reliability of data and better understand food access issues, importance of terms of trade etc.</p> <p>Better understanding food availability and access, identification of food gaps and needs to determine current food security situation and make projections.</p> <p>Better understand of food security trends, capacity of internal trade, cross border trade, and recovery process.</p>	<p>Data sets accessible to allow improved monitoring and analysis on households' incomes and expenditure. Provide ground truthing and validation to remotely sensed climate and vegetation data.</p> <p>Better skills in measuring and reporting market and rainfall data. Hence better confidence in using these data for early warning monitoring</p> <p>Better contingency planning for partners</p> <p>Food Security analysis will strengthen</p> <p>Better inform decision makers and aid agencies on medium and long-term development issues and priority for intervention.</p>
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<p>Need to update livelihood baseline to understand the impact of the drought</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rezoning livelihoods • Updating the livelihood baselines • Special study on destitution 	<p>Baseline profiles, reports, refined and updated information/data on food, and income sources, expenditure pattern, expandability, coping options, risk factors and, level of destitution will be prepared.</p> <p>Skills of the FSAU field staff and staff of other networks partners on livelihood analysis will be improved</p> <p>Detailed report on destitute population, their locations, coping options, asset base and, alternative livelihood source they prefer will be prepared and presented to USAID and SACB Food Security and Rural Development meeting.</p>	<p>Better understanding of the impact of the drought on household assets, shift of wealth ranking within each livelihood zone and, improved analysis for reporting,</p> <p>Well-defined based line will help planning for intervention. Vulnerable people will be identified</p>
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<p>Increased information demand by USAID, other network partners, SACB working groups and clusters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased field visits • Ad hock assessment • New surge activities 	<p>More trip reports for USAID REDSO,</p> <p>More/updated input into the REDSO bi-weekly cable reporting</p> <p>More briefing to USAID mission on the progress of the drought/recovery process</p> <p>Increased participation in field coordination meetings to provide update on climate, market, migration and, trade to SACB working group and clusters.</p> <p>Update alert statement and rain watch to support ongoing response plans.</p>	<p>Donors will have more accurate information about the evolving food security situation.</p> <p>Informed decision will be made by donors to decide kind of intervention, which is more important given the situation on the ground.</p>
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<p>Need to improve information sharing and collaboration within GHA FEWS NET offices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the FEWS NET GHA region reports • Share Somalia livelihood zones and baseline with FEWS Net neighboring countries • Carry out, if possible, joint cross border assessment • Increase monitoring of cross border population and livestock movement 	<p>Updated report for regional level actors</p> <p>Report on pull factors created by unbalanced intervention across the border</p> <p>Report on cross border migration patterns, seasonality, magnitude, direction and food security implication on host communities</p>	<p>Donors and decision makers will address the problem from regional perspective</p> <p>Informed decision to avoid resource based conflicts across the national boundaries</p> <p>Information of cross border will support regional CAP appeals</p>
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1. **Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.**
 These can be national, subnational, regional, particular vulnerable groups, or some other disaggregation. If you have a map that illustrates where the food insecure are located, you should also include it.
 - Drought affected pastoralists and agro pastoralists in Gedo, Juba valley, Bay and Bakool Regions, southern Somalia
 - Pastoralists in Sool Plateau and Nugal valley livelihood zones of Northeast
 - Chronically food insecurity Juba riverine livelihood zone in Middle and Lower Juba Regions
 - Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and destitute population groups in camps and urban centers mainly in the south but also found in the north and northeast.

2. **Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**

- Successive seasons of poor rains affected crop and livestock production, which are the two main livelihood sources for the majority of the rural population.
- Recurrent conflict and civil insecurity, restricted cross border trade, persistent livestock export ban and environmental degradation are some of the underlying factors that affect food and livelihood security of the population in southern Somalia.

3. **Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**

- During the last two seasons (*Gu* and Deyr 2005), there was a severe drought in southern Somalia and neighboring regions in Kenya and Ethiopia. The regional nature of the drought has limited cross border migration patterns hence pastoralists coping strategies.
- The drought affected crop and livestock production, which are the two main livelihood sources for the majority of the population. Consequently about 2.1 million faced either food and livelihood crisis or humanitarian emergency.
- Water and fodder in the grazing areas were depleted earlier than normal prompting unusual population movement into riverine areas and permanent water sources. The concentration of people and livestock around riverine areas has increased the incidence of resource-based conflict, which further increased the vulnerability level of the drought-affected communities.
- Livestock value and productivity were seriously affected and prices of staple food abnormally increased in most of the drought-affected communities in the south. Pre-famine conditions were seen in Gedo, Juba valley and Bakool regions.
- Though good rains during the last few weeks have improved problems of water shortages it have also resulted in death of weak animals, further eroding household assets. Humanitarian access is increasingly problematic as *Gu* rains are making some roads impassable. This will only further hamper humanitarian intervention in drought-affected regions.

4. **Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.**

- Lack of enough data and information about the level and reasons of pastoralist drop out and possibility of engaging other alternative livelihood.
- Magnitude and direction of population movement (destitute pastoralists) are poorly understood. Are the majority crossing the border into Kenyan refugee camps or to destitute camps within Somalia
- Available livelihood baseline data is outdated; refinement and update are needed.
- Lack of enough data to analysis shift in wealth among the drought affected communities
- Lack of enough data to better analysis trade issues and other macroeconomic indicators (import export, volume traded, remittance flow etc)

5. Identify **limitations** in your network partners' ability to analyze and monitor these issues.

- Insecurity hampers access and effective monitoring system
- Livelihood Phase classification as a framework for analysis needs refinement, consensus, effective coordination to collect all the necessary data and information.
- Prevailing emergencies have limited opportunity for better contingency and repose plans

6. Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer-term goals for you and your network partners.

- The food security network plans to updating baseline livelihoods zones with first priority being the drought affected regions/livelihood zones
- FSAU and FEWS NET and other partners will continue seasonal and ad hock assessments in order to determine the change in pastoralists asset base, coping strategies and prospect of the recovery if the *Gu* rains become normal.
- FEWS NET in collaboration with FSAU and implementing partners on the ground will conduct post-destitution livelihoods studies in drought-affected regions in key pastoral areas in the country.
- FEWS NET, WFP and FEWS NET will improve market and trade monitoring system

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Southern Sudan			
<i>Need to have improved understanding of food security in South Sudan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of livelihood profiles to all partners • Workshop of feedback and illustration of how the profiles and understanding coping strategies feed into decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better of understanding livelihoods and coping strategies • Usefulness of the profiles and spreadsheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of livelihood information datasets and the spreadsheet • Improved baselines

	<p>making</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus on the way forward with livelihood profiles <p>Better understanding of food availability on a continuous basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with partners and GoSS to explore the best strategy to establish and institutionalize regular collection of essential data such as market, rainfall, livestock and crop production within GoSS • Support and monitor VEGA and WFP progress on market information initiatives to determine the best way forward <p>Better understanding of malnutrition in South Sudan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an assessment focusing on mothers with children attending feeding programs • Refer to ongoing work by UNICEF, CONERN and World Vision • Disseminate the findings and hold consultations with relevant stake holders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus on the best way forward • Consultative discussions • Revised work plans • Informed consultation with Home office on best way forward with market information initiatives • Constructive and informed dialogue on malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus • Knowledge and commitment of specific GoSS institutions to work with • Joint work plans • Finalize a start up strategy • Commence on training and data collection • Clear FEWS NET to support market information initiatives • Better informed nutrition and feeding programs
<p><i>Weak early warning and food security institutions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations with partners and GoSS to explore the best strategy to support establishment and institutionalization of food security and early warning within 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultative discussions • An agency specialization or capacity assessment • Assessment of stake holders/GoSS emergency and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support/ specialization matrix • Consolidated and comprehensive support strategy • Strategy timeline

	GoSS	information needs and priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear roles
<i>Early warning of hazards a continuing need</i>	Routine monitoring, assessments and reporting by FEWS NET partners	Routine information products, including monthly reports	Continual, predictable flow of information to decision makers
	Establish collaboration and regular communication with recently hired USAID food security monitors Field trips to assess food security conditions and ground truth Alert statements, as required	Improved access to information reflecting the current status Field trip reports Alert statement Briefing	More information reflecting the current food security status Better understanding of food security issues in part of the country In crisis, succinct explanation of issue and what response is required Improved understanding by decision makers
<i>Early warning and food security information not effectively used in by decision makers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide special briefings • Support or participate task forces or working groups focusing on issues relevant to FEWS NET 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific briefing products to relevant decision makers • Prepare joint communiqués with partners when necessary 	Improved delivery system of information to decision makers

1. Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.

These can be national, subnational, regional, particular vulnerable groups, or some other disaggregation. If you have a map that illustrates where the food insecure are located, you should also include it.

- Agro-pastoralists in the Eastern and the Western flood Plain livelihood zones of Northern Bahr El Gazal and Jonglei/Upper Nile States.
- Populations returning from Northern Sudan and neighboring countries following peace since January 2005. Most are returning to Northern Bahr El Gazal region located in the Western Flood Plains.
- Other select populations across southern Sudan faced with chronic problems.

2. Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- a) Indicate why the groups you have identified are food insecure. The factors can include those which affect people throughout the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- b) Be sure to consider all types of relevant factors, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the underlying factors/causes affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- c) Consider both long term/structural causes, and short-term shocks that can trigger crises.
- d) Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.).

Agro-pastoralists in the Eastern and the Western flood Plain livelihood zones of Northern Bahr El Gazal and Jonglei/Upper Nile States

Food insecurity in these areas is a consequence of prolonged conflict and resultant acute underdevelopment as well as lack of opportunities. This has resulted in chronic seasonal food insecurity and high malnutrition. However, the malnutrition is more caused by poor hygiene, health and feeding practices than food. This malnutrition has persisted since the prewar period, early 1980's. Most food insecure households have few or no livestock which provides the main income source. Livestock are exchanged with grain which is used as food or payment for labor by households wishing to increase crop production. It is believed that more households are now poor as they have lost livestock during the many years of conflict. Many of these poor households tend to be food insecure even in good crop production years. The most critical or food insecure season tends to be between May and August, commonly known as the hunger season.

Populations returning from Northern Sudan and neighboring countries following peace since January 2005. Most are returning to Northern Bahr El Gazal region located in the Western Flood Plains.

It is estimated that up to 4,000,000 Southern Sudanese are internally displaced within Sudan and over 350,000 are residing as refugees in the neighboring countries of Kenya, Uganda, DRC, Ethiopia and Central African Republic. Some of those internally displaced are now returning to their original homes in southern Sudan to start a new life after being away for anything between 8- 20 years. These households are returning to areas where basic infrastructure required to facilitate livelihoods from scratch is very much lacking, presenting one of the biggest challenges to potentially resettling households. Another challenge is that returnee households may find it difficult to adopt to rural livelihoods as options that come with urban development are almost inexistent, implying that any skills useful for earning a living in urban areas that they may possess may not be helpful during the immediate years of resettlement. This group could become the "new vulnerable" population to food insecurity.

Other select populations across southern

Other food insecure populations located in other parts areas tend to be very localized and are scattered across southern Sudan, but mostly in the northern sector of the region. Causes and patterns of the food insecurity are to those of the Eastern and the Western Flood plain regions.

3. Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- a) The hazards can include those which affect the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- b) Be sure to consider all types of hazards, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc. and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the hazards affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- c) Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.) due to the hazard.

Currently, the biggest hazard that has caused chronic food insecurity in Southern Sudan is conflict related, and in the name of chronic underdevelopment and lack of basic infrastructure required to sustain or enhance traditional livelihoods after disruption by war. Such factors include lack of vibrant markets and road infrastructure to move food from main surplus producing to less producing areas.

Next is the return of empty handed populations that have been living in displacement elsewhere. These people are returning to their original areas where life is already difficult even for those that never left in the first place.

The next critical hazard is the strong presence of heavily armed militia groups and access to arms by civilian population resulting to local conflicts and persistent cattle raiding practices.

Others include floods and drought which may sometimes result to reduced crop production. However, these do not pose much of a threat when compared to those discussed above.

Generally, these hazards tend to affect access to food depending on time they occur. However, the typical food insecure seasons tend to be any time between March and August and become critical from May onwards.

4. Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.

- There is no regular or systematic collection and banking of critical information such as rainfall, price, livestock and crop production data.
- Lack of updating baselines

- Poor understanding of the causes of chronic malnutrition. Most agencies tend to relate malnutrition to lack of sufficient food intake, yet, there are numerous non food causes that play a much more significant role.
- Poor understanding of livelihoods by agencies in Southern Sudan
 - Lack of understanding the range and resilience household coping strategies in various zones
 - Lack understanding traditional migration patterns
 - Lack of understanding how markets and communities exchange mechanisms

5. Identify limitations in your network partners' ability to analyze and monitor these issues.

- There is no regular and systematic monitoring of food security and livelihood hazards. Though agencies have been trained, there seem to be lack of commitment to do so, exacerbated by high staff turn over.
- Where information is available, analytical capacity is poor and coverage of areas is uneven. The southern parts of South Sudan are rarely covered.
- The newly formed Government of South Sudan lacks capacity to enforce or take over livelihoods monitoring and analysis.
- Expectational/institutional bias: most agencies appear to prioritize activities that will help them secure funding, other than what the communities need. So many livelihoods assessments tend to focus on what an agency can provide other than telling how well communities can cope. In short, agencies are still operating in an emergency mode one and a half years after peace.
- Lack of a livestock early warning system yet over 80 percent of households are highly reliant on livestock and their products.

6. Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.

- FEWS NET and Save the Children United Kingdom (SC-UK) have completed livelihood profiles for southern Sudan so that agencies can better understand key issues for each zone. These profiles are now being professionally published and will be widely disseminated in the next 4 months.
- FEWS NET and SC-UK plan to hold an awareness workshop at the end of 2006 after agencies have had time to look at the profiles and develop some feedback. The workshop will be to get feedback and redefine the best way forward with livelihoods work.
- FEWS NET and WFP have been exploring the best way to re establish market monitoring activities. Though WFP has started some work on this, it is currently very insufficient. Thus, FEWS NET is looking at other alternatives for doing this through VEGA, a

consortium of US funded agencies that is working on collection of market information with a sole focus of building the capacity of GoSS to do so.

- On collection of all other missing information such as crop, livestock and rainfall data, FEWS NET will continue relying on currently available systems such as the Livelihoods Analysis Forum (LAF) members until the GoSS and relevant ministries become fully consolidated hopefully before the end of this year. Though this makes it difficult to concretize details of how this will work with GoSS, FEWS NET's first priority will be to jointly review information needs and priorities from a GoSS/FEWS NET/partners perspective and reach a consensus on strategies for addressing these issues. It is no longer advisable and appropriate to invest in humanitarian agencies capacity to collect and analyze early warning information because little progress has been made in the last 5-10 years.

	CONTEXT	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	EXPECTED IMPACT
	Tanzania			
1	Need to have improved country analytical framework and data archive to facilitate improved understanding Food Security situation per given time in Tanzania	Build, maintain and archive core secondary food security data sets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize minimum data sets (e.g Agriculture production, rainfall, and prices • Geo referenced acquired data sets • Send copies of data sets to FEWS NET/W and USGS Maintain existing livelihoods framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain/enhance livelihood zoning of the country • Maintain/enhance livelihood profiles of the country Maintain and archive core secondary food security data sets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect minimum primary data to supplement data from other sources through field trips • Train the newly recruited staff receptionist and assistant administrator (Palingo) on SPSS program for data entry Maintain existing livelihood framework <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventorize and identify gaps on livelihood zoning and profiles 	Update dataset for food security monitoring	Timely, accurate early warning information on food security available Regularly.

2	<p>Need to monitor food security situation and facilitate vulnerability analysis to avert food insecurity</p>	<p>Monitor current food security conditions and trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor, review and analyze available data sets <p>Undertake field trips to assess and verify conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake one field trip per month (duration dependent on office configuration) <p>Conduct annual assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an assessment with network partners to assess the harvest • Undertake an assessment(s) with network partners to assess the food security situation until the next harvest <p>Conduct special assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake special assessments as a situation emerges or a new need is identified <p>Monitor cross border trade and food security trend with neighboring countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a study on cross border trade between Mozambique and Tanzania • Monitor flows between Tanzania and other neighboring countries • Participate in and post crop rainy season forum <p>Joint Reporting on food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue with Partners (ADPG) and other relevant preparation of a comprehensive joint food security report <p>Standardization of criteria for Vulnerability assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a workshop on vulnerability assessment criteria and Alert levels <p>Improved of the market information systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviving the regular meeting with commercial food crop traders, 	<p>Assessment reports and appropriate recommendation given to decision makers</p>	<p>Timely decisions made to address food insecurity problem of the vulnerable groups</p>
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		government official and other stakeholders		
3	Need for a stronger and more functional networking and food security institutions	<p>Collaboration with partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEWS NET representative participation in partners activities • Partner participation in FEWS NET activities (field trips, preparation of information products, etc) <p>Network development and strengthening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal training • Mentoring <p>Develop process for data and information sharing with partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share reports and livelihoods products • Share core secondary data sets <p>Conduct formal training of Network Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop training materials and conduct training on the use of vulnerability analysis and alerts levels to Partners • Hold regular meetings with Network Partners to discuss key concerns • Facilitate FSIT use of contingency plan <p>Broaden membership to FSIT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify new FSIT members (e.g from institutions not currently represented) <p>Work on other FEWS NET responsibilities with other relevant networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and join other networks which are relevant to the work of FEWS NET 	Joint assessment report with broader ownership	Joint ownership and cost effectiveness of monitoring of food security situation enhanced.
4	Need for well informed food security decision policies by decision makers	<p>Linking early warning and assessments to response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce monthly food security reports • Produce alert statements (as needed) • Conduct briefings for USAID and network partners (formal and informal) 	Timely delivery of information and early warning products to decision makers	Improved food security interventions to avert food insecurity and vulnerability

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce special reports • Participate in and make contributions at briefings and meetings • Identify opportunities for improving use of FEWS NET information by decision makers • Participate in contingency and response planning processes • Respond to ad hoc requests <p>Maintain up-to-date distribution lists for reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update distribution lists • Submit distribution lists to FEWS NET <p>Enhance food security support to ADPG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief the ADPG with food security update information • Hold regular meetings with partners network to discuss key concerns 		
5	Need for FO input and participation in overall FEWS NET activities	<p>Contribution to Home Office activities and information products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to EOBs, and other technical requests <p>Contribution to the technical development of FEWS NET</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide input to strategic plan, technical working groups, annual technical direction, etc <p>Collaboration with regional and other country offices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share information products and data • Share experiences <p>Contribute to website improvement and development processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide feedback on website to FEWS NET <p>Improve analytical abilities of FEWS NET Tanzania staff</p>	Products with broader participation with diversity experiences	Joint ownership of the success of FEWS NET

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend capacity strengthening activities in and outside Tanzania (GIS, MIS) 		
6	Need for enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of Project Management	<p>Personal issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise technical and support staff Comment and review staff annual performance evaluations Prepare own annual performance evaluation Prepare own annual training plan <p>Strategic Planning and implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain appropriate office administrative systems Prepare country or regional work plans Prepare progress reports Set country-level budget priorities (to be linked to the annual work plan) <p>Financial Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise/assist financial reporting <p>Strategic Planning and Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorm, and outline country work plan Discuss with partners on the work plan 	Proper use of Project resources	Project Goals Achieved

Expected outcome 1: MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE COUNTRY-SPECIFIC ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK AND BASELINE

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIVITY	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	TIME INPUT (% OF TIME)	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC)
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Core Activity	1.1 Build, maintain and archive core secondary food security data sets	1.1.1 Organize minimum data sets (eg Agriculture production, rainfall, and prices		Ongoing	14	Food security monitoring indicators updated and archived	Access to secondary data and collection of primary data facilitated and acquired through networks
		1.1.2 Geo referenced acquired data sets		Ongoing	6	FS monitoring indicators updated and archived	Will continued to receive the data from USGS & NOAA
		1.1.3 Send copies of data sets to FEWS NET/W and USGS		As available and when required	2	Shared data set between HO and FO	There will be new information for sharing
Country Specific Activities	1.2 Maintain existing livelihoods framework	1.2.1 Maintain /enhance livelihood zoning of the country					Time and resources will not allow
		1.2.2 Maintain/enhance livelihood profiles of the country					Time and resources will not allow
	1.3 Maintain and archive core secondary food security data sets	1.3.1 Collect minimum primary data to supplement data from other sources through field trips		Ongoing	16	Improved and verified data sets	Partners primary informatics will be accessible

		1.3.2 Train the newly recruited staff (Palingo) on SPSS data entry program		To be completed	1	Improved accessibility of data	Easy retrieving of stored information
	1.4 Maintain existing livelihood framework	1.4.1 Inventorize and identify gaps on livelihood zoning and Profiles	September	To be completed	5	A report on what is available and way forward	Information will be obtained from partners and archives.

Expected outcome 2: MONITOR AND ASSESS HAZARDS, FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIVITY	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	TIME INPUT (% OF TIME)	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC)
Core activities	2.1 Monitor current food security conditions and trends	2.1.1 Monitor, review and analyze available data sets		Ongoing	7	Early Warning indicators information for dissemination generated	Information will continue to be available
	2.2 Undertake field trips to assess and verify conditions	2.2.1 Undertake one field trip per month (duration dependent on office configuration)		Monthly	(combine with activity 1.3.1)	Areas of concern ascertained and reports circulated to decision makers	There will be need for data verification
	2.3 Conduct annual assessments	2.3.1 Undertake an assessment with network partners to assess the harvest			Sole mandate and MAFC		
		2.3.2 Undertake an assessments(s) with network partners to assess the food security situation until the next harvest	June	Bi-annually	8	RVA Reports concerns understanding of FS and Vulnerability	Partners available and willing to joint conduct activity

Country specific	2.4 Conduct special assessments	2.4.1 Undertake special assessments as a situation emerges or a new need is identified	TBD	TBD	8	Common understanding of the situation for formulation of appropriate policies	Partners will be willing timing of activity to be suitable New need will be identified
	2.5 Monitor cross border trade & FS trend with neighboring countries	2.5.1 - Conduct a study on cross border trade between Mozambique and Tanzania		To be completed	5	Improved understanding of the trade trends for formulation of appropriate policies	Timing for the activity will be appropriate
		2.5.2 - monitor flows between Tanzania and other neighboring countries		Ongoing	4	Improved understanding of the trade trends for formulation of appropriate policies	Availability of border monitors by partners institution
		2.4.2 Participate in and post crop rainy season forum			3	Improved forecast of crop performance based on climate	
	2.6 Joint Reporting on FS	2.6.1 Dialogue with Partners (ADPG) and other relevant preparation of a comprehensive joint FS Report	TBD	Monthly	4	Common and harmonized understanding of FS in the country	Willing of Partners to devote time and input

	2.7 Standardization of criteria for Vulnerability assessment	2.7.1 Conduct a workshop on vulnerability assessment criteria and Alert levels	July	Completed	2	Harmonized criteria for vulnerability assessment and Alert levels	Availability of Partners and Facilitator for HO
	2.8 Improved of the market information systems	2.8.1 Reviving the regular meeting with commercial food crop traders, government officials and other stakeholders		Monthly	2	Improved understanding of the trade trends for formulation of appropriate policies	That stakeholders will be willing to participate

Expected outcome3:STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF PARTINERS AND NETWORKS

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIVITY	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	TIME INPUT (% OF TIME)	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC)
Core Activities	3.1 Collaboration with partners	3.1.1 FEWS NET representative participation in partners activities	Ongoing	Monthly	2	Increased consensus and information acquisition	Good relationship
		3.1.2 Partner participation in FEWS NET activities (field trips, preparation of information products, etc)	Ongoing	Monthly	2	Increased consensus and ownership of FEWS NET products	Partners willingness Good relations
	3.2 Network development and strengthening	3.2.1 Informal training	Ongoing	As required	2		Needs based
		3.2.2 Mentoring	Ongoing	As required	2	Improved understand of Partners on various issuing need available	
	3.3 Develop process for data and information sharing with partners	3.3.1 Share reports and livelihoods products	Ongoing	Monthly	1	Enhance decision making	Willingness to share
		3.3.2 Share core secondary data sets	Ongoing	As required		Harmonization of information	Willingness to share

	3.4 Conduct formal training of Network Partners	3.4.1 Develop training materials and conduct training on the use of vulnerability analysis and alerts levels to Partners	July	To be completed	3	Standardization of vulnerability criteria & client levels	Support will be available from HO and Regional office
Country specific activities		3.4.2 Develop training material and conduct training on use of GIS tools and Products to Partners	July	To be completed	4	Improved capacity to analyze FS indicators	Support will be available from HO and Regional office
		3.1.2 Hold regular meetings with Network Partners to discuss key concerns	Ongoing	Regularly	Combined with 3.1.1 and 3.1.2		
		3.1.3 – Facilitate FSIT use of contingency plan	Ongoing		Combined with 3.2.2 and 3.2.1, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2	Prevent management by crisis during emergencies	
	3.5 Broaden membership to FSIT	3.5.1 Identify new FSIT members (e.g from institutions not currently represented)	Continuous			Expanded coverage of factors influencing food security	Other institution willing to join FSIT or other networks
	3.6 Work on other FEWS NET responsibilities with other relevant networks	-Identify and join other networks which are relevant to the work of FEWS NET	Continuous				Such networks are in existence on other institutions

Expected outcome 4: IMPROVED SUPPORT TO DECISION-MARKERS

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIVITY	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	TIME INPUT (% OF TIME)	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC)
Core activities	4.1 Linking early warning and assessments to response	4.1.1 Produce monthly food security reports	Ongoing	Monthly	10	Update on FS situation	
		4.1.2 Produce alert statements (as needed)		As needed	2	Early warning on possible Hazards	
		4.1.3 Conduct briefings for USAID and network partners (formal and informal)	Ongoing	Monthly	2	Update on FS situation	
		4.1.4 Produce Special reports		As need arises	7	Enhanced knowledge on specific issues	Resource availability
		4.1.5 Participate in and make contributions at briefings and meetings		As required	3	Information exchange and enhanced knowledge	Will be invited to participate
		4.1.6 Identify opportunities for improving use of FEWS NET information by decision makers	Ongoing	As opportunities arises	3	Increased demand of FEWS NET information in decision making	FEWS NET information will be timely given for early warning

		4.1.7 Participate in contingency and response planning processes		(Will not be implemented up to September			
		4.1.8 Respond to ad hoc requests		As required	4	Increased use of FEWS NET information	Information requested will be available
	4.2 Maintain up-to-date distribution lists for reports	4.2.1 Update distribution lists	Ongoing	Monthly	0.5		
		4.2.2 Submit distribution lists to FEWS NET/W		Trimester	0.5		
Country specific activities	4.3 Enhance FS support to ADPG	4.3.1 Brief the ADPG with Food security update information	Ongoing	monthly		Increase support to partners	Will continue to attend ADPG meeting
		4.3.2 Hold regular meetings with partners network to discuss key concerns		Together with 4.1.3			

Expected outcome 5:CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL FEWS NET ACTIVITIES

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIVITY	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	TIME INPUT (% OF TIME)	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC)
Core activities	5.1 Contribution to Home Office activities and information products	5.1.1 Contribute to EOBs, and other technical requests		As need arises	2		
	5.2 Contribution to the technical development of FEWS NET	5.2.1 Provide input to strategic plan, technical working groups, annual technical direction, etc		As need arises	0.5		
	5.3 Collaboration with regional and other country offices	5.3.1 Share information products and data		As need arises			
		5.3.2 Share experiences		As need arises	1		
	5.4 Contribute to website improvement and development processes	5.4.1 Provide feedback on website to FEWS NET/W		As need arises	0.5		
Country Specific	Improve analytical abilities of FEWS NET Tanzania staff	Attend capacity strengthening activities in and outside Tanzania (GIS, MIS)	Mid May	To be completed	5	Improved analytical capacity and enhance use of GIS tools	HO Approve and Trainer available

Expected outcome 6:EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

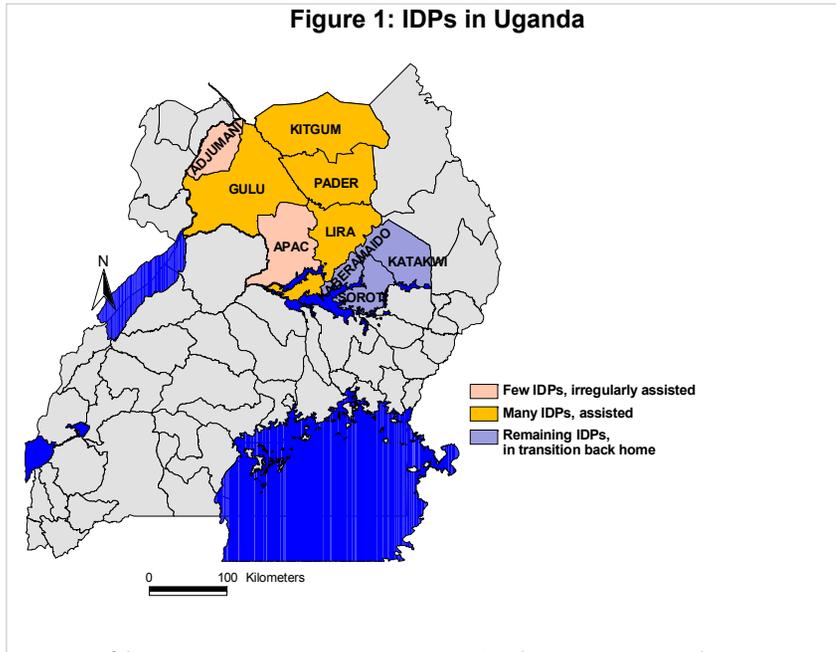
TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIVITY	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	TIME INPUT (% OF TIME)	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC)	
Core activities	6.1 Personnel issues	6.1.1 Supervise technical and support staff		Ongoing	2	Improved staff performance		
		6.1.2 Comment and review staff annual performance evaluations	Mid September	Annually	1	A practical basis for recommending annual salary increases	There should be no surprises in these; key point discussed through the year	
		6.1.3 Prepare own annual performance evaluation	Early September	Annually	1	As above	As above	
		6.1.4 Prepare own annual training plan	TBD	Annually	0.5	Key training needs identified		
	6.2 Strategic Planning and implementation	6.2.1 Maintain appropriate office administrative systems			Continual	2	Maximize needs staff's time devoted to technical work	Including availability of project vehicle
		6.2.2 Prepare country or regional work plans	TBD		Annually	5		
		6.2.3 Prepare progress reports	TBD			4	Progress report sent to PMU	

	6.3 Financial Management	6.3.1 Set country-level budget priorities (to be linked to the annual work plan)	TBD	Annually	1	Annual budget	
		6.3.2 With office Manager, plan monthly cash needs and monitor expenditures		At least monthly	1	Prevent cash shortages.	
		6.3.3 Supervise/assist financial reporting		Continual	2	Financial reports sent to PMU	
Country Specific	6.4 Strategic planning and Implementation	6.4.1 Brainstorm, and outline country work plan			1		
		6.4.2 Discuss with partners on the work plan			0.5	Inputs from partners and identification of areas of collaboration	Willingness and availability of partners

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
UGANDA			
<i>Weak early warning and food security institutions</i>	Assess current state of National Early Warning and Food Information System (NEWFIS) and other partners, determine training needs Design and implement training for NEWFIS staff and other partners As part of the training and collaborative engagement, undertake and participate in joint activities with NEWFIS and partners	Status and training assessment report Identified specific training activities, training reports Field assessments, reports and other joint products	Improved understanding of training needs and priorities Improved technical capacity of partners Improved technical capacity of partners

<p>Improved understanding of food security and impact of hazards in Uganda. Particular attention to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in northern Uganda and chronically food insecure populations in Karamoja Region, northeastern Uganda</p>	<p>Develop and enhance data/information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to improvement of data collection, through set up of a Permanent Agriculture Statistics System (PASS) • Inventory and consolidate available data and information • New indicators included in database <p>Better understanding of IDPs' humanitarian conditions, numbers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With partners obtain consensus data on IDPs numbers and location • Ascertain training needs of partners to assist in monitoring of and reporting on IDPs' food security conditions • Identify gaps in humanitarian needs of IDPs and determine requirements • Contribute to contingency plans to resettle IDPs <p>Better understanding of food availability and access in Karamoja</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods profiles for at three vulnerable groups • Identify gaps in livelihood profiles • Selection of indicators to monitor 	<p>Core data set improved, accessible, with new appropriate indicators included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consensus IDPs numbers obtained • Identified specific training activities, training reports • IDPs needs determined, response plans derived • Contingency plan derived • Livelihoods profiles derived • Derive strategy to improve livelihood profiles • List of indicators by livelihood zone 	<p>Data sets accessible to allow improved monitoring and analysis; improved understanding of food security and monitoring of availability</p> <p>Better understanding of food security issues in northern Uganda and resettlement requirements</p> <p>EW and FS network better informed and ready to monitor using appropriate indicators of food access</p>
<p>Continue monitoring Early warning hazards</p>	<p>Routine monitoring, assessments and reporting by FEWS NET and partners Field trips to assess harvest prospects and food security conditions Alert statements, as required</p>	<p>Routine information products, including monthly reports Field trip/seasonal performance reports Alert statement for northern Uganda and other vulnerable populations</p>	<p>Continual, predictable flow of information to decision makers Better understanding of food security issues in Uganda Summary explanation of issues, gaps and required response</p>

Figure 1: IDPs in Uganda



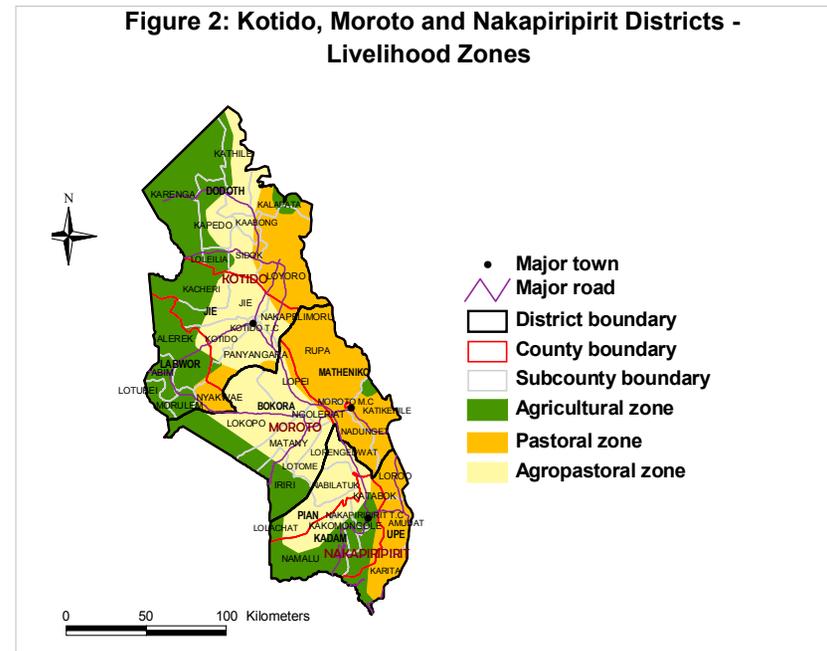
	Provide briefings to USAID and partners, regularly and or as requested	Detailed briefing kits/materials	Improved understanding by decision makers
Early warning and food security information not effectively used in by decision makers	Proactive engagement of decision makers on use of FEWS NET and partner EW and FS products	Improved information products and delivery to decision makers	Improved delivery system of information to decision makers

1. Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.

- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Lira Districts in northern Uganda
- Some IDPs in Adjumani and Apac Districts
- Pastoralists and agro pastoral Karimojong in the pastoral livelihood zone of Karamoja, north eastern Uganda (Figure 2)

2. Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- Decades long insurgency and civil in insecurity limit IDPs' movements outside security zones, set around camps, therefore their access to adequate land to cultivate crops. Consequently the IDPs have limited own food supplies
- Broken down coping mechanisms limit IDPs' ability to manage food insecurity through own mechanisms during this period
- Scarcity of other basic services, such as water, health and sanitation limit IDPs' proper utilization of available food leading to food insecurity
- The Karimojong are generally a chronically food insecure group who suffer varying levels of food scarcity depending on the previous year's crop production. This is especially evident during an April to July "hunger period" when stocks are least or depleted. There are three livelihood groups: pastoralists, agro pastoralists and cultivators who are normally affected by food insecurity in about that order of. Agropastoralists grow some crops alongside keeping livestock and use both to cater for food while the pastoralists minimally cultivate and mainly purchase grains from markets. Depending on severity of the dry season, livestock may move further away from homesteads in search of pastures and water, reducing pastoral households' access to milk and other products.



Even with a normal crop season or timely onset of rains, the Karimojong normally go through a hunger period "April to July" when stocks are the lowest or none at all, especially for the agropastoralists and pastoralists. This period may start as early as February or March following a particularly poor harvest in the past year. This year, the region had a near normal 2005 crop season allowing the population to enjoy normal food security until March 2006 when stocks run low. Pastoralists and sections of the agro pastrolists are experiencing moderate food insecurity although onset of the rains in April has enabled livestock return and increased access to livestock products. Markets function normally, supplied from outside region, and households with livestock are able to sell livestock and use proceeds to access food from markets. If normal rains prevail, conditions should improve after the beginning of the cereal harvest in August.

3. Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- *Escalation in Lord's Resistance Army attacks in northern Uganda during part of last year's second cropping season (August to November 2005) further reduced IDPs access to land to grow crops, hence compounding their already low land access and productive levels. Only a few were able to grow crops, maintaining high levels of food insecurity and dependence on food aid. Non food assistance is also provided by humanitarian organizations to augment scarce/unavailable public services.*
 - *Whatever the production year, Karamoja suffers chronic food insecurity to diverse degrees due to variable climatological conditions that affect crop and livestock production; livestock movement in search of pastures and water also have impact on the pastoralists' food security. This year, although a relatively good 2005 season stemmed impacts of low food levels in the region, many pastoralists and some agro-pastoralists still face food shortages.*
4. **Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.**
- *Discrepancy in numbers of IDPs in each district/total, limited understanding of changes in coping strategies.*
 - *Lack of comprehensive contingency plan and limited knowledge of IDPs' actual humanitarian requirements limit proper planning/response in the event of a planned relocation back to their original homes*
 - *Limited knowledge of levels of impact of food insecurity on specific Karimojong groups. Their coping strategies not wholly understood.*
5. **Identify limitations in your network partners ability to analyze and monitor these issues.** Keep in mind what your network partners could realistically work on and achieve this year, and what are longer term goals for you and your network partners.
- *Weak national Early Warning and Food Security institution/mechanism impedes regular monitoring and reporting*
 - *Lack of credible district and national level agriculture and livestock data limits monitoring and determination of production and historical comparison*
 - *Inadequate data relating to actual numbers of IDPs*
6. **Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.**
- *With Food Security Group, plan to have seasonal/annual assessment to monitor season's progress: start, cropping levels, estimate harvests*
 - *Contribute to contingency plans to resettle the IDPs*
 - *With different NGOs improve understanding of IDPs' humanitarian conditions, levels of vulnerability and provide input in contingency plans for their relocation back home*

- *With World Food Programme, explore possibility of in depth livelihoods assessment in Karamoja to derive profiles for select groups*
- *In the long term, continue engagement with The Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries on setting up a Permanent Agriculture Statistical System (PASS).*

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Southern Region			
<p>Need to improve and enhance a common understanding of regional food security and vulnerability and to build analytical capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with network partners to develop and help countries adopt harmonized assessment approaches • Work with partners to develop a tool kit of approaches to be adopted in the region. • Assist SADC and partners) in the establishment of a centre of excellence that will also act as a repository of best practices • Assist individual countries (as per request) in capacity building through trainings and consultancies • Work with partners to develop an agreed concept for comprehensive vulnerability and food security analysis 	<p>-A toolkit of methods and approaches that can be adopted across the region -A regional centre that can provide training and lesson learning, skills exchange to the regions food security technicians -Increased pool of trained technicians across the region - an agreed conceptual and analytical framework for CVAs</p>	<p>Better regional understanding of vulnerability and food insecurity leading to better and well coordinated regional responses and interventions At country level- common approaches will promote better coordination</p>
<p>Need to strengthen current regional analysis and coordination of food security and vulnerability reports and other products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with partners especially the RVAC and SADC to improve information sharing and analysis • Participate in regional activities such as seminars and workshops that build consensus in approaches and reporting of vulnerability and food security (eg with SARPN, 	<p>-a regional synthesis report/s based on national food security and vulnerability reports -reports issued following regional seminars and workshops</p>	<p>A more open and transparent “partnership” will promote better coordination and collaboration Consensus type reports will enhance credibility and promote regional approach to contingency and response planning and mitigation</p>

	FANRPAN, RHVP) <i>[TBD in consultation with partners]</i>		
Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Need to improve understanding of livelihoods across the region providing a regional perspective that cuts across borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As requested, and in consultation with Livelihoods Advisor assist in baseline and profile development in non presence countries using common approaches • Through RVAC and other partner workshops and technical consultations, work with Livelihoods Advisor to promote a common approach to undertaking of CVAAAs in the region • Through workshops and technical consultations work with Livelihoods Advisor and key partners to promote across border livelihoods analysis through existing country baselines and profiles 	-expanded and enhanced usage of livelihood based approaches and livelihood frameworks for VA in the region	A region wide livelihoods baseline will provide better understanding of cross cutting issues and enable formulation and implementation of regional responses
Early warning information of a regional nature remains critical and use of such information for regional decision making needs to be enhanced and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake routine information gathering, synthesis and produce regular and ad-hoc regional food security updates • Conduct backstopping visits to individual countries during CFSAMs and VAs as part of regular field visits • Provide briefings as needed or as requested • Disseminate reports and partners' reports widely to users and other 	Up to date data and information and regional reports Field trip reports Briefings	Early Warning on food security enables decision makers to take timely decisions on necessary responses to avert disasters Regional partners and other decision makers gain better understanding of information provided at dissemination fora enabling informed decision making

	<p>stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate and support dissemination fora where current food security results are presented 		
Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<p>The effects of climate change, the economic environment, and regional and government policy impact on food security need to be better understood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in RRSU/USGS activities (as planned) aimed at understanding the effects of climate change on the region's farming systems and on FS <i>[TBD with USGS]</i> • With the Home office tech team, identify special policy related studies that can be undertaken in collaboration with network partners (e.g FANRPAN, MSU) <i>[TBD]</i> 	<p>Reports on special studies</p>	<p>An understanding of short and longer term policy considerations will lead to increased effort to address challenges. Better understanding of policy impacts will promote promulgation of appropriate responses</p>
<p>Role of regional markets and cross border trade dynamics in ensuring food security needs to be understood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the FEWS NET market and trade advisor and other network partners and CFNRs to implement regional activities that will improve current understanding on markets and trade and integrating these to food security and vulnerability assessments and reports <i>[specific activities TBD at workshop]</i> • Through the WFP/FEWS NET Cross border TSC, expand current coverage of the cross border monitoring system and integrate the data into monthly country and regional FEWS NET reports 	<p>Workshop reports articulating recommended actions</p> <p>FEWS NET monthly reports incorporating trade and market analysis and cross border issues</p>	<p>Better understanding will promote the implementation of market based solutions to food security problems and recognition of the role of trade and markets in food security</p>

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1. Identify the **key population groups** affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and **note their geographic location**.

(these population groups are present in localized areas throughout most countries of the region – as outlined in individual country frameworks)

- Poor rural households unable to access adequate food (either from production or purchase) due to deepening levels of poverty and the impact of HIV/Aids on productivity
- Rural households in areas affected by unfavorable agricultural conditions (affecting livestock and crops) in the previous 2 – 3 agricultural seasons
- Low income urban and peri-urban populations affected through recent macro-economic policies that have adversely affected livelihoods resulting in increased unemployment and displacement. Examples include monetary policies that have resulted in a hyperinflationary environment in Zimbabwe affecting most population groups; but most severely affected are the poor across the country.
- Poor households living in marginal lands with limited productive capacity and few livelihood options

2. Identify or trace out the **underlying factors** that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- a) Recurring droughts: Repeated shocks from multi-year drought in a number of the southern Africa member states (some of which have had four consecutive drought years) have weakened household resilience and increased vulnerability to food insecurity in those countries.
- b) Floods: Excessive flooding in the flood prone areas of some countries (e.g., Mozambique, Zambia, and Malawi) have for the past few years had negative impact on the population's food security. Affected areas include those in river basin areas where floods, especially in the past season when excessive rains were received, destroyed crops
- c) Fragile livelihoods: Over the years, the complex mix of adverse underlying factors has contributed to increased livelihoods fragility as resilience, and coping capacities have weakened. As households in affected communities attempt to deal with the negative impacts of successive food shortages, coping capacities become overstretched, and in cases, erosive coping strategies are practiced by some households especially in drought years, indicating rising economic and nutritional distress. Climate change, which has led to increased variability and changes in weather patterns has also contributed to increased fragility especially for population groups found in marginal lands.
- d) Constrained private sector participation: Trade barriers and other market distorting policies continue to hinder the food security benefits of both intra-regional and international trade. The absence of market intelligence information also hinders the ability of markets to provide access to affordable food to poor households.

- e) National and localized shortages of inputs, credit facilities, farming equipment etc, (caused either by delays in delivery or unavailability) coupled with high prices have adversely affected production wherever reported in the region (as in Zimbabwe where acute shortages were reported in the past season). Despite the good rains last season, in some areas yields were reduced due to lack of fertilizers, poor weeding etc. Where crops were destroyed (from drought or floods) many poor farmers were reportedly unable to replant due to input shortages and/or high prices.
- f) Rising rate of HIV/AIDS infections have negative impact on food security of both rural and urban populations. It is leading to a downward spiral of lower productivity, unsustainable selling of vital assets, lower income levels and increased poverty. The rise in HIV/AIDS infections has also led to a decline in the ability of governments to deliver basic services.
- g) Government foreign and investment policies, as well as changes/ termination of favorable international trade agreements (as in the textile industry where the expiration of the WTO's 30 year old Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA) established to protect smaller textile industries led to marked decline and huge job losses in the textile industries in countries such as Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia) which have led to increased unemployment
- h) Short term policy considerations - such as inadequate disaster management, contingency and response plans, and inadequate strategic grain reserves—are some of the short term policy considerations that continue to impact negatively on household food security throughout the region. Longer term issues which underpin chronic vulnerability and food insecurity include unstable macro-economic environments; governance challenges; trade barriers; and inadequate social protection.

3. **Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**

- a) Frequent widespread droughts in the region, especially in the past five years
- b) Floods, especially in flood prone areas along the major river basins
- c) Cyclones, which result in excess inundation and floods (mostly Mozambique)
- d) Pests and diseases (livestock and crops) coupled with inadequate control measures
- e) Economic and agricultural policies, which impact negatively on agricultural production as well as on household incomes. Policies such as export bans result in reduced harvest due to lower acreage planted while pricing policies such as minimum producer prices, subsidies etc also have negative impacts on household income. Certain monetary policies (such as currency devaluations) can cause high inflation rates which erode household purchasing power.
- f) Declining macroeconomic conditions, including inflation, and unemployment as a result of government policies, programmes and political considerations especially Zimbabwe where such policies, including the land redistribution programme have negated economic growth resulting in a shrinking economy
- g) High prices of inputs, fuel, food etc that limit household access to adequate food
- h) HIV/Aids pandemic that negatively affects affected households through loss of labor, earnings, etc

- i) Unfavourable changes in global/ international trade issues such as WTO agreements and other bilateral arrangements. Withdrawal or termination of special trade agreements that are beneficial has negative impact on the region's economies (example termination of quotas under the WTO MFA).
- j) Instability/insecurity from neighboring states Zimbabwe and DRC (and to some extent Angola) have impact on certain countries in region, contributing to increased food insecurity.

4. **Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.**

- Existing baseline information from various countries cannot be scaled up to the regional level to fully understand how underlying factors affect populations across the region
- Availability and quality of data (especially nutrition data), although variable across the region, data are not always available or in sufficient quality (some countries have major data availability issues (such as Angola, while others have reporting issues)
- The extent and depth of vulnerability to food insecurity cannot be compared across countries due to different methodologies used in vulnerability and food security assessments
- Causes and severity of chronic malnutrition for some groups is not well understood as nutrition surveillance surveys are not comprehensive and have hitherto not been integrated (linked) to current vulnerability assessments
- Current assessment methodologies used in the region cannot differentiate between populations facing chronic and transitory food insecurity leading to poor responses or inappropriate interventions.
- Cross border trade dynamics (informal and formal) are not well understood, and current monitoring systems are not comprehensive or extensive across the region. Similarly, the livelihoods of populations in border areas where cross border trade is important are not well understood
- There is a need to increase advocacy, dialogue and discussions around effects and impacts of government policies on food security at regional level among high level policy and decision makers in the region in order to strengthen regional coordination.
- There is also need to better understand the specific implications on markets of various policy actions and the repercussions these may have on vulnerable households
- There is need to understand the extent to which the myriad underlying factors to food insecurity as well as recurring floods/ droughts have influenced/ changed livelihoods and people's resilience since the 2001/02 food crisis in the region
- There is need to understand how climate change is impacting on the region's farming systems.

5. **Identify limitations in your network partners ability to analyze and monitor these issues.**

- There is a limited number of regional level network partners; and coordination especially for food security analysis is poor
- There is no joint regional food security product, most partners produce their own reports which at times causes confusion.

- FEWS NET coverage of the region is incomplete, currently detailed information and analysis is only available from the five presence countries out of the 14 countries of the SADC region.
 - FEWS NET's main regional partner (SADC- FANR) has been wary of coordinating with non-government agencies since the restructuring that began in 2002.
 - The main network (the RVAC) is not well coordinated as the leadership is weak due to capacity problems (no personnel assigned full time). This limits its effectiveness in terms of providing regional guidance
 - Regional partners are spread out in different countries (and cities within countries) of the region making collaboration a major challenge
 - Failure to harmonise assessment and analysis methodologies has contributed to the weak regional guidance provided to countries, and has led to the failure by countries to adopt standard methodologies that can be compared across countries.
- 6. Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.**
- Regional meetings (seminars, consultations and training workshops) to discuss methodology issues, and strengthen technical capacity of national food security personnel
 - Discussions (especially with SADC) to have a joint regional food security product which would foster closer collaboration
 - Support the SADC-RVAC project management unit that is being set up to implement the 5-year program to develop vulnerability assessment capacity and capability in the region.
 - Work towards greater commitment by all partners to harmonization of methods, collaborated approach to the development of tool kits and the provision of support to individual countries.
 - Work with partners to support the SADC in the establishment of the “Regional centre of excellence” and the development of a comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis capacity building strategy for the region.

FEWS-NET ANGOLA WORK PLAN (17 ABRIL 2006 TO 16 APRIL 2007)

CONTEXT

Country Situation

Angola has known a dramatic change in 2002 when the war stopped with the signing of peace agreement between UNITA and the Government. This sudden change gave a general indication that support strategies had to change from emergency to development interventions to help the poor to become productive. With the end of the war, the major risk factor to food insecurity and malnutrition (FIM), there is a need for a wider look on other risk factors contributing to FIM. A properly managed early warning system is likely to identify the risks factors contributing to FIM.

The Angolan economic growth of 15% in 2005 is remarkable in Africa. However, this growth has not been reflected in agriculture as the country continues to depend on food import to feed its inhabitants. The slow return of the refugees from cities to rural areas and the dependency on natural conditions and manual labour for farming has contributed to this slow growth in agricultural. The high dependency on agriculture and the weak support to help poor get involved into off-farm activities will continue to limit the spread of economic growth benefit to rural poor. Early warning information, vulnerability assessment and livelihood analyses are likely to reveal how other sectors of the economy can improve the FSN situation in rural and sub-urban areas.

Food Security and Nutrition Situation

With the end of war, climate has become the major risk factor influencing agriculture. The Angolan climate is characterized by the presence of short drought spell period of 30 days between mid December and Mid January. Extended drought spell to more than 30 days is responsible to cyclical (2004 and 2006) crop failure, animal death and to FIM situation in central and southern provinces.

Recent report by GSA suggests that destroyed rural shops and roads have weakened the rural market network at the district centres, communal and village levels. This poor network limits the marketing of farm- and manufactured-food products from abundances to deficit zones. Demonetized population also face constraints to access food of quality required to improve their diet. A more detailed study and frequent dissemination of market information to decision makers constitute key interventions for improving rural markets and subsequent FSN situation.

The production and market failure have limited the access and availability of food in drought affected areas of Angola. The report by the GSA (March 2006) indicated that some people have started to get into negative coping strategies such as consumption of wild products. This report stressed on an emergency intervention in the form of food-aid totalling US\$168 368 436 (1US = 80 AKZ) to help more that 1 634 889 population until the next harvest in 2007. There is a need for an early warning system to provide updated information on FSN situation in Angola.

The lack of nutritional education, lack of potable water and poor sanitation conditions continue to affect the nutritional status of the poor, specifically of children under five years of age. There is often a cyclical occurrence of cholera due to the utilization of unsafe water and poor sanitation conditions. For example, the number of cholera affected population in 2006 was reported to exceed 8000 people with a mortality rate 4%. A more holistic approach to FSN will need to look beyond availability and access to include factors affecting the utilization of food.

FEWS NET ANGOLA

FEWS NET, a USAID program implemented by CHEMONICS International, was implemented in Angola for three years between 2002 and 2005. The objective was to strengthen the abilities of the government, donors and NGOs to manage threats of food insecurity and famine

through generating and providing information about food security to a wide range of users. FEWS NET faced some of the following obstacles that constrained it from meeting its specific objectives:

- (i) Poor involvement in network development activities limited FEWS NET from facilitating a sustainable early warning system within government institution. FEWS NET activities were based on WFP, FAO and other NGOs emergency activities. The reduced support to emergencies activities with the end of war weakened the existing early warning network supported by the above institutions.
- (ii) Due to poor network and lack of funds, FEWS NET provided an inadequate coverage in its monthly reporting of FSN situation in terms of area.
- (iii) Weak livelihood analyses of rural households also limited FEWS NET contribution to the understanding of factors influencing FIM and its effects on livelihoods.
- (iv) FEWS NET was also weakly involved in capacity building of partners in the area of network development, surveys, data processing and analyze, reporting, project design, improved coverage of weather station and communication systems and improved interpretation of remote sensing images.
- (v) Due to interaction of various factors mentioned above, FEWS NET participation on response planning by key partners, specifically governments, has been minimal.
- (vi) Apart from technical constraints, FEWS NET also faces administrative constraints that need to be tackled to see it involved in providing its services to partners. Lack of key informant/correspondents at provincial level has also limited the transfer of information to FEWS NET in Luanda. Some of administration constraints have been originated because FEWS NET interrupted its activities in 2005 and change in country representative. For example, the inaccessibility to the Bank account by the new representative, the lack of administrative personnel and driver, the lack of office and communication facilities will delay services delivery by FEWS NET - Angola.

Institutional Framework

FEWS NET – Angola structures include three people: a representative, an administrator and a driver. FEWS NET recruited some correspondents at provincial level on part-time basis to facilitate with the transfer of key information. Apart from managing the administrative staff, the Country Representative needs to perform all the technical components of the FEWS NET activities such those in the areas of networking, timely reporting, livelihood analysis, capacity building and response planning.

FEWS NET - Angola rely on support from FEWS NET Washington and Southern Africa, USAID Angola and Southern Africa, USDA, NOAA, NASA and USDA. At country level FEWS NET – Angola will network with the following key partners to facilitate data collection, processing and reporting as well as influence their response planning:

- (i) Government institutions such as Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar (GSA), Angolan VAC, NAAF, INAMET and INE, Ministry of Commerce, MINARS, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Plan, Angola Red Cross, Ministry of Interior and PFSGs.

- (ii) UN organizations such as FAO, UNICEF and WFP.
- (iii) Donors such as the World Bank.
- (iv) NGOs such as the Save the Children, CARE International, World Vision and AFRICARE.

The Work Plan

The following work plan has been prepared taking into consideration the above context and the past and present FEWS NET activities in Angola. Recommendations from key partners obtained during preliminaries contacts have been incorporated. The work plan will be complemented by four (4) mini-projects proposals that will provide more detailed information about objectives, activities, expected results, time schedule, budgeting and key implementing institutions/staff (Annexure 2).

EXPECTED OUTCOME 1: Strengthened Angola FSN Network.

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	PERIOD	TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (assumptions, explanation, etc)
	1.1 Re-establish, and develop PFSG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a proposal about re-establishment and development of PFSG; • Prepare a concept paper in the operation of the PFSG; • Train and supervise GSA staff train PFSGs; and • Test PFSG functioning and data transfer system from the field, province to Luanda and do follow-ups. 	17-April to 30-October 2006	6 months and 15 days	Provincial FSN information provided on monthly basis	Partners in Luanda recommend their provincial staff to participate in the PFSG
	1.2 Support the establishment of VAC and NAAF (National Alliance Against Famine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review existing document about Angola and Southern Africa VACs and NAAFs or related institutions; • Assess constraints to the functioning of VAC/NAAF; • Suggest recommendations about functioning of 	July 2006 to February 2007	One month and 15 days	FEWS NET suggested recommendations incorporated in VAC/NAAF-Angola activities.	VAC/NAAF installation face some constraints that FEWSNET can provide solutions

		VAC/NAAF to Phumzile, Chuck and Elleen; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggest the fine tuned recommendations to VAC/NAAF-Angola. 				
	1.3 Document FEWS NET key informants in Angola	Organize and update a list of partners/people providing FEWS/FSN information	June forward		FEWS NET Key informants list properly documented and updated.	

EXPECTED OUTCOME 2: Timely and accurate dissemination of early warning information

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC ATIONS	PERIOD	TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (assumptions, explanation, etc)
	2.1 Produce monthly reports about availability, access and utilization of food;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect secondary data/reports on FSN from partners; Progressively collect data through PFSGs; Collect Remote Sensing Data with Tamuka support; and Produce monthly reports about famine early warning information 	17-June forward		Monthly report on food security and nutrition communicated to partners.	Established PFSG are facilitating with the transfer of information.

EXPECTED OUTCOME 2: Timely and accurate dissemination of early warning information (continued)

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	PERIOD	TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (assumptions, explanation, etc)
	2.2 Provide briefing on FSN situation in Angola	Provide monthly briefing on FSN situation to USAID, VAC, NAAF, NGOs, Donors and Private Companies.	15-June forward		USAID and partners updated on FSN situation	
	2.3 Establish and maintain core food security data sets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect FEWS NET minimum data set encompassing food availability, access and utilization; and • Organize data in spreadsheet or statistics tools to allow easy access and utilization. 	01 July forward		FEWS NET hold data on FSN	Secondary and primary data about FSN are collected regularly.

EXPECTED OUTCOME 3: Improved vulnerability Analysis

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	PERIOD	TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (assumptions, explanation, etc)
	3.1 Perform a test livelihood analysis in food insecure districts of central and southern Angola.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect secondary data for the selected districts; • Organize and provide training on VA at the provincial level; • Organize and perform a test survey of VA indicators in food insecure districts; 	01-June December	Five (months) months	Identified causes and effects of FIM	Partners will support their staff during the survey

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and • Process, analyze VA data and produce reports. 				
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EXPECTED OUTCOME 4: Improved Capacity of GSA, INAMET, Agromet and partners in terms FSN-related skills and equipments.

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	PERIOD	TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (assumptions, explanation, etc)
	4.1 Provide in-job training to GSA staff on FSN/VA and development of PFSG Network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a proposal to FEWNET/USAID and partners; • Organize training notes on FSN/VA with FEWS NET/USAID and partners support;. • Organize the training in provinces; • Train, assist and supervise GSA staff train PFSGs on FSN/VA; and • Organize the evaluation of GSA organizing PFSG. 	01-June to 31-October 2006	Five (5) months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •GSA skilled in FSN analysis; and •GSA staff skilled in developing PFSG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEWS NET-Angola proposal accepted by FEWS NET/USAID and partners; and • GSA avail at least two staff based in Luanda or provinces to work full-time with FEWS NET staff.

EXPECTED OUTCOME 4: Improved Capacity of GSA, INAMET, Agromet and partners in terms FSN-related skills and equipments
(continued)

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC ATIONS	PERIOD	TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (assumptions, etc)
	4.2 Provide in-job training in FSN/VA surveys, data processing, analysis and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide example/training of FSN/VA surveys, processing, analysis and reporting in two Districts/Provinces to GSA staff; • Supervise two GSA staff perform surveys, processing, analysis and reporting in a district/province each; and • Evaluate GSA staff survey, processing, analysis and reporting skills in five districts/provinces each. 	01-June to 31-October 2006	Five (5) months	GSA staff with skill to perform FSN/VA surveys, data processing, analysis and reporting	Idem
	4.3 Provide in job-training on FSN GSA reporting following SADC recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss with GSA about the source of information required to produce FSN reports that meet SADC standards (e.g. from Malawi and Botswana); 	15-July to 31-October	Four months and half (3.5)	GSA submits SADC-based FSN reports to the government and SADC on continuous basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSA accept SADC (Botswana and Malawi) reporting standard; and • GSA is willing to put effort to

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss with GSA about actual and potential collaboration between different people within GSA that need to contribute to the reporting; and • Assist GSA produce two months FSN reports that meet SADC standards. 				produce monthly reports based on SADC standards.
	4.4 Organize training on remote sensing and GIS for AGROMET, INAMET and other partners' staff in Angola.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess partners interest/needs for remote sensing and GIS training in Angola; • Submit a proposal for remote sensing and GIS training for AGROMET, INAMET and other partners staff to FEWS NET/USAID and other partners; and • Organize the training on remote sensing and GIS. 	May to September of 2006	Five (5) months	INAMET/AGROMET personnel incorporate remote sensing and GIS techniques in their monthly reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEWS NET/USAID and other partners funds the proposal; and • AGROMET and INAMET staff put effort to produce monthly weather update.

	<p>4.5 Facilitate with the acquisition, installation, maintenance and utilization of weather and communication equipments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess weather stations and communication system in Angola; • Submit a proposal on the acquisition, installation, maintenance and utilization of weather and communication equipments; and. • Follow-up with the implementation of the project. 	<p>July to November 2006</p>	<p>Five (5) months</p>	<p>INAMET/AGROMET personnel incorporate ground-based weather data in their monthly reports.</p>	
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EXPECTED OUTCOME 4: Improved Capacity of GSA, INAMET/AGROMET and partners in terms FSN-related skills and equipments (continued)

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	PERIOD	TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (assumptions, etc)
	4.6 Organize training in the planning of FSN emergency and development project;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit a proposal on FSN project design for donors, government and NGOs staff; • Organize the training in FSN project design; and • Follow-up with the implementation of the training. 	November/December	Two months	Partners trained how to use FEW and Livelihood reports, and recommended interventions to plan projects	FEWS NET/USAID and partners support the training

EXPECTED OUTCOME 4: Improved decision Making and Response Planning.

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	PERIOD	TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (assumptions, explanation, etc)
	Brief partners and decision-makers on key interventions to improve FSN situation in Angola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in VAC, NAAF, government and donors interventions planning activities; • Distribute livelihood and VA studies to donors, government, NGOs and decision-makers; and 	September forward		Improved FSN interventions by partners	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute livelihood and VA studies to UN and Key people in the Angolan government/parliament. 				
	Provide FSN situation and interventions through the media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide radio update on FSN alert and interventions; • Promote three² TV talk on FSN alert and interventions; and • Write bi-monthly summary on FSN to Journals. 	September Forward		Improved application of recommended intervention	

² On-set of agricultural season = August/September; Middle of Season =February/March, and Start of Marketing Season = May/June

EXPECTED OUTCOME 4: Efficient and Effective Project Administration and management

Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve the CHEMONICS/FEWS NET banking management situation; • Prepare annual/monthly budget; • Prepare financial proposal for specific projects; • Monitor expenditure; and • Supervise/assist in financial reporting to FEWS NET. 	17 of April forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely submission of budget and financial reports; and • Expenditure within the limit;
Human Resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit support and technical (part-time) staff; • Supervise support and technical (part-time) staff; • Comment and review performance evaluation; • Prepare own annual performance evaluation; and • Organize and/or prepare training for support and technical staff 	17 of April forward	Strong involvement of support and technical staff in the implementation of the work plan
Material Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise the utilization and maintenance of the car, internet, and communication and office equipments. 	17 of April forward	Equipments used and maintained accordingly
Planning and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare work plans • Help staff prepare their personal work plan; • Prepare proposal for activities requiring additional support from FEWS NET/USAID and partners; • Implements work plan and proposals; • Monitor and report on work plans; and • Organize evaluation of implemented projects. 	17 of April forward	Work plans and proposals implemented.

Abbreviations

FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
FIM	Food Insecurity and Malnutrition
FAO	UN Food and Agricultural Organization
GSA	Gabinete de Segurança Alimentar
INAMET	Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
MINARS	Ministry of Assistance and Social Reinsertion
NAAF	National Alliance against Famine
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (US)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
NGO	Non-government Organization
PFSG	Provincial Food Security Group
UNITA	União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
USDA	United State Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WFP	World Food Program

Proposal to for detailed implementation of the Work Plan

The following are the proposals that will provide more details about the implementation of some key activities of the Work Plan.

