

**Regional Early Warning Workshop - November 5 & 6, 2007**  
**Nairobi Safari Club Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya**

**Workshop Report**

**Workshop Objectives**

1. Share country-level livelihood baseline information; identify the implications for cross-border analysis, the information gaps to be filled and the way forward to complete the regional picture.
2. Develop a common understanding of the role of livelihood analytical tools in EW for appropriate and timely ER
3. Identify the needs of the users for the regional coordination of EW information
4. Identify way-forward to achieve regional coordination of EW

Day 1 Monday Nov 5 <sup>th</sup> 2007	Facilitator	Output	Action Point
Welcome note & introductions	Francis	Introduction of RELPA/PACAPS and objectives of the EW/ER component led by FEG	
Objectives & structure of the workshop	Alex		
Objectives of PACAPS EW/ER	Alex		
Overview of existing national/regional early warning actors – current situation & limitations	Alex	13-page Overview of Early Warning Actors – <i>see Annex 1</i> Updated matrix of all early warning actors in the region – <i>see Annex 2</i>	<b>PACAPS</b> to follow up with ILRI, LINKS, OIE/FAO, AU-IBAR for EW animal disease Identified gap in EW of rainfall & river levels in the Ethiopian highlands? <b>PACAPS</b> to follow up. Comment that EWS focus more on food security than other sectors
Introduction to livelihoods analysis	Simon	General understanding of “livelihoods outcome analysis” – realisation that HEA analysis could verify or predict what might happen in future weeks/months/yr	<b>PACAPS</b> to familiarise themselves with other livelihood assessments & analysis in the region especially Aridlands and WFP/VAM. <b>UN-OCHA</b> to conduct a study of all assessment & analysis tools in the region.
Exercise in “livelihood outcome analysis”	group work		
<b>Lunch</b>			
Regional livelihood zoning Current regional map & discussion	Julius Alex	Review current livelihood zoning of the region – <i>see Annex 3</i> Consensus on cross-border livelihood zones  Currently FSAU, SC UK, DPPA, LIU and Oxfam using HEA livelihood analysis in their early warning & programming.	<b>PACAPS</b> to work with <b>Aridlands, FSAU, SC UK, DPPA &amp; LIU</b> to update regional livelihood zones. Kenya & Somalia felt comfortable about showing cross-border zones in the same color and harmonizing names/zone description - Ethiopia were more reserved. Two solutions were identified: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An overlay of lighter/darker same-color &amp; names</li> <li>2. Each livelihood zone profile has a “relationship with neighboring cross-border zones” section</li> </ol> <b>PACAPS</b> to engage further with the respective countries’ EWS to look at preferred options.
Current livelihood baseline information and examples of livelihood profiles	Alex plenary	Review existing baseline information in the region – <i>see Annex 4</i>	<b>PACAPS</b> to update list to include Somali Region, SNNPR, Afar, Tigray. <b>Key EW actors</b> to facilitate cross-border information sharing rather than developing single cross-border zones.
Feedback	plenary	VSF-Suisse & FAO comment that too much theory and not enough discussion	Review agenda to ensure optimal “way-forward” focused discussions

Day 2 Tuesday Nov 6 <sup>th</sup> 2007	Facilitator	Output	Action Point
Review of Day 1 – where are we?	Simon	Revised agenda	
Review of baseline profiles & information gaps Spreadsheets for baseline storage & analysis	Alex	List of livelihood zones not assessed – mainly Oromiya, Ethiopia and Marsabit, Moyale, Isiolo, all of Turkana and remaining LZ in north-east Kenya within the RELPA footprint	<b>UN-OCHA</b> requested that information be available for both pastoralist & agro-pastoral communities. SC UK, FSAU & Aridlands confirmed that all livelihood systems are covered. The <b>group</b> identified the need to have good in-depth details of the LZ to help contingency planning and response strategies. <b>SC UK &amp; PACAPS</b> will collate existing baseline profiles and data spreadsheets. <b>PACAPS</b> distributed a workshop CD ROM will all existing livelihood profiles.
National Early Warning Systems	group work	See below tables	<b>Key EW actors e.g. ALRMP, KFSSG, FSAU, DPPA, LIU, SC UK &amp; FEWS-NET</b> should look at the areas that have been identified as areas for improvement and work towards these goals. They should also look to incorporate the factors that they identified to facilitate cross-border EW information sharing.
<b>Lunch</b>			
Identify EW monitoring information gaps (national and regional)	group work	<p>Challenges/gaps in a regional EWS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Websites</li> <li>○ Access to timely/reliable</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Harmonization of LZ</li> <li>• Formalise regional livelihood analysis</li> <li>• Focal point monitoring</li> <li>• Synchronize biannual assessments – timing</li> </ul> <p>Challenges in sharing of EW information/data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there a country interest?</li> <li>• Authority to release/disseminate information (political)</li> <li>• Identify how information flows</li> <li>• Border closures/security</li> </ul>	<p><b>Regional EW actors</b> need to identify someone to facilitate a multi-agency structure for EW in the region e.g. FSNWG, IAWG (UN-OCHA)?</p> <p><b>Each country's key EW actors</b> need to decide whether they want to share EW information in the region. FSAU strongly stated that they would like to do this.</p> <p><b>DPPA</b> (regional focus points), <b>FSAU &amp; ALRMP</b> (district level demand driven) need to formalize contact points around border areas to share EW information.</p>
Institutional Early Warning Co-ordination - A way forward	Alex & Simon	See below tables	<b>Key EW actors and PACAPS</b> should take responsibility to push for an improvement in each area identified
Workshop close	Francis Walter		

