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FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK (FEWS NET)

PROGRESS REPORT
FY 2010

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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, 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.

HIGHLIGHTS

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER'S ACTIVITIES AND ANNUAL SUMMARY—FIELD

During the reporting period, FEWS NET undertook various activities in each region and country. We present the most significant activities and accomplishments below.

Task Order 1—Africa

East Africa

Regional. During this reporting period, the FEWS NET eastern Africa team recruited and fielded a new deputy regional representative, Mr. Lawrence Godiah, who effectively shares the responsibility of overseeing the regional cross-border trade data collection system with the regional markets and trade specialist. The project added new collection points at the Somalia/Kenya border and the Uganda/DRC border. FEWS NET continued the effort to establish market profiles for the cross-border points, an effort supported by the WFP and FAO. Through the reporting quarter, eight markets were profiled along the Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda borders. Market profiles allow for better understanding of the dynamics of the cross border trade in these specific markets and contribute to improved trade analysis reporting.

The eastern Africa FEWS NET office also organized and delivered a one-week training session for project and USAID staff from Afghanistan. The training course covered the full spectrum of FEWS NET framework, methods, processes, and work flows and is aimed to provide trainees with a comprehensive review of the collection of technical skills require for an effective FEWS NET country program. Unfortunately USAID Afghanistan staff has to cancel at the final moment. Nonetheless, FEWS NET Afghanistan technical staff, the deputy FNR from Tanzania, and newly recruited regional deputy, and the acting FNR from Uganda all participated in the training program.

During this quarter, regional administrative staff from Nairobi also traveled to Khartoum to support the newly hired office manager for north Sudan.

Djibouti. FEWS NET Djibouti engaged a consultant to complete a casual labor employment opportunities and a petty trade study in Djibouti during July-August 2010. Data and information from these two studies contribute to better understand of urban vulnerability and livelihoods. FEWS NET Djibouti actively participated in training and supervising enumerators for the regional cross-border trade monitoring effort; The FNR participated in one of the cross-border market profiling exercises in Djibouti. FEWS NET Djibouti continues to work with partners in preparation of an upcoming Emergency Food Security Assessment that was scheduled for the first quarter of FY 2011.

Ethiopia. FEWS NET Ethiopia participated in a number of joint food security and seasonal monitoring assessments including annual needs assessments to SNNP, Somali, Tigray, and Amhara Regions in July, rapid food security

monitoring to Oromia, Gambella, and Benshangul Regions in August, and flood assessment to Afar in September. FEWS NET also provided training to trainers for annual needs assessment field teams.

FEWS NET Ethiopia provided support to the National Flood Task Force in preparing a flood alert, flood contingency plan, and actual assessment of affected areas. As a result of the contingency plan being in place, rapid responses were provided in affected areas.

Kenya. FEWS NET Kenya, together with members of the technical team of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG), finalized the concept note and data collection tools for the comprehensive urban food security assessment and participated in the training of urban assessment teams including teams for household survey and focus group discussions. The deputy representative joined members of the technical team of the KFSSG from WFP/VAM, Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Livestock, and FAO together with local teams in assessing urban food security in Mombasa. This was part of the urban food security and nutrition assessment field work within informal settlements in urban areas.

Somalia. FEWS NET Somalia jointly carried out post gu 2010 assessments with the FSNAU, participated in data analysis and the post gu workshop. FEWS NET Somalia continued to produce food security/early warning/market update and pastoral price watch reports and provided briefings to USAID and partners. FEWS NET Somalia also worked with the FSNAU to clarify the revised FEWS NET food insecurity severity scale and worked out an agreement to coordinate with the FSNAU on food security analysis and reporting.

Sudan. In northern Sudan, FEWS NET continued regular monitoring and analyzing the impact of the poor 2009 rainy season and conflict affected people in Darfur Region in the West. The project also regularly monitored 7 markets in the north and contributed to the project-wide Price Watch reporting. FEWS NET Sudan was part of the IPC partnership in Sudan and supported the IPC analysis workshop.

FEWS NET north Sudan closely coordinated with WFP, FAO, and FSTS to conduct the annual crop and food security assessment mission (CFSAM) in Northern Sudan. FEWS NET helped review the methodology and coverage of the CFSAM to ensure adoption of standards. The FNR also briefed FFP consultants before their travel to Darfur.

In southern Sudan, FEWS NET participated in a Government / FAO led countrywide mid-season crop assessment. The project also worked with all crop assessment teams to investigate implementation of Government directive to exempt cereals and other essential food commodities from taxes and found that half of the states had not implemented the tax exemption directive. FEWS NET presented the findings to the Minister of Agriculture for follow-up.

FEWS NET also conducted an independent analysis of market data collected by the Ministry of Agriculture Crop and Livestock Information System (CLIMIS). The result shows that price trend is consistent with those collected by WFP with only minor differences. The findings contribute to a plan for FEWS NET, WFP, and MAF to start a bimonthly markets bulletin in the next quarter.

Tanzania. In Tanzania, FEWS NET conducted an assessment on pastoral livelihood recovery after the 2007-2009 extended drought and helped trained trainers on livelihood-based food security and nutrition information system. FEWS NET Tanzania continued to work with the regional office on cross-border trade monitoring.

Uganda. FEWS NET Uganda, with support from the regional USGS scientist, carried out a GIS training for FEWS NET staff and partners in Uganda. FEWS NET also participated in HEA and spreadsheet training on the use of HEA in contingency planning in Karamoja. The FNR presented a session on "Using Early Warning for Contingency Planning" at the National Emergency Preparedness and Response Workshop. FEWS NET continues to work with partners on setting up an Early Warning sub-committee of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform.

Southern Africa

Regional. During the reporting period, FEWS NET southern Africa participated in monthly meetings and implementation of SADC RVAC activities. This includes participation in the RVAC technical working groups on the IPC and Capacity Building and the SADC RVAC Regional Stakeholders Meeting to disseminate national VA results. FEWS NET Southern Africa also participated in bi-monthly meetings at the UN Regional Interagency Coordination and Support Office (RIACSO), managed the regional cross-border trade monitoring efforts, and supported FEWS NET Malawi in training cross-border monitoring agents.

Malawi. FEWS NET Malawi conducted a rapid food security and livelihoods assessment in drought-affected areas of southern Malawi. Information from this assessment provided USAID Malawi with updated information for program planning in the area and served as secondary source of information for the MVAC update assessment. FEWS NET Malawi also conducted, in collaboration with the FEWS NET southern regional office, a training workshop for cross-border trade monitors in Malawi.

Mozambique. During the reporting quarter, FEWS NET Mozambique participated in the annual VA assessment and the National Seminar on Production and Market Perspectives for Mozambique 2010. Other activities carried out during this period are reported separated under TO-7 and TO-9.

Zambia. FEWS NET Zambia organized GeoWRSI training to partners this quarter. The southern regional USGS scientist supported the training.