- (i) Proposal 1: Development and capacity building of PFSG: This proposal will be developed between 18 and 21 of April. It will include the following activities of the work plan:
 - Re-establish, and develop PFSG (1.1)
 - Perform a test livelihood analysis in food insecure districts of central and southern Angola (3.1).
 - Provide in-job training to GSA staff on FSN/VA and formation of PFSG Network (4.1).
 - Provide in-job training in FSN/VA surveys, data processing, analysis and reporting (4.2)
 - Provide an in job-training on FSN GSA reporting following SADC recommendation (4.3)
- (ii) Proposal 2: Training on remote sensing and GIS for AGROMET and INAMET staff. The proposal will be prepared in the end of May. The proposal is a detailed description of work plan activity 4.4.
- (iii) Proposal 3: Acquisition, installation, maintenance and utilization of weather and communication equipments. This proposal will be prepared in the end of July. The proposal is a detailed description of work plan activity 4.5.
- (iv) Proposal 4: Training on project design and evaluation. This proposal will be prepared in the beginning of October. The proposal is a detailed description of work plan activity 4.6 and 4.7.

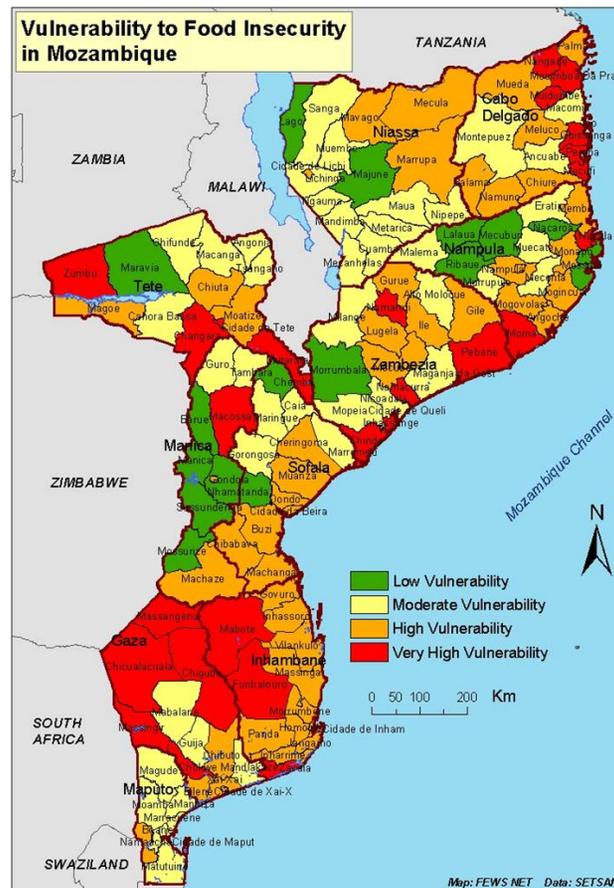
Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact	Comments
Mozambique				
Lacking consistent framework and knowledge of livelihood based information, there is a need to improve and compile livelihood based information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National livelihood workshop to update and validate the livelihood map in collaboration with SETSAN. • Update the livelihood zones description. • Identify priority areas for full livelihood baselines. • Identify of priority strategies for improving the use of livelihoods and vulnerability information in ongoing food security activities. • Identify priority areas for special studies of interest to agencies working in food security policies and programs in Mozambique. • Developing an inventory of the livelihoods knowledge base in Mozambique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An updated national livelihood zone map. • An updated set of livelihood zone descriptions, which will constitute a first step towards full livelihood baseline profiles; • Selected priority areas for a full livelihood. • Identified priority strategies for improving the use of livelihoods and vulnerability information in ongoing food security activities • Identified priority areas for special studies of interest to agencies working in food security policies and programs in Mozambique. • Inventory of the livelihoods knowledge base in Mozambique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved decision making and better allocation of resources • Expedite early warning reporting and monitoring • Common and consistent platform for food security analysis and hazard monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Poor livelihoods understanding for poverty, food security monitoring and early warning at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with SETSAN and other partners undertake a countrywide food security and nutrition baseline study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive national report highlighting the main findings of the exercise and recommendations for further activities, comparison with similar surveys conducted previously, and analysis of the data; and • Livelihood and vulnerability profiles for each of the covered livelihood zones. • Selected priority areas for a full livelihood analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security and nutrition monitoring will be rapid. • Capacity building of technical staff and collaborators, at all levels, in food security and nutrition assessment and monitoring. • The study will contribute to the review of the National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN). • Better understanding of underlined causes of food insecurity and nutrition and poverty at district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
The contribution of markets undervalued as a mean to alleviate the existing food insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor market prices mostly on the consumption • Monitor cross border trade dynamic • In collaboration with SIMA conduct studies to understand implications of the informal trade in household food security situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of price database including cross border trade monitoring data. • Study reports highlighting the impact of informal trade on HH food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent price and market analysis • Better information on market for decision making and policy formulation • Markets issues integrated in overall livelihoods analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

<p>As Mozambique faces recurrent shocks, the full implementation of Disaster Early Warning Systems and new improvements must be a continuous process towards mitigation of disaster impact at communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field trips to assess implementation of already improved early warning systems under MIND I and MIND II • Ensure full installation of RANET stations in collaboration with INAM and other local partners • Organize meetings/workshop with partners network to discuss implementation of already improved early warning systems under MIND I and MIND II • Continuation of supply of new cyclone early warning system material • Support existing CB-DRM committees on risk zones mapping and implementation of the improved early warning systems • Encourage INGC and UEM to use GIS facilities provided by USAID/FEWS NET under MIND I for production of maps of Risk zones and other disaster management tools based on GIS technology • Establish new RANET station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment report on the impact and effectiveness of the early warning activities undertaken will be furnished to USAID and FEWS NET Mozambique partners. • Two fully operational RANET stations, in Pebane and Govuro, and a report detailing constraints and recommended solutions for continued operation of both stations. • Status report of the existing CB-DRM committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities better prepared to face disasters • Disaster impact mitigated • Access of information on disaster and other hazard in timely fashion improved • Disaster Risk Maps helps on disaster management process • CB-DRM committees better prepared for disaster management 	<p>The activities herewith listed are country specific and all conditioned to the funds availability.</p>
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1. Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.

Currently, Mozambique's food security situation is much better compared to last season as well as many years in the past, with much localized transitory food insecurity. However, according to the map inserted (extracted from the Chronic Vulnerability Analysis report 2006, analysis based on average of five years using availability- including the contribution of private sector, access and utilization sectoral information) the geographic location of chronically vulnerable food insecure population groups are:

- Poor and some middle households in the interior areas of Gaza and Inhambane provinces; costal Zambeze and southern Nampula areas; southern districts of Tete Province, northern Manica district and Zambeze River Delta.
- Poor households in the coastal areas of Inhambane and Sofala Provinces; interior districts of Zambezia, Niassa and Cabo Delgado Provinces
- Poor households in the peri-urban areas (an increasing concern).



2. Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- Most of households are facing recurring droughts more frequently and the impact of the droughts is drastic on the rain-fed agriculture dependent households. The lack of rain has resulted in an almost complete failure of non drought tolerant crops. Cyclones and floods also undermine the food security conditions to some extent.
- Poorly functioning markets, the inexistent market infrastructures -especially in the most remote areas - does contribute to the improvement of food insecurity. The most vulnerable parts of the country are characterized by remoteness and a lack of options for earning income. Markets scarcely function, and poor households have a limited number of options for generating

cash to purchase food. The remoteness of these markets induce to high food prices due to high transportation costs, limiting the access to food of the low income households who rely on purchased food for consumption.

- The economic situation in neighboring Zimbabwe adversely affects parts of Mozambique – those areas that are closely linked to Zimbabwe and its economy. In southern Tete for example, farmers normally depended on cotton seed and planting inputs sourced from Zimbabwe, and sold their entire crop to Zimbabwe. This trade has completely ceased. Some people have moved out of Zimbabwe into Mozambique, although many of these new settlers are apparently Mozambican citizens.
- High chronic malnutrition rates. High levels of level of chronic malnutrition prevail (41 percent nationally and stunting rates as high as 56 percent in Cabo Delgado Province), indicating the chronic vulnerability and poverty to which Mozambicans are exposed and the need for long term developmental plans to improve the livelihoods. This is persisting problem, and affects nearly half of under-five year's children. Low birth-weight, however, remains a concern, particularly in the northern region.
- Due to increasing prevalence of HIV cases, there is an increase of the effective dependence ratio, caused by the loss of an active economically household member.
- Limited delivery of services for health, water and sanitation. This limits greatly the household's access to basic services. It is common known that even in the high surplus areas the health problems have compounded the food insecurity conditions.
- Poverty and fragile livelihoods. The poverty conditions of the rural and peri-urban areas have weakened the ability of the households to mitigate recurring shocks.
- Government policies- households have continued to depend on a declining agricultural sector. Government investment in the agricultural sector has fallen substantially over the years, and new developmental agriculture strategy is deemed necessary.

3. Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- Prevalence of diseases: plants, animals and humans: Cassava brown streak disease continues to affect cassava, a staple crop in the north; in the lower Limpopo districts, a viral disease threatens tomato production, one of main source of household income. Recurring foot and mouth disease is limiting movement and sale of animals, especially in the south; and cholera and other diarrhea diseases.
- HIV/AIDS: although not based on studies, empirically the number of child-headed households is visibly increasing; the number of elderly-headed households with younger children is increasing; the number of orphans is increasing. Considerations should also include the impact of additional orphans joining a household and the characteristics of households that are most able to adapt and compensate for the loss of an economically active adult.
- Drought: Of all of the natural hazards affecting the country, drought is the most common and the most devastating. During the last five years 2001-2005 the country went through recurrent and severe drought such as the 2002/03 and the 2004/05 droughts that affected severely much of the southern and central regions. Parts of northern region especially the coastal areas

of Nampula and Cabo Delgado and interior of Zambezia Province are also affected by drought. The Limpopo Basin in particular has a high risk of drought because the rains are often erratic and unreliable.

- Floods: more than 50% of the Mozambican territory is part of international river basins – from south to north, major river basins include Maputo, Umbeluzi, Incomati, Limpopo, Save, Buzi, Pungoé, Zambezi and Rovuma. All these rivers have their flood plains inside Mozambique, with the exception of the Rovuma River. Floods are perhaps the most difficult of all hazards to assess in terms of impact. While they are so potentially destructive, they also have a beneficial side.
- Cyclones: Almost entire coastal area of Mozambique is highly vulnerable to cyclone, as it forms almost the entire western perimeter of a very active tropical cyclone belt, the Southwest Indian Ocean Basin. The most frequent destination of Mozambique-bound cyclones is the coastal area between Pemba and Angoche and near Beira. In Mozambique, the cyclone season lasts from November to April coinciding with the main agriculture season. With climate change increasing the likelihood of severe weather events, and the growing density of populations in Mozambique's coastal cities, the risk of cyclone-related disasters is getting bigger.
- Earthquakes: Earthquakes have become a new factor to be included in the equation of disaster profile of the country. On February 23, 2006, a 7.5 magnitude quake struck the central Mozambique at Machaze District in Manica Province. The effects could be felt as far field as Pretoria and Durban in South Africa, and Harare in Zimbabwe.

4. Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.

- Reasons for high chronic malnutrition among children under-five years mostly in the northern, a surplus region.
- The extent to which markets and prices play an important role in alleviating the poor and middle household food insecurity, including the cross border trade, and the implications of this trade in the overall food security and livelihoods of the households.
- Causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and appropriate measures/policies to strengthen the fragile livelihoods and guarantee the sustainability.
- The link between HIV/AIDS and food security; thus far broadly known.
- Criteria for differentiating between chronic and temporary food insecurity.

5. Identify limitations in your network partners' ability to analyze and monitor these issues.

- The partners lack abilities and skills to monitor the food security condition under the livelihood framework. The livelihood work done previously has not been able to provide the baseline information to the Mozambique VAC in a usable format.
- The partners, lack skills in analyzing markets; prices; cross-border trade and articulating the role of markets in alleviating food insecurity, thus influencing policies.

- Government level of involvement and commitment of other line ministries other than agriculture on food security matters is limited.
- In general partners lack proper equipment and GIS licensed software as well as skills to perform in-office analysis based on GIS technology.
- Government counter parts depend heavily on the resources from the supporting partners, which greatly diminish their active participation.

6. Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.

(October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007)

- Continue to advocate to fortify the Government-led coordinating body to oversee the implementation of the Food Security and nutrition Strategy, ESAN. In doing so, FEWS NET will support SETSAN to become a true network of food security and nutrition in the country, while analyzing disaster risks, understanding livelihoods, and decentralize early warning and food security monitoring to provincial and district levels.
- Support the review of the food security and nutrition strategy, as a starting point to define the food security agenda and policies of the partners and government.
- FEWS NET will be updating and validating the national livelihood zone map, and identify priority areas for further full livelihood baselines.
- FEWS NET will contribute to improve the quality, utility and use of findings from vulnerability, livelihoods and food security monitoring and assessments
- FEWS NET will expand analysis on market issues including more assessments on cross border trade and implications in the livelihoods.
- As a continuation of activities initiated under MIND I, FEWS NET plans to continue the dissemination/implementation of the New Cyclone Early Warning System, expand RANET coverage and support the existing CB-DRM Committees in the management of risk.

Expected outcome 1: MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE COUNTRY-SPECIFIC ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK AND BASELINE

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Build, maintain and archive core secondary food security data sets	Organize minimum data sets (e.g., agricultural production, rainfall, and prices)	Life of project	Ongoing	1	Data sets organized and easily used	Given that the existing information systems data are available
		Geo-reference acquired data sets	Life of project	Ongoing	1	Data sets geo-referenced	Same as above
		Send copies of data sets to FEWS NET/W and USGS	Life of project	Monthly	1	Data set archived	Same as above
	Maintain existing livelihoods framework	Maintain/enhance livelihood zoning of country	July 2007	Ongoing	8	An updated national livelihood zone map and zones description. Inventory of the livelihoods knowledge base in Mozambique Identified priority areas for special studies and full baselines	Funds available under Mod 4. Unless additional funds are mobilized no full baseline work will be conducted.
Country-Specific Activities	Enhance livelihood framework for analysis and monitoring	In collaboration with SETSAN and other partners undertake a countrywide food security and nutrition baseline study	December 2006	ongoing	11	Comprehensive FSN national baseline report Livelihood and vulnerability profiles Selected priority areas for a full livelihood analysis	Being this year quasi normal year the outcomes indicators will be depicted. If possible the profiles will be developed for each of the covered livelihood zones.

Expected outcome 2: MONITOR AND ASSESS HAZARDS, FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Monitor current food security conditions and trends	Monitor, review and analyze available data sets	Life of project	Ongoing	2	Support Mozambican efforts to maintain/improving sustainable information systems and monitoring of existing data set	Includes monitoring of cross border trade dynamics
	Undertake field trips to assess and verify conditions	Undertake one field trip per month (duration dependent on office configuration)	Life of project	Monthly	2	Early warnings of potential problems are issued in a timely manner Credible information provided to decision makers	
	Conduct annual assessments	Undertake an assessment with network partners to assess the harvest	Life of project	Annually	3	Season's crop production information issued	
		Undertake an assessment(s) with network partners to assess the food security situation until the next harvest	Life of project	Annually	3	Food security and nutrition outlook report including needs issued to all partners, and used for better resource allocation	Activity undertaken in collaboration with SETSAN and partners
	Conduct special assessments	Undertake special assessments as a situation emerges or a new need is identified	Life of project	As needed	2	EW information is timely issued to all partners	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Country-Specific Activities	Conduct Food security and Nutrition monitoring assessments	Undertake field visits and collect/organize data	Sep 2007	Twice a year (Feb and Oct)	4	FS and nutrition situation is regularly updated and inform development planning and response	Activity undertaken in collaboration with SETSAN and partners
	Conduct studies to understand implications of the informal trade in household food security situation	Undertake field visits to one of the major border points	Sep 2007	Once	5	Study report highlighting the impact of informal trade on HH food security and used for policy formulation	Activity undertaken in collaboration with SIMA, Ministry of Industry and Commerce
	Conduct assessment to evaluate already improved EW systems established previously	Field trips and organize meetings/workshop with partners to assess implementation of already improved early warning systems under MIND I and MIND II	Sep 2007	As needed	4	An assessment report on the impact and effectiveness of the early warning activities	Depending on the resources available. Reports furnished to USAID and FEWS NET Mozambique partners.

Expected outcome 3: STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF PARTNERS AND NETWORKS

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Collaboration with partners	FEWS NET representative participation in partners activities	Life of project	As needed	2	Partners methodologies and strategies improved	Assuming that networks and partners willingness exists
		Partner participation in FEWS NET activities (field trips, preparation of information products, etc)	Life of project	As needed	2	Partners exposed to FEWS NET activities and methodologies.	Same as above
	Network development and strengthening	Informal training	Life of project	Ongoing	1	Partners skills improved	Very often FEWS NET is required to assist to solve problems in different fields (VA, GIS, climate, etc)
		Mentoring	Life of project	As needed	1	Partners performance and flexibility improved	When the situation warrants guidance
	Develop process for data and information sharing with partners	Share reports and livelihoods products	Life of project	As needed	1	Network better informed	Livelihood products limited (few profiles)
		Share core secondary data sets	Life of project	As needed	1	Increased access to information Partners plan the activities based on the information shared	Mostly remote sensing information

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Linking early warning and assessments to response	Produce monthly food security reports	Life of project	Monthly	2	Food situation is regularly updated. Early warnings of potential problems are issued in a timely manner.	
		Produce alert statements (as needed)	Life of project	Update monthly	2	A food security alert and disaster monitoring bulletin is produced regularly	
		Conduct briefings for USAID and network partners (formal and informal)	Life of project	As required by AID	2	USAID remains informed about emerging threats to food security and is able to provide adequate and appropriate response to problems	
		Special reports	Life of project	As needed	2	Specific information understood and complements routinely information	
		Participate in and make contributions at briefings and meetings	Life of project	As needed	2	Assure FEWS NET presence and reflections	
		Identify opportunities for improving use of FEWS NET information by decision makers	Life of project	As opportune	2	FEWS NET information broadly used by decision makers	
		Participate in contingency and response planning processes	Life of project	As required	2	Contingency planning process improved and better hazard analysis results	FEWS NET contributes with hazard information and vulnerability analysis
		Respond to ad hoc requests	Life of project	As needed	2	Request by decision makers satisfied	Could be new information or additional information to improved the existent information
	Maintain up-to-date distribution lists for reports	Update distribution lists	Life of project	Ongoing	1	Distribution list updated	
		Submit distribution lists to FEWS NET/W	Life of project	As required	1	FEWS NET/W informed/update on the country's distribution list	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Country-Specific Activities	Strengthen Mozambican Early Warning and Disaster Management Capacity	Ensure full installation of two additional RANET stations in collaboration with INAM and other local partners	Life of project	Ongoing	2	Two fully operational RANET stations, in selected vulnerable district along the coast	Additional funds needed to undertake this activity.
		Continuation of supply of new cyclone early warning system material	Life of project	Ongoing	1	Cyclone material increasing available at the communities	The quantity of the material depends on the funds available
		Support existing CB-DRM committees on risk zones mapping and implementation of the improved early warning systems	Life of project	As opportune	3	The CB-DRM committees strengthened and better prepared to respond to disasters	Given that resources are available. To be undertake with partnership with Red Cross, Disaster Management Institute and other partners

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Zambia			
<p>Need for a national Livelihood baseline information as a collaborative exercise with networking partners. This survey will involve nine sectors namely;</p> <p>Agriculture, health/HIV/AIDS, nutrition, water and sanitation, infrastructure, environment, socio safety net and education</p>	<p>Do preparatory work for conducting baseline survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do literature review of available information Identify gaps and prepare survey instrument <p>Field data collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in conducting the training and logistical preparations Pre testing of instrument and finalization Data collection <p>Prepare survey output for dissemination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data analysis and report writing Survey findings dissemination 	<p>Document information that is available on livelihoods in order to avoid duplication of effort</p> <p>Livelihood baseline data collected</p> <p>District livelihood profiles</p> <p>National hazard and risk maps</p>	<p>Better utilization of resources for the survey work</p> <p>Availability of livelihood baseline data for nine sectors for use in assessments</p> <p>Improved understanding of underlining causes of vulnerability.</p> <p>Availability of baseline data for monitoring activities and planning of appropriate interventions.</p> <p>Improved understanding of the existing linkages among sectors.</p>

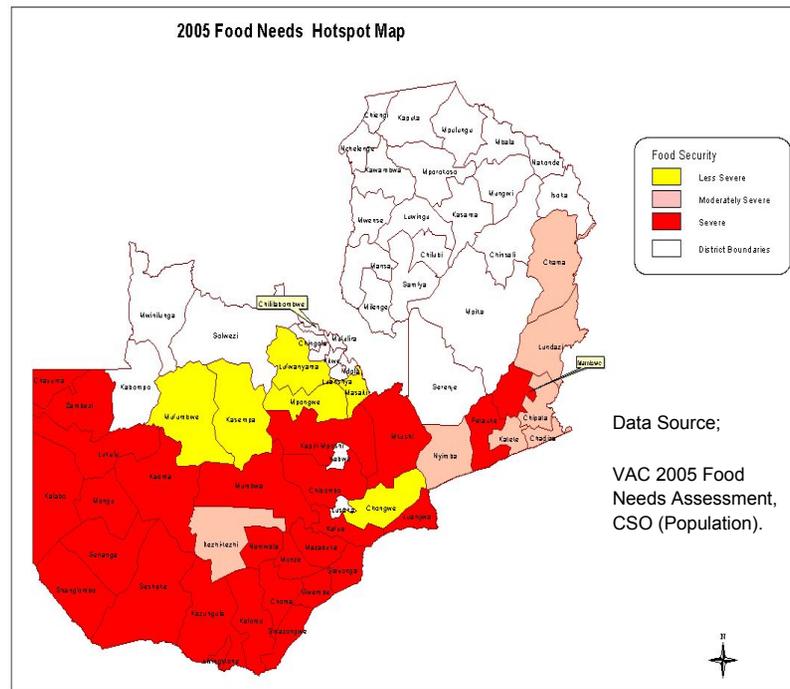
	Field trips to assess crop and livestock situation as need arises Briefings as need arises	Field trip reports Briefings	Verified information of progression of the season Improved understanding of season progression and implications on the harvest.
Informal trade monitoring and reporting	Ensuring timely data supply by monitors on the Zambian borders Liaising with the regional trade specialist on x border data issues ensuring consistency and reliability of data from the Zambia borders Analysis and report writing of Zambia x border trade report as a joint product with WFP for wide dissemination.	Part of the regional x border trade database Zambia X border trade report Zambia X border trade report	Timely reporting of informal trade issues for decision makers Improved decisions pertaining to food security situation when trade data is also incorporated into the analysis More informed decisions pertaining to food security situation
Need for development of a cross- sectoral strategic framework and monitoring matrix for food security	Review and provide feedback on the draft national Food Security concept paper Review the draft food security matrix and monitoring proposal Review and provide feedback on the task force report prepared by consultants for finalization	Cross sectoral national food strategy and action plan within the context of the Fifth National Development Plan finalized	Address of the national food security issues in a holistic manner rather than as stand alone in each sector.

1. **Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.** These can be national, subnational, regional, particular vulnerable groups, or some other disaggregation. If you have a map that illustrates where the food insecure are located, you should also include it.

- Child headed households throughout the country
- Aged in rural parts of the country
- Large sized households with high proportion of young children (high dependency ratio)
- Unemployed in urban areas
- Population in drought and flood prone areas mostly southern and western parts of the country. The red shaded areas are normally the areas most affected.

2. Identify or trace out the these populations' food country/region.

- a. Child headed households-these have resulted from HIV/AIDS impact and income, constrained education insecurity likely all
- b. Aged - food insecurity is as a result of labour have young HIV/AIDS impact, low safety net, no
- c. Urban unemployed- lack of assured income for food purchase due to high unemployment rate.
- d. Population in drought prone areas- Following a drought year, low harvest and therefore reduced food and income, limited pasture and water problems. During such periods, affected small scale farmers with livestock tend to sell their livestock at low prices out of desperation to acquire food and money for other essentials. Due to the desperate situation, they are unable to negotiate for economic prices.
- e. All population groups -limited diet diversity also adds to exacerbated food insecurity such that when maize becomes inaccessible (from low production and therefore increased prices) there is a tendency to equate this to deficit food supply. Population not easily move to consume other foods which maybe more accessible due to lack of diet diversity.



underlying factors that affect food security in your

3. Identify or trace out the **hazards** that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- In some years, more frequent lately than before (the most recent being during 2004/05 season), drought occurrences affect southern half of Zambia with most impact in Southern and Western Provinces. This results in significantly low production, reduced income, high food prices. Livestock prices significantly fall due to desperate sale which entails reduced earnings. The main period of food insecurity is from November to February (lean period).

- During surplus production seasons, grain prices significantly fall as small scale farmers tend to sale their grain immediately after harvest. This coupled with Government market interference of not permitting exports until much later in the season to assure that local supply is adequate results in low earnings for farmers. Increased sale of the grain at very low prices results in some becoming food insecure later in the season. This describes the situation this marketing season. Period of food insecurity due to high sale of grain at low prices would be November to February (lean period) when own stocks running out and households look to the market and prices then are at their highest.
- In years when get excessive rainfall, population living near water bodies especially Luangwa and Zambezi Rivers do experience flash floods which destroy the low-lying area crops. The main affected areas are Western Zambia and extreme Southern Zambia. The population affected is forced to move upland temporarily. In addition to loss of crop also get increased water borne diseases, collapsing of their poorly constructed houses; some areas become temporarily cut off. Most recent experience was 2004/05 season in extreme parts of southern Zambia. The food problem period (if excessive loss) is from harvest time until November. The population here does off season production, planting in July/August and harvesting around November/December.
- HIV/AIDs pandemic which is a national problem continues to impact negatively on a good part of the population either directly or indirectly. The pandemic has resulted into increased dependants with the elderly looking after orphaned children (stress on already stretched household in a country with high poverty level), increased number of street kids, child headed households, reduced income due to loss of bread winner or time spent taking care of terminally ill. Period of food insecurity can be all year round, but particularly during the lean period as prices of staple are at their highest.

4. **Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.**

- Lack of comprehensive baseline information on livelihoods
- Limited understanding of linkages among sectors with livelihoods being the commonality
- Limited data in some livelihood sectors e.g. livestock production, fisheries, horticulture which tend to render these areas secondary to crop production in terms of both support as well as promotion as mitigating measures even in situations where these may have comparative advantage.
- Limited information on using the market as a response strategy during times of food deficit.

5. **Identify limitations in your network partners ability to analyze and monitor these issues.** Keep in mind what your network partners could realistically work on and achieve this year, and what are longer term goals for you and your network partners.

- No comprehensive livelihood profile information is available at a district level for the whole country to help understand underlying causes of food insecurity to enable design appropriate mitigating measure. The assessments done have mostly

been in response to a food shortage and tend to provide short term interventions e.g. relief food rather than address aspects of building resilience or long term in nature for sustainability. Other assessments done to provide such information have been skewed towards addressing needs of specific organizations and confined to their areas of operation.

- No national information system is in place to provide livelihood information in a holistic manner as food security is interlinked with other sectors such as water and sanitation, health, nutrition, education etc. Each sector tends to be a stand alone and yet mitigation measure need to provide holistic solutions.
- Neither a national nutrition surveillance system nor full fledged national food security monitoring system is in place. Availability of baseline information will be a good starting point for such a monitoring system set up.

6. Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.

- The Vulnerability Assessment Committee will conduct a comprehensive vulnerability assessment (CVA) with information collected from all parts of the country. Nine sectors will be included in this assessment namely agriculture, health/HIV/AIDS and nutrition, water and sanitation, environment, social safety net, infrastructure and education. The baseline data will be useful in understanding the underlying causes of food insecurity by various population groups and links with other sectors. This will also create district profiles on livelihoods
- The CVAA will form the basis for in-depth food insecurity analysis by the VAC and monitoring of food security in the long term. It will be the basis on which appropriate recommendations on how to address the problems on a long term nature can be formulated.
- Monitoring of urban food security can be done in the long run once the base line data is available and relevant indicators have been identified from the baseline study.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Sahel	Suivi de la campagne et mise à jours des bases de données	Les rapports décadaires et mensuels, les bases de données mises à jours.	Données courantes régulièrement collectées, analysées, diffusées et archivées Détection à temps de toute anomalie et les décideurs sont informées à temps

<p><i>Mauvais fonctionnement de la chaîne collecte de l'information, traitement, analyse, diffusion et aide à la prise de décision</i></p>	<p>Évaluations conjointes des récoltes et de la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle</p> <p>Analyse et diffusion des avis conjoints sur la situation</p> <p>Briefing ciblé ou collectif</p>	<p>Les rapports des missions conjointes sur le Sahel et les autres pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Les rapports validés des évaluations conjointes ; • Les avis rédigés sur la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle, les marchés et les populations à risque ; • Les propositions d'actions pour les décideurs • Les bulletins conjoints diffusés. <p>Les comptes rendus des briefings</p>	<p>Mise en commun des compétences de toutes les structures pour mieux orienter et aider les décideurs dans le processus de prise de décision</p> <p>Les difficultés alimentaires des populations identifiées à risques sont maîtrisées à temps.</p> <p>Les décideurs sont mieux édifiés sur la situation alimentaire qui prévaut et les actions à entreprendre</p>
<p><i>Absence d'outils adaptés d'analyse intégrée de la situation alimentaire</i></p>	<p>Mise en œuvre du Bilan alimentaire en lieu et place du bilan céréalier</p> <p>Mise en œuvre du cadre harmonisé dans les pays</p> <p>Développement d'un outil intégrant les données sur les marchés pour l'analyse et l'aide à la prise de décision en matière de sécurité alimentaire</p>	<p>Document Cadre conjoint, bilan alimentaire pays et régional</p> <p>Document cadre méthodologique conjoint , l'estimation des populations à risques et leur localisation</p> <p>Document méthodologique conjoint</p>	<p>Toutes les productions sont prises en compte dans l'évaluation des disponibilités alimentaires et des besoins</p> <p>Les populations en difficultés alimentaires sont mieux identifiées pour bénéficier des appuis à temps et adaptés à leurs besoins</p> <p>Les informations sur les marchés sont mieux prises en compte dans l'analyse de la situation alimentaire au niveau national et régional</p>
<p><i>Absence de données régulières sur les marchés et les flux transfrontaliers</i></p>	<p>Développement d'un mécanisme de coopération transfrontalière et de suivi des échanges</p> <p>Étude sur les filières transfrontalières et la mise en place d'un dispositif de suivi</p> <p>Atelier régional de restitution des résultats des études</p>	<p>Document conjoint de bilan diagnostic sur la situation transfrontalière et Document cadre méthodologique de suivi</p> <p>Rapport d'étude et document conjoint conceptuel du dispositif</p> <p>Rapport et recommandations de l'atelier</p>	<p>Les conditions pour suivre les flux transfrontaliers sont mieux précisées et les acteurs identifiés</p> <p>Le dispositif est conçu pour être implanter dans les pays et au niveau régional.</p> <p>Le dispositif est présenté au pays et aux décideurs et les conditions de sont implantation sont précisées</p>

Faiblesse des capacités analytiques et matérielles dans les pays et au niveau régional	Formation sur les logiciels cartographiques Atelier de formation sur les procédures du cadre harmonisé et l'établissement du bilan alimentaire	Formation et outils documentaires utile à la capitalisation de la formation reçus Rapport atelier, documents conjoints de formation élaborés et publiés	Les cartes sont plus utilisées dans les rapports régionaux et conjoints Les pays ont bien compris toutes les procédures et les appliquent correctement/
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7. Principaux groupes affectés par l'insécurité alimentaire au Sahel et en Afrique l'Ouest.

- Petits producteurs agricoles pauvres opérant dans les aires comprises entre l'isohyète 500 et 300 mm,
- Petits éleveurs des zones pastorales de la Mauritanie, du Mali, du Niger, du Burkina Faso et du Tchad;
- Petits producteurs opérant dans les régions où la pluviométrie dépasse 500 mm mais vivant dans les zones à fortes densités de populations et où les terres agricoles se raréfient (sud Maradi et Zinder au Niger, Nord Nigeria et au centre du Burkina Faso) ;
- De plus en plus les petits producteurs et éleveurs ayant vendu ou perdu leurs terres ou leurs cheptels qui viennent s'installer aux alentours des grandes villes.