## National Early Warning Systems – group work

### Ethiopia

EWS users	How they use it	How to make it more useful	Required cross-border information	Cross-border analysis
<p>Government: DPPA, MOA, MOH, Education, Water and at Community level</p> <p>Bilateral organizations and UN agencies</p> <p>Donors (World Bank, USAID)</p> <p>International NGO's</p> <p>Local based Organizations e.g. CBOs, Local NGOs</p> <p>Community level: Pastoralists using livestock price info</p>	<p><b>1. DPPA Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MOA Task force</li> <li>▪ MOH Taskforce</li> <li>▪ Education Taskforce for school feeding programs</li> <li>▪ Water to enable water tracking</li> <li>▪ Nutrition (ENCU) address nutritional assessment</li> </ul> <p>The results of the assessments are used to come up with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emergency Response</li> <li>▪ Contingency Plan</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Bilateral Organizations and UN agencies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Planning responses</li> <li>▪ Plan Assessments based on initial EW information (Assessments)</li> </ul> <p><b>3. NGOs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plan &amp; target implementations based on the information provided.</li> <li>▪ Undertake other assessments e.g. nutrition assessments</li> <li>▪ Response planning with the regions e.g. DPPB, Livestock etc</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Community</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flood Alerts</li> <li>▪ Disease outbreaks both human and animal</li> <li>▪ Livestock prices especially in selected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Active involvement of other actor(s) especially in the line ministries.</li> <li>▪ Bridge (emphasis) between relief and development.</li> <li>▪ Focus on livelihood interventions as well as food security (involvement of line ministries)</li> <li>▪ Minimum telecommunication and infrastructure in pastoral areas</li> <li>▪ District level; they don't have soft copies and there is need for internet for faster &amp; timely EW into ER</li> <li>▪ Awareness building of EW systems for each sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Livestock, cereals, market information across the border markets</li> <li>- Livestock diseases - cross border</li> <li>- Livestock migration routes and patterns during "normal" and "dry seasons"</li> <li>- Rainfall and pasture conditions across the borders</li> <li>- What interventions are happening across cross borders</li> <li>- Human disease outbreaks</li> <li>- Currency changes, bans etc that affect markets</li> <li>- Policy changes e.g. trade ban on items etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Market information:</b> community informed across regions</li> <li>▪ <b>Livestock disease</b> outbreak information shared across border with coordinated interventions</li> <li>▪ Monitoring of <b>livestock movements:</b> unusual migration of livestock from across border during droughts; pressure on pasture and water</li> <li>▪ Information sharing of <b>rainfall, river levels &amp; pasture conditions</b></li> <li>▪ Minimize community conflicts through <b>coordinated regional interventions</b></li> <li>▪ Monitor <b>implications of interventions</b> across borders - market impacts affects demand/supply; vaccinations; disease controls etc</li> <li>▪ <b>Currency/bans:</b> impacts on livelihoods across borders, demand, supply, markets</li> <li>▪ <b>Policy changes:</b> Market restrictions, border closures</li> <li>▪ <b>Improve accessibility of information</b></li> </ul>

## Somalia

EWS users	How they use it	How to improve the EWS in Somalia	Somalia cross-border information needs from Kenya & Ethiopia	How we have improved effectiveness of EW & Analysis
<p><b>Donors</b></p> <p><b>INGOs</b></p> <p><b>Local NGOS</b></p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b></p> <p><b>IASC Clusters</b></p> <p><b>Somalia Support Secretariat</b></p> <p><b>Working Groups per sector</b></p> <p><b>Local Authorities:</b> Ministries, Committees</p> <p><b>Media:</b> News(BBC/VOA etc) Humanitarian IRIN/Relief web Somalia Radio FM/BBC Somalia Websites</p> <p>Piloting EW Radio: targeting pastoralists with weekly broadcasts</p>	<p><b>1. Funding:</b> to identify levels, location, time, sector e.g. CAP, HRF, CERF, other EC, USAID, SIDA livelihood proposals for programmes</p> <p><b>2. Programming:</b> to identify focus, beneficiaries, type e.g. WFP-food aid NGOs – sector programmes &amp; contingency planning</p> <p><b>3. Advocacy:</b> to identify Resources: Dollar, Euro or pounds Response: address underlying causes AFLC Vs HE Humanitarian Access Timing: EW, scale-up contingency</p> <p><b>4. Evaluation:</b> National (MDG, TP, Agencies, NGOs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase analysis/ understanding of underlying causes to avoid response being part of the problem e.g. appropriate response.</li> <li>▪ Formalization of cross border information sharing and analysis; information sharing &amp; analysis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exchange ongoing monitoring data</li> <li>- Harmonization baseline LZ analysis</li> <li>- EW cross-border sharing, floods, localized conflict, livestock diseases</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Gap in urban vulnerability &amp; EW analysis &amp; monitoring</li> <li>▪ Community use of EW – radio e.g. market prices, water availability, pastures</li> <li>▪ Lack of functioning technical local authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmonization of LZ, zone naming, map on regional cross border areas</li> <li>- Harmonization of evidence/analysis in cross border LZs for IPC analysis-outcome and EW</li> <li>- Sharing cross border livelihood baseline data - joint analysis</li> <li>- Understanding links/economic &amp; livelihood links</li> <li>- Mandera Garissa livestock market prices, % animals sold from Somalia, volumes sales, government policies in marketing</li> <li>- Cross border cereal flows; direction, type, volume, price, differential, tot etc all along the border.</li> <li>- Livestock migration &amp; conditions; directions rangeland and water conditions, livestock body conditions, diseases.</li> <li>- Population: Displacement &amp; camps, population origination, conditions of population &amp; services, security/conflict</li> <li>- Response activities ongoing in cross border areas</li> <li>- Rainfall, river levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>IPC-credibility and neutrality:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stakeholders agreed common situation analysis</li> <li>- evidence based/transparent</li> <li>- inclusive technical participation in analysis/information gathering</li> <li>- severity/phase classification linked to initial standards and strategic response.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Professionalize information products &amp; outreach</b> (Somali &amp; English)</li> <li>▪ <b>Triangulation</b> data/multiple sources data- vetting with partners</li> </ul>