Zimbabwe. FEWS NET Zimbabwe was a leading partner in the network of food security partners in Zimbabwe. During this quarter, the project participated in a number of network activities including a Scenario Development Workshop in July, dissemination of the Zimvac May 2010 Rural Livelihoods assessment results to provinces in July, IPC analysis workshop and technical discussions in August, and ZimVAC HEA baselines development throughout the quarter.

FEWS NET Zimbabwe NET continued to coordinate ZimVAC meetings and provided secretariat services. Specific activities included the ZimVAC Food Security Update, setting up the technical teams for the food security update, and participation in data analysis and synthesis for the update. FEWS NET also participated as supervisor and coordinator of the ZimVAC HEA baselines development. FEWSNET chaired the technical committee tasked with overseeing the implementation of the HEA baselines in all the revised 26 Livelihoods Zones for Zimbabwe.

Other activities in Zimbabwe included participation in the planning of first round Crop and Livestock Assessment for the 2010/2011 season and strengthening of the Agriculture Food Security Monitoring System (AFSMS).

West Africa

Regional. The FEWS NET West Africa RFNR and Markets and Trade Specialist led a series of pre-harvest and crop assessment missions covering the Sahel and coastal West Africa. FEWS NET led the finalization of the joint reports on these assessments for presentation at the CILSS Regional Conference in Bamako, Mali. The RFNR and the regional Markets and Trade Representative also supported FEWS NET country programs. The RFNR worked closely with FNRs in Mali and Chad while the RMTR worked closely with the FNR in Niger.

Burkina Faso. To prepare for regular seasonal monitoring, FEWS NET Burkina Faso sponsored a workshop to review the tools and methods for monitoring the growing season. FEWS NET Burkina Faso was also an active leader in planning and leading GTP/SAP crop monitoring missions throughout the growing season. The project also participated in humanitarian coordination meetings focused on managing response to the floods in Ouagadougou and in rural areas.

Chad. FEWS NET Chad participated in a series of joint assessment of food insecure areas in Chad and workshop on the results of the assessments. FEWS NET Chad and the HO food security specialist conducted an independent assessment to northern pastoral areas to gain an updated assessment of food security conditions, and reported the findings to USAID and U.S. Embassy.

Mali. FEWS NET Mali joined with network partners in carrying out pre-harvest and crop assessment missions during the reporting quarter. FEWS NET Mali also engaged a consultant to perform a special food security assessment in the north and northeast, where insecurity prevents the FNR from traveling to those areas.

Mauritania. FEWS NET Mauritania continued to monitor market prices in select markets, as there is no national monitoring system. The project worked closely with NGOs to support their food security monitoring capacities and to provide information to the project from the NGOs' areas of operations. The project carried out a number of joint field assessment missions with WFP, the CSA, and NGOs.

Niger. FEWS NET Niger continued to work closely with partners on food security monitoring and analysis. The project participated in a series of monitoring missions and also carried out its own independent visits to areas affected by last year's drought. The FNR met regularly with network partners to discuss analysis results and provided special briefing to USAID and visiting DCHA officials.

Nigeria. FEWS NET Nigeria participated in the Nigeria portion of the joint FEWS NET/CILSS crop assessment in northern Nigeria, combined with a cross-border trade assessment visit. The FNR briefed USAID on the progress of the growing season and post harvest production prospects, and also provided food security updates for stakeholders in the country.

Task Order 2—Afghanistan

FEWS NET Afghanistan, in an effort to broaden the scope of coverage of the project, added a public health specialist and field monitors to the project this quarter. The project also arranged for the technical staff to attend a week-long early warning and FEWS NET methods training in Nairobi, Kenya. The training aimed to provide technical support to the Afghanistan team and introduce the latest methods of scenario development.

FEWS NET Afghanistan staff worked with partners to prepare for a series of livelihoods zoning workshop to be held in the first quarter of 2011. The livelihoods zoning working will take place over four weeks and focus on a different area of the country each week. A livelihoods specialist visited Afghanistan this quarter to help with preparations for the workshops.

The FNR carried out a post harvest assessment in Kunar during this quarter, and provided dekadal inputs to a food security early warning group for joint food security statements.

Task Order 3—Haiti

During this quarter, FEWS NET Haiti participated in an Emergency Food Security Assessment with CNSA, World Food Program, UNICEF, ACF, and FAO to assess food security conditions in areas hard hit by the earthquake six months earlier. Results from the EFSA informed needs assessments, and preparedness and contingency planning.

FEWS NET Haiti continued to support the CNSA and strengthen its capacity. FEWS NET organized a communications workshop for CNSA staff, conducted an ArcGIS training, and conducted a data quality control, treatment, and analysis workshop. FEWS NET Haiti continued to work with the CNSA on updating the Document Cadre, a handbook on food security. With support from FEWS NET, a chapter on the use of nutrition data and information is needed. Another section on indicators is under development.

Task Order 4—MFEWS

In August, MFEWS staff organized and delivered training for 60 staff from the SESAN, on the use of monitoring and analytic tools to collect and analyze food security information in their respective departments, and to deliver early warnings report on a regularly. MFEWS also trained urban health officers of Guatemala municipality on livelihoods concepts and analysis, particularly on urban livelihoods.

MFEWS participated in the Emergency Food Security Evaluation (EFSA) with WFP to identify the status of national food supply and household's food security after Tropical Storm Agatha and the Pacaya volcano eruption. The project continues to provide regular briefings to USAID and USDA.

Task Order 7—Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia, and Southern Africa

Ethiopia. Task Order 7 provides additional funds for FEWS NET Ethiopia to provide enhanced monitoring and analysis of food security in the Somali Region. During this quarter, FEWS NET Ethiopia took part in rapid food security assessments to the Somali Region. The TO-7 food security specialist participated in meetings with key network partners to share data and information, attended the monthly Disaster Risk Management Technical Working Group (DRMTWG) meetings, and participate in relevant food security related dialogue with USAID and other network partners.

Mozambique. Task Order 7 provides additional funds for FEWS NET Mozambique to improve livelihoods products and support NVAC activities. During this quarter, FEWS NET Mozambique continued to review mapping products for the Zambezi Atlas and organized Scenario Building training for the Mozambique Vulnerability Assessment Group.

Somalia. Task Order 7 provides additional funds for FEWS NET Somalia to monitoring southern Somalia, including engaging local monitors for data and information collection in areas where insecurity often precludes traveling by Nairobi-based technical staff. In addition to regular monitoring, FEWS NET Somalia participated in and provided technical support to the gu 2010 post-season field assessment and analysis workshop.

Southern Africa. In Southern Africa, FEWS NET continues to support SADC technical development by completing the scenario development guidance, holding scenario building workshop, and supporting the climate outlook forum. FEWS NET also carried out two specialized scenario development trainings in Lesotho and Swaziland.