8. Principaux facteurs en cause.

a) Facteurs.

a. Conjoncturels

- Pluviométrie aléatoire, généralement une année sur trois est mauvaise dans la zone;
- Forte pression parasitaire, criquets et autres insectes ravageurs;
- Mauvais fonctionnement des marchés avec entraves aux échanges: fermeture des frontières, rétention des stocks par les commerçants aux fins des spéculations, hausse des prix limitant accès des populations pauvres aux denrées alimentaires etc;
- Conflits sociaux (comme en Côte d'Ivoire) empêchant aux populations déficitaires de poursuivre leur stratégie de survie à travers l'exode ou la pratique de certaines activités commerciales procréatrices de revenu ;
- Cours des monnaies comme le dollar, le CFA, la Naira, le Dalassi, l'Ouguiya, le Cedi etc ;
- Maladies et autres infestations affectant souvent les populations et le cheptel comme la grippe aviaire qui vient de faire son apparition dans la région.

b. Structurels

- Forte croissance démographique: 55 millions actuellement et environ 100 millions en 2020;

- Fort taux de consommation de céréales, besoins per capita allant de 155 kg par personne et par an au Tchad à 242 kg par personnes et par an au Niger ;
- Pauvreté des populations, excepté le Cap Vert, tous les pays de la régions figurant parmi les 30 derniers sur 177 pays de la planète en terme d'indice de développement humain IDH du PNUD
- Faible développement des techniques agricoles avec de faibles rendements et de forts impacts des effets conjoncturels de la pluviométrie, des attaques phytosanitaires et des maladies.
- Enclavement de certaines zones notamment pastorales;

b) Période d'incidence

- **En année normale** les populations sont généralement affectées durant la période de soudure qui débute en mai-juin et se termine en août septembre.
- **En année de crise** les difficultés alimentaires des groupes cités plus haut peuvent débuter novembre décembre et se terminer en octobre de l'année prochaine avec les récoltes.

9. Risques et conséquences pour les populations vulnérables et la région.

- En 2005, suite à une mauvaise pluviométrie et des attaques acridiennes, la production agricole a baissé aussi bien au Sahel que dans les pays côtiers notamment le Nigeria pourvoyeurs de céréales au Sahel en pareilles circonstances. La baisse globale au niveau n'était que de 2% par rapport à la moyenne mais très variable dans les pays allant de 2% au Burkina Faso à 51% au Cap Vert. La situation devait être normale avec les stocks de report constitués durant les 3 bonnes années qui se sont succédées ;
- Mais le fait que la naira, monnaie du Nigeria s'est appréciée par rapport au CFA, il y a eu inversement des flux des céréales du Sahel vers le Nigeria et une hausse généralisée des prix jamais observée dans la région.
- Conséquence de tous ces facteurs, la situation alimentaire des groupes ci-dessus identifiés s'est beaucoup détériorée avec des difficultés d'accès à la nourriture pour les ménages pauvres et une baisse relative des revenus pour les ménages moyens et riches et pour les éleveurs.
- La situation a été très alarmante pour les groupes les plus faibles que sont les femmes et les enfants où la détérioration de leur situation nutritionnelle a entraîné des cas de mort dans certaines régions comme la région de Maradi et le Nord Nigeria ;
- Plusieurs ménages ont dû vendre leurs biens (terres, cheptel et autres épargnes) pour survivre. Ils se sont davantage appauvris et dans certains cas ils traînent encore en 2006, les séquelles de cette mauvaise situation alimentaire.

10. Insuffisances constatées dans l'identification des groupes et l'évaluation de l'impact des facteurs de risque sur leur situation alimentaire.

- Absence et non prise en compte de certaines informations essentielles : situation des productions au Nigeria et dans les pays côtiers, dynamiques des marchés et des flux ;
- Pas d'information pour bien identifier les ménages affectés ;
- Mauvais fonctionnement de la chaîne information-traitement/analyse/diffusion-décision.

11. Limites du dispositif pour bien évaluer et suivre la situation.

- Incomplet pour collecter et analyser certaines données comme les autres productions agricoles autres que les céréales, les flux et les informations sur la vie des ménages ;
- Absence d'outils adaptés d'analyse intégrée de la situation alimentaire autre que le bilan céréalier ;
- Insuffisance des ressources disponibles notamment humaines et matérielles.

12. Activités identifiées pour remédier à ces insuffisances.

- Poursuivre et renforcer le processus de collaboration inter-institution pour suivre de manière rapprochée la situation alimentaire au niveau régional en prenant en compte les pays côtiers dans le processus d'évaluation de la situation alimentaire régionale ;
- Développer de nouveaux outils plus adaptés pour suivre la situation alimentaire des ménages prenant en compte toutes les sources alimentaires (pas seulement les céréales), les économies des ménages, les données des marchés et la situation nutritionnelle. Deux produits sont actuellement visés dans ce sens. Il s'agit du :
 - Bilan alimentaire
 - Cadre harmonisé d'analyse et d'identification des populations vulnérables au Sahel ;
- Mise en place d'un dispositif permanent de suivi des marchés et des flux des produits agro-pastoraux dans la région ;
- Appuis techniques et renforcement de capacité des dispositifs nationaux.

Burkina Faso

Context (Contexte)	Planned Activities (activités planifiées)	Outputs (Résultats)	Expected Impact (impact prévu)
Création d'un environnement favorisant les échanges d'information sur la sécurité alimentaire	<p>Renforcer et développer le partenariat avec le secteur privé</p> <p>Participer aux activités des partenaires sur la sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Echanger les rapports et autres documents sur la sécurité alimentaire</p>	<p>Exploitations d'autres sources d'informations sur les conditions de vies des ménages</p> <p>Elargissement de la base et des sources de données</p> <p>Echanges réguliers d'informations effectifs entre les partenaires du réseau</p>	Informations disponibles et permettant le suivi et l'analyse des conditions de vie des ménages et de la sécurité alimentaire
Besoins d'amélioration du cadre d'analyse de la Sécurité Alimentaire	<p>Collecter les données de bases sur les productions, les prix (animaux et produits agricoles), les hauteurs d'eaux, etc.</p> <p>Suivre l'évolution des indicateurs sur la sécurité alimentaire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Déterminer, analyser et faire des recommandations sur les événements et les contraintes de la sécurité alimentaire • Participer aux missions du GTP sur le suivi de la campagne agricole • Initier avec les partenaires intéressés des missions conjointes pour analyser les conditions de vie des ménages dans des régions spécifiques du pays <p>Contribuer à la réalisation de l'étude sur la prise en compte de la dimension nutritionnelle dans les analyses sur la sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Mettre en place avec les partenaires une méthodologie consensuelle d'estimation des populations vulnérables</p> <p>Partager avec l'ensemble des partenaires le zonage d'économie alimentaire élaboré en 2003</p> <p>Elaborer en collaboration avec les partenaires le profil alimentaire des différentes régions et provinces du pays</p> <p>Former les partenaires sur :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • la dimension nutritionnelle de la sécurité alimentaire • la manipulation du logiciel Arc View <p>Suivre le développement du Millenium Challenge Cooperation</p>	<p>Mise à jour de la base de données du réseau</p> <p>Suivi régulier des indicateurs, biophysiques, sociales, économiques, etc.</p> <p>Appréciations consensuelles et coordination de l'information sur la sécurité alimentaires effectives</p> <p>Aspects nutritionnels pris en compte dans les analyses sur la sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Meilleure prise en compte des populations vulnérables et des conditions de vie des ménages selon les régions</p> <p>Amélioration de la capacité d'analyse des partenaires</p> <p>Prise en compte de l'intégration de la dimension sécurité alimentaire dans le processus</p>	<p>Données disponibles pour les analyses</p> <p>Meilleure suivi de la disponibilité alimentaire</p> <p>Utilisations des indicateurs appropriés par les membres du réseau pour le suivi de la sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Meilleure analyse des partenaires du réseau sur la sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Réduction de la pauvreté</p>
Nécessité d'améliorer la prise en compte des aspects relatifs au suivi des marchés agricoles dans l'alerte précoce, la viunérabilité et les conditions de vies des ménages	<p>Dynamiser en collaboration avec les partenaires impliqués la collecte des données et le suivi pour :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • les flux transfrontaliers de céréales • les stocks privés de produits agricole commerçants • les flux et prix du bétail et de la volaille <p>Organiser en collaboration avec les partenaires un atelier pour améliorer la prise en compte des marchés agricoles dans l'analyse de la sécurité Alimentaire</p> <p>Effectuer trimestriellement une mission conjointe de suivi des indicateurs relatifs aux marchés agricoles avec les partenaires impliqués au plan national</p> <p>Effectuer deux missions conjointe aux postes et marchés frontaliers avec le FEWS Mali et le FEWS Niger aux fins d'appréhender la circulation des flux de produits agricoles en particulier céréalières entre les pays</p> <p>Entreprandre une étude pour évaluer l'impact et l'incidence de la grippe aviaire sur les marchés et les conditions de vie des ménages</p>	<p>Donnée sur les flux, les stocks privés des céréales, le prix du bétail sont disponibles et exploitables</p> <p>Prise en compte du marché agricole dans les analyses sur la sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Acquisition de meilleures connaissances sur les mécanismes régissant les flux de produits agricoles entre les différents pays</p> <p>Connaissance de l'incidence de la grippe aviaire sur les marchés et les conditions de vie des ménages</p>	<p>Amélioration de la capacité technique des partenaires</p> <p>Identification, meilleur suivi et prise en compte des éléments d'alerte précoce</p> <p>Support de décisions disponibles pour les partenaires</p>

1. Principaux groupes de population affectés par l'insécurité alimentaire dans le pays

- *Éleveurs sédentaires ou nomade dans les régions sahélienne et Nord du Pays. Il sont précisément localisés pour la plus part dans les provinces du soum, de l'oudalan, du seno et du lorum.*
- *Agro pasteurs dans les régions du Centre-nord du pays.*
- *Populations rapatriés suite au conflit en Cote d'Ivoire et localisée dans le Sud-ouest du pays.*
- *Ménages ruraux a revenu en dessous du seuil de pauvreté.*
- *Populations en bas ages affectées par la malnutrition.*

2. Facteurs fondamentaux qui affectent la sécurité alimentaire

- Dans la région sahélienne le cumul pluviométrique annuel est très déficitaire et habituellement n'atteint pas 500 mm. Les populations sont traditionnellement des éleveurs et non des agriculteurs.
- Dans la plus part des régions où sont rencontrées les populations en insécurité alimentaire les sols sont pauvres à très pauvres.
- La faible accessibilité aux ressources économiques et au capital productif pour les ménages ruraux a faibles revenus.
- Le déséquilibre nutritionnel né de la disponibilité des produits issus des activités traditionnelles des différents ménages selon leur zone géographique de résidence.
- Le transfert des céréales entre différentes régions dans le pays et entre le pays et ceux limitrophes. En rappel la crise de 2004/2005 a été aggravée par le fait que les commerçants céréaliers ont transférés la plus grande partie de leurs stocks au Niger et au Mali dès annonce par le gouvernement de la mobilisation éventuelle du Stock National de Sécurité. Un suivi de ces flux aurait pu permettre d'appréhender le phénomène et d'y porter des mesures correctives.

3. Risques pouvant affecter la sécurité alimentaire des populations affectées

Outre les crises alimentaires qui affectent de manières répétitives certaines régions du pays, certaines catastrophes peuvent influencer sur la sécurité alimentaire. Il s'agit de :

- catastrophes hydrométéorologiques (sécheresses, inondations, etc.),
- les ennemies de cultures (invasions acridiennes (sautériaux), oiseaux granivores, etc.) qui affectent périodiquement les récoltes. Pour les deux dernières campagnes agricoles, les attaques de sautériaux qui ont été observées en 2004/2005 ont entraînés des difficultés alimentaires dans la partie nord et sahélienne du pays et au cours de la campagne 2005/2006, les oiseaux granivores se sont signalés dans le pays,

- épidémies (méningites, choléra, rougeole, etc.) qui sont favorisées par les manifestations diverses de l'harmattan (fréquence de vents secs et poussiéreux venant du Sahara pendant de Décembre à Avril), les conditions hygiéniques des populations rurales et la faiblesse de la couverture sanitaire. Il est à noter que l'épidémie de méningite est répétitive et survient chaque année,
- feux de brousses réguliers dans tous le pays,
- conflits armés amenant des réfugiés,
- des déplacements massifs de population résultant de catastrophe ou de conflits,
- du SIDA dont le problème demeure malgré que des dispositifs impressionnants et des sommes très élevés soient vainement mis en œuvre pour freiner son expansion et faire régresser la séroprévalence qui est de 2,3% pour le pays.

4. Lacunes identifiées affectant la sécurité alimentaire des groupes identifiés.

- Le suivi de la dimension nutritionnelle de la sécurité alimentaire n'est pas pris en compte par les dispositifs traditionnels.
- Les données collectées sur les flux transfrontaliers ne sont pas actuellement exploitables car ne reflétant pas la réalité de ce qui se passe.
- Les données sur les stocks commerçants ne sont pas suivies alors qu'elle constitue un bon critère pour l'appréciation de la dynamique des commerçants céréaliers et des circuits d'approvisionnements dans le pays.
- L'absence d'un modèle consensuelle pour déterminer le nombre de personnes affectées (populations vulnérables) par une crise alimentaire ne facilite pas l'intervention des partenaires au développement.

5. Limite des partenaires à analyser et surveiller les lacunes identifiées.

- Le dispositif actuel de l'enquête permanente agricole ne permet pas de suivre la dimension nutritionnelle de la sécurité alimentaire. La création de postes sentinelles pour le suivi est envisagée ;
- Le SIM/SONAGESS relève les prix des produits agricoles sur 48 marchés. Le suivi des stocks commerçants sur les marchés et des flux internes et externes (transfrontaliers) de céréales est intégré au dispositif mais n'est pas fonctionnel.

6. Activités a menées avec les partenaires du réseau cette année

- Dans le but d'assurer une bonne compréhension et intégrer la dimension nutritionnelle dans les analyses de la sécurité alimentaire, il est envisagé une formation sur la prise en compte de la dimension nutritionnelle de la sécurité au profit des partenaires.

- La maîtrise des outils tel que le logiciel arc view permettant la géo-référenciation des données collectées et relative a la sécurité alimentaire permettra aux partenaires soit d'être initié soit améliorer leur niveau de manipulation du programme.
- Le suivi régulier de la campagne agricole et l'appréciation des conditions de vie des ménages par les missions conjointes de terrain et les échanges sur la situation alimentaire avec les partenaires sont le gage d'une bonne appréciation des disponibilités alimentaires.
- Le suivi de la situation sur les marchés agricoles (prix, disponibilités, flux internes et externes) et alimentaire a travers des missions conjointes, permettra a coup sur de disposer des premiers éléments d'alerte au plan nationale pour annoncer une crise alimentaire dans une zone donnée.
- Le suivi du developpement du Programme Millenium Challenge Corporation qui doit intégrer les aspects relatifs à la sécurité alimentaire a travers sa mission de réduction de la pauvreté grâce à la croissance.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Chad			
Inadequate food security monitoring capacity in Chad	Strengthen existing data and information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Update and archive data & information ◆ Reinforce Chad Market Information System ◆ Improve data processing ◆ Essential sectoral & macro-level data Monitor national & HH food availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Converted data into a standard format ◆ Geo-reference data sets ◆ Timely & viable data on food supplies ◆ Structure Satellite Imagery database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection strengthened • Shared data sets with partners • Large number of markets covered by the MIS • Improve the use of data and information systems for better early warning and decision support • Standard format data and information accessible • Increased FEWS NET monitoring capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible viable, reliable and timely data • Improved food security monitoring Structured data on food availability

	<p>Monitor National & HH food access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Evaluate the current changes in livelihood profiles (sources of cash, food, etc..) ◆ Increase our understanding of markets ◆ Identify Markets & commodities to monitor (national and cross-border trade) <p>Increase field monitoring capacity (surge)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Redeploy four field monitors ◆ redeploy a field coordinator ◆ Recruitment Information Humanit. Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated livelihood profiles • Broad range of variables incorporated into the food security conceptual framework • Improved food security and market analysis in Chad • A report on cross-border trade between Niger, Nigeria, and Chad, and its impact on food security in the three countries • The importance of cross-border trade in Chad highlighted • Weekly field monitoring reports • Weekly Abéché briefing on FS conditions • Weekly Ndj. Briefings to Emergency Coord.gp • Ad-hoc briefings to US Embassy, WFP, etc.. • Increased FEWS NET input into joint Assess. • Improved FEWS NET reporting • Continuation of the Darfur Rain Timeline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood profiles available to USAID, WFP, government, etc.. • Road map for a cross-border trade and markets between Nigeria, Niger and Chad • Improved capacities in trade & mkts Knowledge • Bring attention to famine conditions • Provide life-saving operational information • Increase the efficiency of prepositioning operations
<p>Need to have improved capability in early warning</p>	<p>Active participation in the strategic planning process</p> <p>The Livelihoods Working Group activities (e.g. livelihoods in early warning)</p> <p>Development and implementation of new FEWS NET alert system (working group)</p>	<p>Strategic Plan Foundation document</p> <p>Training and guidance materials on livelihoods analysis</p> <p>Improved alert system</p>	<p>Lays out project activities</p> <p>Improved livelihoods-based food security early warning</p> <p>Improved support to decision-makers</p>

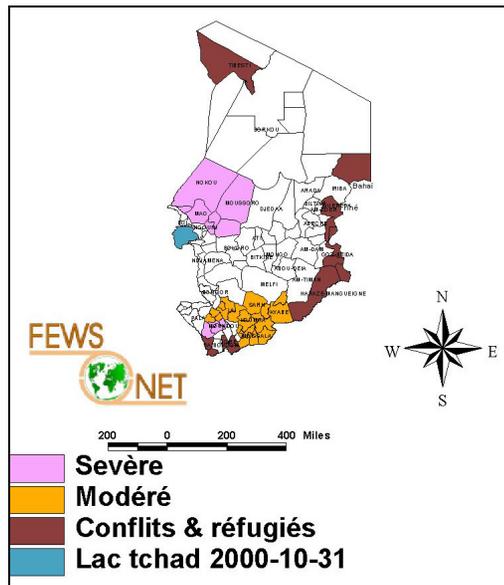
	Selection of EW indicators to monitor	Updated list of indicators by livelihood zone	Better EW analysis
Early Warning of hazards a continuing need	Ongoing monitoring to improve livelihoods analysis as a basis for food security early warning Undertake field trips to assess fs conditions Alert statement on monthly basis Provide briefings as needed	Monthly Reports Field trip reports Alert statement Partners Briefing	Updated information on Food security Close monitoring of vulnerable populations Linking early warning and assessment to response Better understanding of fss
<i>Non-Harmonized Early Warning Approach at the National level</i>	WFP/FEWS NET/Government Joint workshop on livelihoods approach	Common analytical approach	Awareness to obtain support of the process
<i>Limited Government capacity to conduct annual crop assessment</i>	Conduct annual assessments with network partners to assess the harvest Participate in the development of monitoring or assessment activities of partners	Crop production data Developed data collection tools	Early consensual crop production results Opportunities for improving FEWS NET information

In bulleted format, please address the following questions.

1. **Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.** These can be national, subnational, regional, particular vulnerable groups, or some other disaggregation. If you have a map that illustrates where the food insecure are located, you should also include it.
 - Transhumant livestock herding (Camels, cattle, sheep and goats) in the transhumant livelihoods zone of Kanem in the West of the country, sharing border with Niger.

- Households in the rice growing area covering part of the administrative departments of Mayo Boneye, Tandjilé- Est and Tandjilé-Ouest.
- Cotton and groundnuts growers in the geographical zone (FEZ) that stretches across the border with Cameroon in the West encompassing the administrative departments of Logone Occidental and Moyen Chari.
- Host populations and IDPs along the border with Sudan and Central African Republic.

Carte 1 : Zones en insécurité alimentaire, 2006



2. **Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**

- Indicate why the groups you have identified are food insecure. The factors can include those which affect people throughout the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- Be sure to consider all types of relevant factors, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the underlying factors/causes affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- Consider both long term/structural causes, and short-term shocks that can trigger crises.
- Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.).

- Au niveau de la zone des transhumants/pastoralistes (Kanem) reconnue comme étant une zone à déficit céréalier structurel, la hausse des prix des céréales réduit l'accessibilité avec l'approche de la soudure ou la performance physique du cheptel (viande, lait) diminue avec la réduction du pâturage pendant que le prix de céréales continue à grimper ce qui conduira à une détérioration des termes d'échange au détriment de l'éleveur.
- L'insécurité grandissante entretenue par les groupes armés incontrôlés tout comme les contrôles de routine opérés dans les zones d'accueil des réfugiés se sont soldés par une restriction de circulation des biens et des personnes. Cette situation a créé une perturbation du flux classique des échanges et transferts céréaliers dans des zones déjà déficitaires causant une hausse anormale des prix des céréales sur les marchés frontaliers avec le Soudan et la RCA.
- La réaction inélastique de l'offre céréalière face à une augmentation brusque de la population (demande) dans la zone (réfugiés, chercheurs d'emploi et de prime, groupes armés, rébellion, etc..) constitue un choc dont la réponse est une augmentation du prix.

3. **Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**

- j) The hazards can include those which affect the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- k) Be sure to consider all types of hazards, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc. and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the hazards affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- l) Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.) due to the hazard.
 - Les inondations ainsi que le retrait tardif des eaux des bas fonds ont affecté le rendement des céréales tandis que l'annonce d'une élévation du prix de coton à 190F CFA (comparé à 170 FCFA lors de la campagne 2003/04) pourrait entre autres expliquer les réductions des emblavures cérésières au profit du coton observées dans les préfectures du Logone oriental (-42%) et de la Tandjilé (-16%). Mais comme les ventes ne se faisaient à temps, le revenu cotonnier n'a pas permis cette année aux cotonculteurs de la zone méridionale l'achat des céréales nécessaires pour les ménages.
 - La perturbation des flux d'approvisionnement entre les zones excédentaires frontalières avec le Soudan (Birtawil, Adré, etc.) et le marché d'Abéché créée par la détérioration de la situation sécuritaire (raquettes par des coupeurs de routes, contrôles routiniers) réduit la fluidité des échanges, conduit à une pénurie artificielle et donc une montée du prix.
 - Le conflit du Darfour déclenché en 2003 et dont les conséquences continuent à ce jour s'est soldée par un afflux massif des réfugiés soudanais et personnes déplacées à l'intérieur du Tchad. Devant la fragilité des écosystèmes

des zones d'accueil, les populations hôtes de ces dernières ont vu leur vulnérabilité s'accroître au point d'excéder celle des réfugiés alors qu'elles ne bénéficient d'aucun appui alimentaire approprié.

4. **Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.**

Capacités limitées de prévention des crues des cours d'eau par la Direction des Ressources en Eau et de la Météorologie nationale qui conduisent à des inondations spontanées et donc des pertes de productions dans certaines zones rizicoles de la partie méridionale du pays.

- Une connaissance très limitée de l'impact de trafic transfrontalier entre les marchés céréaliers de la zones méridionale avec les pays limitrophes tels que le Cameroun, la République Centrafricaine et le Nigeria qui pourtant affecte la disponibilité céréalière locale.
- Le manque de maîtrise des variations du cours mondial du coton, mais aussi de la situation financière de la Société Cotonnière (CotonTchad) qui souvent conduit à des retards de paiement du coton livré, alors que la quasi-totalité des producteurs dans la zone méridionale intègre la pratique de cette culture de rente dans leur stratégie de sécurité alimentaire.

5. **Identify limitations in your network partners ability to analyze and monitor these issues.** Keep in mind what your network partners could realistically work on and achieve this year, and what are longer term goals for you and your network partners. Le cadre institutionnel de la gestion de la sécurité alimentaire s'exprime dans le Comité d'Action pour la sécurité Alimentaire et la gestion des crises (CASAGC) qui intègre en son sein la quasi totalité des acteurs impliqués dans le domaine. Toutefois, plusieurs contraintes affectent la capacité d'analyse et de suivi des membres de ce cadre :

- L'Office National de Développement Rural (ONDR), implanté dans l'ensemble du pays excepté les régions du BET et du Lac Tchad, qui jadis fournissait le maximum des données sur le suivi de la campagne agricole (superficies, calendrier cultural pluviométrie, production, ennemis de culture etc..) rencontre aujourd'hui d'énormes difficultés de gestion pour assurer sa mission.
- Le Système d'Information sur les Marchés (SIM) qui continue à fournir des données sur les prix de céréales, des légumineuses et de l'oléagineux connaît une léthargie qui, exacerbée par le retard de paiement des salaires des agents et la vétusté du matériel de travail, affecte sérieusement la collecte des données et leur transmission en temps opportun.
- La Direction Nationale de la Statistique Agricole (DSA) : censée suivre et analyser les données de la production agricole, elle bute actuellement sur des problèmes de financement qui entrave le déroulement normal des enquêtes agricoles et partant l'estimation des emblavures agricoles et des productions vivrières.

- La Direction de la Protection des Végétaux et de Conditionnement : Ayant dans ses attributions le suivi et la protection phytosanitaire à l'échelle nationale, faute d'un budget approprié cette institution rencontre d'énormes difficultés pour prévenir, agir et estimer les dégâts causés par les ennemis des cultures.
- Dotée du Système d'Information sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et l'Alerte Rapide (SISAAR) en remplacement du Système d'Alerte Précoce, la Direction de la Production Agricole (DPA) constitue un des points focaux de l'alerte précoce au Tchad. Toutefois, cette institution éprouve des difficultés pour son opérationnalisation, car les comités décentralisés (CDA, CLA..etc.) mis en place, censés remonter les informations sur les tendances de la sécurité alimentaire aux décideurs, ont de la peine à fonctionner, faute de formation adaptée, mais surtout de motivation.

Mali

1. **Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.**

These can be national, subnational, regional, particular vulnerable groups, or some other disaggregation. If you have a map that illustrates where the food insecure are located, you should also include it.

- *Toutes les populations des zones agricoles et pastorales de la partie sahélienne et saharienne du pays.*
- *Les populations péri-urbaines du pays.*
- *Les salariés dépendants des marchés.*

2. **Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**

- Indicate why the groups you have identified are food insecure. The factors can include those which affect people throughout the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- Be sure to consider all types of relevant factors, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the underlying factors/causes affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- Consider both long term/structural causes, and short-term shocks that can trigger crises.
- Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.).

a. Pour les populations des zones sahéliennes et sahariennes, les aléas climatiques demeurent le plus grand facteur qui affecte la sécurité alimentaire de ces populations. La base de l'alimentation de l'ensemble du pays repose sur les ressources agro-sylvo-

pastorales. Lorsque celles-ci sont affectées, toutes les populations y sont éprouvées. Cependant, les populations des zones septentrionales énumérées tantôt seront plus éprouvées car elles ne disposent que de très peu de productions agricoles locales. Elles dépendent surtout des échanges avec les zones du centre et du sud. Le bétail aussi éprouvé ne leur fournira qu'une très faible production animale. Etant donné que ce bétail constitue également leur source de revenu, leur pouvoir d'achat sera détérioré face au même moment à des prix de céréales les plus élevés.

- b. Les populations péri-urbaines restent constamment confrontées aux problèmes de revenu. Ils ont des emplois précaires et leur accès à l'éducation, à l'eau potable et aux soins de santé reste limité. Ils sont contraints de vivre au niveau de vie de la ville relativement plus élevé qu'ailleurs en zone rurale dans le pays. Tous ces facteurs leur rendent vulnérables à tout point de vue.*
- c. Les salariés subissent les tendances toujours à la hausse des marchés. Le revenu le plus souvent de ces salariés ne suit pas cette évolution des marchés. Ceci conduit inévitablement à une détérioration sournoise de leur pouvoir d'achat.*

3. Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- a) The hazards can include those which affect the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- b) Be sure to consider all types of hazards, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc. and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the hazards affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- c) Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.) due to the hazard.

Les risques sont :

- *les aléas climatiques : pluviométrie, crue des cours d'eau, déprédateurs, etc.*
- *la disponibilité de ressources pastorales et agricoles.*
- *l'accès aux marchés vivriers.*
- *la consistance des termes d'échanges en faveur des pasteurs.*

Ces risques demeurent chaque année surtout entre juillet et octobre qui est la principale période des activités agricoles à la faveur des la pluie. Cette période est celle dite de soudure. Elle est celle où les productions issues de la campagne passée sont presque finies et celles attendues ne sont pas encore arrivées. Ce sont les nouvelles récoltes à partir d'octobre qui mettent fin à cette pénurie.

Les risques liés à la disponibilité, l'accès aux marchés et l'évolution des termes d'échange sont conjoncturellement élevés en année de mauvaises productions agro-pastorales suite à des aléas climatiques.

4. **Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.**
- *Le comportement des marchés céréaliers en situation de crise reste encore de loin moins compris en raison de l'intégration des marchés qui continue de se renforcer dans la sous région.*
 - *Le manque d'information au sujet des populations péri-urbaines animatrices du secteur informel: nombre, activités, mode vie, stratégies d'adaptation, etc.*
5. **Identify limitations in your network partners ability to analyze and monitor these issues.** Keep in mind what your network partners could realistically work on and achieve this year, and what are longer term goals for you and your network partners.
- *Le système national d'alerte précoce ne couvre que les zones du pays situées au dessus du 14^{ème} parallèle. Ce qui offrait un manque de connaissance et d'information quant aux communautés au sud du pays pourvoyeuses des régions nord. Maintenant, on assiste à une forte intégration de toutes les régions du pays et également de la sous région à la faveur des nouvelles infrastructures routières et de télécommunication mais aussi des politiques d'intégrations mises en œuvre.
La couverture de l'ensemble du pays par le système national est en cours de mise en place.*
 - *Les informations existent aujourd'hui au Mali à un niveau géographique assez fin (commune voir village ou groupe de populations). Cependant, les informations fournies ont besoin d'être encore plus indépendantes de la volonté des autorités et même de certains intervenants autrement ambitionnés pour le pays.*
6. **Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.**
- *Approfondir les études de marchés.*
 - *Prise en compte de l'aspect nutritionnel dans les évaluations.*
 - *Poursuivre le travail consensuel en réseau avec tous les partenaires notamment le GTPA, l'OMA, le SAP, le CSA.*

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Mauritania			
-Diversité de banques de données sectorielles. -Faible fiabilité des	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recenser les banques de données sectorielles. • Constituer des séries exploitables 	Réactualiser les indicateurs de pertinence de l'analyse et du suivi de la sécurité	-Disposer de banques de données pouvant permettre de réaliser des analyses comparatives sur le long et le

<p>données disponibles. -Absence de consensus sur les indicateurs clefs du suivi de la sécurité alimentaire.</p> <p>-Difficulté de suivi des conditions d'exploitation des activités agricoles et pastorales. -Difficulté d'identification des zones déficitaires et d'évaluation des récoltes</p> <p>Difficultés d'évaluer les niveaux de l'insécurité alimentaire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifier les nouveaux besoins de données relatives à l'approche FEWS NET • Analyse des imageries satellitaires. • Mission d'observation et de suivi de la campagne agricole • Réactualiser les profils des ménages. • Suivre l'évolution des conditions d'accès alimentaire des différents groupes. • Comprendre le fonctionnement des marchés et des flux 	<p>alimentaire</p> <p>Réaliser un suivi plus objectif des contextes de production et des perspectives de disponibilité cerealiere et pastorale dans les différentes zones d'économie alimentaire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choisir des indicateurs pertinents de suivi. • S'orienter vers des analyses concertées avec les partenaires impliqués dans le domaine de la sécurité alimentaire. 	<p>moyen terme.</p> <p>-Renforcer les capacités du bureau dans les domaines de l'analyse et de l'intégration des données servant aux analyses Mieux cibler les espaces à risque et en relation avec la carte du zonage, mieux identifier les groupes à risque d'insécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Améliorer le suivi des campagnes agricoles et pastorales. Disposer d'indicateurs d'alerte précoce. Développer un partenariat positif et actif Arriver à une vision concertée et acceptée des causes et des niveaux d'insécurité alimentaire.</p>
<p>Diversité des systèmes d'alerte précoce</p>	<p>Planification des activités en concertation avec les différents acteurs de la sécurité alimentaire, notamment le Programme Alimentaire Mondial, le Commissariat</p>	<p>Meilleure circulation des données et des analyses.</p>	<p>A défaut d'une harmonisation des méthodes, arriver au moins à comprendre la méthodologie utilisée par chacun et s'orienter vers une meilleure</p>

	<p>a la sécurité alimentaire et les ONGs (W.Vision, FLM, OXFAM, ACORD, DOULOS) et les services techniques du Gouvernement, producteurs de données et d'informations sur la sécurité alimentaire.</p> <p>Associer et participer aux ateliers, enquêtes et activités conjointes menées par les partenaires</p>		complémentarité
<p><i>Early warning of hazards a continuing need</i></p>	<p>Suivre, en collaboration avec les partenaires, les tendances climatiques et hydrologiques pour mieux prévoir les chocs.</p> <p>Faire des missions conjointes ponctuées de rapports conjoints</p> <p>Poursuivre les briefings collégiaux initiés par PAM, FEWS NET, FAO, CSA et UNICEF (avec parfois la participation d'ONGs actives sur le terrain)</p>	<p>Rapports mensuels</p> <p>Rapports de mission</p> <p>Bilans conjoncturels</p> <p>Alertes, analyses de phénomènes accidentels etc..</p> <p>Analyses ponctuelles sur les indices de végétation, de pluies, d'indice de satisfaction des sols en eau, sur l'évolution des cultures et des pâturages et sur les fléaux imprévus</p>	<p>Arriver a une meilleure articulation des activités (de l'alerte a l'évaluation de l'impact des actions menées)</p> <p>Mieux informer les décideurs</p> <p>Mieux prévoir et si possible(en collaboration avec les radios nationales et rurales) mieux informer les paysans et les éleveurs sur les crises qui se préparent et aider a les orienter vers des choix de solutions plus adaptées au contexte attendu..</p>
<p><i>Les informations fournies dans les rapports, les alertes et les briefings sont de plus en plus utilisées par les décideurs</i></p>	<p>Fournir des rapports de plus en plus concis et de plus en plus ciblés sur la prévention et sur les modifications des conditions d'accès alimentaire des ménages en fonction des zones d'économie alimentaire.</p>	<p>Associer les autres systèmes d'alerte a la production des rapports sur les études de cas et les chocs</p>	<p>Maintenir notre rôle de leader tout en renforçant l'esprit de collaboration, de ja bien lance, au cours de la phase précédente.</p>

La nouvelle phase de FEWS NET démarre en Mauritanie dans un contexte malgré par :

1. De profonds changements tant dans la perception du rôle du Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA) et de son organe technique qu'est l'Observatoire de la Sécurité Alimentaire (OSA) que dans les tâches et les attentes dévolues aux structures

d'appui que sont les ONG actives dans le pays. Le nouveau gouvernement a remis en cause l'ancienne politique du CSA basée sur la simple quête et les distributions de programmes et d'aide alimentaire et s'est orientée vers la définition et l'application d'une politique de sécurité alimentaire axée d'abord sur les actions de l'Etat et ensuite sur l'appui des partenaires de développement. La restructuration de l'appareil administratif tant dans les régions que dans les plus hautes instances de l'institution est la première manifestation d'un changement dont la deuxième phase sera axée autour d'une enquête globale sur

2. Une installation précoce de la période de soudure, dans la majeure partie des principales zones de production. Cette situation résulterait des difficultés d'accès aux semences en début d'hivernage, de l'arrêt précoce des pluies dans des zones de culture de sorgho de long cycle, de la régression des cultures irriguées et de l'absence des cultures de walo qui fournissaient environ 40 % de la production céréalière traditionnelle du pays. Ce contexte national déficitaire est aggravé par une forte hausse du prix des céréales causée par la faiblesse des exportations sénégalaises de mil et de sorgho, la politique protectionniste développée par le Mali et la réorientations des circuits d'échange en direction des villes.