## Kenya

EWS users	How they use it	How to make it more useful	How to include cross border information	How to improved cross-border analysis
KFSSG/KFSM DMJ/OP District Steering Groups (government offices) Donors UN Organizations INGOs & LNGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reference information for project proposals writing/emergency response</li> <li>▪ National appeal development</li> <li>▪ Reporting</li> <li>▪ Monitoring the food security situation</li> <li>▪ Planning baseline information</li> <li>▪ Decision making on change of approach</li> <li>▪ Triangulation of other information</li> <li>▪ Contingency planning/early response implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Explain Aridlands/KFSSG assessment methodology &amp; analysis through development of user manual/guidelines</li> <li>▪ Improve communities' role in EWS as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Users                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- response planning</li> </ul> </li> <li>Contributors (trade signs)                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CB information collection</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Direct/easy access to data (GIEWS)</li> <li>▪ Reliability/Transparency of data and analysis</li> <li>▪ Tidy-up phase classification in EWS – improved phase definition enabling better response</li> <li>▪ Improve link between EW and ER</li> <li>▪ Phase definition (threshold) to improve transparency via use of sets of indicators</li> <li>▪ Indicators need to be reflective of livelihood changes</li> <li>▪ Cross-border harmonization of system use</li> <li>▪ Use of predictive livelihood analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is possible to include cross border information on regular and ad hoc analysis</li> <li>- CEWRN (IGAD conflict early warning mechanism) information available on quarterly basis</li> <li>- Link CEWARN monitors with other monitors (FS and EW)</li> <li>- Comparability of data because use of same methodology (CEWARN&lt;,IPC)</li> <li>- Useful cross border information to include would be:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Movement of humans, livestock and food commodities (sugar, charcoal, maize, arms)</li> <li>Price information</li> <li>Human and livestock diseases</li> <li>Crop diseases</li> <li>Rainfall, flood/drought warning</li> <li>Conflict</li> <li>Border closures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>District level cross border sharing of information</b></li> <li>▪ Sharing of food security analysis at National level through <b>IPC process</b> (Kenya &amp; Somalia)</li> <li>▪ <b>Regional IPC analysis</b> (FAO/FSNWG)</li> </ul> <p><i>This may be unclear as IPC does not analyse early warning information?</i></p>

## Agreements on a way forward for cross-border co-operation on early warning

Kenya	Ethiopia	Somalia	Regional
<b>UN-OCHA</b> currently working to promote information sharing nationally across EW and humanitarian agencies	<b>DPPA</b> staff to get clearance at the necessary level for information sharing and on procedures for formal agreements	<b>FSAU</b> to conduct bilateral dialogue with ALRMP	<b>UN-OCHA</b> to coordinate information sharing between OCHA country offices and partners to support data preparedness, planning and emergency response; to respond to decision makers requests; and <i>ask what information people want?</i>
<b>ALRMP</b> to have bilateral dialogue with FSAU on mutual information sharing	<b>DPPA and SC UK</b> to get 'buy-in' for harmonisation of livelihood zoning across borders	Explore ways to get formal agreement with DPPA on information sharing (supported/facilitated by <b>PACAPS</b> )	<b>ELMT/RELPA</b> , through SC-UK (Ethiopia), to develop cross-border cooperation in EW in the areas of operation of the NGOs in the ELMT consortium
<b>WFP &amp; ALRMP</b> (or others?) to bring up issues of standardisation in livelihood zoning across borders (Ethiopia, Somalia) at next KFSSG meeting			<b>FEWS-NET</b> (and others?) to bring up the issues of cross border cooperation with bodies such as FSNWG, IAWG
All those interested to think about their cross border information requirements or suggestions for harmonisation; and their ability to provide information to those across borders, and forward them to PACAPS and, where this information could be made available through the UN-OCHA system, to UN-OCHA.			Dialogue, coordinated between PACAPS, between <b>FEWS-NET, FAO AND UN-OCHA</b> (but open to others!) on institutionalising cross border cooperation, and seeking a 'home' for an initiative to push forward and deepen cross-border cooperation, and to link it to IPC roll-out
All those interested to think about how a continued initiative for cross border cooperation could be institutionalised (e.g. in which organisation it could be 'housed').			
<b>PACAPS</b> to take an <u>initial</u> coordination role to facilitate first steps of the process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contact various actors to establish a common set of indicators for EW required by agencies in all three countries</li> <li>• source suppliers or potential suppliers of this information</li> <li>• identify gaps in information currently being collected, and look at potential ways of filling gaps</li> <li>• liaise with early warning actors to establish the agreements necessary to permit the setting up of information sharing links</li> <li>• provide an 'information tree' for rapid emergency response (e.g. flood warnings)</li> </ul>			<b>FEWS-NET</b> to look internally at how it can contribute to this process, and to work with FSNWG on harmonising livelihood analysis in EW across different countries.

For any addition information regarding this workshop, please contact Alexandra Crosskey [acrosskey@pacaps.org](mailto:acrosskey@pacaps.org)



## PACAPS Early Warning/Early Response Component Regional Enhanced Livelihoods for Pastoral Areas (RELPA)

### Overview of Key Early Warning Actors within the Region

In an environment of increasingly frequent episodes of food insecurity and with essential services inaccessible to much of the pastoral population, both acute and chronic malnutrition are contributing to the short-term and longer term development outlook for the region. The Greater Horn of Africa remains the region with the most consistently negative performance in terms of general livelihood. It is therefore essential that early warning institutions, together with key stakeholders, link regional information systems together to ensure appropriate and timely response.

At country level, each government has mechanisms in place to monitor livelihood change and information to assist decision makers in response activities. The Transitional Federal Government of **Somalia** (TFG) established a National Federal Relief Commission (NFRC) in January 2006 in order to strengthen national efforts aiming at ensuring effective humanitarian response planning with the support of the United Nations (UN) system. In **Ethiopia**, the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency and the UN Humanitarian Coordinator are working closely together to tackle humanitarian issues. In **Kenya**, a Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) comprising of the Office of the President, line-Ministries, Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS Net), World Food Programme (WFP), FAO, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Oxfam and World Vision International (WVI), is in charge of conducting food security assessments and make recommendations to mitigate emergency needs.

To enhance regional coordination of information and response, it is necessary to first understand the existing national and local early warning systems. Below is a table which identifies some of the key early warning actors and a description of their system/initiative where available. This paper will assist PACAPS to work with these actors and the ELMT partners to realise a linked regional early warning mechanism building on the existing capacity.