Task Order 9—Mozambique

During this quarter, FEWS NET Mozambique completed market profile and livelihoods baseline activities in the Limpopo Basin (Chicalacuala and Massingir Districts, Gaza Province). The livelihoods profile, linked to markets profiling, will improve understanding of the markets dynamics in food security and early warning analysis. The original task order 9 completion date was extended by one month and FEWS NET Mozambique planned close-out activities and a one-day workshop to present the results of this task order in the next quarter.

Remote Monitoring

FEWS NET continues implementation of remote monitoring activities during this quarter. During this quarter, FEWS NET HO technical staff and field representatives have visited all 9 of the counties the initiative is targeting during this phase (Original 10 countries with Pakistan removed from the initial list).

During these trips FEWS NET has built strong networks for future collaboration and developed analytical products – livelihood zoning plus products and commodity network maps. Some combinations of these products have been developed for Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Tajikistan during this quarter. FEWS NET has added additional remote

monitoring countries to the monthly FAOB and by the end of the quarter, all countries except Sierra Leone and Liberia were included in the FAOB.

In addition to reporting non-presence countries in the FAOB, we continued to launch remote monitoring country pages on the www.fews.net. The pages include a core message, anomaly matrix, analytical products (livelihood zoning maps and descriptions and commodity network maps) and remote sensing information.

In July, FEWS NET conducted a remote monitoring conference in Washington, attended by the remote monitoring senior advisor and all regional representatives. During this conference, we finalized the approach to the remote monitoring pilot, agreed on a set of guiding principles for remote monitoring, and set the work plan for the rest of the fiscal year.

Central America. During the reporting quarter, the regional representative for Central America worked with HO advisors to finalize livelihoods zones and markets context for Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras. The zone maps are now posted on www.fews.net and the final document for Nicaragua will be translated to English and posted soon.

Senegal. During this quarter, as part of the western Africa crop assessment, the FNR visited Senegal and continued remote monitoring discussions with USAID and partners. USAID Senegal has already support a livelihoods zoning activity for Senegal, which FEWS NET is supporting. The project completed the commodity trade flow maps for Senegal and posted them on the website.

Sierra Leone and Liberia. The western Africa FNR and regional markets and trade specialist visited Sierra Leone and Liberia this quarter, with CILSS support. In Sierra Leone, the visit aimed to finalize the knowledge base and initiate coverage. In Liberia, the project carried out the livelihoods and markets trade flow workshops that were postponed earlier in the year. The knowledge base products for Liberia are drafted and will be finalized in the coming quarter.

Tajikistan. A remote monitoring start-up team completed the livelihood zoning plus activities and all required fieldwork to build the Tajikistan knowledge base. FEWS NET is in the process of incorporating feedback and finalizing the products.

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER'S ACTIVITIES AND ANNUAL SUMMARY— WASHINGTON

Management

This was to have been the final quarter of FEWS NET II (October 1, 2005-September 30, 2010). As it turned out, an eleventh hour modification was issued by the USAID Contracts Office and signed by Chemonics extending the project through June 2011. From a technical point of view, the extension presents FEWS NET with an opportunity to further develop the program particularly focusing on priority activities like the remote monitoring initiative and the internal focus on early warning through improved scenario development. From an operational point of view, a last minute extension presents a number of problems and difficulties that the home office PMU has handled effectively. These include adjusting numerous employee contracts, office leases, security and utility agreements and banking arrangements. Chemonics is ready to dealing with extensions and its challenges. The extension period is fully funded by USAID.

Staff Attrition and Recruitment. This has become particularly problematic because Chemonics can no longer offer long term contracts to prospective home office or field office employees due to the fact that the project now has less than a year before concluding. The implication of this is that new employees will be hired on a short-term basis with no benefits. Nonetheless, FEWS NET was successful during this quarter in filling several key positions in East Africa:

- EA Deputy Regional Representative-Lawrence Godiah
- North Sudan Deputy Country Representative-Mohamed El Hafiz

The FEWS NET Home Office hired Rachel Cyprk for the Livelihoods Specialist position backing up Jessi Grillo. Recruitment continued for the Data Analyst and DPSG Food Security Analyst (cover for Anne Speca during maternity leave) positions.

Other personnel matters during the quarter included the planned change in Ethiopia with FNR Nigist Biru scheduled to move to Kampala, Uganda in December to work as a regional representative and continue to backstop Ethiopia with DFNR Emebet Kebede becoming Acting FNR through the extension period. In Mali, steps were taken to ensure the necessary technical support for the office. In Chad, the Office Manager resigned. As we approach the end of the project, it is expected that some home and field office staff will leave their positions for jobs that afford them greater long term security. We hope this will be kept to a minimum.

The Extension-9 month budget. As the quarter concluded, a nine month budget was approved and with it, the extension of FEWS NET II through June 30, 2011. This full cost extension does present FEWS NET with an opportunity to further promote and develop current initiatives, task orders and its normal ongoing activities. Chemonics is clearly committed to completing this phase in as effective a manner as possible and deliver a strong project to whatever comes next.

East Africa Visit. COP Schaeffer and USAID Program Manager Scicchitano travelled to Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, North and South Sudan in September. Some of the management issues raised during their trip included:

- FSNAU Somalia-working out a technical agreement that recognizes differences in severity scales and reporting/mapping
- North/South Sudan field monitor network-USAID Khartoum has requested FEWS NET to establish field monitor networks in both North and South but the scope and cost of doing this remain to be determined

- Capacity building-there continues to be a demand from USAID, partners and national governments and FEWS NET will only be able to do it on an ad hoc basis through the end of the extension period.
- Possible closure of FEWS NET Tanzania office- USAID is considering the role FEWS might play in supporting Feed the Future objectives for food security data as a means of justifying a local buy-in from the mission.

USAID Rwanda buy-in. The USAID mission in Rwanda has informed USAID/FFP in Washington that there is a commitment to finance a FEWS NET office in that country for the next three years. Chemonics is ready to move forward on this request but has still not received any official notification of this decision.

Decision Support

FSU reporting. In this quarter, the DPSG published a total of 91 monthly reports (71 English, 20 other languages), including 58 Food Security Outlook Updates and 31 Food Security Outlooks. The DPSG continued monthly reporting to the COTR on the website age of monthly reported as part of Performance Indicator 5.4 of FEWS NET's PMP. The USAID-established target average age for this metric is 30 days. The monthly average age of FSUs for the reporting quarter are as follows: July: 7.7 days; August: 8.5 days; September 5.4 days.

Other reporting. The DPSG also published six alerts and six briefs during this quarter:

- GUATEMALA Alert: Continued heavy rainfall
- CENTRAL AMERICA Alert: Hurricane season forecast update
- CENTRAL AMERICA Alert: Tropical Storm Matthew
- SOMALIA Alert: Crisis persists despite above-average *gu* harvests
- WEST AFRICA Alert: Assistance effective in Niger, but significant needs remain in Chad
- NIGER Alert: Increased livestock losses due to heavy rains
- EXECUTIVE BRIEF: Wheat Markets and the impact of the Russian export ban
- EXECUTIVE BRIEF: La Nina impacts in East Africa
- EXECUTIVE BRIEF: La Nina impacts in East Africa (September Update)
- EXECUTIVE BRIEF: Darfur Food Security Outlook
- EXECUTIVE BRIEF: Severe food crisis continues in Chad, despite assistance
- SPECIAL BRIEF: The Revised FEWS NET Food Insecurity Severity Scale

Food Assistance Outlook Briefings. The DPSG conducted three internal monthly briefings for FFP staff during this quarter. The DPSG also conducted three monthly briefing with OFDA staff.