Face à cette situation, les acteurs de la sécurité alimentaire, à l'exception du Ministère du Développement Rural et de l'Environnement (MDRE) qui continue de soutenir que le pays a enregistré une production record, ont soit individuellement, soit en collaboration (FEWS NET, PAM, CSA) entrepris des programmes de suivi rapproché en direction des zones dont les systèmes productifs ont été affectés.

FEWS Net continue de jouer un rôle de leader grâce à son expérience en la matière, à la disponibilité de son staff technique, à la régularité de parution de ses produits et par l'objectivité de ses analyses. Tous nos efforts seront orientés vers le maintien de cette efficacité et du renforcement des analyses qui permettent de prévoir les conditions pouvant conduire à des situations de crise alimentaire.

Dans la phase précédente, nos tentatives de compiler les banques de données sectorielles disséminées dans les différentes institutions intervenant dans le domaine de la sécurité alimentaire avaient connu des blocages administratifs. Nous espérons que le nouveau contexte politique du pays va nous permettre de surmonter ces difficultés.

Nous avons, dans le cadre de la préparation de ce plan de travail annuel, convié tous nos partenaires à une réunion de concertation sur les enjeux de la sécurité alimentaire en Mauritanie et sur les meilleurs moyens de les prévoir et de les prendre en charge. Nos partenaires sont informés de nos objectifs prioritaires en cette nouvelle phase et certains ont exprimé des besoins spécifiques de collaboration, de formation et d'échanges d'informations et de données que nous soulignons dans les paragraphes suivants.

Pour assurer un suivi régulier des situations conjoncturelles et arriver à des analyses consensuelles sur les niveaux de la sécurité alimentaire et les personnes vulnérables, nous avons convenu, en accord avec nos partenaires, de privilégier les missions conjointes de terrain. A ce niveau les premières missions conjointes entreprises en collaboration avec nos homologues du Sénégal et du Mali nous ont permis de mieux comprendre certains aspects de la dynamique sous régionale qui influençait la disponibilité céréalière actuelle et les tendances des transferts entre les trois pays.

A la lecture de nos rapports de mission jusque là réalisées avec le PAM et le CSA, plusieurs partenaires ont déjà exprimé leur souhait de participer aux prochaines missions de ce genre. .

Les conditions d'accès et de distribution de nos informations continuent de s'améliorer car de nombreuses institutions sont maintenant connectées au réseau Internet.

Nous continuerons à analyser la sécurité alimentaire à travers les zones d'économie alimentaire. Cette démarche ayant fait de nombreux adeptes puisque de nombreux partenaires continuent de se baser sur cet important outil pour orienter leurs actions ou identifier leurs nouvelles zones d'intervention (PAM, FLM, ACIDI VOCA, CSA etc.)

Nous essayerons de mesurer l'impact des nouvelles conditions (disponibilité céréalière, tendance des prix, blocage des importations, baisse des productions) sur les capacités d'accès alimentaire des ménages.

Nous envisageons, de travailler, en étroite collaboration avec le CSA et le PAM sur la vulnérabilité urbaine. Nous avons déjà souligné en 2004 que la pauvreté et l'insécurité alimentaire s'étaient déplacées vers les villes qui concentraient plus de 56% de la population du pays. Nous comptons poursuivre le travail entrepris en 2004 sur la méthodologie d'évaluation de l'insécurité alimentaire dans les villes. Nous rappelons à ce niveau que le premier travail réalisé en 2004 et soumis à la critique du bureau technique de FEWS NET est resté sans réponse.

	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Niger			
<i>La collecte et l'archivage des données et de l'information ne sont adaptés aux nouvelles demandes des partenaires</i>	Actualisation de la base de données <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elargir la collecte de l'information aux données nutritionnelles - Améliorer l'approche en intégrant les données et informations des ONG et projets sur le terrain - Renforcer la coopération et les échanges d'information avec le centre d'information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La base de données intègre des données, informations et tendances sur la malnutrition - des données f sont collectées auprès des ONG, Projet sur le terrain sur la malnutrition, les conditions économiques des ménages et la situation agricole et pastorale. La fiabilité des donnée est vérifiée. 	Une base de données plus diversifiée et plus complète est établie. Elle contribue a une meilleure alerte et a l'amélioration de la prise de la décision

<p><i>Le cadre d'analyse de la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle n'est pas suffisamment consensuel</i></p> <p><i>Le suivi des flux transfrontaliers et des marchés régionaux de céréales et de bétail ne permet pas une compréhension de l'impact des marchés régionaux sur la</i></p>	<p>géographique du Système des nations Unies, l'Etat et le Centre AGHRYMET sur la cartographie et les images satellitaires</p> <p>Analyse conjointe de la situation alimentaire en développant la collaboration avec les autres systèmes d'informations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - un rapport conjoint mensuel PAM/FEWS NET - un rapport conjoint SIMA/PAM/FEWS NET sur le suivi des marchés - Un rapport périodique SAP/FEWS NET/PAM sur le suivi de la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle. 	<p>Une plus grande collaboration avec le centre d'information géographique du Système des nations Unies, l'Etat et le Centre AGHRYMET sur la cartographie et les images satellitaires permet l'accès a des données cartographiques plus précises et fiables.</p> <p>Des rapports mensuels prenant en compte tous les aspects de la sécurité alimentaire sont produits</p> <p>Chaque mois : un rapport conjoint mensuel PAM/FEWS NET est élaboré</p> <p>Chaque 15 jours : un rapport conjoint SIMA/PAM/FEWS NET sur le suivi des marchés</p> <p>Chaque mois : Un rapport périodique SAP/FEWS NET/PAM sur le suivi de la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle.</p> <p>La collaboration entre le PAM, le SAP, le SIMA et FEWS NET est renforcée</p>	<p>L'analyse conjointe de la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle permet une meilleure compréhension des tendances</p> <p>Le fonctionnement des marchés des zones vulnérables est compris et permet de prévenir les disfonctionnement des marchés.</p> <p>Les impacts de la grippe aviaire sur la sécurité alimentaire et l'économie des ménages sont mieux maîtrisés</p> <p>L'analyse conjointe de la situation contribue a la mise en œuvre efficace du Plan national d'urgence</p> <p>Elle permet :</p>
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<p>sécurité alimentaire des ménages</p>	<p>Production d'une information régionale précoce répondant aux besoins d'alerte précoce</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suivi et analyse conjoints FEWS NET Niger/Tchad/Nigeria de la situation des marchés transfrontaliers - Contribution a la mise en place d'un observatoire des marchés transfrontaliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le fonctionnement des marchés transfrontaliers est suivi et analysé régulièrement ; - L'impact des marchés transfrontaliers sur la situation alimentaire de chaque pays est évalué - Les volumes des importations et exportations sont quantifiés 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - un meilleur ciblage des villages a risque - la détermination du type d'aide a apporter aux ménages - les périodes d'intervention - le type de collaboration a établir avec les autres intervenants <p>Les bailleurs de fonds comprennent mieux la situation et sont plus disposes a financer les projets d'atténuation</p> <p>L'impact des flux transfrontaliers de céréales et de bétail sur la sécurité alimentaire des ménages au Niger est mieux connu</p> <p>Les analyses permettent une meilleure prévention des crises alimentaires et un meilleur ciblage des appuis aux populations</p>
<p>Certaines données recueillies auprès des partenaires ne sont pas fiables</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduite d'évaluations conjointes rapides de la vulnérabilité alimentaire - Deux enquêtes conjointes entre le SAP, le PAM et FEWS NET sont conduites en Août et en septembre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Des informations plus actuelles et fiables sont collectées et analysées. - Une compréhension commune de la situation alimentaire est dégagée <p>Les évolutions et les</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La disponibilité d'informations à une échelle plus réduites et à temps - La fiabilité des données permet des réponses plus appropriées aux situations d'insécurité alimentaire

<p><i>Les différentes méthodologies et approches sont insuffisamment harmonisées</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amélioration des méthodologies de caractérisation de la situation alimentaire courante et d'identification des zones vulnérables - Conduites des enquêtes conjointes sur la vulnérabilité alimentaire et la malnutrition - Une grande enquête ciblant 10 000 ménages et centrée sur les conditions alimentaires des ménages, les marchés et la grippe aviaire est menée conjointement par le PAM, le SAP, FEWS NET, l'INS et prendra fin en juin. - - Contribuer à la création et au bon fonctionnement de groupes sectoriels d'échange d'information et de coordination des interventions <p>Contribuer à la réactivation du cadre harmonisé existant entre l'Etat et ses partenaires</p>	<p>tendances de la situation alimentaire sont mieux appréciées</p> <p>- Les différentes composantes de la sécurité alimentaire sont rigoureusement suivies et analysées dans des cadres de concertation appropriés</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suivi régulier de la situation sur la base d'indicateurs fiables - Renforcement du suivi de la situation alimentaire - Renforcement de la collaboration entre acteurs de la sécurité alimentaire
<p><i>Les capacités des partenaires étatiques restent</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Former les partenaires en économie alimentaire des ménages et vulgariser cette approche 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La méthode et les outils de l'approche Economie alimentaire sont mieux maîtrisés par les partenaires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilisation de l'approche Economie alimentaire par les partenaires pour analyser la situation

<p><i>insuffisantes pour un suivi adéquat de la situation alimentaire</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Former les partenaires a l'utilisation des logiciels de cartographie et aux images satellitaires - Mettre en œuvre une stratégie d'information communication sur l'approche Economie alimentaire des ménages - 	<p>L'approche Economie alimentaire est mieux connue et acceptée par les acteurs du domaine de la sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Les différents logiciels de suivi de la campagne agropastorale sont maîtrisés par les partenaires</p> <p>Les logiciels de cartographie sont intégrés dans l'élaboration des rapports des partenaires étatiques</p>	<p>alimentaire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les rapports établis par les services techniques de l'Etat sont mieux élaborés et comportent des analyses sur l'économie alimentaire des ménages et des cartes et graphiques
<p><i>Les décisions en matière de sécurité alimentaire sont parfois inefficaces et les interventions mal planifiées</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribuer au processus d'élaboration du plan national d'urgence - Initier des rencontres d'échanges pour définir des normes et des seuils de crises acceptées par tous. - Harmoniser les indicateurs de la vulnérabilité - Prendre en compte la dimension nutritionnelle dans le suivi de la vulnérabilité alimentaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un document de référence est élaboré - Des normes et des seuils d'alerte et de crises consensuels sont définis <p>Les indicateurs de suivi de la vulnérabilité sont harmonisés</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La dimension nutritionnelle est prise en compte dans le suivi de la vulnérabilité alimentaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La planification a temps des interventions se fait sur la base du plan national d'urgence - Appréciation des situations à partir des normes et seuils harmonisés - Utilisation des mêmes indicateurs pour suivre et analyser la vulnérabilité - Analyse de la situation nutritionnelle dans tous les rapports sur la situation alimentaire

Nigeria

1. FOOD SECURITY CHALLENGES

The process of establishing FEWS NET in Nigeria came as request from decision makers and stakeholders and an urgent need for an early warning system in a country where most institutions are focused on development projects. With a population estimated at 135 million people, of which the majority is said to earn less than a dollar per day and malnutrition indicators such as stunting at 40%, Nigeria is saddled with structural poverty among the rural population and high rates of malnutrition especially in the extreme north of the country.

Other deep rooted problems are the sharp differences in livelihood between the different parts of the country, the important diversity of livelihoods, insecurity and violence.

Despite substantial revenue accrued from oil, important natural and human resources, poor households have limited access to productive land, inputs and capital and obtain minimum necessities essential for maintaining their livelihood.

Governmental policies have been centered, in the last past years, on increasing the production of rice, vegetable oil, poultry, cassava, cocoa and improving farm yields by the procurement of fertilizers to farmers. The focalization on reviving production and boosting development projects has translated into less attention on early warning, response planning and emergency.

Few institutions are in charge of data collection analysis and consolidation. Data is usually collected on the field by governmental institutions and then passed then to regional and zonal agencies with such long delays that the information is sometimes unusable for early warning and decision making.

The limited existence of early warning systems and approaches is coupled with a lack of experience in vulnerability analysis. Unlike many Sahelian countries where the concept of vulnerability and household economy have is used thanks to the collaborative efforts of governmental agencies and institutions such as FEWS NET, Save the children and WFP, vulnerability approaches are in their embryonic stage in Nigeria.

The establishment of FEW NET in this complex environment, which differs, in many ways from the pre existing situation in FEWS NET intervention areas such as the Sahel and Southern Africa is therefore a new and important challenge.

In this regard, an efficient and innovated plan which takes into account the current food security and institutional context in Nigeria should be based on shared interest and commitment.

The preliminary steps in establishing FEWS NET in Nigeria are:

1. FEWS NET will be introduced by USAID Mission to Government in mid September, through formal letters and meetings; this consultation process will enable FEWS NET Nigeria to start the implementation of its activities
2. The recruitment and training of the team need to be completed; an efficient administrative and managerial system will require the training of the employees and setting up the necessary procedures and procuring softwares on GIS.
3. A database and an analytical framework consistent with the needs for early warning, response planning and capacity building in areas of concern need to be developed
4. An assessment of networks, partners, including government services and their information and early warning needs will be conducted.

These initiatives will be undertaken through collaborative efforts and partnership with governmental agencies.

2. NETWORKING and CAPACITY BUILDING

Few institutions are involved in early warning in terms of food security. Data and information are collected, disseminated and analyzed mainly by government agencies whose work is, in most time, hampered by dwindling financial assistance, mismanagement and bureaucracy.

Various non governmental agencies such as UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS), Mistowa, ITA and several Universities produce, analyze and disseminate data and information more focused on development than early warning.

As far as governmental agencies are concerned, data is usually related to production systems such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing and issues such as malnutrition and markets

The bulk of the task of collection, dissemination and consolidating data and information lies within Ministry of Agriculture, namely the Project Coordinating Unit (PCU). This unit is involved in season monitoring, crop area yield surveys, prediction of crop production estimates.

Other major national and federal stakeholders in the area of agricultural information are the Planning, Research and Statistics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture in charge of gathering data and information on crop during the rainy and dry season; the National Meteorological Agency, and the Sates Agro-Statistics Coordinating Committees (SASCCO).

Information and data on other important issues such as livestock, markets and malnutrition are managed by various Ministries and agencies such as Namin (markets), The National Bureau of Statistics (Trade), The Ministry of Livestock and Pest Control (livestock) and Ministry of Health (nutrition).

With the exception of few areas, long delays inhibit the possibility of receiving information on time making therefore the data unusable for response planning and decision making.

FEWS NET Nigeria will assess the specific needs of some of these agencies and implement a program solely based on training in early warning, vulnerability analysis and emergency planning.

FEWS NET will take the lead in introducing the concept of assessing the reliability of the information through comparison, ground proofing..

A long term objective will be to provide resources for putting in place a more sustainable system based on strengthening all the levels of information and data management, from the collection level at the grassroots level to analysis and dissemination.

Collaborative efforts and networking with governmental partners includes joint field trips, joint meetings and analysis.

An urgent need of the government in terms of early warning is the creation of a national early warning system known as “SAP” in many Sahelian countries. The institution should be able to collect primary data on issues such as crop production, markets, nutrition, avian flu and development programs, analyze it at state level and centralize it at an appropriate timeframe. Such an institution is currently in the process of being created according to governmental officials. The challenge, therefore, for FEWS NET would be to provide its strong experience, technical input and guidance to the establishment and development of the national early warning system in Nigeria in collaboration with other governmental and non governmental agencies.

Expected outcome 1: MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE COUNTRY-SPECIFIC ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK AND BASELINE

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Create a database and develop an analytical framework which meet the needs of government and major partners	<p>Identify relevant indicators and create a file structure to which data is stored</p> <p>Develop an analytical framework which meets the needs of governmental agencies and major partners</p>	December 2006	An efficient data base and analytical framework enable FEWS NET to collect and analyze credible and reliable data which meet the information needs of partners	This initiative will be undertaken with the collaboration of the Home Office
	Assess the information needs of major partners and the demand for early warning products and food security studies	<p>Undertake an assessment of existing data; assess the specific needs of stakeholders in terms of information needs on food security, avian flu, markets and malnutrition</p> <p>Identify opportunities for improving use of FEWS NET information by decision makers</p>	December 2006	The needs of stakeholders are met through the provision of timely information and analysis	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Build a core food security data sets and share data and information with partners	Collect up to date data that meet the information needs of governmental institutions and partners: areas of concern are: markets, livestock, avian flu, rainfall, household livelihood and malnutrition.	On going	A system for continuous data collection on key issues is developed The information and data collected meet the needs of government and stakeholders.	The data and information system will be harmonized with the existing systems
		Share data and information with government and non governmental institutions; make the information and data available to main stakeholders	September 2007	The information provided by FEWS NET is viewed as credible and objective and help partners plan their activities and make decision on key issues	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Create a distribution lists and indicate FEWS NET interest to be on partners distribution lists	Create a distribution list for disseminating FEWS NET products; the list is update every 3 months	September 2007	Information is shared with food security stakeholders	
		Submit distribution list to the Home office for approval	October 2006 Updated every 3 months	The list is reviewed and approved by the Home Office	
	Update data and information on avian flu	Update the data and information collected and analyzed during the joint FOOD Basket exercise jointly conducted by major regional partners	February 2007	The food economy approach is used as a tool to update the data and information on avian flu	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Collect anthropometric data on nutrition with partners and national health centers	Collect routine records from health facilities and anthropometric data from NGOS and international organizations for the states most affected by malnutrition: the extreme northern Nigeria, the moist Savannah and some southern states	September 2007	Information related to anthropometric data, food balance sheets and micronutrients are collected and analyzed; the areas of concern are the states most affected by malnutrition is available; the collected data is used by government and partners for planning and decision matters related to public health	Data collection related to malnutrition will be centered in selected states such as Kebi, Borno, Knao, Katsina, Jigawa in the North; Kaduna, Nassarawa, Kwara in the moist savannah, Akwaibom, Osun, Imo in the south

Expected outcome 2: MONITOR AND ASSESS HAZARDS, FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
<p>Core <i>Activities</i></p>	<p>Monitor current food security conditions and trends</p>	<p>Monitor food security conditions and trends in Nigeria: FEWS NET will monitor cereal and livestock markets conditions and trans border trade especially in Northern Nigeria, household livelihood, malnutrition, avian flu, food production and agro ecological conditions during the rainy season.</p> <p>Undertake one joint field trip every 3 months and when required with governmental agencies, as part of the monitoring process</p> <p>Jointly monitor the growing season and provide information on production of cereal, cash crops, pulses...</p> <p>Review and analyze available data sets</p>	<p>September 2007</p> <p>Every 3 months</p>	<p>FEWS NET, government and major stakeholder jointly monitor food security conditions through joint field trips, joint analysis, exchange of information and joint production of bulletins.</p> <p>Consensual analysis of the situation contribute to the improvement of planning and decision making</p>	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Produce a joint bulletin centered on markets conditions	Produce a joint MISTOWA/FEWS NET bulletin based on market conditions and their impacts on poor household and traders	Every month	<p>The joint bulletin incorporates information and data on prices, availability, access and utilization</p> <p>The targeted groups are traders, cooperative and decision makers</p>	<p>The initiative enables FEWS NET and Mistowa to go beyond the description of prices and commodities in order to analyze the impact of market conditions on trade and on the economy of poor households. The report is a valuable tool for traders, government and Non governmental agencies</p>

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Conduct livelihood baselines, mapping and profiling in Nigeria	A food economy exercise is conducted by FEWS NET with the support of the Home office; the exercise enable FEWS NET and its partners to define food economy zones and baselines and develop household profiles in Nigeria	February 2007	The food economy map and profiles are an efficient tool used by FEWS NET and its partners in vulnerability analysis and decision making	Governmental agencies and major stakeholders such as FAO, Unicef, Mistowa will be fully involved in all the steps of the food economy exercise
	Introduce and disseminate the concept of livelihood and food economy	The livelihood approach is widely disseminated and explained to government agencies in charge of food security at the federal and state levels through seminars and training	September 2007	Governmental technical agencies start adopting the livelihood approach as a tool for analysis and decision making	
	Undertake a survey on the impact of avian flu on poor households using the food economy approach	After the process of mapping food economy zones and profiling, FEWS NET uses the livelihood approach in order to assess the economic and food security impacts of avian flu on poor households	March 2007	Data and information on avian flu and its impacts on trade and household is updated 6 months after the Food Basket joint initiative	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Undertake a joint survey on the utilization and the impact of organic fertilizers at grass root levels	FEWS NET, FAO and local communities undertake a joint survey on the local strategies related to the use of organic fertilizers	January 2007	Government and partners understand better local strategies for using organic fertilizers; as a result of the survey, improvement are provided in the use of fertilizers in the targeted community, in the short or medium term	
	Undertake a joint survey on markets and trans border trade	FEWS Net, Namis and Mistowa jointly assess the impact of market conditions in targeted households and small traders in Northern Nigeria	May 2007	The impact of market conditions such as prices, availability and policies on small traders and poor households is well understood	

Expected outcome 3: STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF PARTNERS AND NETWORKS

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Identify major food security and nutrition stakeholders and networks in Nigeria	Identify existing organizations and networks involved in food security and malnutrition and conduct introductory meetings and consultations	October 2006	Stakeholders in food security, malnutrition are identified and incorporated in FEWS NET distribution list	FEWS NET is introduced to government by USAID Mission through formal letters and meetings
	Develop a network of valuable relationships and contacts. Liaise/Network with governmental agencies and major stakeholders in Nigeria	A wide range of partners are identified and areas of collaboration are defined	September 2006	Networking translates into the development of consensual positions and joint activities	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Identify the needs of governmental institutions in terms of early warning and food security and develop a training program aimed at re-enforcing their capacities	Train selected governmental institutions	Periodically	The technical capacities of governmental agencies are reinforced	Areas of training are: GIS, livelihood and markets
	Attend regular important meetings on Food security, avian flu and malnutrition	Attend meetings such as The Crisis Management meeting, the monthly Nutrition Partners meeting organized by major stakeholders and provide technical input aimed at improving decision making	On going	FEWS NET technical contribution to the meetings help improve decision making and response planning	

Expected outcome 4: IMPROVED SUPPORT TO DECISION-MAKERS

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Information Product Development Write FEWS NET Reports	The reports capture all aspects of food security including markets, livelihood and malnutrition conditions in Nigeria	Every month	FEWS NET monthly reports are easily readable and well presented; they become a tool for information and decision making for government and major stakeholders	The report is written and disseminated on time
		The report is written and sent to Home office for review on time; it is disseminated	Every month		
	Attend important meetings	Attend periodical meetings organized by major partners on avian flu, food security and malnutrition and provide technical contribution to discussions and decision making	Periodically	The technical input provided by FEWS NET improves the discussions and the decision making process	Some of the most important meetings are: The Crisis management meeting, the

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Contribute to contingency and response planning	Provide technical input in contingency planning on food security, avian flu and malnutrition in Nigeria	On going	FEWS NET technical contribution to Emergency/Contingency planning help improve early warning and decision making	
	Monitor markets conditions and trans border trade jointly with FEWS NET Niger and FEWS NET Chad	Undertake joint activities aimed at a better understanding of market conditions and stakeholders of the region	October 2006	Market conditions and market stakeholders are better understood; the joint activities improve response planning and decision making	

Expected outcome 5: CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL FEWS NET ACTIVITIES

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Contribution to Home Office activities and information products	Support the Home office in the process of establishing FEWS NET in Nigeria		The process of establishing FEWS NET in Nigeria is successful	
	Contribution to the technical development of FEWS NET (e.g., strategic plan, technical working groups, annual technical direction, ...)	<p>Participate to the FEWS NET technical working groups especially the group on livelihood and the group on markets</p> <p>Assist the Home office in putting in place an efficient office management and administration in Nigeria</p>	<p>On going</p> <p>September 2006</p>	<p>FEWS NET Nigeria's contribution to these groups help improve discussions and decision making</p> <p>An efficient management and accounting system is in place</p>	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Collaboration with regional and other country offices	<p>Contribute and participate to the joint regional harvest assessment jointly conducted by major stakeholders</p> <p>Participate to regional meetings and provide technical input to the discussions</p>	Periodically	The regional activities are well organized	
	Content provided to strengthen FEWS NET website	Provide needed information and data to be inserted in the Website		Information and data related to FEWS NET Nigeria appear on the Website	

Expected outcome 6: RESPONSE TO AD HOC REQUESTS

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Contribute to the Home office efforts in establishing FEWS NET in Nigeria	Take the necessary steps to establish FEWS NET in Nigeria.	October 2006	The establishment of FEWS NET In Nigeria is a success	
Core Activities	USAID/Embassy	Brief USAID Mission in Nigeria periodically; provide technical advice for decision making to the Mission	On going	USAID Mission is briefed periodically ; the information/data provided to USAID helped decision making in matters related to food security, markets, livelihood and malnutrition	
	FEWS NET Home Office	Respond, on time, to Ad Hoc requests from Home office	On going	The needs of the Home office are met	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	FEWS NET Regional Office	Provide information and data to the regional office on specific issues on demand	On going	Data and information is provided to the FEWS NET Regional Office and help the regional representative draft his reports	

Expected outcome 7: EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COUNTRY PROGRAM

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
<p>Core <i>Activities</i></p>	<p>Establish FEWS NET in Nigeria</p>	<p>Take all the steps necessary for a successful establishment of FEWS NET in Nigeria: completion of the recruitment of the Southern Nigeria Coordinator, procurement of equipment and vehicle, finding a new location, developing database and framework and training the personnel.</p>	<p>October 2006</p>	<p>The establishment of FEWS NET In Nigeria is a success</p>	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Prepare and review performance evaluations, work plans and Progress reports	<p>Comment and review staff annual performance evaluations</p> <p>Prepare country work plans</p> <p>Prepare progress reports</p> <p>Prepare own annual performance evaluation</p>	<p>July 2007</p> <p>September 2008</p> <p>Every 3 months</p> <p>July 2007</p>	The evaluation process is conducted according to FEWS NET rules and procedures	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Train the personnel in accounting, market analysis and GIS	Train the Office manager in accounting and project administration Train the Southern Coordinator in GIS Train the FNR and the Southern Coordinator in the Nigerian Market systems	January 2007 September 2006 September 2006	The personnel is well trained	
	Create/develop and efficient working environment	An efficient Communication system based on Create/develop efficient database, framework		An efficient working environment is created; it is based on communication among employees; The working environment enables employees to be productive	

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE OR PERIODICITY	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Strategic Planning and Implementation	Maintain appropriate office administrative systems		Activities are implemented in accordance with the Worplan	
	Financial Management	Set country-level budget priorities		The management of the office is efficient	
		Monitor expenditure rate			
		Supervise/assist financial reporting			

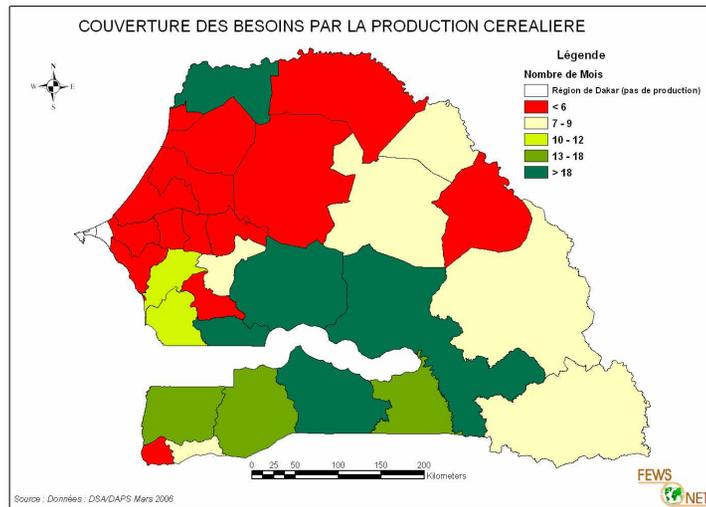
Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Senegal			
<i>Amélioration de compréhension de la sécurité alimentaire par la diffusion de données et d'informations appropriées</i>	<p>Amélioration de la collecte des données et des informations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poursuivre l'inventaire des données et informations • Inclure de nouveaux indicateurs dans la base de données <p>Meilleure estimation des disponibilités alimentaires</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonne Géoréférenciation des données (marchés, pluviomètres etc.) • Meilleure utilisation des données satellitaires 	<p>Une base de données mise à jour et enrichie</p> <p>Données sur la disponibilité alimentaire</p>	<p>Une base de données disponible et exploitable à tout moment pour un meilleur suivi et une analyse de la sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Amélioration du suivi de la disponibilité alimentaire</p>

	<p>Meilleure connaissance de l'accès alimentaire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procéder à l'enquête sur le zonage sur l'économie alimentaire du pays. • Sélection des indicateurs de suivi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etude de l'évolution des prix en collaboration avec le CSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonage et les profils de l'économie alimentaire • Atelier de présentation des résultats • Liste des indicateurs par zone d'économie alimentaire <p>Rapport d'étude</p>	<p>Une meilleure information sur l'accès est disponible</p> <p>Intégration de l'approche de l'économie alimentaire dans l'analyse de la vulnérabilité</p>
Renforcement des capacités des partenaires	<p>Renforcement des relations avec le Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA) en participant à la révision de la stratégie nationale de sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Estimation des besoins en formation des différents partenaires</p> <p>Conception et mise en œuvre d'un plan de formation des partenaires</p> <p>Activités conjointes avec les partenaires</p>	<p>Document de stratégie nationale sur la sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Rapport sur l'estimation des besoins en formation</p> <p>Activités spécifiques de formation</p> <p>Rapport conjoint</p>	<p>Meilleure articulation des procédures et méthodes d'analyse de la sécurité alimentaire pour le CNSA</p> <p>Amélioration de la compréhension des besoins en formation et des priorités</p> <p>Amélioration de la capacité technique des partenaires</p> <p>Amélioration de la capacité technique des partenaires</p>
Alerte précoce sur les risques	<p>Suivi, Evaluation et Rapport conjoint avec les partenaires (DAPS, CSA, CNSA)</p> <p>Mission de terrain pour Evaluer les conditions de la sécurité alimentaire</p> <p>Faire des briefings à l'USAID et autres partenaires du réseau au besoin</p>	<p>Informations courantes et rapport mensuels conjoints</p> <p>Rapport de mission</p> <p>Briefing</p>	<p>Fourniture d'informations pertinentes aux décideurs</p> <p>Meilleure compréhension de sécurité alimentaire sur l'ensemble du pays</p> <p>L'USAID, l'Ambassade USA et les partenaires informés régulièrement sur la situation alimentaire courante du pays</p>
Les informations sur l'alerte précoce et la sécurité alimentaire ne sont pas bien prise en compte par les décideurs	<p>Approfondir les analyses de suivi - évaluation</p> <p>Atelier sur le zonage sur l'économie alimentaire pour mieux faire comprendre aux décideurs les problèmes de sécurité alimentaire</p>	<p>Amélioration des produits d'information destinés aux décideurs</p> <p>Atelier de présentation des résultats sur le zonage sur l'économie alimentaire</p>	<p>Amélioration des produits d'informations destinés aux décideurs</p> <p>Les décideurs et les techniciens ont une meilleure compréhension de l'économie alimentaire</p>

1. Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.