AGENCY	CONTACT	JOB TITLE	EMAIL ADDRESS	TEL
<b>SOMALIA</b>				
FSAU/FAO	Cindy Holleman Owen Calvert Grainne Moloney	CTA  Nutrition	<a href="mailto:owen.calvert@fsau.or.ke">owen.calvert@fsau.or.ke</a> <a href="mailto:cindy.holleman@fsau.or.ke">cindy.holleman@fsau.or.ke</a> <a href="mailto:grainne.moloney@fsau.or.ke">grainne.moloney@fsau.or.ke</a>	0733616881
FAO Somalia	Graham Farmer	OIC FAO Somalia	<a href="mailto:graham.farmer@fao.org">graham.farmer@fao.org</a>	0733600159 0203750833
FEWS-NET	Mohamed Awdahir		<a href="mailto:Somalia@fews.net">Somalia@fews.net</a>	0733616881
WFP/VAM	Peter Goossens Scott Ronchini Genevieve Chicoine	Programme Officer	<a href="mailto:Peter.Goossens@wfp.org">Peter.Goossens@wfp.org</a> <a href="mailto:Scott.ronchini@wfp.org">Scott.ronchini@wfp.org</a> <a href="mailto:Genevieve.Chicoine@wfp.org">Genevieve.Chicoine@wfp.org</a>	0207202146 0734600605
SC UK	Ranjan Poudyal Abdullahi Warsame	Acting Country Director Food Security Officer	<a href="mailto:R.Poudyal@scuk.or.ke">R.Poudyal@scuk.or.ke</a> <a href="mailto:awarsamew@yahoo.com">awarsamew@yahoo.com</a>	0733640446 0202737201
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FEWS-NET	Nancy Mutunga		<a href="mailto:nmutunga@fews.net">nmutunga@fews.net</a>	
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VAM	Joao Manja Allan Kute Zippy Mbat	Head of VAM VAM Officer VAM Officer	<a href="mailto:Joao.manja@wfp.org">Joao.manja@wfp.org</a> <a href="mailto:Allan.Kute@wfp.org">Allan.Kute@wfp.org</a> <a href="mailto:Zippy.Mbat@wfp.org">Zippy.Mbat@wfp.org</a>	
SC UK	Jan Coffey  El Khadir Daloum	Kenya emergency programme Regional Advocacy & policy advisor	<a href="mailto:J.Coffey@scuk.or.ke">J.Coffey@scuk.or.ke</a>  <a href="mailto:k.daloum@scuk.or.ke">k.daloum@scuk.or.ke</a>	0202737201/ 2737227
Oxfam	Josie Buxton Mohamed Mursal Richard Grahn	Programme manager Livelihoods Regional Livelihoods	<a href="mailto:Jbuxton@oxfam.org.uk">Jbuxton@oxfam.org.uk</a> <a href="mailto:MMursal@oxfam.org.uk">MMursal@oxfam.org.uk</a> <a href="mailto:RGrahn@oxfam.org.uk">RGrahn@oxfam.org.uk</a>	0202820000
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>				
Government	Mrs Zenebech Bekele	DPPA (Disaster Prevention and preparedness Agency) - Addis Ababa	<a href="mailto:zenebechb@dppc.gov.et">zenebechb@dppc.gov.et</a>	
Livelihood Integration Unit (LIU)	Jane MacAskill	Chief of Party (the LIU is integrated within the DPPA)	<a href="mailto:macsharif@iconnect.co.ke">macsharif@iconnect.co.ke</a>	
SC UK	Demeke Eshete Geraud Laval	Pastoral Early Warning System Project Manager	<a href="mailto:Demeke.e@scuk.org.et">Demeke.e@scuk.org.et</a> <a href="mailto:geraud.l@scuk.org.et">geraud.l@scuk.org.et</a>	
FAOET		FAO-Ethiopia	<a href="mailto:FAO-ET@fao.org">FAO-ET@fao.org</a>	
<b>REGIONAL BODIES</b>				
UN-OCHA Regional Kenya Ethiopia Somalia	Lucy Dickinson Jeanine Cooper Paul Hebert Philippe Lazzarini	Humanitarian Affairs  Head of Office Head of Office	<a href="mailto:dickinsonl@un.org">dickinsonl@un.org</a> <a href="mailto:Jeanine.cooper@undp.org">Jeanine.cooper@undp.org</a> <a href="mailto:Hebert@un.org">Hebert@un.org</a> <a href="mailto:Lazzarini@un.org">Lazzarini@un.org</a>	0207621006 0722521031
FAO Regional (REOA)	Daniele Donati Francesco Del Re Bruno Minjauw	TCE Food Security Adviser Livestock Adviser	<a href="mailto:Daniele.Donati@fao.org">Daniele.Donati@fao.org</a> <a href="mailto:Francesco.DelRe@fao.org">Francesco.DelRe@fao.org</a> <a href="mailto:Bruno.Minjauw@fao.org">Bruno.Minjauw@fao.org</a>	02037350830 733333361 0733620004
FEWS-NET	Suleiman Mohamed	Regional rep	<a href="mailto:msuleiman@fews.net">msuleiman@fews.net</a>	0203861476 0722206700
LEWS & LINKS	Dr. Jerry Stuth	Lead Investigator Department of Rangeland and Ecology Texas A&M University	<a href="mailto:jwstuth@cnrit.tamu.edu">jwstuth@cnrit.tamu.edu</a>	US: +1-979-845- 5548 or 7331
RATIN	EAGC/RATIN		<a href="http://www.ratin.net">www.ratin.net</a> , <a href="http://www.eagc.org">www.eagc.org</a>	Nairobi, +254 020-421 2245



# Somalia

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## FSAU/FAO

FSAU has a comprehensive Food Security and Nutrition Information system that can be used for EW throughout the whole of Somalia.

**Baselines** - have HEA baselines for the majority of the country including Gedo and Bakool. Because some are out of dated, there is a schedule to update some in the next two years. Examples of baselines are available from the FSAU resource centre

**Early warning indicators** – provided forms for the Main market information (37 sites), and SLIMS (70 – 80 sites) which are gathered monthly. There are also Nutrition Sentinel sites and Nutritional Assessments carried out. Two seasonal national assessments are annually conducted using crop, livestock, security, IDP and flood tools which they have developed. All information is analysed at regional and national level using the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) framework and are published as a technical series.

The FSAU produces monthly website updates, monthly nutrition bulletins and quarterly FS bulletins. Copies of the tools are available as is access to their database.

**Partners** – the main partner is FEWS-NET, but the FSAU works loosely with all agencies involved in FS and Nutrition, using the SSS as the forum to share information and plan assessments etc

## **Recent innovations** – IPC

**Outputs** - Monthly updates and quarterly bulletins are circulated to a wide audience - Nutrition Updates and FS Bulletins are sent to 1200 - 1400 email address and 400 - 600 copies are physically distributed. All information is in Somalia and English.