Other Briefings:

- West Africa OL Briefing (August 17)
- East Africa OL Briefing (August 24)
- NSC All-Africa Outlook Briefing (August 10)
- NSC Sub-IPC meeting on Somalia (August 24)

Food Security Outlook Poster. One Food Security Outlook Poster, covering the July-December 2010 period, was published during this quarter.

DPSG Travel. Two DPSG members traveled to the field during this quarter:

- **Chris Hillbruner**

- IPC Technical Meeting (Ispra, Italy July 10-23)
- FEWS NET Science Meeting (Boulder, CO August 5-6)
- **Jenny Coneff**
 - Mali, August 2010 to support food security outlook product.

Other activities.

- The transition from the Food Security Update to the Food Security Outlook Update was completed during this quarter. The FSOU is a shorter product which aims to reduce the time spent on reporting during non-Outlook months as well as provide more early warning focused information.
- A revised FEWS NET Food Insecurity Severity Scale was finalized and rolled out to field staff. A special brief was also written in order to communicate this change to external users of FEWS NET analysis
- FEWS NET Scenario Building Guidance was finalized and published to the FEWS NET website.

Information Technology

During this quarter, we continue to update the Remote Monitoring section of the fews.net website to provide additional knowledge base document for new countries. We have also launch an effort to update the early warning framework portion of the country centers. We have also initiated an internal review to identify problem areas on the website and correct them when found.

Section 508 Compliance. During this quarter, efforts on 508-Compliance continued to focus on current documents as all archive documents are now compliant. The reporting posting work flow now incorporates 508-compliant steps at the home office.

Minor upgrades to the website. The fews.net website was initially designed to fit on most monitors and was limited to 860 pixel width. During this quarter, we upgrades the website to a width of 1024 pixel as most monitors now are of higher resolution than when the website started. The increased width allows for a slight re-design of the home page to show country headlines more clearly.

Concerning website statistics, this quarter had 8,060 unique visitors and a total of 14,154 total visits (unique and repeat visits). There were 8,512 one-time visitors and 6,094 returning visitors; a total of 49,096 page views were recorded. The trend for visits to the website seemed to peak towards the middle of the months and tapering at the end. Most website traffic was generated from direct traffic, with a percentage of 42.66%; traffic derived from referring sites at 13.97% and search engine results at 41.37%.

Offline interest in FEWS NET products slightly increased with more than 2,771 current subscribers on the publication notification list, which is a small increase from the 2,650 subscribers in the previous quarter. Of current subscribers, geographic location information for approximately 1,902 is not available. Where this information is available, FEWS NET subscribers come from 50 countries worldwide; 244 are from the US.

Livelihoods

Rachel Cipryk joined the Livelihood Team in August, replacing Gregg Friedman as the Livelihoods Specialist. This quarter the FEWS NET Livelihoods Team continued to provide guidance and technical support to individual FEWS NET countries and the technical team on the design and application of the livelihoods analytical framework. This includes technical assistance on food security analysis, design of country-specific field assessment tools, technical reviews of monthly reports and development of decision support products as well as design, maintenance and evolution of the remote monitoring strategy. Project year 5, third quarter highlights include:

Remote monitoring. FEWS NET completed Livelihood Zoning ‘plus’ workshops for **Tajikistan** and **Sierra Leon**. The final reports will be available by November and will include: 1) a livelihood zone map that disaggregates livelihood systems geographically, 2) brief descriptions of household livelihoods with the main food crops, cash crops, livestock, income sources, markets and hazards listed for each livelihood zone, and 3) seasonal calendars that highlight the timing of key livelihoods variables. The outputs from this activity will be used to identify and geographically disaggregate monitoring indicators.

In addition to developing important products for remote monitoring, the Livelihood Zoning ‘plus’ activities helped build partner capacity and interest in livelihoods-based food security analysis. In **El Salvador**, this quarter, WFP completed a full Livelihood Profiling for the country based off of FEWS NET’s Livelihood Zone Map. This product will also be used to enhance FEWS NET’s monitoring.

Livelihood activities in core-countries. On September 30, 2010, FEWS NET conducted a joint livelihoods and markets & trade workshop in **Mozambique** for SETSAN, USAID and other partners. The workshop focused on the application of information gathered during the Limpopo Basin pilot study, including Household Economy Approach (HEA) Livelihood Baselines and Market Profiles for two districts.

A Livelihood Zoning Consultant traveled to **Afghanistan** in August to meet with partners and plan for livelihood zoning ‘plus’ workshops in October. These workshops are now underway. A revised Livelihood Zone Map, Zone Descriptions and Seasonal Calendars are expected by the end of November.

MFEWS and the Livelihoods Team finalized and posted the **Nicaragua** Livelihood Zoning ‘Plus’ products, including an updated Livelihood Zone Map, Zone Descriptions and Seasonal Calendars.

FEWS NET began planning for the upcoming Household Economy Approach (HEA) Livelihood Baseline activity in Limpopo Basin, **Mozambique**. These baselines will build on the pilot baselines that were completed in March of this year and will include information on 1) how people in different wealth groups access the food and cash; 2) their assets, the opportunities open to them and the constraints they face; and 3) the coping options available to them in times of crisis. They will also illustrate the connections among different groups and different areas, providing a picture of how assets are distributed within and between communities. These baselines will offer a framework for linking changes in monitoring data to household-level food security outcomes for early warning analysis/scenario development.

Markets and Trade

Product development. During the reporting quarter, the markets and trade team developed an enhanced version of the Price Watch. The enhanced product has two parts: the first part continues highlights of key food price anomalies (positive or negative) across FEWS NET presence and non-presence countries and the second part provides an update on the current situation in food markets and an outlook for each of the regions covered by FEWS NET. During the reporting quarter, the Price Watch regularly reported on a number of non-presence countries, including those in Central America, Tajikistan, Senegal, and, lately, Burundi.

The Markets and Trade (M&T) Specialist prepared, with assistance from the DPSG team, an Executive Brief on the situation in wheat markets following the wheat and coarse grains production shortfall in the Black Sea region, with a focus on the implications for cereal availability and access in the cereal-importing countries of Central Asia and the Middle East.

Special post-earthquake support to Haiti. In July, the M&T Specialist provided on-site assistance to the Haiti Acting FNR with the writing of the July Food Security Outlook and the management of the office and liaison with partners while the Acting FNR was traveling to the Home Office.