These can be national, subnational, regional, particular vulnerable groups, or some other disaggregation. If you have a map that illustrates where the food insecure are located, you should also include it.

- ✦ Les ménages éleveurs de la zone sylvo-pastorale
- ✦ Régions de Louga, Thiès, Diourbel
- ✦ Nord de la région de Fatick
- ✦ Départements de Podor, Kanel et Oussouye



2. Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

- a) Indicate why the groups you have identified are food insecure. The factors can include those which affect people throughout the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- b) Be sure to consider all types of relevant factors, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the underlying factors/causes affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- c) Consider both long term/structural causes, and short-term shocks that can trigger crises.
- d) Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.).

- i. *Dans la zone sylvo-pastorale les populations se trouvent dans une situation d'insécurité alimentaire suite aux feux de brousse qui ont ravagé les pâturages dans cette zone qui est essentiellement réservée à l'élevage. De plus, les feux de brousse ont affecté beaucoup plus les zones traditionnelles d'accueil des transhumants ce qui risque d'entraîner une rude compétition pour le pâturage.*
- ii. *Dans les départements de la vallée du fleuve Sénégal, la faiblesse de la crue a entraîné une baisse des productions qui permettaient aux ménages de compléter les a*
- iii. *Dans les autres zones, à la production de céréales qui est structurellement déficitaire, il faut ajouter cette année le déséquilibre créé par le dysfonctionnement dans la commercialisation de l'arachide principale source de revenus des ménages. Cette situation a provoqué la faiblesse des approvisionnements vers ces zones qui risquent de connaître une période de soudure assez dure de mai à septembre.*

3. Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.

Les risques qui peuvent affecter la sécurité alimentaire des populations :

- ✦ *La sécheresse*
- ✦ *Les feux de brousse*
- ✦ *La faiblesse de la crue*
- ✦ *Une mauvaise campagne de commercialisation des produits de rente comme l'arachide autour de laquelle les populations ont bâti toutes leurs stratégies.*

4. Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.

- ✦ *Manque de données sur l'élevage (effectifs, prix du bétail, les déplacements d'animaux) pour mieux analyser la situation alimentaire des ménages d'éleveurs.*
- ✦ *Manque de connaissances sur les transferts et le niveau des stocks aussi bien des ménages que des commerçants.*

5. Identify limitations in your network partners' ability to analyze and monitor these issues.

- ✦ *Il n'existe pas encore de Système d'alerte Précoce (SAP) national.*
- ✦ *L'enquête agricole ne prend pas en compte les cultures de décrûe*
- ✦ *Manque de capacités d'analyse*

6. Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.

- Renforcement des capacités d'analyse pour une meilleure de la situation alimentaire
- Elargir le réseau sur la sécurité alimentaire
- Meilleur ciblage des populations en insécurité alimentaire
- Organiser des missions conjointes

TASK ORDER 2 – AFGHANISTAN

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<p>Need to have improved understanding of food security situation in Afghanistan</p>	<p>Continuing collection of food security related secondary data / Geo-reference data/ data analysis/data contextualization and linking interrelated datasets (conduct data inventory in concert with HO global initiative).</p> <p>Helping partners (government) to analyze data and interpret data in a timely manner which can reflect ground reality and provide timely needed information</p> <p>Enhancing coordination among the Afghan food security network members to have common understanding of food security in Afghanistan</p> <p>Enhance livelihood framework</p> <p>Conduct various surge and regular activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Literature review of labor in the south and central highlands 2- Literature review of Pakistan wheat flows to Afghanistan 3- Rapid assessment of wheat market in Nimroz Province 4- Rapid assessment of wheat market in Hirat Province 5- International (central Asia) components of wheat market study 6- Facilitating the continuation of DACAAR/USGS, water project in 	<p>Increase access to food security available datasets and correlations between datasets for better understanding of food security situation</p> <p>Increase access to needed information</p> <p>Common understanding of food security situation</p> <p>Improve and strengthen the existed livelihood product</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Understanding labor opportunities and constrains in the south and central highlands and its relation to food security 2- Understanding factors and dynamics of Pakistani wheat flows to southern Afghanistan 3- Understanding of wheat market in Nimroz Province 4- Understanding of wheat market in Hirat Province 5- Understanding of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan wheat flow to Afghanistan at the regional the 	<p>Assist decision makers to intervene and response to the evolving situation in a timely manner</p> <p>Building government and partners' capacity in food security field</p> <p>Allow prioritization of programs on the bases of needs</p> <p>Predicting the impact of different shocks on different livelihoods and design the right intervention strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Identifying indicators for labor market monitoring 2- Identifying knowledge gaps, factors that influence Pakistani wheat flows southern Afghanistan 3- Identifying source of importation of wheat. 4- Identifying source of importation of wheat. 5- Identifying source of importation of wheat, factors that influence wheat market in Afghanistan 6- Provision of early warning on water table and

	Afghanistan via limited fund 7- Improvement in Market prices and data collection	local and regional level and its impacts on food security 6- Better understanding of water table and water quality in Afghanistan 7- Increase accuracy	water quality 7- Making easy the market price data for compression and reference
Need to have improved early warning information system in place	Provision of data regularly	Tabular, spatial, and graphical analytical inputs to entire product suite	Added, evidence-based value to entire product suite
	Provision of weekly climatic hazards	Increase access to potential weather hazards	Assist stakeholder for better planning and response
	Provision of monthly food security updates	Increase awareness and information about underlying factors of food insecurity which threaten food security	Better informed the decision makers
	Provision of food security alerts, as needed	Increased early warning information about developing food security crises	Better informed decision makers
	Provision of special thematic report	Increase awareness and information about the underlying factors of food insecurity in Afghanistan	Better informed the decision makers
Need to have improved assessment system	Participation in partners assessment design, methodology, questionnaire and provision of training to the surveyors	Add value into assessment design through the expertise that FEWS NET Afghanistan has in the field of food security	Allow to obtain accurate information
	Participation in joint assessment	Add value into the team work through the expertise that FEWS NET Afghanistan has in food security	Allow to obtain accurate information
	Visiting field	Better understanding of food security situation through verification of secondary data on the ground and first hand observation	Allow to obtain accurate information
Need to build capacity in the governmental institutions which deal with food security	Provision on job training to the government official through exchange information, knowledge and experiences	Increase capacity of the government	Assist the government to be technical strong in the field of food security
Need to build capacity in the governmental institutions which deal with food security	Make sure all financial and administrative roles and regulations are met in our daily operation.	Having transparent records	Allow accountability

Based on the NRVA 2005 dietary diversity indicator, 24% of the Afghan population has very poor food consumption. This 24% includes 15% of urban, 25.8% of rural and 38.3% of nomad populations. The rural areas which have very poor food consumption are Day Kundi, Bamyan, Nuristan, Ghor, Uruzgan, Zabul and Nimroz Provinces.

- More than 80% of Day Kundi's population has very poor food consumption.
- Bamyan and Nuristan's populations have the second highest poor food consumption at 61-80%.
- Ghor, Uruzgan, Zabul and Nimroz Provinces have the third highest poor food consumption at 41-60%. (See the map below)

Based on the NRVA 2003 dietary diversity indicator, which covered only rural population, the abovementioned provinces except Nuristan and Nimroz were also identified with very poor dietary diversity at 65-100%. In addition, the 2004 nutrition data indicates over half (54%) of the preschool age of Afghan children are stunted and 36% underweight. Taking into consideration the consistency between the mentioned interrelated datasets, FEWS NET Afghanistan believes the current status of dietary diversity strongly represents chronic food insecurity in Afghanistan.

In addition to chronic food insecure population (6.5 million), 2.5 million people in northern Afghanistan have been affected by drought. The severances of the drought are more evident in northwestern provinces (Ghor, Badghis, Faryab, Sari Pul, and Jawzjan) and Samangan Province which is located in the north of Afghanistan.

Current insecurity in southern Afghanistan further deteriorates already bad food security status and has forced 8000-9000 people from their villages to IDP camps. Although the abovementioned figures are yet to be confirmed.

Daily labor wage in construction field is the major source of income in southern and central highlands which reduced significantly in the current year due to lack of investment in that field. The current instability discourages investors to invest.

Access to portable water is very problematic, especially in northern Afghanistan where 90000 people have lack access to drinking water.

The Afghan government and aid community supply the drinking water through water tank in mentioned region.

Drought affected the pasture very badly. As a result of this, people are selling their animals. Animal prices decrease by 30 to 40 percent in Faryab Province.



The underlying factors for the key population food insecurity:

- a) Afghanistan experienced two decades of external and internal war which caused more than two million human losses and total economic collapse (This factor affected all segments; rural, urban, and nomadic population)
- b) Afghanistan was totally isolated from the rest of the world during the war and later during the Taliban regime which significantly affected the Afghan exportation, such as carpet, fruit (dry and fresh) and animal skin (this factor affected rural producer and urban trader)
- c) The rural people's hostility towards educated people and voluntary migration who could afford it, the majority of educated people left the country which resulted in "brain drain." (this factor affected mostly all segments, particularly government which lack qualify Afghans)
- d) Afghanistan's infrastructure (roads, schools, health facilities, irrigation structures, and factories) were destroyed during the prolonged war. (this factor affected rural population, particularly central highland and to an extend urban people as well)
- e) The Afghan life style has changed during the 20 years asylum in other countries; from rural to urban, from farming to off-farm, and from nomadic to settled. After repatriation the Afghan current context cannot support this change.(This factor affected rural and nomadic population particularly)
- f) Due to the war in Afghanistan, the rule of law has been replaced by warlords' law. (This factor affected all segments; urban, rural and nomadic population)
- g) In order to cope with economic crises and drought, Afghan farmers shifted from food crops to illicit cash crop such as poppy which require less water than other crops. (this factor affected rural population agricultural products and local food availability for urban population)
- h) In the absence of laws, lots of environmental degradation took place in Afghanistan such as illegal forest logging and illegal exploitation of underground water resources. (this factor affected rural population)
- i) The Afghan population nearly doubled in the past 25 years. After the repatriation of the bulk of Afghan returnees to Afghanistan the natural available resources are limited to respond the actual needs on the ground.(This factor affected all segments; rural, urban and nomadic population)
- j) Due to the prolong war in Afghanistan, education level is very low, particularly for girls. Hostility towards education is still going on and lots of schools have been burned, damaged and teachers have been killed by insurgents in the southern parts of the country. (This factor affected rural population)
- k) Due to the environmental degradation and change in climatic pattern of globe, Afghanistan's climate is diverging from its long-term average. These changes have been evidenced by things such as decreased precipitation during the wet season, early snow melt, and high temperatures (This factor affected rural agriculture)
- l) Due to the insurgency, the security situation in Afghanistan is deteriorating significantly (this factor affected all segments but particularly rural population in the south, southwest and southeast which is extended to the north of the country as well)
- m) Due to the lack of financial capacity and professional staff, the Afghan government is mostly run by unprofessional and unqualified staff. This factor affected all segments; rural, urban and nomadic population)
- n) Corruption reached to its highest stage in Afghanistan nowadays, none of the Afghan government's organ is cleaned from the corruption. (This factor affected all segments; urban, rural and nomadic population)

- o) Due to the high prices of agriculture inputs, high transportation cost and bad roads, and lack of agriculture policy for the promotion of local agriculture products, the Afghan products cannot compete with exported agricultural goods.(this factor affected mostly north of Afghanistan; wheat surplus areas)
- p) Due to instability in Afghanistan, national and international businesses have no or little interest to investment in Afghanistan. (This factor affect all segments but particularly urban population)
- q) Although Afghan GDP per capita increased from \$250 to \$350 in the past two years but it looks like gap between rich and poor is increasing. General census indicates elites and urban people are more benefited from the reconstruction process than rural people (this factor affected mostly rural population)

Hazards that affect the key population food security:

- a) Afghanistan is located in an earthquake zone which threatens households livelihood and food security on a regularly basis. Although earthquake does not destroy crops but it damage houses, cause human loss and destroy household assets
- b) Due to the high temperatures in the spring season (March, April and May) and deforestation, large areas of the country are vulnerable to flooding which threatens people's livelihoods and food security
- c) The southern, southwestern, southeastern, central, western, and northwestern parts of the country experience prolonged dry seasons and drought.
- d) Crop diseases are widespread hazards to food security throughout Afghanistan
- e) Locusts threaten crops in northern Afghanistan on a regular basis
- f) Afghanistan political relationship is damaged nowadays over the issue of harboring Taliban by Pakistan. This may cause disruption on food trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Gaps in knowledge related to underlying factors and hazards to food security

In-depth study about 1) corruption (how corruption affect food security and livelihood), 2) poor governance, 3) food market networks, and 4) security does not exist in Afghanistan to allow government and aid community to enable them to understand the ground reality.

Limitations in network ability to analyze and monitor these issues

The security situation is deteriorating in Afghanistan, the Afghan food security network members cannot travel to many parts of the country and that is affecting the quality of the assessment, and survey and consequently program. Aid workers are the target of insurgents. Insurgents intended to attack aid workers in order to force them out of the country and disrupt development activities to undermine the government legitimacy.

Financial resources are drying up, particularly from European side. Food security unit of European commission has closed up which was the main donor of NRVA. Number of staff reduced significantly within the organizations of the Afghan food security network which complicate the analysis and reporting process on a timely manner. For example, NRVA 2005 data has not been fully analyzed yet and there is no report.

WFP/VAM team has scaled down from 35 technical people to 2 people.

The current livelihood profile cannot respond to the needed information. The livelihood profile needs to be enhanced further in order to have better understanding of key food insecure population' livelihoods: indebtedness, the impact of shocks and people's coping strategies.

TASK ORDER 3 – HAITI

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<p><i>1. Main Structural Problems</i></p> <p>Domestic food production declining while food needs increase and per capita availability of crop land decreases.</p> <p>Insufficient and declining incomes to cover food and other essential needs.</p> <p>Poor availability of clean water, sanitation and health conditions, inadequate nutrition and care practices aggravate food security problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verification, mainly during field trips, of the different approaches and methods actually used by field partners in data collection (prices, rainfall, production estimates...); - Archive and organize those data in order to better assess current food availability conditions and prospects in the country; - Through project partners such as USGS and NOAA, facilitate supply and interpretation of rainfall and vegetation satellite imagery to improve timeliness and quality of crop monitoring; - Assess, mainly through field trips, food and income availability and access to households, as well as current recourse to coping strategies in various livelihood zones; - Review, update and organize information on food market and trade, including for off-farm employment (contingent to complementary funding); - Collate from various partners (Government, USAID programs, CSs,...), archive, analyze and disseminate in some thematic monthly reports relevant information on sanitation, clean water availability and child malnutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated guidelines (mainly through the “document-cadre”) for data collection, archiving and analysis; - An updated database of climate-related and of other food security relevant factors available and readily accessible; - A study report on national food market and trade review; - Integration of the collected information and lessons drawn into the livelihood approach; - Status and trends of child malnutrition (at least at departmental level) disseminated, with reference to international standards; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better basis for, and greater consensus on agricultural production estimates within the national food security Observatoire (ONSA); - A better understanding of trade and market impact on food security for comprehensive analysis and make better response recommendations. - A better understanding of link between sanitation, clean water and food insecurity should improve strategic and operational designs of policies/programs; - National and international comparisons of child malnutrition and/or integrated food insecurity indicators will provide a measure of food insecurity and serve as a

Increased damage caused by rapid-onset disasters (storms, flooding ...).	Regularly monitor risks and shocks (e.g. rainfall deficits and poor distribution) likely to impact crop production and food security.	- Relevant shocks analysis (e.g. of drought) and expected impact disseminated in monthly reports.	tool for resource allocation; - Objective analysis and reporting within the ONSA will ease consensus on f disaster impacts on food security.
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Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
<p><i>2. Current food Security Conditions and Trends</i></p> <p>Local food crises may occur due for example to rainfall deficits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboratively update and refine livelihood profiles (pending additional funding); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refined and expanded livelihoods study report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better monitoring of food insecurity status and trends at sub-national level, and more appropriate alerts and recommendations.
<p><i>3. Institutional and Political Context (table describes only where FEWS NET can have impact)</i></p> <p>Weak systems to assess domestic food insecurity and make appropriate recommendations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment, orientation and mentoring of deputy FEWS NET representative in Haiti; - Conduct a training needs assessment especially for CNSA, CS and Government partners (e.g., CNSA the liaison officers at department level) and design training program with network partners; - Jointly organize at least two workshops on key analytical areas in food security analysis and early warning; - Participate in field-testing of the framework document (the “document-cadre”); - Mentoring and on-the job training of food security analysts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A deputy FNR fully operational in first half of the year; - A training needs assessment report issued for central and departmental levels; - A draft training program collaboratively designed is submitted to partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced standardization of methods for information gathering, data collection, analysis, reporting ... fosters harmonization and synergy among partners; - Improved reliability of field-based data and near-consensus for generated multi-sectoral and multi-institutional analysis foster quality and timeliness of interventions; - More skilled professionals monitor better food security and make more appropriate recommendations for interventions.
Weak linkage of food	- Develop appropriate indicators and	- A definition of comprehensive	- High quality, timely and action-

security monitoring and decision-making	thresholds for alerts; - Co-lead the monthly food security reporting at national level, in collaboration with CNSA and other partners.	alert levels has been collaboratively set up; - Twelve high quality food security reports issued in the year, presentations (at least one for USAID Mission every quarter), alerts ... as appropriate.	oriented reports are key to appropriate intervention or decision to not intervention when not required.
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1. Structural Food Security Problems in Haiti

The main underlying causes of food insecurity in Haiti - poverty and environment and soil degradation- largely fall beyond the scope of FEWS NET core work. Addressing those large issues will therefore not be the focus of this work plan, which will mainly deal with vulnerability, food insecurity monitoring and early warning. It is important, however, to remain aware of the country's structural food security problems, summarized in the table below. Food security problems are here disaggregated as usual in three components: availability, access and utilization. In addition, institutional, organizational and political aspects have been mentioned among major structural food security problems in Haiti.

Main structural problem by Food Security Component	
Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate and declining domestic food production due to many factors such as soil and environment degradation and inadequate supply of inputs. Food imports are now estimated to cover over half of needs. - Population steadily increasing (by an estimated 2.2% per year); this increases food needs and decreases per capita farm land area.
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incomes to cover food and other essential needs declining in part due to political instability, civil insecurity and repeated impacts of disasters; - High cost of living in part due to inflation and to inefficient operations of public utility companies (e.g. for water and electricity supply); - Poor road and market infrastructures hampering food trade and making food more expensive.
Utilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor sanitation and health conditions of the vulnerable population; - Unbalanced diets due in part to inadequate knowledge in nutrition; - All this results in reportedly high (but still undocumented) child malnutrition rates.

Rapid-onset disasters such as tropical storms, flooding and landslides constitute another structural problem to food insecurity and they aggravate poverty and exacerbate vulnerabilities, poverty and destitution. The rate of occurrence and severity of those disasters seem to be accelerating, not only in Haiti but worldwide.

2. Current Context and expected trends

Current food Security Conditions and Trends

Prices and exchange rates

have been stable during the last quarter, reinforcing the feeling that at national level, no major food crisis exists or is looming. In the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2, food security situation will likely remain stable and at normal levels for the country, with no significant crisis affecting large portions of the country. Obviously, the chronic food security conditions (chronic child malnutrition is reportedly very high at 25%) will remain during the planning period and in the medium-term. Despite these relatively favorable conditions, local food crises such as in the North-West (currently experiencing fragile food security conditions) may occur during the year due in part to rainfall deficits. Preliminary expert's information about the remaining two months of the current hurricane season (June-November) suggests likelihood of a less than normal activity, driven by an El Nino event currently developing; this relatively quiet hurricane activity will probably prevail in 2007.

Institutional and political context

Disaster risk management, led at national level by the Department of Civil Protection (DPC) of the Ministry of Interior, is an important component of food security. Currently, food security and disaster management networks are not sufficiently well coordinated. In fact, coordination is still a key question within the food security network itself. The Ministry of Agriculture's own early warning activities, the Civil Society-led activities and the government-led Observatoire Nationale pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (ONSA) are not sufficiently

interconnected. The Coordination Nationale pour la Sécurité Alimentaire (CNSA), an inter-sectoral government agency which is the creator and *de facto* leader of the ONSA, and which hosts FEWS NET Haiti, enjoys among its partners exceptional position, prestige and credibility to play a leading role in strategic food security initiatives and in coordination. With a forthcoming renewal and expansion of European Union support, and an enhanced FAO support to CNSA, there is a good opportunity for Year 2007 to consolidate CNSA and partners' performance. CNSA can also make significant contribution on other fronts such as on national food security policy and to poverty alleviation design and monitoring. A harmonious participation of FEWS NET within the CNSA will contribute to boosting progress across the food security monitoring and early warning network. FEWS NET own capability will be much increased as the program will soon have three full-time professionals, as opposed to just one in most of Fiscal Year 2006.

Insecurity has negative impacts not only on national food security conditions (through constraints on access to income and food, especially in poverty and violence-ridden suburbs of Port au Prince), but also on work plan implementation and on networking. One consequence of insecurity is the high rate of staff turnover (in part through emigration) for all network partners. Progress in the area of security has been very slow over the last six months, despite the high hopes placed in the new government; it is likely to remain slow in most of Fiscal Year 2007. Apart from reporting on changes that will be taking place and that are likely to have significant impact on food security trends, no activity will be conducted in this area.

The CNSA financial crisis in the last quarter of Fiscal Year 2006 (which caused temporary layoff of professional staff) is still ongoing at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2007. This situation has considerable impact on its ability to coordinate the Observatoire and to undertake new initiatives. As the crisis should soon alleviate or temporarily end (including through EU-funding renewal, fresh FAO support in food security monitoring and early warning, and another EU-funding through the Unité de Télé-détection et Système d'Information Géographique -UTSIG- of the Ministry of Planning and Foreign Cooperation), an enhanced CNSA-FEWS NET collaboration on well targeted, critical areas should yield significant results for sustainable progress in food security monitoring and reporting. A FAO-led agricultural census scheduled to start in 2007 should also contribute to enhance knowledge of the agricultural sector and databases.

There should, however, be more demand on CNSA, in particular with regards to food security policy design and implementation and to the poverty alleviation program. This will put additional pressure on FEWS NET Haiti to be even more involved in food security analysis and regular reporting. FEWS NET will strive to address CNSA institutional capacity needs during Fiscal Year 2007, but it will also address technical needs of other partners (especially the four USAID's Corporative Sponsors- CSs) and closely work and synergize with them in relevant issues of mutual concern. FEWS NET will also share information and create synergy with the USAID Mission programs (e.g. health and nutrition, water and sanitation, economic analysis...) working on critical issues for food security. This non-exclusive and flexible approach is indispensable in order to take advantage of opportunities that will present themselves to foster food security analysis, monitoring and early warning in the country and have a greater impact on the whole network's performance.

TASK ORDER 4 – MFEWS

Expected Outcome 1: Maintain and Enhance Country/Regional-Specific Analytic Framework and Baseline

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Core Activities	Build, maintain and archive core secondary food security data sets	Support country efforts and organize minimum regional data sets without duplicating country efforts	Ongoing	Ongoing	2%	Data available and ready for analysis	Assumes HO guidance and support
		Geo-reference acquired data sets	Ongoing	Ongoing	TBD	MFEWS data ready for mapping	Requires HO guidance and support
		Send copies of data sets to FEWS NET/W and USGS	Ongoing	Monthly	0%	Effective archiving of MFEWS data	
	Maintain existing livelihoods framework	Support country efforts to maintain/enhance livelihood zoning of country	Ongoing	As required	3%	Constant improvement of MFEWS livelihood zones and profiles	Will enhance understanding and analysis of household food availability, access and utilization
		Support country efforts to maintain/enhance livelihood profiles of country	Ongoing	As required			

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Region-Specific Activities	Ensure regionally integrated data management systems	Support standardized country data management systems	Ongoing	Ongoing	Time included in other activities	Consistency across countries, facilitating regional analysis	Assumes HO guidance and support
	Establish a baseline understanding of major macro factors that affect food security to facilitate national and regional food security analysis	Study and report on macro factors and their (potential) impact on food security	Ongoing	Ongoing	10%	Better understanding of factors that affect food (in)security, allowing for holistic food security analysis	To be incorporated with monthly reporting. Will enhance understanding and analysis of food availability and access
	Support livelihoods/baseline work in El Salvador to enhance regional picture and understanding	Facilitate FEWS participation in such an exercise.	Depends on partners	As required	1%	Enhanced regional picture and understanding of livelihoods	Assumes funding by partners (SICA/PRESANCA) and HO tech. support

Expected Outcome 2: Monitor and Assess Hazards, Food Security and Vulnerability

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Core Activities	Monitor current food security conditions and trends	Monitor, review and analyze available data sets	Ongoing	Ongoing	3%	Up-to-date understanding of regional hazard, food security and vulnerability conditions and status	Including on food availability, access and utilization
	Undertake field trips to assess and verify conditions	Undertake regular trips within the region to participate in and support regional and country activities	Ongoing	Monthly	10%		Depends on funding availability
	Conduct annual assessments	Support country efforts to assess the harvest	Ongoing	As required	5%	Technically sound and holistic food security assessments	Will enhance understanding and analysis of food availability
		Support country efforts to assess the food security situation until the next harvest	Ongoing	As required			Methodological support, bringing together issues

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
	Conduct special assessments	Support country efforts to undertake special assessments as a situation emerges or a new need is identified, and consider regional implications	Ongoing	As required	Time included in other activities		of food availability, access and utilization
Region-Specific Activities	Identify and articulate non-traditional (macro) indicators relevant to the region.	Based on baseline understanding of macro factors, identify indicators that can be monitored and used for regular analysis	Ongoing	Ongoing	Time included in other activities	Will ensure broad-based food security perspective	In collaboration with country Representatives
	Support climate monitoring, modeling and reporting.	Participate in regional climate-related fora	Ongoing	Ongoing	2%	Ensure appropriate use of climate and remote sensing data for integrated food security analysis	In collaboration with USGS. Will enhance understanding, forecasting and monitoring food availability
		Contribute and comment on Weather Hazard Assessments					
		Apply climate and remote sensing data to food security analysis					
Contribute to the application of WRSI to food security analysis in the region							

Expected Outcome 3: Strengthen the Capacity of Partners and Networks

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Core Activities	Collaboration with partners	MFEWS representative participation in partners activities	Ongoing	As required	Time included in other activities	MFEWS is seen and appreciated as a serious partner in regional early warning and food security	
		Partner participation in MFEWS activities (field trips, preparation of information products, etc)	Ongoing	As required	Time included in other activities		
	Network development and strengthening	Informal training	Ongoing	As required	5%	Strengthened capacity of partners and networks, enhancing sustainability prospects	
		Participate in formal training as opportunities arise					Funded by regional partners (such as SICA/ PRESANCA)
		Facilitate regional processes					
		Mentoring					

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
	Develop process for data and information sharing with partners	Share reports and livelihoods products	Ongoing	As required	Time included in other activities	MFEWS information and analysis readily available	
		Share core secondary data sets					
Region-Specific Activities							

Expected Outcome 4: Improved Support to Decision-Makers

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Core Activities	Linking early warning and assessments to response	Produce monthly food security reports	Ongoing	Monthly	25%	Better informed decision makers and other partners	Possibly in collaboration with SICA/PRESANCA
		Provide technical support to the preparation of country monthly reports	Ongoing	Monthly	10%		
		Support preparation of country alert statements (as needed)	Ongoing	As Required	3%		
		Conduct briefings for USAID and network partners (formal and informal)	Ongoing	Ongoing	1% + included in other activities		
		Special reports	Ongoing	As required	Time included in other activities		Especially on macro factors
		Participate in and make contributions at briefings and meetings	Ongoing	Ongoing	Time included in other activities		

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
		Identify opportunities for improving use of FEWS NET information by decision makers	Ongoing	Ongoing	Time included in other activities	Better use and application of MFEWS information and analysis for food security related decision making	In collaboration with SICA/ PRESANCA and/or other partners
		Participate in contingency and response planning processes	Ongoing	Ongoing			As opportunities arise
		Respond to ad hoc requests	Ongoing	Ongoing	10%	A responsive MFEWS	Depends of resources
	Maintain up-to-date distribution lists for reports	Update distribution lists	Ongoing	Ongoing	0%	Those who want it, get it	
		Submit distribution lists to FEWS NET/W	Ongoing	Quarterly?	0%		
Region-Specific Activities							

Expected Outcome 5: Contribution to Overall FEWS NET Activities

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Core Activities	Contribution to Home Office activities and information products	Contribute to EOBs, FSIBs, and other technical requests	Ongoing	As required	1%	Broadened technical and regional perspective to FEWS products and activities	
	Contribution to the technical development of FEWS NET	Provide input to strategic plan, technical working groups, annual technical direction, etc.	Ongoing	As required	5%		
	Collaboration with regional and other country offices	Share information products and data	Ongoing	Ongoing	Time included in other activities	Broadened technical and regional perspectives	
		Share experiences	Ongoing	Ongoing			
	Contribute to website improvement and development processes	Provide feedback on website to FEWS NET/W	Ongoing	As required	0%		
Region-Specific Activities							

Expected Outcome 6: Efficient and Effective Project Administration and management of Country Program

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
Core Activities	Personnel Issues	Supervise technical and support staff	Ongoing	Continual	1.5%	Well run office	
		Comment and review staff annual performance evaluations	Mid-September	Annually		A practical basis for recommending annual salary increases	There should be no surprises in these; key points discussed through the year
		Prepare own annual performance evaluation	Early-September	Annually			
		Prepare own annual training plan	May	Annually		Key training needs identified	
	Strategic Planning and Implementation	Maintain appropriate office administrative systems	Ongoing	Continual	1.5%	Maximize technical staff's time devoted to technical work	Including availability of project vehicle

Type of activity	Major Activity	Specific Actions	Completion Date	Periodicity	% of Time	Expected Results	Remarks (Assumptions, Explanations, etc.)
		Prepare regional work plan and review country work plans	April	Annually		Known and agreed activities for work plan period	
		Contribute to progress reports	Ongoing	Quarterly		USAID well informed on project process	As outlined in the TO SOW
	Financial Management	Set regional-level budget priorities (to be linked to the annual work plan)	May	Annually	1%	Ensure resource requirements for core activities are well known	
		With Office Manager, plan monthly cash needs and monitor expenditures	Ongoing	At least monthly		Prevent cash shortages	
		Supervise/assist financial reporting	Ongoing	Continual		Good accounting	

Poverty, chronic food insecurity and high malnutrition rates are widespread in many parts of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, particularly in rural areas and amongst indigenous populations. Those who struggle even in the best of times to meet their basic food and

other needs, are also vulnerable to the range of shocks that threaten not only their immediate food security prospects, but also their longer term livelihood strategies and coping abilities.

The MFEWS project aims to provide relevant and timely early warning and food security information and analysis to inform the range of food security-related decisions in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and at the regional level. The regional MFEWS office provides technical and capacity-building support to national and regional activities, and also ensures that the regional and global dynamics between these countries and their neighbors, and the impact on food security and livelihoods strategies, are well understood and appropriately factored into MFEWS' food security analysis and reporting. To meet this role, the following MFEWS regional work plan is proposed for the six month period April to September 2006.

The Food Security Context

MFEWS countries are amongst the most disaster prone countries in the world. Frequent hurricanes, heavy rains leading to flooding and mudslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and grassfires are constant and real threats across the region. Poor households in rural areas are invariably amongst those hardest hit, affecting their food security conditions and status. Early warning, emergency preparedness and response systems for these rapid-onset hazards exist to varying degrees and have been operationalized with relative efficiency to help mitigate the immediate impact of a natural disaster. However in the absence of a disaster, little is done to help reduce chronic vulnerability and increase the preparedness of the most vulnerable, primarily the rural and indigenous poor. After the event, substantive response efforts invariably stop short of helping to fully rebuild destroyed or damaged livelihood systems, thus perpetuating food insecurity and poverty.