## WFP/VAM - Somalia

VAM covers Somalia as a whole but with a strong focus on the south as the food security situation is most critical in this region.

**Baselines** - WFP have just completed their first baseline in Puntland to assist in recovery activities. In the south, they rely on FSAU seasonal assessments. It is not possible to conduct a baseline in the south - although much needed - given the current insecurity.

## **Early warning indicators** –

- 1) Political situation with qualitative data provided by WFP colleagues in the field or WFP partners on a weekly or daily basis depending on the situation.
- 2) Rainfall, flood drought forecast using information provided by specialised agencies on a weekly basis.
- 3) Market prices using FSAU dataset in order to follow on the price rise and fall of food stuff on a weekly basis. They have guidelines and a tool for market price collection which is available.

## **Recent reports**

- 1) Puntland Food Security Survey just completed - not yet published focus on pastoralists
- 2) Market Analysis report - 2006
- 3) A number of internal food security and market up-date

One of the current points of discussion within the WFP regional office is that there are a significant number of agencies are working on early warning in Somalia including Swalims, FSAU, FEWS NET, EU FoodMars, etc. To avoid duplication, WFP want to assess possible gaps within the information available in Somalia to decide what could be done by the VAM unit. By collecting market price - including food aid - WFP Somalia feels they are filling a niche that is not done by FSAU and will assist WFP to do a better job.

**Response mechanisms** - WFP have contingency plans that are up-dated very regularly - most of the information is used internally within the country office, the regional office and Rome. It is also shared with OCHA, UN agencies or other food aid agencies as needed.

## **SC UK Somalia**

The Mandera triangle is the epicentre of most recent drought and flood emergencies in the Horn of Africa and their population are highly vulnerable to these shocks. Gedo Region is one of the geographical focuses of the secondary phase of the SC UK Somalia hunger reduction programme (TPP). Currently SC UK does not work in early warning in this region but rely on FSAU for food security information. SC UK focuses their operations in Hiran region of south and central Somalia and Karkaar region of Puntland.

**Baselines** – They have recent (2006) project baselines of Hiran and Karkaar regions of Somalia for the livelihood zones of pastoral, agro-pastoral, riverine and coastal. They also have a Belet Weyne urban study baseline. All baseline studies use the HEA methodology.

**Early warning indicators** – are collected weekly and interpreted monthly and quarterly. Indicators to monitor livelihoods are both qualitative and quantitative. Forms have been provided in English & Somali. Indicators are collected through participatory focus group discussion interviews with village leaders and the community using the HEA methodology checklists.

**Partners** – SC UK works with community partners (village institutions such food security monitoring teams who are responsible for food security data collection and filling the forms.) SC UK relies on FSAU to manage the early warning system.

**Response mechanisms** - During crises/shocks SC UK report to their Nairobi office who is a member of SACB forum. There are different task forces which have coordination meetings both at field level and at HQ i.e. Nairobi level. UNOCHA is also involved in the coordination on the responses plans. Country emergency preparedness plan (EPP) has contingency plans in place which connects to CEF and global emergency. During the recent floods of Nov 2006 SC UK responded effectively and mobilised funding from CEF.

## **Kenya**

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### **Government of Kenya/Aridlands (ALRMP)**

The GoK operate a community-based EWS (run by ALRMP) which is supported by FAO through a technical assistance project which covers 27 ASAL districts of northern and eastern Kenya and parts of the rift valley and the marginal agricultural districts of eastern and coast provinces. The Arid Lands Resource Management Project came into being in 1996 and is based within the Special Programmes department of the Office of the President. The specific functions of the Project include coordinating the formulation of policies, drought management and empowering communities to effectively manage their own development by creating an enabling environment for ASAL development.

**Baselines** - they have baseline data for the whole country arranged by livelihood zone, and relating to administrative boundaries at the 6<sup>th</sup> level (sub-location). This is available on a CD viewer.

**Early Warning Indicators** - The EWS system collects data on a monthly basis. A full list of indicators is available on their website ([www.aridland.go.ke](http://www.aridland.go.ke)). Indicators include rainfall, natural vegetation and pasture conditions, water sources and availability, insecurity, migration, livestock production, crop production, market prices and nutritional trends (MUAC).

The tools used are questionnaire formats for household and key informant interviews. A database exists for data storage and analysis. Based on a statistically valid sample size, sentinel sites have been selected and stratified by livelihood zones in each of the districts. At each site a community interview is administered and household level data is collected by field monitors. Data is collected at the (random) household level in sentinel sites. Data is then entered and analysis and report writing is conducted by data officers and drought management officers. Data and reports are then forwarded to the national level for further verification and analysis.

ALRMP produce monthly bulletins which are posted on the website. In addition, Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) assessments are posted on the KFSM website ([www.kenyafoodsecurity.org](http://www.kenyafoodsecurity.org)). The last assessment utilized the IPC framework for the analysis.

**Partners** - ALRMP is the main partner. Others include MoA, MoLFD, MoH, WFP/VAM, FEWS NET, and UNICEF

**Recent Innovations** – Developing a manual for the ALRMP EWS, but this work has not yet started. Designing a more evidence based way of attributing EW phases linking the system with the IPC. Calum McLean also mentioned an integrated database at country level and prospects of mirroring this at regional level using the IPC. He is keen to work with us to achieve this.

**Response mechanisms** - ALRMP have a contingency funding mechanism, which is currently being boosted by the EC's Drought Management Initiative. Contingency plans are for the most part in place and updated. EW bulletins are made widely available.

## **DMI**

In order to contribute to the drought management system in Kenya, the EC has approved funding of a new project titled the Drought Management Initiative (DMI). The DMI focuses on the most arid and marginalised parts of Kenya and aims to improve drought management capacities and facilitate the critical step from relief to preparedness for droughts, and therefore minimise their negative impact. It builds on ongoing activities, in particular the World Bank (WB) funded Arid Land Resource Management Programme (ALRMP), and the ECHO funded projects for drought disaster reduction, preparedness and emergency.