Training. In September, the M&T Specialist delivered a training workshop on the economic analysis of food markets to FEWS NET Malawi and their partners from the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee. This workshop was followed by a five-day trip in southern Malawi to assess current food markets and food security conditions in preparation of the September Food Security Outlook Update.

Technical assistance. Progress was made on the market study in the Limpopo basin in Mozambique. A preliminary report was delivered in August, reviewed by the Mozambique FNR and the M&T Specialist, and a final report was submitted in September. Findings from this study were presented to USAID and FEWS NET Mozambique's partners in late September. A 30-day extension of the task order under which this study was conducted was granted to FEWS NET to produce a separate document summarizing the key findings and recommendations for development programming in the concerned area.

STRATEGIC CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

The current phase of the project was initially programmed to end on September 30, 2010. The project was extended just before the original end date. However, due to uncertainties associated with the transition between phases, a number of FEWS NET staff has taken up opportunities outside the project. This situation will continue through June 2011. We will carefully manage the situation and make decisions to replace important positions with short-term consultants, or to re-assign responsibility to cover critical needs. Aside from regular monitoring, analysis, and reporting, the project management team is developing a list of priority activities that remains for the project through June 2011. This will guide our decisions on bringing in short-term resources, focusing on priorities, and moving available personnel and physical resources around if needed.

The DPSG faces one primary challenge over the coming 3 months: Anne Specca, the Food Security Early Warning Specialist for East Africa is expected to go on maternity leave beginning in October and is likely to remain on leave for an extended period of time. As one of our most experienced team members, covering her portfolio during this time will be difficult. In preparation for her leave, we have begun exploring different options for covering her work including engaging short-term consultants. However, recruiting for this position is often difficult and we therefore anticipate additional work for remaining DPSG members during this coming quarter.

For the M&T team at the home office responsible for processing the information required for the Price Watch for all countries, the task is challenging given the large amount of information and the fact that the descriptions of price trends and analyses provided by the country offices often need revision. The process was altered by involving the regional offices in the aggregation at the regional level of the country-level information provided by the country offices. In addition, a summary of trends in international markets is now sent to the field offices early in the month to provide them with contextual information for conducting their analysis. A remaining challenge is to ensure sustainable contribution from remote monitoring partners. In its current format, the Price Watch itself provides an incentive to partners to contribute to it as it gives them access to a regular update on indicators of price trends (in the Price Watch Annex) and an analysis of these trends in their region. As such, their contribution improves the understanding of market dynamics at the regional level and thus the value of Price Watch. An unaddressed challenge is the better integration of the information generated through cross-border trade monitoring (available only for southern Africa at present) into the Price Watch, to improve the quality of the analysis and outlook. The M&T team will work with field staff to tackle this challenge.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR FY 2010

Project Year 5, i.e. FY 2010, was a very productive year for FEWS NET. The project started up activities in Northern Sudan and went full speed on Remote Monitoring in 9 countries. The project also introduced significant improvements in early warning methods and fully instituted the FEWS NET Outlook approach. The following is a list of the most important FEWS NET achievements in FY 2010:

Home Office

- Effectively managed personnel changes including filling a number of important technical positions in the home offices and in field offices. During FY 2010, FEWS NET was effectively fully staffed for most of the year despite several high-level personnel changes.
- Completed an Implementation Protocol with the government of Sudan, which allowed FEWS NET to start up a fully-staffed office in Khartoum to cover northern Sudan.
- Held successful regional workshops in the southern Africa (Harare), eastern Africa (Addis Ababa), and western Africa (Dakar).
- Effectively managed the emergency situation in Haiti after the January 12 earthquake. FEWS NET Haiti was fully functional within a week of the devastating earthquake despite the destruction of its office in Port-au-Prince. FEWS NET actively worked with partners to carry out emergency assessments and instituted a weekly market price update immediately after the earthquake.
- The M&T Specialist provided special support to Haiti in February and March, 2010. The support aimed to ensure continuous and strengthened monitoring of food security conditions and food assistance. During this period, FEWS NET Haiti provided support to the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) and participated in the peer review of the EFSA report. FEWS NET strengthened the monitoring of food markets. In February, the M&T Specialist participated in an Emergency Market Mapping and Assessment in the Port-au-Prince area to identify humanitarian programs and public policies supporting the recovery of critical market systems upon which affected households in Port-au-Prince rely to access staple foods and habitat and earn income. In March, the M&T Specialist participated in the Food Security group of the Haiti Post-Disaster Needs Assessment.
- Finalized detail scenario development guidance for FEWS NET, therefore clarifying the method for FEWS NET food security outlook and providing a working tool (the justification table) for FEWS NET analysts.
- Introduced sweeping update for the FEWS NET food insecurity severity scale that provides a clear qualitative definition of the levels of food insecurity, with associated reference indicators and quantitative thresholds. The updated scale complements the scenario development guidance and brings the project a big step closer to compliance with the FAO-led Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) approach.
- Developed a decision-tree guide food security analysis in the use of the FEWS NET food insecurity severity scale.
- Introduced major changes to the FEWS NET Price Watch product in response to change needs of decision-makers.
- Finalized updated livelihoods profiles for Burkina Faso and Mali.
- Updated livelihoods zoning map for Uganda.
- Completed commodity trade flow maps for all remote monitoring countries.
- Successfully completed livelihoods zoning exercises in seven FEWS NET remote monitoring countries: Burundi, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Yemen. Livelihoods information for the other remote monitoring countries are either available from previous efforts (Honduras) or underway through partnership with WFP, FAO, and CILSS (Senegal).

- Launched six remote monitoring country pages on the FEWS NET website.
- Completed Household Economy Approach (HEA) Livelihoods Baselines for select livelihood zones in the Zambezi Basin and Limpopo Basin of Mozambique. In addition to generating a livelihoods analytical framework, the Zambezi Basin activity trained 12 university students and 4 faculty members from Portal da Universidade Técnica de Moçambique.
- Conducted scenario development trainings for members of the Lesotho and Swaziland National Vulnerability Assessment Committees (NVACs) in May 2010. Both trainings were supported by a Regional Scenario Development Consultant and coordinated by the FEWS NET Southern Africa Regional office.