As well, it is the poor again who are most vulnerable to slow-onset hazards. These however are often associated with less effective early warning, preparedness and/or response mechanisms. Climate events, such as seasonal dry spells or excessive rains, can affect production prospects and food availability at both national and local levels. Central American countries are not self-sufficient in food production and therefore rely on commercial imports, and at times food aid, to help ensure food availability. Internal market and transport systems may inhibit the cost-effective movement of food to ensure it is within the reach and available to all consumers. A conducive policy environment, including for example on pricing, marketing, taxes and tariffs, is essential to ensuring food availability. This MFEWS regional work plan aims to ensure that these and other variables are monitored and analyzed to help countries predict, assess and cope with potential emergency situations that may interrupt food supplies.

As many of the rural poor have limited or no access to land, their food security often depends more on income earning opportunities than on their own production. This has resulted in a delicate system of seasonal employment, migration and remittances that often cross national boundaries. A shock in one country could have a significant food security impact in another country. Global and regional factors as well, such as a glut in the global coffee market or the implementation of CAFTA will also affect both national and household food insecurity in MFEWS countries. The regional MFEWS work plan aims to track, analyze and report on the impact of these and other global, regional, national and sub-national events that could affect income levels and opportunities, and therefore people's access to the foods required to maintain a healthy and active life.

MFEWS regional activities, in collaboration with the MFEWS country representatives and network partners, will also encompass issues of food consumption and utilization. This is a crucial issue in many parts of Central America, as indicated by very high chronic malnutrition rates amongst children. This may be a factor of intra-household dynamics, and/or the proper use of food, including storage, processing and preparation. An understanding of basic nutritional requirements, child care, health and sanitation is essential to ensure food security, and will be included in MFEWS regional monitoring, analysis and reporting.

Institutional Context

A historical lack of political will in the region has to a large degree kept food security off of national and regional agendas. However this began to change in 2002 when the Central America Presidents met in Costa Rica and declared their intent to take strong action against food insecurity and mandated SICA (*Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana*) to be the regional body responsible for food security. Since then, Honduras and Guatemala have enacted food security policies, plans and institutions, with similar efforts underway in Nicaragua, which provide a degree of optimism.

This changing context makes the MFEWS project not only timely, but extremely well placed to make substantive contributions to the region's escalating food security initiatives and efforts. FEWS NET's global reputation and technical expertise and focus can provide essential information and analysis to the range of food security initiatives. Current efforts at regional, national and sub-national levels include creating and strengthening institutions and early warning systems, understanding livelihoods and vulnerability, enhancing disaster preparedness, and developing and implementing food security policies, strategies and action plans. All of these initiatives will benefit directly from MFEWS expertise, analysis and information.

There are a range of global and regional institutions in Central America with food security-related mandates and objectives that offer potential for networking and collaboration with MFEWS at the regional level. Most partners are located in the regional hubs of Costa Rica or Panama, while the regional MFEWS office is based in El Salvador. SICA, also based in El Salvador, has recently begun implementation of the new EC funded project, *Programa Regional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional para Centroamérica* (PRESANCA), through its *Secretaría de la Integración Social Centroamericana* (SISCA/SG-SICA). PRESANCA will be establishing regional, national and sub-national food security and nutrition information systems, providing an excellent institutional context for MFEWS work and collaboration in Central America.

MFEWS Regional Consultative Work Planning Process

Given the importance that the MFEWS project places on networking and collaboration, and to ensure that USAID priorities are well understood and addressed, a consultative work planning process is central to the development of MFEWS work plans. The MFEWS regional work plan process benefited from a regional meeting in January 2005 with broad USAID, FFP, OFDA, USGS and FEWS NET participation including from WDC and the region. Regional partners and initiatives, including PRESANCA, SERVIR, SICA, IICA, INCAP, FAO and WFP also participated. The regional consultative process continued with internal dialogue between MFEWS countries, the region and the FEWS NET Home Office, as well as with the regional USAID Mission in El Salvador, SISCA, PRESANCA, CATHALAC/SERVIR and OFDA. Opportunities for collaboration with regional partners and initiatives have been identified and incorporated in the work plan, along with USAID regional priorities and perspectives.

Context	Planned Activities	Outputs	Expected Impact
Guatemala			
<p>There is a need for improved analysis and understanding of food security and its underlying causes</p>	<p>Improve data and information base</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and populate database • Include new data (underlying factors affecting food security + market information) <p>Livelihood workshops and analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate zone borders • Validate key zone profile information (characteristics of the poor, hazards, ag. seasons i.a.). Emphasis on the most food insecure areas (zones 5, 6, 8, 14) <p>Support the “price and market analysis” working group</p> <p>Map data from the Crop Monitoring and Harvest Forecasting system to acquire better understanding of food availability at municipal level</p>	<p>User friendly data sets in maps and database.</p> <p>Improved livelihood profiles</p> <p>Price and market analysis and links to food security</p> <p>Municipal production maps and tables of beans and maize (of areas, not quantities).</p>	<p>Baseline information available for improved food security analysis; monitoring and hazard impact evaluation.</p> <p>Improved understanding of food security and improved decision making</p> <p>Improved market and price analyses, input for the monthly reports</p> <p>Improved understanding of food availability at municipal level</p>

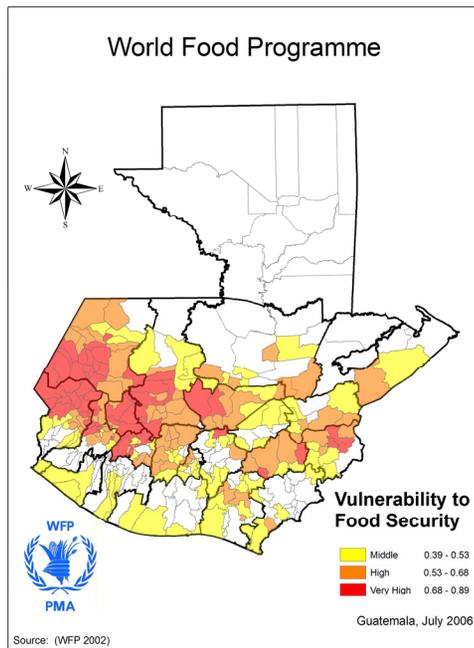
6. Identify the **key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.**

These can be national, subnational, regional, particular vulnerable groups, or some other disaggregation. If you have a map that illustrates where the food insecure are located, you should also include it.

The most food insecure socio-economic groups include:

- × Landless rural population that work as day labourers
- × Small rural farmers

Both groups supplement income as day labourers (mainly men and boys) and working in the informal sector, although to a lesser degree.



The largest proportion of food insecure household belonging to these two groups live in livelihood zones 5, 6, 8 and 14. In zone 8 the most food insecure population lives in the Ch'orti area (In Chiquimula). The most food insecure zone is considered to be zone 5.

Within the two food insecure groups mentioned above, the indigenous population is, on average, poorer and more food insecure than the non-indigenous population (measured by chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age, education, income, human development index, access to health, credit etc)).

Other population groups normally considered being more food insecure and at risk than the population in general, are women, pregnant and lactating women + children under 5 years of age.

Other food insecure groups include:

- × Artisan fishermen with no access to land in coastal areas, livelihood zones 12 and 4.
- × Low wage workers in urban and semi-urban areas of the Capital, within livelihood zone 10

According to a WFP study in 2002 (see map above) the most food insecure population are to be found in livelihood zones 5, 6.

7. **Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**

- g) Indicate why the groups you have identified are food insecure. The factors can include those which affect people throughout the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- h) Be sure to consider all types of relevant factors, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the underlying factors/causes affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- i) Consider both long term/structural causes, and short-term shocks that can trigger crises.
- j) Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.).

Food insecurity amongst the Landless rural population that work as day labourers and small rural farmers in Guatemala is caused by:

The difference between these two groups is that the first has to rent all land, but many of the small rural farmers do that too, as the amount of land they have do not provide sufficient produce to cover household consumption requirements (nor direct- or indirectly)³. For this reason the factors that affect these two groups' food insecurity are listed together below.

- * Have to rent land for agricultural production
- * Do not have access to sufficient land to produce enough to cover total household consumption requirements (nor direct- or indirectly)
- * Many do not have titles to their land
- * Difficulty in accessing credits
- * Reduced access to agricultural inputs, tools, techniques and technical assistance, which result in low yields and land degradation
- * Often the land they have is not apt for agriculture, is located on slopes, etc.
- * Alternative income sources for the poor are almost entirely reduced to (badly paid) unskilled manual labour in agriculture, both within and outside of the zones.
- * Low educational levels

In livelihood zones 5, 6 and 14 the following problems are added:

- * These livelihood zones are mountainous, with difficult access and poor road network
- * Limited investments in productive activities

³ Within a given livelihood zone, households with some land are usually better off than the ones with no land, but between zones, this is not necessarily the case

- × *Some areas within these zones are considered dangerous, further limiting investment*
- × Bad and limited infrastructure (roads, electricity, water, sanitation, markets, health, schools etc)
- × Low levels of organisation result in people and communities not being able to negotiate as a group – in whatever setting, and on the other hand, also make it difficult to provide assistance to communities as a whole.
- × In the higher areas, there is only one harvest of basic grains per year

The situation of many of these small farmers are further eroded on a continuous basis due to inadequate land use and practices, such as slash and burn techniques, no mitigation of erosion etc.

The most food insecure period is from April to September, depending on the zone. All zones face scarcity from June till August.

The most food insecure zone is considered to be livelihood zone 5. Here many farmers only have one harvest of grains per year. Vegetables are produced all year, and are susceptible to frosts. This zone is mountainous, predominantly indigenous, with little infrastructure and few employment sources. Most poor depend on waged, informal agricultural labour as income (in zone 5, 90% of total income amongst the poorest group is derived from unskilled manual labour in agriculture, in zone 6 it is 80%, in zone 8: 100%, and in zone 14: 97%).

Food insecurity amongst artisan fishermen (livelihood zones 13 and 4) with no or little access to land in coastal areas is affected by:

- × Difficult access to land
- × Industrial fishing is diminishing the amount of fish available for small scale fishermen, especially on the Pacific coast
- × Over fishing as the result of increasing demographic pressure, especially on the Atlantic coast.
- × Poor diet
- × Very rudimentary tools
- × On the Pacific coast fishermen depend on the markets in Puerto Barrios and Guatemala City. The poorer depend almost entirely on the market in Puerto Barrio. This dependency affects prices.

The most food insecure period for this group is from November to May.

The underlying factors that have resulted in, and maintain high levels of poverty and food insecurity in Guatemala are closely related to the inequality of the country. Guatemala is one of the most unequal countries in the world (number 118 on a 145 country list, UNDP, HDR 2005), this inequality itself, being one of the most important reasons for the poverty that affects the country.

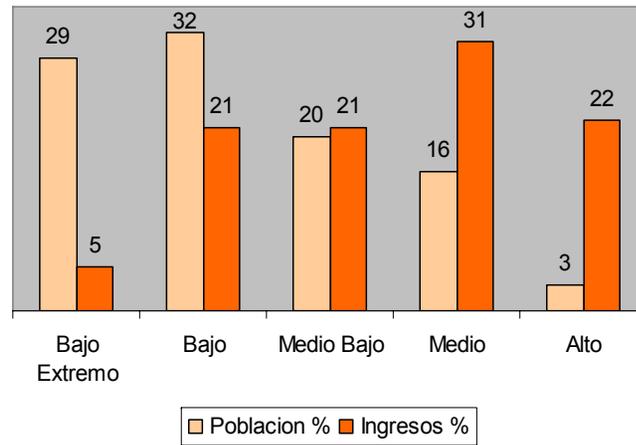
Table 1 shows the development in socio-economic groups over the last 15 years. As is seen, the percentage of the population falling into the poorest quintile has been growing.

Table 1: Socioeconomic stratification in Guatemala

ESTRATO	POBLACION (MILES)			PORCENTAJES		
	1989	2000	2004	1989	2000	2004
ALTO	368.00	529.10	380.50	4.30	4.70	3.20
MEDIO	749.70	1,332.30	1,847.10	8.70	11.70	15.50
MEDIO BAJO	1,252.80	2,220.00	2,421.60	14.50	19.60	20.40
BAJO	4,219.90	4,636.20	3,819.30	48.90	40.90	32.10
BAJO EXTREMO	2,032.50	2,624.80	3,419.70	23.60	23.10	28.80
TOTAL	8,023.00	11,342.50	11,888.30	100.00	100.00	100.00

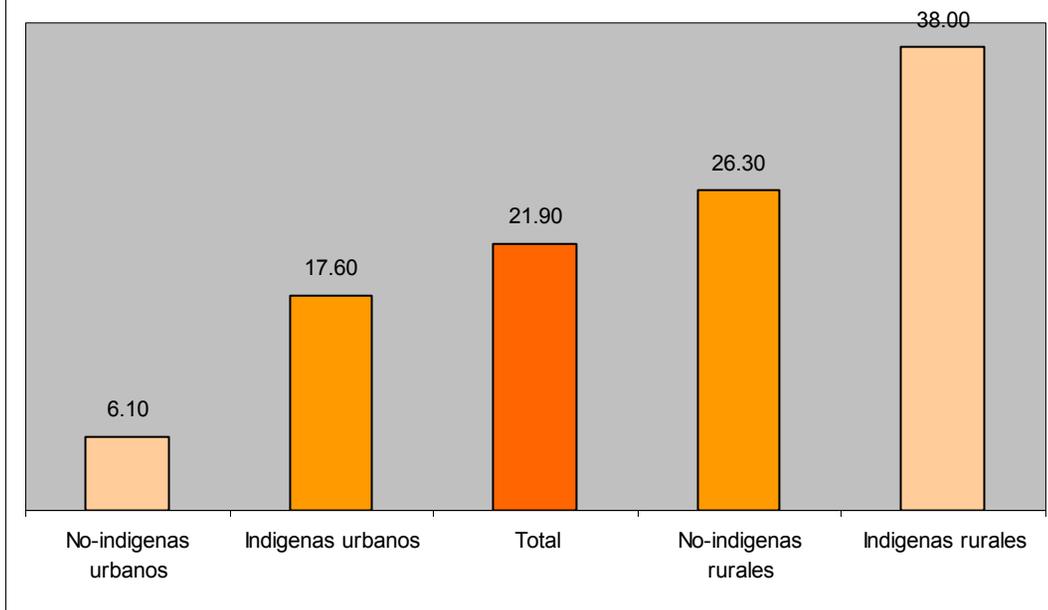
Graph 1 shows the income distribution per socio-economic stratum compared to the population falling into each group in percentages.

Graph 1: Population and total income per socio-economic stratum 2004



This situation has historic roots, dating back to the time before and after the arrival of the Spaniards and the continuation of a dual society with the have and have not's until today: The Spaniards and later the creoles on one side, and the indigenous population on the other (with the unofficial "mestizos" in between). The marginalisation of the indigenous population has continued, and well into the 20th century they were imposed to do forced labour in coffee plantations, other ag-export plantations, and in infrastructure projects. For this same reason, the state did not prioritise the active involvement and education of the indigenous population. Some illustration of the inequalities between indigenous and not-indigenous population groups:

Graph 2: Population living on less than 1USD per day (PPP)



In such unequal societies, public institutions tend to be weak, which has also been the case in Guatemala. Whether the current government manages to turn the boat still has to be analysed in more detail.

All groups are further affected by:

- * Bad water and sanitation facilities
- * Weak institutions
- * Low access to basic health care and education

8. **Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**

m) The hazards can include those which affect the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.

- n) Be sure to consider all types of hazards, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc. and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the hazards affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- o) Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.) due to the hazard.

There are several recurrent natural hazards affecting food security in the country. The most common and damaging ones (in agriculture) are precipitation related – either too much or too little.

The most common hazards that affect the landless and small farmers in zones 5, 6, and 14 include:

- × Frosts and hail in the highlands (from December to April). These mainly affect vegetable production in zone 5.
- × Hard winds, can affect agriculture in general
- × Rainfall anomaly (either too much or too little).
- × Drought is most common in an east-west going belt called the dry corridor and is a serious risk for agriculture. Most common during the Primera season (May to October). Affects livelihood zones 5 and 8 mainly (also 7 and 9). The south coast is also vulnerable to drought although to a lesser extent.
- × Landslides, localised impact on agriculture, but can impact access (to food, markets – basically anything) for shorter periods. Occur in the mountainous areas in the central and north-western parts of the country.
- × Pests and plagues, affecting agriculture and livestock. There is not really any particular season where pests and plagues affect basic grains.

The most common hazards affecting artisan fishermen in zones 13 and 4:

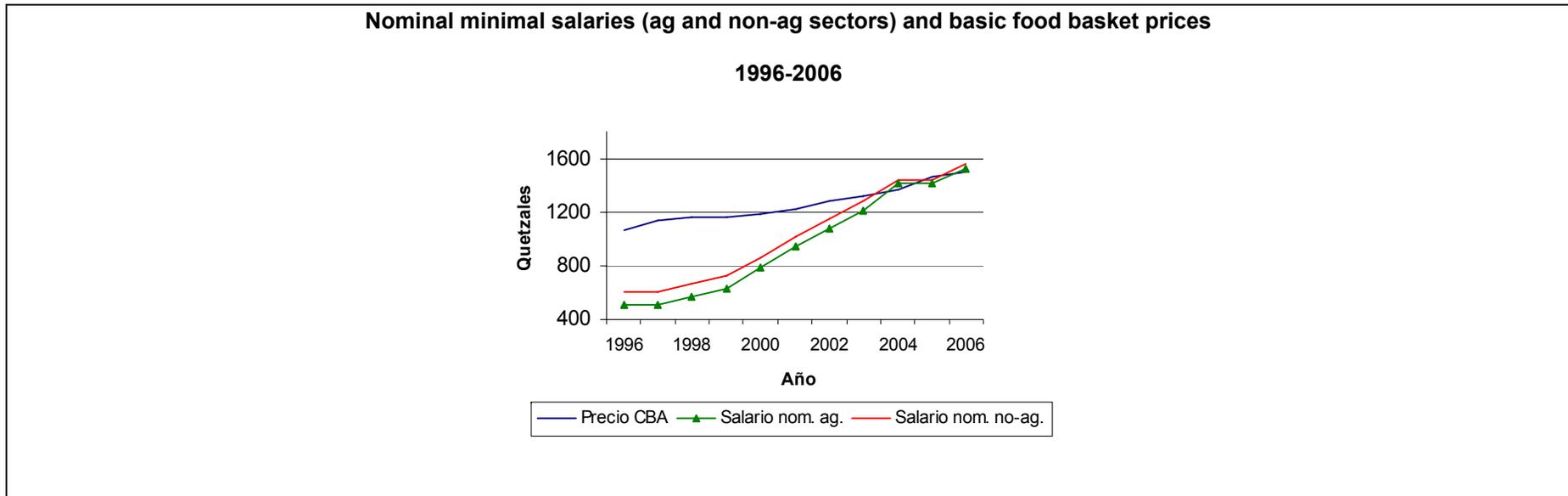
- × Depending on the character of a flooding, these can affect artisan fishermen fishing from the shore and in rivers (Pacific and Atlantic coastal areas) as the waters are contaminated. Floodings normally occur during the rainy season, April to August, and September to November.
- × Hurricanes, have a negative impact on agriculture, livestock, fishing (waters get contaminated)
- × El Niño y la Niña phenomena, as they normally negatively affect fish abundance
- × Dengue and malaria are common in the rainy season, affecting the people, hence working capacity

Most hazards have direct as well as indirect impacts, as they affect the fisherman's fishing and farmers' agriculture directly, but also his supplementary income sources.

Safe water is a general problem in the whole country – contamination with pesticides and also ‘cloriformes fecales’ is very common. An emerging problem related to safe water seems to be the salination of wells in the high parts of the south, where droughts and deforestation are drying out water wells and some are becoming contaminated by salt water from the ocean.

Economic hazards affect all, and include:

- × Price increases in the basic food basket, which can be caused by a series of factors (inflation, oil prices etc). However, the basic food basket is more affordable now, than earlier (see



graph above). That the minimum salary now covers the cost of the basic food basket does not imply that all people have access. Many day-workers and other informal employees do not gain a minimum salary. The areas of the country where poor people depend most on purchased food (as a percentage of total food sources) are zones 5 (75%), 6 (75%) and 8 (70%). In zone 14 the dependence on purchased food in percentage of total food sources is 2 %, and in zone 13 it is 13%.

- × Price increases in agricultural inputs are also a hazard, even though many poor families have a constant very low use of these inputs.
- × Reduction of labour opportunities, as happened during the coffee crisis in 2001.

9. Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.

- * How does one same hazard affect different livelihood groups?
- * We need more hazard analysis – when do they occur, where and how, combined effects, and impact of non non-natural hazards – social impact of CAFTA for instance
- * There is no centralized information available on food prices at the municipal level, which makes it difficult to monitor potential access/availability problems at this level
- * We know very little about real wage levels in the country side. The government has established minimum wage levels, but there is no systematic monitoring of real wages.
- * Market functioning and price establishment
- * More detailed livelihood information – about socio-economic groups, income sources (what and when), and agriculture (what and when)
- * Information on nutritional status
- * There is no information on municipal grain production
- * Social impact of CAFTA

10. Identify limitations in your network partners' ability to analyze and monitor these issues.

- * Resources
- * Information
- * Technical knowledge in specific areas, mostly when it comes to pulling different technical areas together and start analyzing
- * Coordination
- * Little information for public and private sectors to adequately target and design interventions
- * Lack of use of information to adequately target and design interventions by decision makers
- * Bad coordination amongst government and other institutions addressing food security and poverty reduction, leading to duplication etc..
- * Absence of early warning systems and communication strategies that would allow early intervention
- * There is very little focus on disaster prevention and mitigation, and on reducing vulnerability to natural hazards on a national scale. This makes the impact of natural hazards larger than 'needed', and appears to make people and land more vulnerable to the impact of recurring natural hazards, with each new hazard occurring..

11. Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.

This will be defined with our partners.. Initial ideas::

- * Coordinate the PVOs early warning component so that it will be one system that feeds into SESANs EW system
- * Elaborate joint monthly reports with SESAN
- * Continue working with MAGA etc on the ag monitoring and crop forecasting system
- * Involve and train SESAN, FAO and WFP field staff in the ag monitoring system tool to amplify coverage
- * Continue to push a functioning price and market analysis working group

- * Push for municipal basic grain price monitoring
- * Push for the training of SESANs field staff in price monitoring
- * Continue to support the definition of the PROSAN nutrition early warning system
- * Improve current livelihood study, according to the knowledge gaps mentioned above, and also:

Issues to be further analysed in Livelihood zone 11 Coffee in transition

The livelihood zone limits. Why El Asintal (or part of it) and Nuevo San Carlos are not included in the coffee zone.

Which municipios of zone 11 in Retalhuleu and Suchitepequez produce citric and other fruits (which?) and avocados?

The seasonal calendar

Issues to be further analysed in Livelihood zone 12 Agro-industry for export

The dates in the seasonal calendar.

The livelihood zone limits should be analyzed and verified.

Issues to be further analysed in Livelihood zone 13 Fishing and subsistence agriculture

The zone limits, taking into consideration the dry corridor, and whether that would be a better zone limit. The information and dates in the seasonal calendar.

Issues to be further analysed in Livelihood zone 5:

Sub zone around the lake

Division of zones around the Cuchumatanes

Issues to be further analysed in Livelihood zone 1 and 14:

Limits

- * Continue improving monthly reports, alerts and WRSI reports and their use through improved data, analysis, workshops etc.
- * Field validation of the WRSI model – a USGS activity
- * Training in and implementation of the Guatemala WRSI model

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TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Maintain existing livelihoods framework	Maintain/enhance livelihood zoning of country	Ongoing	As possible	14.00 %	Will help to improve decision makers' global vision for food security in Honduras	Feedback from partners and field trip collected data
		Maintain/enhance livelihood profiles of country by rewriting the: markets, hazards and coping strategies sections	June	Ongoing			
Country-Specific Activities	Labor/Food Market Study	Support Market study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review consultant Getting secondary information Organize consultant field work (meeting, network) 	April	Once	2.50%	Better Understanding how labor and food market affect household livelihoods	Regional study (Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua)
		Workshop	April	Once	2.00 %		

Expected outcome 2: MONITOR AND ASSESS HAZARDS, FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY (39 %)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Monitor current food security conditions and trends	Monitor, review and analyze available data sets	Ongoing	Ongoing	3.00 %	More integrated food security and nutrition monitoring and analyses are made	Macro factors that affect food security are key elements for this analysis

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Undertake field trips to assess and verify conditions	Undertake one field trip per month	Ongoing	Monthly	24.00 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of households food security/insecurity and nutritional situation • Livelihood zoning and profile updated. 	7.5 days per month + 1 day per trip for report
		Field trip report					
	Conduct annual assessments	Undertake an assessment with network partners to assess the harvest	Ongoing	Annually	2.00 %	Improved forecasting of availability of staples and of the food security situation. Inputs to alerts, briefs and monthly and special reports	Main source National Institute of Statistics Report and Field trips
Undertake an assessment(s) with network partners to assess the food security situation until the next harvest		Ongoing	Annually	Historical data sets, updated data and field trips will be needed			

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Conduct special assessments	Undertake special assessments as a situation emerges or a new need is identified	Ongoing	As needed	2.00 %	Decision maker have enough information to address food insecurity situations	Network activity
Country-Specific Activities	Crop monitoring through WRSI and other climatic products	Define sites (LHZ and Ag zones) Define Partners Define tools Train partners Pilot	Start on April	Ongoing	4.00 % + time included in other activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved satellite WRSI model through field feedback • Reports that monitor crop conditions 	Support from Lorena Aguilar
	Monitor household nutritional situation	Collect nutritional data Get involve with the work that Federacion Hondu-Salud is doing identifying a nutritional indicator	Ongoing	Ongoing	4.00 %	Food security analysis including nutritional facts Nutritional indicator identified and monitored	In coordination with Federacion Hondu-Salud

Expected outcome 3: STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF PARTNERS AND NETWORKS (8.00 %)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Collaboration with partners	MFEWS representative participation in partners activities Partner participation in MFEWS activities (field trips, preparation of information products, etc)	Ongoing	As possible	3.00 %	MFEWS involved and playing an active role in the networks and the integrated analysis of food security (Availability, access, utilization)	Food Security and Nutritional Coalition; Government networks
		Participate in network regional meeting (PRESANCA, SATCA, Hondu-Salud, Nica Salud)	September	Quarterly	4.00 %		PRESANCA, SATCA, NICA Salud
	Network development and strengthening	Informal training	Ongoing	As needed	Time included in other activities	Partners' needs addressed	According to partners needs
		Mentoring					
	Develop process for data and	Share reports and livelihood products	Ongoing	Monthly		MFEWS info	Monthly

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	information sharing with partners	Share core secondary data sets	Ongoing	Annually		(Availability, access, utilization) is accessed by partners and decision makers	reports 2005 updated data set, as possible
Country-Specific Activities	Analysis Software Training	SPSS	Ongoing	Once	1.00 %	Decision Makers will be able to access most of the food security information generated in the country	Most of the Secondary information generated is in SPSS format SPSS local training

Expected outcome 4: IMPROVED SUPPORT TO DECISION-MAKERS (19 %)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Linking early warning and assessments to response	Produce monthly food security reports	Ongoing	Monthly	15.00 %	Decision makers from USAID and partners	- Monthly field trip - Joint assessments with partners
		Produce alert statements (as needed)	Ongoing	Update monthly			

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
		Conduct briefings for USAID and network partners (formal and informal)	Ongoing	Bimonthly	Time included in other activities	receive and use accurate early warning and vulnerability diagnosis and information and take better decisions to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable families	- Coalition meeting every 6 weeks - USAID briefing every two months - Joint assessment with Government networks
		Special reports	Ongoing	As needed			
		Participate in and make contributions at briefings and meetings	Ongoing	Bimonthly			
		Identify opportunities for improving use of FEWS NET information by decision makers	Ongoing	Ongoing			
		Participate in contingency and response planning processes	Ongoing	Ongoing	2.00%	This will also help to improve the decision makers food security global vision and its analysis	
		Respond to ad hoc requests	Ongoing	As needed			

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Maintain up-to-date distribution lists for reports	Update distribution lists	Ongoing	Ongoing	-	MFEWS products are received by Decision Makers	New partners are interested in MFEWS Products Office manager support
		Submit distribution lists to FEWS NET/W	Ongoing	Ongoing			
Country-Specific Activities	MFEWS products survey	Survey' Tool Design Tool filled by partners Results analysis Share with HO and MFEWS country offices	February	Twice a year	2.00 %	Improve MFEWS early warnings tools	Tool is reviewed by Field Coordinator and Tech Team

Expected outcome 5: CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL FEWS NET ACTIVITIES (6.00 %)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Contribution to Home Office activities and information products	Contribute to EOBs, FSIBs, and other technical requests	Ongoing	As needed	1.50 %	Countries involved in global FEWS NET initiatives	HO guidance
	Contribution to the technical development of FEWS NET	Provide input to strategic plan, annual technical direction, etc.	Ongoing	As needed			
		To participate in the LZ Working group	Ongoing	Monthly			
	Coordination and collaboration with regional and other country offices	Share information, products and data	Ongoing	Ongoing	Time included in other activities	Local intervention enhanced from other countries' and regional experiences	Regional and local context will be considered
		Share experiences					
		Regional coordination meeting	March, August	Twice a Year	3.50 %		
		Cross Pollination	As needed	Once a year	1.50 %		
	Contribute to website improvement and development processes	Provide feedback on website to FEWS NET/W	Ongoing	Ongoing	0.50 %	More informative and friendly web page available for our partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partners feedback - More visits to the web site from our partners

Expected outcome 6: EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF COUNTRY PROGRAM (5.00 %)

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
Core Activities	Personnel Issues	Supervise technical and support staff		Continual	1.00 %	A practical basis for recommending annual salary increases.	There should be no surprises in these; key points discussed through the year.
		Comment and review staff annual performance evaluations	August	Annually			
		Prepare own annual performance evaluation	August	Annually			
		Prepare own annual training plan	December	Annually			
	Strategic Planning and Implementation	Maintain appropriate office administrative systems	Ongoing	Continual	2.00 %	Maximize technical staff's time devoted to technical work.	Including availability of project vehicle
		Prepare country work plan	November	Annually		Country Work Plan approved	To be implemented in 5 months
		Contribute to progress reports	Ongoing	Quarterly		USAID informed about the Work Plan's progress	Number of reports according to task order

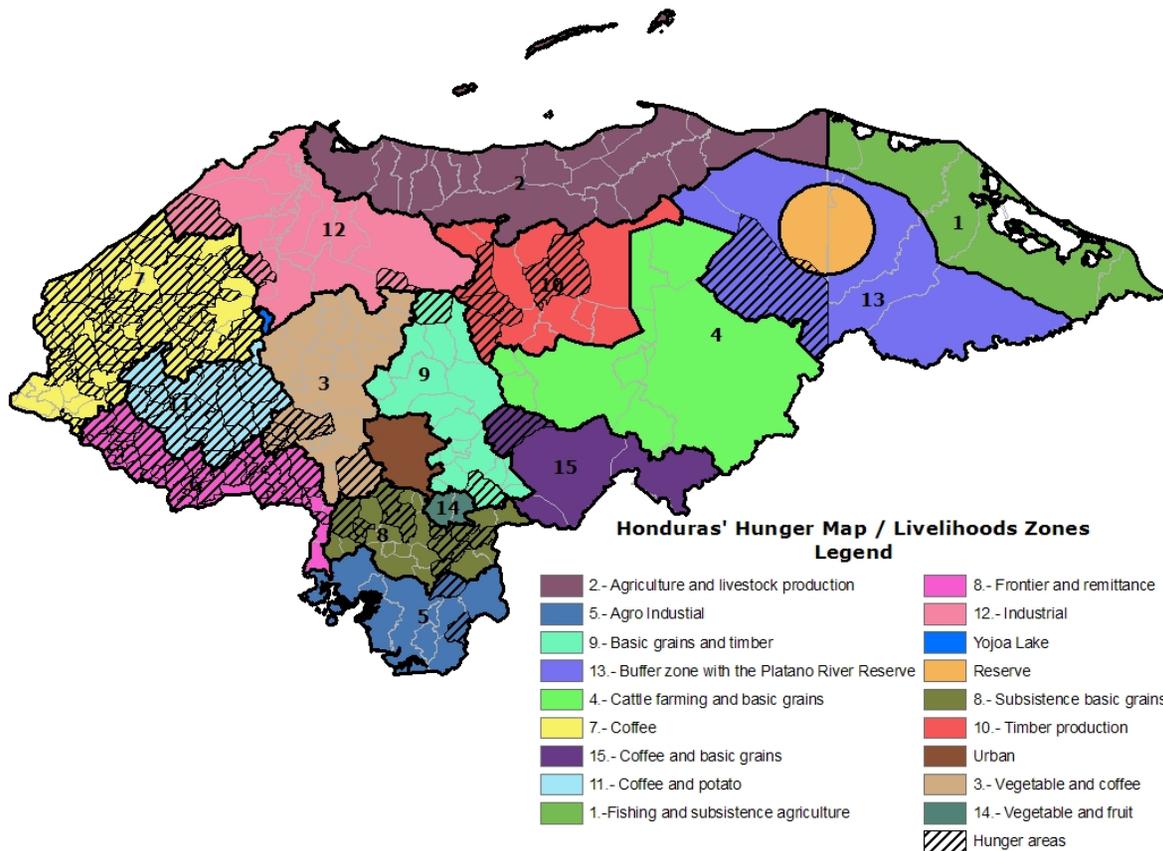
TYPE OF ACTIVITY	MAJOR ACTIVITY	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	COMPLETION DATE	PERIODICITY	% OF TIME	EXPECTED RESULTS	REMARKS (ASSUMPTIONS, EXPLANATIONS, ETC.)
	Financial Management	Set country-level budget priorities (to be linked to the annual work plan)	April	Annually	2.00 %	Budget to implement the work Plan defined	Washington Tech Team and PMU
		With Office Manager, plan monthly cash needs and monitor expenditures	On the 20 th day of each month	At least monthly		Cash shortages prevented.	PMU and Finance office provides the standards to the countries
		Supervise/assist financial reporting		Ongoing		PMU and finance office standards completed on time	

1. **Identify the key population groups affected by food insecurity within your country/region, and note their geographic location.**

These can be national, subnational, regional, particular vulnerable groups, or some other disaggregation. If you have a map that illustrates where the food insecure are located, you should also include it.