The DMI project addresses two issues that are crucial for sustainability. Firstly, it adds on the existing government initiatives that have shown to work effectively and that continue to receive support from the government and donors such as the World Bank. In particular, it will give support to the GoK for the creation of a National Drought Contingency Fund (NDCF) that can allow contribution from both GoK and donors (a multi-donor basket fund) and with the capacity to disburse funds to drought-prone affected districts for rapid response to drought emergencies. It is believed that the availability of sufficient contingency funds will ensure timely measures to mitigate the impact of drought, protecting livelihoods and saving lives. Secondly, the DMI will ensure an uninterrupted continuum of linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD). The LRRD concept can be defined as follows: rehabilitation programmes which gradually take over the relief/emergency aid to stabilise the economic and social situation and to facilitate the transition towards a medium and long term development strategy. Both issues are especially important due to the cyclic nature of droughts in East Africa, where long-term mitigation of their impact is a significant contribution to economic development and poverty reduction.

The overall development objective to which the DMI is intended to contribute is the improved effectiveness and efficiency of the drought management system in Kenya by strengthening the capacity to intervene in an appropriate, effective and timely fashion before and during the drought cycle. The purpose of DMI is to support, strengthen, and institutionalise existing drought response mechanisms to develop into a more effective and timely mechanism.

## **NEPDP – AU-IBAR**

This USAID funded program started in 2005 and ends February 2008. The North East Pastoral Development Program is active in 4 districts in the NE including Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Ijara and the Tana Delta. The overall objective is to improve food security and household income. It has 4 main components to support this objective.

- Build pastoral livestock marketing organisations – NEPDP works with 2 main organisations – Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC) and Livestock Traders and Marketing Society of Kenya (LTMSK)
- Provide access to financial and non-financial services – credit, peace building & market and market info.
- Disease surveillance – strengthen the government vet department; promote better linkages with the public and private providers; and provide disease screening
- Strengthen policy and advocacy.

Their marketing partners work closely with LINKS to gather market prices per animal type and grade using district level market monitors who send market data via SMS on a mobile phone to a database in Nairobi. This information is made available to traders via SMS and blackboards at the market. Traders use this information to make decision on livestock marketing activities.

NEDPD partners have expressed a concern regarding the lack of early warning for emergencies in North East Kenya.

### **WFP/VAM - Kenya**

The Early Warning system in Kenya is led by the Government (Aridlands) with technical support<sup>1</sup> and analysis provided by members of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). The KFSSG consists of the Government (ALRMP and key government ministries), WFP, FEWS-Net, FAO, UNICEF, World Vision and OXFAM. VAM is the co-chair of KFSSG (which is chaired by the government) and ensures WFP's active participation and involvement in the coordination forum.

**Baselines & indicators** – see above under Aridlands

**Recent work/innovations** - WFP's emergency operation is currently ongoing in several of these areas and conducts regular monitoring exercises for this purpose.

**Response mechanisms** - During a shock/crisis, information is presented to the Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM), which consists of the government, donors, UN agencies, NGOs and other food security stakeholders. Contingency plans exist and are in place.

### **FEWS NET - Kenya**

**Baselines** – all baseline information on livelihoods for the entire country, including the Mandera triangle, is being finalized.

**Early warning indicators** – FEWS NET are mainly users of secondary data who rarely collect primary data. Periodicity depends on issue under investigation. For example in instances where there is a significant flood risk, information and data are collected on a daily basis. Intervals for collection of early warning indicators will range from daily to monthly. Indicators include weather (ground station and remotely sensed data) for both rainfall and vegetation; crop production; livestock production; prices; scale of interventions and gaps; nutrition data; water availability data; CSI data.

Information is collected during bi-annual assessments using a combination of tools including detailed household interviews; community interviews; district-level interviews and market interviews. Specific questionnaires have been developed for each type interview.

**Partners** – FEWS NET works very closely with several partners including the ALRMP, MoA, FAO, WFP/VAM, and OXFAM under the aegis of the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)

**Recent work/innovations** – FEWS NET Kenya are in the process of completing national livelihood zoning. The technical working group of the KFSSG is constantly reviewing methodologies etc. to tailor them to emerging analytical needs.

**Response mechanisms** - Information is presented to USAID; the KFSM; KFSSG.

### **OXFAM - Kenya**

Oxfam operational programming is managed at country level where most decisions related to FS are taken, and inter-agency co-ordination is done. The **Regional Management Centre** provides management and

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<sup>1</sup> support in the operation of the system and provision of timely early warning information to all stakeholders including WFP

technical support to the country programmes. They do not collect food security data at the regional level, and in country they have a preference for working with and through government systems rather than establishing parallel systems.

**Baselines** – Planning to do a provincial wide HEA (except in Ijara) in North-east Province (NEP) with SC-UK leading and in collaboration with Care and others active in NEP (e.g. AAH, Merlin, Islamic Relief) funded by ECHO and OCHA. It should start in August, with planned final communication/dissemination of the report in late October.

Oxfam has a large and well established operational programme in Wajir and coverage through the peace network is broader. For the HEA though we intend to approach this firmly from the livelihoods zoning perspective and work across district boundaries.

Oxfam is also working with FAO to develop a linked study on destitution, though this is at an early stage.

**Early warning indicators** – Oxfam Kenya initiated some work 6 months ago to strengthen community based early warning systems. 10 Pastoral Associations (PAs) were given extensive training on constant data collection. These PAs represent the different livelihood zones in the district (camel areas, cattle zone, peri-urban and farming mixed with livestock. Key indicators were agreed with the PAs and DPA centred on complementary indicators to those established through the ALRMP EWS (rainfall performance and forecasting, pasture performance, water conditions, including the link to this to trekking distance, livestock condition, disease, migration patterns and price). The data was then used to produce a bulletin at the district level by the District Pastoral Association (DPA) which is the umbrella district body for all the PAs in the district. The information collection and processing is to be managed through the CBOs and fed into the DMO. So far, two bulletins were produced and but is still for internal use as there is no formal link established with that of ALRMP. As is expected of such new initiatives, it is also facing a number of other challenges including sustainability by the community and getting it recognised beyond the community Associations.

**Response mechanisms** - Reporting is through the established communication and coordination channels - principally the DSGs at district level and the KFSSM at the national level. These structures are currently going through a review process according to a commissioned piece of work from the KFSSG. As and when appropriate, other means of planning and communication are to be put into play, such as the upcoming HEA in NEP, though through Oxfam's position of the KFSSG and because this will be a piece of work of national importance, this will also be discussed through the KFSSG.