Field Offices—Eastern Africa

- Established thirteen cross border markets and trade monitoring points. FEWS NET has put much level of efforts, technical and administrative. Partners, especially WFP and FAO appreciated this activity and allocated resources on these activities.
- FEWS NET regional office completed eight cross border market profiling studies.
- Produced cross border market and trade tools including field manual, collection instruments, and SMS-based data transmission system. This latter system is implemented in collaboration with the WFP.
- In Djibouti, FEWS NET was instrumental in the formation of a food security forum under an USAID umbrella. Members of the forum include all United Nations agencies (FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP), European Union, French cooperation, Japan cooperation, MSF, etc. The forum meets once every trimester at USAID and exchange information related to Food Security and early warning indicators.
- With the support of a Livelihoods Analysis Consultant, the Ethiopia team generated two food security scenarios, in October and March, through application of the HEA livelihoods analytical framework. The modeling activities generated estimates of numbers of people affected, where they were located and the wealth group to which they belonged, and the likely scale of intervention required.
- In Kenya, FEWS NET worked with partners to complete a revision of the livelihood maps and finalized the seasonal calendars.
- FEWS NET Somalia synchronized its food security mapping with the rest of the project by fully engaging in the scenario development and outlook process using the FEWS NET food insecurity severity scale.
- FEWS NET Somalia completed an urban vulnerability baseline study in Bosasso
- In FY 2010, FEWS NET successfully established full presence in northern Sudan, established and maintained good working relations with government, UN, international NGOs, and other partners and initiated full monitoring of the 2010 season.
- FEWS NET Uganda updated the livelihood zones of Uganda and prepared a livelihoods profile for Karamoja. The resulting documents are important references for all food security partners interesting in understanding livelihoods in their areas of operation and for planning interventions that sustain livelihoods.

Field Offices—Southern Africa

- FEWS NET was instrumental in the successful holding of the SARCOF-14 Seasonal Climate Outlook Forum held in Harare, Zimbabwe 26 – 27 August 2010. FEWS NET's intervention was critical in ensuring that the process moves ahead as planned as SADC DMC was encountering problems in mobilizing required resources.
- FEWS NET support to the organization, funding, and technical planning for the SADC Regional meeting to disseminate the national vulnerability assessment results (July 15-16) was another activity that was an

important achievement for the southern regional office. The event coincided with the holding of the FEWS NET scenario building and lesson learning workshop that involved the participation of all NVACs in the region (more than 60 participants). At SADC's request, the FEWS NET workshop was held back to back with the dissemination meeting. Apart from funding support, the FEWS NET southern regional office provided technical support right from planning up to the delivery, providing input in the drafting of the regional synthesis that was presented at a special VAC results dissemination meeting for SADC FANR Senior Officials and high level representatives of International Cooperating Partners on 29 July, 2010 in Gaborone, Botswana. At the last RVAC monthly meeting (Oct 4, 2010), the SADC RVAC chair expressed SADC appreciation of the support provided and asked other partners to emulate what FEWS NET had done.

- FEWS NET Malawi supported the government of Malawi to develop an agriculture market information system (AMIS) practitioners' manual and supported the AMIS to train about 80 market monitors. FEWS NET Malawi also provided weighing scales and calculators for new AMIS market monitors. The support from FEWS NET has contributed towards better quality of market and trade data from the field because of availability of functional equipment and better understanding of the AMIS system to its staff.
- FEWS NET Malawi supported the MoAFS Agriculture Production Estimates System (APES) through improving the way information is collected including physical pacing, calculating area planted to crops, using GPS, and providing weighing scales in the areas where MoAFS did not have adequate scales, all with the objective to ensure that accurate and timely APES data is available for decision makers in Malawi. The APES support entailed distribution of 150 GPS and training to about 270 field staff for MOAFS. Based on positive reports from the field on use of GPS being more time efficient and accuracy initiated by FEWS NET, MoAFS has approached other donors to support modernization of APES by providing adequate GPS equipment and donors are planning to provide all the GPS needed for MOAFS APES.
- FEWS NET Mozambique has supported the government of Mozambique in the efforts to establish RANET system in Tambara district to enhance the communication of disaster warnings. RANET program (Radio and Internet Technology for Communication of Weather and Climate Information to Rural Communities for Sustainable Development in Africa), was designed to bring climate and weather-related information to rural communities in order to help them prevent and prepare for disasters, and to reduce vulnerability by increasing agricultural production and food security. In 2010, FEWS NET Mozambique installed an additional RANET station in Tambara District.
- FEWS NET Zambia assisted the formation of the Farming Season Watch Group to facilitate seasonal monitoring for the 2010/11 agricultural season with national partners, the MET department, MACO, and the World Food Programme. This watch group is needed since the national early warning technical committee is no longer functional. The watch group was formed after a training session by FEWS NET on remote sensing products and GeoWRSI.
- FEWS NET Zimbabwe, together with Agritex and FAO, managed to maintain the monitoring systems up and running in Zimbabwe. There was expansion in geographic coverage and analysis was strengthened and managed to report at livelihood zone level. Information was authenticated and was even used as secondary information in updating the ZimVAC rural livelihood assessment in September.
- FEWS NET Zimbabwe continued to strengthen the local network and through the ZimVAC, has managed to maintain good relations and served as secretariat for the committee throughout the fiscal year. The committee successfully conducted two rural and urban assessments and these informed policy issues. Humanitarian agencies based their plans and interventions on the assessment results. These assessments informed policy revisions, particularly results from the last rural assessment conducted in May 2010 was factored into the Government's Drought Mitigation policy and also informed the Government Economic Policy review in August 2010.

- FEWS NET Zimbabwe successfully coordinated the revision of the Zimbabwe rural livelihoods zone profiles and maps. These revised products are currently used in food security and developmental interventions.

Field Offices—Western Africa

- FEWS NET continued to support CILSS in leading five major regional assessment missions and meetings during the fiscal year. FEWS NET helped draft joint communiqués at the end of each regional meeting, which are widely circulated to inform local, national, and international decisions-makers.
- The FEWS NET West Africa regional team worked closely with CILSS to advance the Cadre Harmonisé development. The CH provides a standardized method for food security monitoring and analysis in the Sahel.
- FEWS NET Burkina Faso completed the update of livelihoods profiles of the country. The project trained over 50 partners in the process. The report and all maps are shared with all partners.
- Chad does not have a functional market information system. FEWS NET Chad continues to monitor market prices and basic market information in 8 strategic markets in the country. This information is shared with partners and contributes to food security analysis.
- FEWS NET Mali completed an update of the livelihoods profiles during this fiscal year. The exercise included all major FEWS NET partners and the results are widely shared. The updated profiles contribute to better understanding of livelihoods in the country and contribute to improving food security outcome analysis.
- In response to the 2009 drought, FEWS NET Niger intensified its monitoring and analysis of food security in Niger. The project launched a series of dekadal updates early in the year when conditions were changing rapidly and the project needed to project rapid updates. The project also conducted a series of independent field assessments post-harvest to verify on-the-ground food security outcomes. The regional Markets and Trade Representative supported the Niger project and carried out a series of markets analysis that highlighted the importance of trade with Nigeria and its mitigating effects on food security outcome this year.
- FEWS NET Niger issued two warnings in January and September 2010 on the pastoral situation. These provided the basis for development partners to intervene in the pastoral areas. These interventions have had a positive effect on the food security of pastoral households through the establishment of inputs and livestock destocking policy.
- FEWS NET Nigeria conducted joint market and food security assessments almost every month in the most food insecure areas of the country. These frequent trips helped collect updated information in a country where up-to-date information is lacking.
- FEWS NET Nigeria worked extensively in partnership with NGOS such as ACF, Save the Children and government agencies such as the National Planning Commission, to improve the country's networks on food security and nutrition, and to support government intuitive to establish a food security framework and agency for the country. Field Offices—Western Africa

Afghanistan, Guatemala, Haiti

- FEWS NET Afghanistan conducted timely pre-crop assessment in early 2010, which helped decision makers, particularly US and Afghan governments, with 2010 humanitarian assistance plan and resource allocations.
- MFEWS created a network of market and prices information partners in Central America for markets monitoring and data sharing. This activity is based on the OIMA network, which was initially only capturing

data with no analysis. MFEWS worked with each member and provided them with the tools to analyze and present improved reports using the data and information they collected.