- Basic grains and cereal subsistence producers throughout the country
- Landless Basic grains and cereal subsistence producers and ag laborers throughout the country, but especially in Livelihoods Zones 10, 8 and 5
- Poor households throughout the country with a low level of income generation during the whole year.
- Ethnic groups (Tolupanes, Chortis, Lencas) living in very insolated area in livelihoods zones 6, 7, 11 and 10.

2. **Identify or trace out the underlying factors that affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**



- a) Indicate why the groups you have identified are food insecure. The factors can include those which affect people throughout the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
- b) Be sure to consider all types of relevant factors, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the underlying factors/causes affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
- c) Consider both long term/structural causes, and short-term shocks that can trigger crises.
- d) Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.).

- The smallholder farmer's capacity for self-sufficiency (in maize, beans and, rice) has diminished due to:
 - ❖ Exposure to climatologically hazards such as hurricanes (e.g., Mitch, Stan), tropical storms (e.g., Wilma), droughts, and ElNiño and La Niña phenomena.
 - ❖ Inadequate access to arable land, 72 percent of Ag producers (247,000) have access to less than 1 hectare of land.
 - ❖ Limited access to agricultural tools and appropriate technology
 Lack of credit for agricultural production or other economic investmentBecause of this reduction in their capacity (access to land, access to Ag supplies) to produce food, subsistence producers have become more dependent on markets to access food, but this trend has not been matched by a growth in income generation capacity. Typically, food insecurity is most acute during the months of February to August (hunger season).

While most rural families are the engaged in agricultural production, Honduras is characterized by a high degree of inequality in land distribution. As a result, there are almost 120,000 agricultural producers without legal land ownership. To be able to cultivate, those producer need to rent land, diminishing the amount of food used to feed themselves (Share cropping) and their income from selling part of their harvest (Sell to pay the land owner in cash). Those producers are highly market dependant, with a low level of income generation during the whole year

3. Most of the families from ethnic groups face chronic food insecurity because their low levels of food production and income (due to land of poor fertility, and lack of agricultural tools, technology, and financing). Living in remote areas, they are often poorly integrated into national market networks or health and education systems. **Identify or trace out the hazards that can affect these populations' food security in your country/region.**
 - a) The hazards can include those which affect the nation, region, vulnerable group or some other disaggregation and can originate locally or outside the country.
 - b) Be sure to consider all types of hazards, e.g., climatological, economic, political, etc. and consider them within a livelihoods context. Indicate how the hazards affect the food insecure groups in your country/region (i.e., the food security impact).
 - c) Make sure to indicate the periodicity of their food insecurity (every year before the harvest, all year, etc.) due to the hazard.
- In the poorest zones (LZ 6, 11, 7, 5 and 8) of the country, the average precipitation is: less of 40 inches (between May and November), and very irregular. This limits the capacity of producers (ag/livestock) to achieve good yields.
 - The hurricane season between June and November: hurricanes, tropical storms have affected significantly the crop production throughout the country, but the most severe and frequent effects occur in the northern region (LZ 12 and 2). Poor rural families have been the most affected, Hurricane Mitch reduced their productive activities by 18 percent (Morris, Etal 1999).
 - Drought conditions during the crop cycle (May to November) frequently strike the drought belt (LZ 5, 6, 7, 11 and 8). Poor subsistence producers are seriously affected by drought. Previous events have caused losses up to 100 percent of the corn yields and 80 percent of bean yields; those losses have reduced the poor families' food availability and their income (access).
 - Honduras commercial policy: High importation taxes for agriculture supplies (seed, pesticides, fertilizer) increase the food production cost, limiting the poor household's access to these supply.

➤ Changes in the international market (rice, poultry, corn) , Honduras is a food deficit country, food availability is highly dependent from the importation, drastic changes at the international market are reflected (positively or negatively) or affect directly in the poor households food security.

4. **Identify gaps in knowledge related to the groups you have identified about the hazards and underlying factors that you have identified that affect them.**

➤ Lack of knowledge about certain ethnic groups' livelihoods, vulnerability and food security situation, especially for the Tolupanes, Tawakas, and Misquitos communities located in highly isolated areas (LZ 10, 7, 11).

➤ Lack of knowledge of who the landless producers are, where they are located, when they are affected (critical food security periods), and how they survive with their low capacity to produce food and income generation, labor market, migration and their coping strategies.

5. **Identify limitations in your network partners' ability to analyze and monitor these issues.**

➤ There isn't enough information for an integral food security analysis for the indigenous population.

➤ Government and private sector (NGOs) are not integrated in the analysis.

➤ Ethnic, landless and subsistence producer are located in the most isolated areas; most of their communities can't be accessed the all year.

6. **Identify activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.**

➤ Look for mechanisms which allow us to collect from field the most accurate food security information (ethnic groups in LZ 6, 10 11 and 7, and landless families throughout the country)

➤ Need to explore new coordination opportunities with the government offices working in food security (Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, Health Ministry, Presidency Ministry).

- Field trip to these areas, to collect information to update (food and income sources, market, hazards) the livelihoods and vulnerability analysis. Appropriate tools need to be developed.

Contexto	Actividades planificadas	Resultado	Impacto esperado	Ejecutores
Nicaragua				
<p>Se necesita fortalecer el conocimiento y análisis de la situación de seguridad alimentaria en Nicaragua</p>	<p>Mejorar las bases de datos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organización de las bases de datos • Georeferencia <p>Actualizar las Zonas de medios de vida</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revisión y/o actualización de los perfiles de medios de vida <p>Fortalecer el conocimiento sobre la disponibilidad de alimentos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promover el uso del GEOWRSI para contar con información actualizada del campo sobre: fechas de siembra, datos de crecimiento • Base de datos WRSI organizada <p>Fortalecer el conocimiento sobre el acceso a los alimentos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recolección de información de mercados y adaptación según las zonas de medios de vida • Incluir dentro del monitoreo de la seguridad alimentaria 	<p>Bases de datos organizadas</p> <p>Perfiles de medios de vida actualizados</p> <p>Información sobre disponibilidad de alimentos accesible y fácil de entender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Información actualizada sobre las cosechas <p>Información sobre acceso a alimentos accesible y fácil de entender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perfiles de medios de vida con: información de mercados y patrón alimentario <p>▪ Monitoreo de precios en los</p>	<p>Bases de datos accesibles que facilitan el análisis de la situación de seguridad alimentaria</p> <p>Análisis de la situación de seguridad alimentaria mas acertado</p> <p>Mejorado el monitoreo de la disponibilidad de alimentos</p> <p>Mejorado el monitoreo del acceso a alimentos</p>	<p>MFEWS</p> <p>MFEWS y socios por definir</p> <p>MFEWS, USGS, SISSAN</p> <p>SISSAN, FAO, PRESANCA</p>

	<p>por los comités SISSAN municipales el monitoreo de precios a nivel local</p> <p>Mejor entendimiento de la utilización biológica de los alimentos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporar la información generada por el sistema de monitoreo de crecimiento mensual infantil del Programa Comunitario de Salud y Nutrición del Ministerio de Salud en los reportes mensuales de seguridad alimentaria 	<p>municipios donde se logre desarrollar el sistema de información SISSAN local</p> <p>Información sobre utilización de alimentos accesible y fácil de entender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Datos de monitoreo del crecimiento de fácil interpretación 	<p>Mejorado el monitoreo sobre uso de alimentos a través de indicadores nutricionales</p>	<p>PROCOSAN/MINSA, SISSAN</p>
<p>Debilidad institucional en el desarrollo del sistema de alerta temprana para seguridad alimentaria</p>	<p>Implementación del sistema de alerta temprana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilotaje del sistema al menos en 4 municipios del Departamento de Madriz en asocio con el PRESANCA y la FAO 	<p>Sistema de alerta temprana implementándose en 4 municipios</p>	<p>Monitoreo constante de la seguridad alimentaria para prevenir crisis alimentario nutricionales.</p>	<p>SISSAN, FAO, PRESANCA</p>
	<p>Investigación para la identificación y validación del indicador nutricional y su viabilidad para determinar alerta temprana (Nicasalud, INCAP).</p>	<p>Indicador nutricional resultado de la investigación incluido en el sistema de alerta temprana</p>	<p>Indicador nutricional incluido en el sistema de alerta temprana para seguridad alimentaria.</p>	<p>NICASALUD</p>
<p>Necesidad de monitoreo continuo de la situación de seguridad alimentaria</p>	<p>Análisis continuo de la situación de seguridad alimentaria nutricional mediante reportes mensuales nacionales y generados a nivel local por el SISSAN municipal</p> <p>Visitas de camp</p>	<p>Informes mensuales y rutinarios</p> <p>Informes de visitas de campo</p>	<p>Información actualizada sobre la situación de seguridad alimentaria a los tomadores de decisión</p> <p>Mejor análisis de la situación de SAN en donde se</p>	<p>SISSAN</p>

	Elaboración de informes especiales, alertas	Informes especiales y alertas	requiera En momentos de crisis información oportuna para la toma de decisiones	MFEWS, SISSAN
La información emitida sobre la situación de seguridad alimentaria no es empleada eficazmente	<p>Información de seguridad alimentaria empleada</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Análisis de la situación de SAN a nivel municipal tratando de incorporar los medios de vida • Colaborar en la operativización del sistema de información SAN en municipios seleccionados • Informes entregados oportunamente • Sondeo de opinión para medir el grado de utilización de la información 	Información disponible para la toma de decisiones a nivel nacional y local según capacidad de implementación del sistema SISSAN a nivel local	<p>Sistema de información mas eficiente para los tomadores de decisión</p> <p>Mejorado el entendimiento de las zonas de medios de vida en el análisis de seguridad alimentaria para los tomadores de decisión.</p>	SISSAN, FAO, PRESANCA

1. **Identifique los grupos importantes de la población que son afectados por la inseguridad alimentaria dentro de su país/región, y apunte su posición geográfica.** Éstos pueden ser nacionales, subnacionales, regionales, grupos particularmente vulnerables, o alguna otra desagregación. Si usted tiene un mapa que ilustra donde la inseguridad alimentaria esta localizada, usted también debe incluirlo.

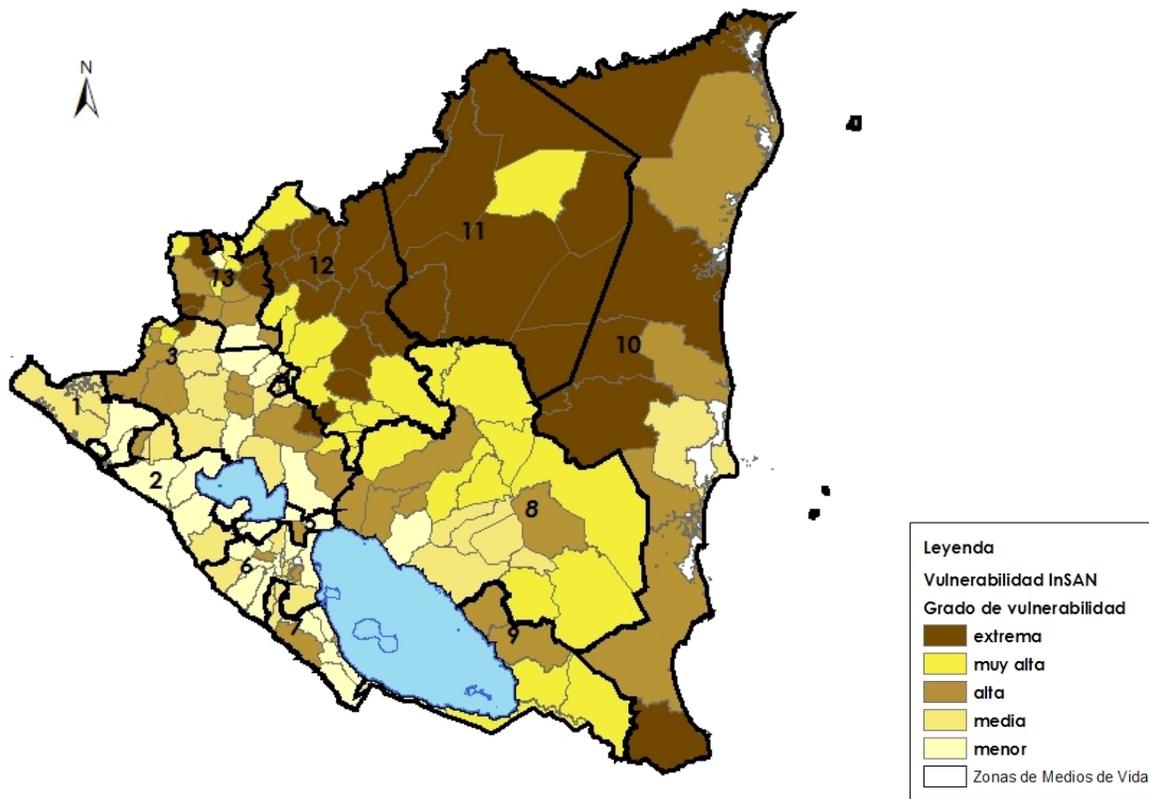
- *Campesino asalariado.* Localizados en todo el país, pero especialmente en las zonas: 2 cafetalera con comercio agropecuario, 8 y 11 de vieja frontera agrícola⁴ y 3 y 13 agropecuarias de subsistencia.

⁴ Vieja frontera agrícola es un territorio de frontera agrícola de hace 30 a 50 años, predominantemente campesino con rasgos de diferenciación social mas marcados que en la nueva frontera agrícola. La producción agropecuaria se basa en la ganadería y en menor medida la caficultura y los granos básicos, es menor extensiva que la nueva frontera agrícola

- *Semi-jornaleros*. Localizados en todo el país, especialmente en las zonas: 8 y 11 de Vieja frontera agrícola), 12 cafetalera con comercio agropecuario, 3 y 13 agropecuarias de subsistencia y 1 y 2 occidentales agroindustriales.
- *Campesino de la nueva frontera agrícola*⁵. Localizados en las regiones autónomas del Atlántico. Zonas de medios de vida 8, 10 y 11 de frontera agrícola.

Las zonas con mayor vulnerabilidad a la inseguridad alimentaria según VAM⁶ y de acuerdo a las zonas de medios de vida son la 10 11 y 12.

Vulnerabilidad InSAN de acuerdo Zonas de medios de vida



⁵ Nueva fr

resto del país, con una estructura social poco diferenciada y dominada por el campesinado pobre. Predominan formas muy extensivas de explotación agropecuaria

iblación, alto grado de incomunicabilidad con el

⁶ Informe Nicaragua. Análisis y cartografía de la vulnerabilidad a la inseguridad alimentaria y nutricional. Programa Mundial de Alimentos. Diciembre 2005

2. Identifique o localice los factores fundamentales que afectan la seguridad alimentaria de estas poblaciones en su país/región.

- a) Indique por qué los grupos que usted ha identificado tienen inseguridad alimentaria. Los factores pueden incluir a aquellos que afectan la gente a través de la nación, región, grupo vulnerable o alguna otra desagregación y pueden originar localmente o fuera del país.
- b) Esté seguro considerar todos tipos de factores relevantes, por ejemplo, climatológico, económico, político, etc. y considérelos dentro de un contexto de medios de vida. Indique cómo los factores básicos/causas afectan los grupos con inseguridad alimentaria en su país/región (es decir, el impacto de la seguridad alimentaria).

Campesino asalariado

- No poseen vivienda ni tierra, habitan en tierras de patronos con alto grado de hacinamiento
- Alquilan tierras de sus patronos de 1 a 2 mz, las que cultivan con maíz y frijol para suplir necesidades de autoconsumo
- Debido al acceso limitado a la tierra, la familia incluyendo niños mayores de 10 años buscan como emplearse para mejorar su ingreso
- Poseen bajo nivel de capital y equipos, solo herramientas menores, mas del 90% no tienen donde almacenar granos (barriles, trojas), mas del 95% no poseen ganado
- Las posibilidades de encontrar empleo dependen en gran medida de las opciones productivas de las diferentes fincas
- La remuneración por día de trabajo agropecuario es muy baja, lo que indica bajo costo de oportunidad de su fuerza de trabajo especialmente si la oferta laboral es baja.
- La producción independiente en tierras alquiladas es para asegurar en mayor grado la autosuficiencia alimentaria y evitar comprar por un periodo de tiempo, así que están a expensas de las fluctuaciones de precios en el mercado

- Acceso limitado a crédito formal e informal porque bancario, puesto que no tienen garantías para respaldar créditos

Semi jornalero

- 0.5 a 5 mz de tierra propia de baja calidad, alternativas de acceso mediante alquiler o mediería
- Equipo constituido por herramienta menor mas del 90% no tiene arado, mas de la mitad no tiene recursos para insumos agrícolas, mas del 75% no tiene bomba de mochila
- Productores de subsistencia con baja capacidad de acumulación
- Solo el 20% tienen ganado de 1 a 2 cabezas y 50% tiene bestias para transporte de productos
- Sistema de producción es eminentemente agrícola, la producción se basa en cultivos anuales siendo los granos básicos los mas importantes pero con autosuficiencia limitada o parcial. En maíz 70% no garantiza la autosuficiencia y en frijol menos del 40% alcanza la autosuficiencia por lo que es posible que algunos de estos tengan que vender en época de cosecha y volver a comprar estos productos después, casi siempre a precios mayores de los que ha vendido

Campesino nueva frontera agrícola

- Actividad ganadera casi nula al igual que su nivel de capitalización
- Área promedio 20 mz de tierra (de escaso valor agrícola), por trabajador familiar, de fertilidad media y con alto nivel de ociosidad
- No acceso a financiamiento
- El total de la producción es para garantizar la autosuficiencia alimentaria: 50% granos básicos, pequeñas siembras de café, raíces, tubérculos y guineo, así como la crianza de cerdos y gallinas.
- Área promedio cultivada de 7 mz de granos con rendimientos promedio de 7 qq de frijol, aunque es el que representa el mayor problema debido al exceso de humedad y problemas de plagas) y 11 qq de maíz que sobrepasan con facilidad la suficiencia y parte de los excedentes son comercializados a través del engorde de cerdos (3 a 4 cerdos al año)
- Después de la cosecha, a finales del invierno recurren a buscar empleo en fincas cafetaleras, o practican comercio.

- El 75% de sus ingresos provienen de los granos básicos y el 25% de otros ingresos agropecuarios como ganado menor, leña = ingreso U\$800/año
 - La lejanía del mercado y los bajos niveles de capitalización e ingresos agudiza la importancia de la producción de alimentos básicos por lo que la seguridad en el abastecimiento de alimentos es muy importante
 - El ingreso agropecuario por trabajador familiar no es suficiente para cubrir la canasta de necesidades básicas, de ahí la importancia de los ingresos no agropecuarios que son el 25% del ingreso total de la familia
 - Área propensa a peligros naturales periódicos tales como inundaciones, fuertes lluvias.
 - Como la producción agrícola es la principal actividad de medio de vida para la mayoría de los hogares, estos son vulnerables a las plagas de los cultivos
 - La morbilidad infantil es alta
 - Aislamiento geográfico lo que resulta en limitado acceso a los servicios básicos, mercados, oportunidades y medios de vida
 - Malas prácticas de atención infantil
 - Pobre infraestructura de agua y saneamiento
- c) Considere las causas a largo plazo y estructurales y las impresiones a corto plazo que pueden activar las crisis.

Causas a largo plazo y estructurales

Campesino asalariado y semi jornalero

- Déficit en la generación de empleo agropecuario
- No hay normativa sobre salario agrícola, por lo que este es muy bajo

- No existencia de políticas de desarrollo rural para estos grupos, mas que acciones asistencialistas como ayuda alimentaria y algunas ayudas económicas puntuales
- Poca diversificación de la dieta
- Degradación de los recursos naturales
- Abrupta disminución de empleos, como por ejemplo lo ocurrido con la crisis del café
- Escasez de fuentes de agua

Campesinos de nueva frontera agrícola

- No contar con buenos caminos para sacar sus cosechas
- Practicas agrícolas basadas en el monocultivo
- Poca tecnificación agrícola
- Poca diversificación de la dieta
- Degradación de los recursos naturales de manera extensiva

Impresiones a corto plazo que pueden activar la crisis

- Irregularidad en el periodo lluvioso (por exceso o déficit)
- Déficit en la oferta laboral agropecuaria
- Déficit de activos físicos (nivel de capital e intensificación)
- Continuo incremento en los costos del combustible
- Incremento en precios de los alimentos básicos

- Malas técnicas de manejo de granos poscosecha
 - Deficiente control de plagas en los cultivos y enfermedades en animales
 - Aumento de morbilidad (enfermedad diarreica aguda e infecciones respiratorias agudas) especialmente infantil debido a practicas de cuidado inadecuadas
- d) Asegúrese indicar la periodicidad de la inseguridad alimentaria (todos los años antes de la cosecha, todo el año, etc.).

Campesino asalariado y semi jornalero

La periodicidad de la inseguridad alimentaria se da en los meses de abril – septiembre porque:

- Es la época de siembra y mientras sale la cosecha probablemente las reservas de alimentos han disminuido o no existen
- Los precios de los granos básicos presentan alzas
- Déficit en la contratación de mano de obra

Campesino de nueva frontera agrícola

La periodicidad de la inseguridad alimentaria se da en los meses de mayo – noviembre porque:

- Es la época de siembra y mientras sale la cosecha probablemente las reservas de alimentos han disminuido o no existen
- Disminución o ausencia de alimentos de reserva en el mismo periodo
- Cortes en los caminos por exceso de lluvias lo que impide la salida y entrada de alimentos
- Aumento de las enfermedades infantiles (EDAs e IRAs) por exceso de lluvias

3. Identifique o localice los riesgos que pueden afectar la seguridad alimentaria de estas poblaciones en su país/región.

- a) Los riesgos pueden incluir aquellos que afectan la nación, región, grupo vulnerable o alguna otra desagregación y pueden originar localmente o fuera del país.
- b) Esté seguro considerar todos tipos de riesgos, por ejemplo, climatológico, económico, político, etc. y considérelos dentro de un contexto de medios de vida. Indique cómo los riesgos afectan los grupos con inseguridad alimentaria en su país/región (es decir, el impacto de seguridad alimentaria).
- c) Asegúrese indicar la periodicidad de su inseguridad alimentaria (todos los años antes de la cosecha, todo el año, etc.) debido al riesgo.

Disponibilidad y Acceso a alimentos

- Riesgos por amenaza climática. El mayor riesgo lo enfrenta la región seca el latifundio central y los minifundios periurbanos. Los riesgos más frecuentes son las sequías e inundaciones como factores del entorno y la escasez de fuentes de agua. La población más afectada por este son los semi jornaleros y los campesinos asalariados. Zonas de medios de vida 6, 8

La periodicidad de estos esta ligada a las épocas climáticas presentándose los problemas mayores durante los meses de abril a agosto

- Riesgos sobre la producción son los riesgos que provienen del entorno socioeconómico, más el acceso a crédito, semillas, servicios de asistencia técnica y agua y tecnología para su uso El riesgo es mayor en las regiones del Caribe y la Vieja frontera agrícola mas las regiones del Pacifico y los Minifundios regiones donde se encuentra la mayor densidad de servicios para la producción, pero es también la de mayor concentración de población por lo que las necesidades superan igualmente a la oferta. Zonas de medios de vida 1,2,3, 8,10 y 11

La periodicidad de estos riesgos es todo el año.

- Riesgos sobre recepción de otros ingresos, para los productores que no pueden emplear a toda su familia en la unidad de producción y que dependen de otros empleos para ajustar el ingreso familiar es significativa la situación de riesgos en que se encuentran al no poder acceder a los alimentos necesarios cuando el nivel de desempleo e inactividad de la mano de obra familiar es alto.

Los remuneración de su día de trabajo es baja incluso puede ser inferior al salario diario como asalariado. Esta situación traduce el bajo costo de oportunidad de su fuerza de trabajo y es característica de zonas en las que la oferta de empleo es reducida. Por ende aunque trabajen dos miembros de un hogar su capacidad de inversión es nula

Esta situación es mas grave en la Región Seca, seguida por el Latifundio central afectada por la crisis del empleo en el sector cafetalero. Zonas de medios de vida 3 y 12.

La periodicidad de estos riesgos es todo el año, pero se incrementa en los meses abril – agosto porque se esta en periodo de siembra, las oportunidades de empleo dependen en gran medida de las opciones productivas de fincas y haciendas.

Utilización biológica

Los riesgos sobre la Disponibilidad y acceso a los alimentos no guardan relación estrecha con la utilización biológica de los alimentos que esta mas orientada por otros factores sociales y por las prácticas adecuadas. Es así que los municipios donde los hogares tienen un nivel de escolaridad muy bajo y alta tasa de analfabetismo u Los hogares con menor gasto en educación tienen más probabilidad de tener una vivienda de mala calidad e insegura tienen mas probabilidad de tener condiciones de salubridad y acceso a salud adversas. Los riesgos son:

- Las condiciones socioeconómicas como el grado de hacinamiento y la proporción de analfabetos es mayor en las zonas rurales y entre los productores pobres.
- El riesgo de contaminación de agua de consumo es mucho mayor para la población rural y para los productores
- El riesgo de salud de acuerdo con las limitaciones en el acceso a servicios médicos es mayor en las zonas rurales

En las zonas de medios de vida 8 y 11 de vieja frontera agrícola y en 10 del atlántico y nueva frontera agrícola.

4. **Identifique los intervalos en conocimiento relacionados a los grupos identificados sobre los riesgos y factores básicos que usted ha determinado que les haya afectado.**

Los productores agropecuarios enfrentan riesgos propios sobre la disponibilidad que afectan su acceso como consumidores, proporcionalmente al peso del autoconsumo en su dieta. Los riesgos más frecuentes son las sequías e inundaciones como factores del entorno y la escasez de fuentes de agua; también el nivel de capital e intensificación y las estrategias particulares para manejarlos que inciden de manera específica sobre su seguridad alimentaria. Los tipos que presentan la mayor vulnerabilidad son los que tienen menor nivel de capital que generalmente es la población que no cuenta con tierra o tienen un área muy pequeña.

Los principales factores que les ha afectado son:

- Riesgos sobre el ingreso del hogar, el no recibir un ingreso suficiente es una amenaza en relación al acceso de alimentos. Los hogares que tienen el mayor número de miembros inactivos que es más común en los hogares no productores del área rural.
- Características del entorno, la accesibilidad de las viviendas es menor en el área rural sobre todo para los no productores, red vial deficiente, escasez de agua
- La capacidad de gasto, los hogares rurales y los productores en general presentan un nivel medio de gasto no alimentario 2 a 3 veces menor que en el área urbana
- La irregularidad en los periodos de lluvias, duración o ausencia (sequías e inundaciones)

5. **Identifique las limitaciones en la capacidad de los compañeros de red de analizar y monitorear estos problemas.** Tenga presente en lo que sus compañeros de la red podrían trabajar de manera realista y lograr este año, y cuales son las metas a largo plazo para usted y sus compañeros de la red.

LIMITACIONES

Debilidades en el análisis de la situación de seguridad alimentaria en Nicaragua

- El análisis de la situación de seguridad alimentaria nutricional se hace aun separando la disponibilidad y acceso de alimentos de la utilización biológica, lo que impide ver la problemática desde su marco estructural y por ende la formulación de propuestas en este sentido, actividades de monitoreo, etc.
- El análisis de la situación de seguridad alimentaria a través de los medios de vida es incipiente, y aun tiende a sectorizarse la SAN por pilar, sin entender la problemática a nivel de hogar

- El monitoreo de las cosechas se realiza de manera irregular, hay dificultades en la emisión y oficialización de los resultados. Además no es considerado por los responsables como parte importante del análisis de la situación de seguridad alimentaria del país
- Los sistemas de información sobre mercados no tienen cobertura a nivel local, solo tienen carácter nacional o funcionan en las principales capitales lo que dificulta el monitoreo de la situación.
- Los sistemas de información en agricultura y salud no están integrados de manera conjunta en el monitoreo sistemático de la seguridad alimentaria nutricional

Dificultades en la implementación del sistema de alerta temprana para la seguridad alimentaria

- Se diseñó un sistema de alerta temprana el cual no se ha validado ni aceptado.
- Se cuenta con indicadores nutricionales recolectados a nivel comunitario que requieren validación para ser incluidos en el sistema de alerta temprana

No se realiza de manera continua el monitoreo in situ de la situación de seguridad alimentaria

- Los sistemas de información sobre la situación de seguridad alimentaria no se han operativizado a nivel local y a nivel nacional aun no están consolidados presentando problemas de cumplimiento de la recolección y suministro de información.
- No se realizan reportes especiales sobre los efectos de diferentes eventos en la seguridad alimentaria

La información emitida sobre la situación de seguridad alimentaria no es empleada eficazmente

- Hay dificultades en el consenso con los diferentes socios que trabajan en seguridad alimentaria sobre la necesidad de tener un sistema de monitoreo mínimo estándar.
- No se cuenta con informes sobre la situación de seguridad alimentaria a nivel local para el uso de tomadores de decisiones.

Limitados recursos humanos, económicos y materiales para darle seguimiento a la situación de SAN

6. Identifique las actividades activities that you and your network partners will or could realistically work on and achieve this year to address these limitations. Identify longer term goals for you and your network partners.

ACTIVIDADES

Mejorar el análisis de la seguridad alimentaria del país

- Organizar las bases de datos existentes para facilitar el análisis de la situación de seguridad alimentaria
- Revisar los perfiles de medios de vida, a partir de varios estudios recuents que se han realizado como insumo para el análisis de la seguridad alimentaria
- Promover el uso del GEOWRSI para:
 - Contar con información actualizada del campo sobre: fechas de siembra, datos de crecimiento
 - Probar la herramienta para el monitoreo de otros cultivos
- Incluir en el monitoreo de indicadores del sistema de información SISSAN a nivel local, monitoreo de precios en los municipios donde se logre implementar el mismo
- Incorporar información del monitoreo de crecimiento infantil de programa comunitario de salud y nutrición en el monitoreo mensual de la situación de seguridad alimentaria

Sistema de alerta temprana

- Desarrollar una propuesta para el pilotaje del sistema de alerta temprana existente al menos en 4 municipios del Departamento de Madriz en asocio con el PRESANCA y la FAO
- Participar en el pilotaje del sistema de alerta temprana
- Finalizar la investigación para la identificación y validación del indicador nutricional y su viabilidad para determinar alerta temprana liderada por Nicasalud e INCAP.

Monitoreo continuo de la situación de seguridad alimentaria

- Continuar con el análisis de la seguridad alimentaria nutricional del país de manera conjunta mediante la realización de:
 - reportes mensuales a nivel nacional
 - reportes mensuales a nivel local donde se logre activar el sistema de información sobre seguridad alimentaria SISSAN
 - visitas de campo

Uso eficiente de la información sobre seguridad alimentaria

- Acompañar al Sistema de Información sobre Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional SISSAN – MAGFOR en los análisis de la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional que están realizando a nivel municipal
- Ayudar en la producción de reportes de seguridad alimentaria a nivel local para los tomadores de decisiones