Contingency planning is an increasingly important aspect of Oxfam's work and requires a greater degree of profile. They are developing district structures as well as independently according to designated roles across sectors. This too though is not at a very advanced stage.

Regionally, Oxfam's Humanitarian Coordinator attends relevant OCHA co-ordination meetings (although the country staff would normally be the lead person. Oxfam participates in the Regional FS and Nutrition working group. Contingency plans are in place where they have operational projects (Wajir, Turkana, Harshin).

## **SC UK Kenya**

SC UK has an emergency program in Kenya. They are working in the North East (mainly Mandera / El Wak Districts and Dadaab) but aren't involved in early warning information/systems.

**Baselines** - ECHO has given funding recently for an emergency nutrition program in El Wak, into which they have built an HEA and a nutritional causal analysis. The HEA will cover several (probably 3) livelihood zones in El Wak/Mandera, Garissa and Wajir Districts and will be carried out in collaboration with CARE, Oxfam GB, ACF, Islamic Relief and Merlin. The objectives are to develop:

- a current and more in-depth understanding of livelihoods and vulnerabilities in three livelihood zones in the North Eastern Province, including dynamics and changes since the previous baselines, and focusing particularly on the poorest and most food insecure households.
- Use the updated HEA baseline information and analysis to:
  - Inform the design of relevant livelihoods interventions and strategies
  - Be able to monitor and evaluate the impact of interventions in the future
  - Inform policy and advocacy strategies
  - Help in the design of an effective monitoring system by the contracting agencies and for informing the work of collaborating organisations, as required.

- Build the capacity of local stakeholders, in particular their knowledge and use of the HEA approach and analytical framework
- Inform plans for future assessment phases (focus, methodologies and processes) based on the results and lessons learnt from this phase

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and CARE are planning to do a study of the impact of livelihood support programs in the Dadaab Refugee Camp and surrounding host communities in NE Kenya from mid/late July to late August. DRC would like to incorporate elements of the HEA into their study.

## Ethiopia

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### **Ethiopia Government**

The government organization in charge of EWS at the Federal level is the DPPA (Disaster Prevention and preparedness Agency) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. SC UK works closely with them in order to harmonize the EWS in pastoral areas providing capacity building and institutional strengthening.

SC UK recently summarised the gaps in the early warning system and suggestions for improvements. Gaps included:

- Lack of link between EWS and response
- Lack of community involvement in the EWS process
- Lack of political commitment of decision makers (line bureaus)
- Lack of coordination between different stakeholders
- High running costs → sustainability?

Possible reasons for these gaps included:

- Lack of experience in livelihood-based interventions due to food aid being the main form of response used by Ethiopian Government since the 70's
- Heavy bureaucratic system with several levels of decision
- Mistrust between Regional Authorities (pastoral areas) and Federal level
- Lack of mechanisms existing at local (woreda) level to implement responses
- Lack of local contingency plans and contingency funds easily accessible
- Lack of community involvement in the system → pastoralists are the ones who better know when and what to do!

Suggestions for improvement:

- Decentralisation of intervention and community involvement
- Decentralisation of decision allowing to implement locally designed livelihoods-based interventions (but integrated in a National strategy)
- Improved democratic participation of communities in the EW/response system
- Empowerment of communities: selection of key resource persons, establishment of community steering committees
- Contingency plans and funds developed at local (woreda) level, owned by communities, integrating communities' perceptions and needs.
- Development/revision of monitoring indicators: simple, quantitative, reliable
- Use baseline information (HEA) to address contingency plans
- Cost Benefit Analysis demonstrating the cost effectiveness of early livelihood-based intervention versus late food aid
- Evidence/visibility of the link between EWS and response is required
- Harmonized approaches: a comprehensive strategy between organisations with methodological and institutional LINKAGES
- Implementation of cost effective early livelihood-based interventions
- Involvement of local and international NGOs experienced in livelihood-based interventions
- Integration of existing community networks: traditional systems, CAHWs

### **Livelihoods Integration Unit (LIU)**

USAID is funding the Livelihoods Integration Unit (LIU), within the national Early Warning Department of the DPPA and was developed to address some of these shortcomings. The LIU is committed to the goal of capacity building, with an objective of handing over its core functions to the DPPA. The LIU will achieve this through: ongoing training; developing training materials; establishing a nation-wide comparable set of regional livelihoods baselines; integrating these baselines into the existing early warning system; and gaining general agreement around national standards for livelihoods-based early warning and emergency food and non-food assessment. The LIU will employ specific strategies to ensure that its core functions are transferred to the DPPA/EWD within three years, including maximizing participation of the DPPA in project activities, standardization of approach, and information sharing and exchange of ideas between government staff at all levels. Every aspect of the LIU will be designed and implemented with an emphasis on capacity development. Building and maintaining partnerships will be a crucial determinant of the LIU's success, so the LIU approach will focus on maximizing communication, collaboration and coordination with the DPPA/EWD and other key stakeholders.

To date, livelihood baselines have been completed using the HEA methodology in SNNPR Region and Tigray. Plans are underway to cover Amhara Region and Oromiya Region next with the whole country to be covered by 2008. These two regions are not zoned. Somali region and SNNPR is zoned.

### **SC UK Ethiopia**

SC UK cover the Somali region of Ethiopia (and Afar Region, but not in the Mendera Triangle).

**Baselines** - Recently (2007) updated baselines for the Somali region where they have 17 Livelihood Zones (LZ).

**Early warning indicators** – collected on a monthly basis. SC UK use the monitoring formats completed by narrative reports. In reality there are 9 administrative zones in Somali Region and they report monthly from each administrative zone; a summarized monthly update is edited. Example available.

**Partners** – The Regional administration: the DPPFSB (Disaster Prevention and preparedness and Food Security Bureau of Somali Region), and its EW Department.

**Recent innovations** – They are currently investigating how to better involve the community in the data collection (using existing community networks as key informants) and how to improve the credibility of data collected (quantitative versus subjective ones). The consultants report for this will be available in July.

**Response mechanisms** – SC UK with the Government continuously disseminate EW monthly updates to the major stakeholders in Ethiopia (UN agencies, authorities, NGOs....), on a monthly basis. The linkage between EW and early response is the major weakness of the system in place in Ethiopia and they are planning to work on this and to design contingency plans (at local district level) that will be linked to the EWS.