- FEWS NET Guatemala started working with academic and urban institutions and incorporated with into the local food security partnership. This helped increase the scope and dimension of MFEWS information.
- FEWS NET Haiti responded rapidly to the devastating earthquake that hit the country in January. Within one week, FEWS NET Haiti was up and running despite the destruction of its office in Port-au-Prince. The project ensured continued market price monitoring, participated in emergency assessments, and worked with partners to step up food security monitoring and analysis.
- FEWS NET Haiti supported the CNSA in building the capacities of the regional food security observatories. FEWS NET conducted six training workshop in FY 2010 aimed at regional food security partners. The technical training workshops were supplemented with equipment support to observatories. Since this program became fully operational in July, three observatories have become active and started publishing bulletins to inform the population and decision-makers on food security issues in their respective departments.

Remote Monitoring

- As part of the remote monitoring pilot, FEWS NET organized and implemented start-up activities in nine non-presence countries. The start-up activities typically involved a series of workshops with government, UN, and NGO partners working in non-presence countries. The products include livelihood zone maps, descriptions, and seasonal calendars, and commodity network maps. The activity also serves as an excellent starting point to work with partners in a country.
- Launched Six Remote Monitoring Country Pages: Once the remote monitoring team has completed the start-up process for establishing the knowledge base, FEWS NET launches a country page on the www.fews.net website. This page contains all knowledge base products and monthly updates in the form of an anomaly matrix, central message, and flag. Additional information is also available such as remote sensing information and special partner reports.
- Developed and Implemented Remote Monitoring Technical Approach: In order to achieve an acceptable balance of rigorous and timely food security monitoring with the limitations demanded by remote monitoring, FEWS NET developed and is currently implanting a streamlined technical approach to remote monitoring. The approach is inherent in the knowledge base products and involves predefining areas within a country that are at risk of being food insecure and focusing on indicators according to the seasonal calendar. The focus area and indicators are updated regularly according to the season.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN REPORTING TABLES

In the Annex, we present the reporting tables for the FEWS NET IQC Performance Monitoring Plan. We have included reporting tables for indicators that have a quarterly and/or annual reporting period. This Annex does not include monthly monitoring indicators that we submit to the COTR directly each month.

INDICATOR REPORTING SHEET	
Project Outcome: Enhanced country-specific analytic frameworks and baselines	
Indicator Number: 2.1	
Name of Indicator: Number of special studies conducted by the USG	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): This is a USAID standardized indicator for the Program Support element of Humanitarian Assistance. Special studies are defined therefore as “analyses undertaken by bureaus or field operating units to gather information relevant for a particular program or activity in order to improve knowledge or understanding about the study subject. Different from an assessment or an evaluation, special studies examine unique circumstances as opposed to an entire activity or program.” In the FEWS NET context, special studies represent any data collection or field studies that fall outside of the scope of each country’s core/routine food security monitoring and assessment activities. As indicated by the USAID definition, these studies are conducted at the request of the COTR, not the host government.	
Unit of Measure: Number of special studies completed	
Disaggregated by: Country or region	
QUARTERLY PROGRESS OF INDICATOR 2.1 JULY-SEPTEMBER 2010	
Region/Country	Number
Afghanistan	1
Central America	1
Guatemala	
Haiti	1
East Africa Regional	8 (with FAO buy-in funding)
Djibouti	2
Ethiopia	
Kenya	1
Somalia	1
South Sudan	
Tanzania	
Uganda	
Southern Africa Regional	
Malawi	1
Mozambique	
Zambia	
Zimbabwe	1
West Africa Regional	2
Burkina Faso	
Chad	
Mali	1
Mauritania	1
Niger	2
Nigeria	
Total number of special studies completed	23

INDICATOR REPORTING SHEET		
Project Outcome: Enhanced country-specific analytic frameworks and baselines		
Indicator Number: 2.3		
Name of Indicator: Number of core messages and alerts with markets focus		
DESCRIPTION		
Precise Definition(s): This is a FEWS NET indicator that captures the increased integration of market-focused activities and capacity building that enhances reporting in FEWS NET countries. This indicator provides an output-based understanding of how comprehensively FEWS NET field staff and partners are identifying and reporting on market-related threats.		
Unit of Measure: Number		
Disaggregated by: Core messages, alerts, and country or region		
QUARTERLY PROGRESS OF INDICATOR 2.3 JULY-SEPTEMBER 2010		
Region/Country	Number of Core Messages with markets focus	Number of Alerts with markets focus
Afghanistan/Central Asia	3	1
Guatemala		
Haiti	3	
East Africa Regional	3	
Djibouti	3	
Ethiopia	3	
Kenya	2	
Somalia		
Sudan	1	
Tanzania	1	
Uganda	3	
Southern Africa Regional	2	
Malawi	3	
Mozambique	2	
Zambia	3	
Zimbabwe	3	
West Africa Regional	3	
Burkina Faso	3	
Chad	1	1
Mali	3	
Mauritania	3	
Niger	2	
Nigeria	3	
Total Number	53	2
Percent of Total	77%	25%

INDICATOR REPORTING SHEET	
Project Outcome: Increased monitoring and assessment of hazard, food security, and vulnerability data	
Indicator Number: 3.1	
Name of Indicator: Number of sector assessments conducted by the USG	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): This is a USAID standardized indicator for the Program Support element under Humanitarian Assistance. As stated in the handbook, sector assessments provide the relevant bureau or field operating unit with analyses of needs and opportunities in a sector, including gender, environmental, conflict, agriculture, food security, health, education, and democracy, among others, so that bureaus and field operating units can take informed strategic and programmatic decisions. These sector assessments encompass all FEWS NET routine monitoring and reporting activities.	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Disaggregated by: Country or region	
QUARTERLY PROGRESS OF INDICATOR 3.1 JULY-SEPTEMBER 2010	
Region/Country	Number
Afghanistan	1
Guatemala	1
Haiti	1
East Africa Regional	
Djibouti	5
Ethiopia	5
Kenya	1
Somalia	1
North Sudan	7
South Sudan	1
Tanzania	2
Uganda	
Southern Africa Regional	
Malawi	4
Mozambique	2
Zambia	1
Zimbabwe	2
West Africa Regional	5
Burkina Faso	4
Chad	4
Mali	2
Mauritania	1
Niger	2
Nigeria	
Total number of sector assessments	52

INDICATOR REPORTING SHEET	
Project Outcome: Increased monitoring and assessment of hazard, food security, and vulnerability data	
Indicator Number: 3.3	
Name of Indicator: Number of field trips conducted	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): This is a FEWS NET work plan performance indicator designed to track the number and timing of FNR and DFNR field monitoring trips. This indicator provides the Washington staff and COP with the tool to ensure that field staff is maintaining the required level of primary monitoring and data collection to provide up-to-date information for monthly reporting.	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Disaggregated by: Country or region	
QUARTERLY PROGRESS OF INDICATOR 3.3 JULY-SEPTEMBER 2010	
Region/Country	Number
Afghanistan	3
Central America	1
Guatemala	2
Haiti	1
East Africa Regional	2
Djibouti	3
Ethiopia	3
Kenya	1
Somalia	2
North Sudan	1
South Sudan	2
Tanzania	3
Uganda	
Southern Africa Regional	7
Malawi	5
Mozambique	2
Zambia	3
Zimbabwe	5
West Africa Regional*	8
Burkina Faso	5
Chad	4
Mali	4
Mauritania	5
Niger	3
Nigeria	
Total number of field trips	75
* Includes travel by regional representative and regional markets and trade representative	

INDICATOR REPORTING SHEET		
Project Outcome: Strengthened capacity of partners and networks to collect and deliver early warning of food insecurity		
Indicator Number: 4.1		
Name of Indicator: Number of people trained in strategic information management with USG assistance		
DESCRIPTION		
Precise Definition(s): Training in strategic information management includes any topic related to management information systems and surveillance. It does not include monitoring and evaluation. In the context of FEWS NET, this means formal and informal training to enable FEWS NET partners to utilize food security early warning information and information systems.		
Unit of Measure: Number		
Disaggregated by: Event		
QUARTERLY PROGRESS OF INDICATOR 4.1 JULY-SEPTEMBER 2010		
Region/Country	Training Event	Number of People Trained
Eastern Africa	Cross-border monitoring	11
	FEWS NET methods	5
Djibouti	Principal indicators for Emergency Food Security Assessments	20
Kenya	Application of the assessment tools in urban food security assessments	300
Somalia	Pictorial evaluation tool training	32
	Post gu analysis workshop	50
North Sudan	Conducting food security assessments in conflict-prone areas	3
	Introduction to livelihoods framework and analysis	50
Tanzania	Livelihood based food security and Nutrition Information System	25
	Use of RVA tools	30
Southern Africa	Scenario development workshop in Namibia	60
	Cross-border monitoring training	20
	Scenario development training in Mozambique	20
Malawi	Training in markets and trade technical analysis	16
	Rapid food security and livelihoods assessment approaches	20
Mozambique	Use of HEA spreadsheet	17
	Scenario development training for SETSAN partners	20
	ArcGIS training	4
Zimbabwe	Train Agritex Field Officers in food security monitoring and analysis	10
Liberia	Liberia remote monitoring workshop	35
Burkina Faso	Workshop to review tools used to monitor the growing season	31
Chad	Remote sensing products and their application to the monitoring of food security	9
Central America	Climate Outlook Forum	25
	OIMA Training	14
Guatemala	Training staff from the Municipality of Guatemala	13
	Training field staff from SESAN	60
Haiti	Training in data collection and analysis	15
Total number of people trained		915

INDICATOR REPORTING SHEET	
Project Outcome: Increased decision-maker access to actionable early warning information	
Indicator Number: 5.1	
Name of Indicator: Number of visitors to the FEWS NET website	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): This indicator is a FEWS NET deliverable that is already tracked extensively by the Internet Technology Advisor, using a website tracking program. It allows the project to view the number of visitors to the website in an easy monthly report. Visitors are defined as the FEWS NET "audience," ranging from top level USG officials to local partners.	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Disaggregated by: Unique visitors to the website, repeat visitors to the website, total number of visits to the site, and the number of pages viewed in the site	
QUARTERLY PROGRESS OF INDICATOR 5.1 JULY-SEPTEMBER 2010	
Metric	Number
Unique visitors	8,512
Returning visits	6,094
Total visits	14,154
Page Views	49,096
Note: These numbers exclude: 1) Visits during which time the user clicked on a link to a PDF document from a referring site; and 2) The <i>substantial</i> number of readers who retrieve reports and other documents via e-mail attachment	

INDICATOR REPORTING SHEET	
Project Outcome: Increased decision-maker access to actionable early warning information	
Indicator Number: 5.2	
Name of Indicator: Number of briefings performed by FEWS NET staff	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s): Field staff and Washington technical team members are requested to brief decision-makers on food security conditions and their implications. This FEWS NET indicator captures the demand for and the FEWS NET staff's provision of these briefings on a quarterly basis. Briefings are defined as formal or information presentations which describe an emerging or ongoing threat to food security and its implications.	
Unit of Measure: Number	
Disaggregated by: Field or Washington	
QUARTERLY PROGRESS OF INDICATOR 5.2 JULY-SEPTEMBER 2010	
Briefing Location	Number of Briefings
Field Offices	138
Washington	10
Total Number of Briefings	148

INDICATOR REPORTING SHEET										
Project Outcome: Increased decision-maker access to actionable early warning information										
Indicator Number: 5.3										
Name of Indicator: Number of reports produced per month, excluding Food Security Updates										
DESCRIPTION										
Precise Definition(s): This FEWS NET indicator tracks the delivery of food security early warning and information. This indicator shows the breadth of information FEWS NET produces and makes available on the website in addition to the monthly Food Security Updates.										
Unit of Measure: Number										
Disaggregated by: Report type and country or region										
QUARTERLY PROGRESS OF INDICATOR 5.3 JULY-SEPTEMBER 2010										
Region/Country	Report Type and Number									
	Afghanistan Climate Forecast	Alert (all languages)	Darfur Rain Timeline	EOB	Food Security Outlook	FS Outlook Poster	SA Cross Border Trade	Price Watch	Rain Watch	Weather Hazard Assessment
Global		-		3		1		3		
Afghanistan	-	-			1					13
Guatemala/Central America		3			1					13
Haiti		-			1					13
East Africa Regional		-	12		1				-	13*
Djibouti		-			1					
Ethiopia		-			1					
Kenya		-			1					
Somalia		1			1				3	
South Sudan		-			1					
Tanzania		-			1					
Uganda		-			1					
Southern Africa Regional		-			1		2			
Malawi		-			1					
Mozambique		-			1					
Zambia		-			1					
Zimbabwe		-			1					
West Africa Regional		1			1					
Burkina Faso		-			1					
Chad		-			1					
Mali		-			1					
Mauritania		-			1					
Niger		1			1					
Nigeria		-			1					
Total number of reports	-	6	12	3	23	1	2	3	3	52
* One product is produced for entire African continent - Report is not currently produced for this country or region										