Another project called PCDP (pastoral Community Development Project) funded by the World Bank is currently developing contingency plans in some district; SC UK have just signed a MoU to work with them.

#### **Information sent to date –**

An example baseline profile for Afder pastoral LZ, bordering Somalia in the South of Ethiopia May 07 update  
They can provide the Excel spreadsheet with all baseline data if interested  
Monitoring forms (market prices and EW indicators) for pastoral LZs in Somali Region  
Summary of CAMELIS project funded by ECHO on Powerpoint that summarizes our vision and perspectives for improvement (especially we are planning to address this specific issue within a future project funded by ECHO starting from 2008).

### **Oxfam Ethiopia**

Oxfam's programme in Ethiopia is in North East Somali Region (Harshin), so not the areas adjacent to Kenya/Ethiopia.

## Regional Bodies & Initiatives

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### OCHA

In recent years, OCHA-RO has taken a strong livelihoods approach to regional coordination in that area, particularly in relation to the drought crises of late 2005 - 2006. At the time they produced a regional CAP for 5 countries in the Horn but with its main focus on South Somalia, North east Kenya and Southern Ethiopia.

There is a cross-border task force (primarily Kenya - Somalia) to exchange information and develop projects on pastoralist livelihoods issues. Jeanine Cooper coordinated this task force which was composed primarily of NGOs who were implementing projects in that area. Jeanine is now running the OCHA Kenya unit.

Currently OCHA continues to work quite closely with the Pastoralist Communication Initiative (PCI) on some of their regional initiatives. The PCI is expanding their work regionally (Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia) and are currently working with the AU on the development of a pastoralist policy framework.

OCHA-RO has recently formed a Regional Humanitarian Partnership Team (RHPT) which is composed of IASC member agencies and NGOs. The purpose of the team is to act as a decision making and policy setting forum at regional level (Central and East Africa Region). The team is currently discussing issues related to regional strategic planning. There is webpage for the RHPT on the OCHA-RO website - link on the home page on the left hand side under meetings. This documents minutes and information on various issues under discussion. OCHA also produces a Monthly Regional Humanitarian Update and an Affected Populations Report.

### PCI

'The Future of Pastoralism in Ethiopia' is a recent report examining the future of pastoralism in Ethiopia which has just been published by the UN OCHA Pastoralist Communication Initiative. It summarises the work of representatives of the Ethiopian government, civil society, pastoral organisations and researchers from around the world who attended a meeting at Sussex University in December 2006. It reports on the outcomes of a two-week workshop on the state of Ethiopian pastoralism, co-hosted by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Pastoral Communications Initiative (UN OCHA –PCI), IDS and the Future Agricultures Consortium. The PCI is expanding their work regionally (Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia) and are currently working with the AU on the development of a pastoralist policy framework.

### FEWS-NET – Regional

The Goal of the **Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)** is to strengthen the abilities of African countries and regional organizations to manage risk of food insecurity through the provision of timely and analytical early warning and vulnerability information. **FEWS NET** is a **USAID-funded** activity that collaborates with international, national, and regional partners to provide timely and rigorous early warning and vulnerability information on emerging or evolving food security issues. **FEWS NET** professionals in the US and Africa monitor various data and information—including remotely sensed data and ground-based meteorological, crop and rangeland conditions—as early indications of potential threats to food security.

**FEWS NET** also focuses its efforts on strengthening African early warning and response networks. Activities to do this include capacity development, network building and strengthening, developing policy useful information, and forming consensus about food security problems and solutions.

The **Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)** is the principal activity in this food security information-based approach to preparedness and planning. The goal of FEWS NET is to create more useful and sustainable information system that facilitate finding solutions to food insecurity problems in sub-Saharan Africa. The focus of FEWS NET is to empower Africans to find African-led solutions to African-identified food insecurity problems. This will occur primarily through strengthening African capacity to improve the quality and effectiveness of food security information systems and networks. The result will be relevant information being used in the development of policies, programs, strategies and plans (including contingency and response) that reduce food insecurity.

### FAO – Regional (REOA)



The FAO Regional Emergency Office for Africa (REOA) provides guidance and support to eleven countries<sup>2</sup>. Some of the countries within the region have been traditionally the focus of attention of various early warning and information systems. However, the tendency so far has been to take a rather localised focus, not paying enough attention on the need for a coordinated and comparable assessment, monitoring and evaluation methodologies. Such consideration is now increasingly supporting the view that a regional perspective in the coordination and re-elaboration of information collected locally is a precondition for technically sound and efficient decision making, particularly in the allocation of resources within the region as well as in the elaboration of sectoral strategies. This is in line with the drought-prone characteristics of the region and therefore with the regional dimension that FAO considers as a pre-requisite for a meaningful response to the current regional drought.

The correct diagnosis of the impact of drought is essential for the effective planning to support drought resilience and promote drought management. Proper diagnosis will thus require the monitoring of a number of key indicators of the status of the pastoral and agricultural systems as well as climate variables, hence the importance of a regional food security and nutritional analytical system. To this effect, several international NGOs and UN agencies expressed an interest in developing a regional food security and nutrition coordination mechanism, to be technically supported and led by FAO. As a result, in mid-June 2005 the **Food Security and Nutrition Working Group** (FSNWG) was established with the participation of: CARE, Concern Universal, CRS, FAO, FAO/FSAU, FEWSNET, GOAL, ICRC, IFRC, OCHA, OXFAM, Save the Children, UNICEF, WFP and World Vision. It was proposed that the group's work would initially cover a region including 11 countries: Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

The FSNWG's priority **objectives** are to: (i) facilitate information sharing and collaboration among regional humanitarian partners; (ii) promote common statements to describe evolving situations by using a common phase classification for food security and nutrition analysis; (iii) share experiences on lessons learnt and exchange innovative programme approaches; (iv) present the situation at regional level and draw the attention of decision-makers to priority areas for resource allocation.

The main **benefits** of this inter-agency coordination tool are: (i) to create a forum for technical exchange between NGOs, UN agencies and donors, where information supply meets information demand; (ii) to promote consideration of regional and cross-border issues; (iii) to ensure that priority areas are identified; (iv) to allow peer review of information quality; (v) to prompt the exploration of longer term issues in crisis-prone populations; (vi) to help the country Emergency Coordination Units (ECUs) gain advocacy support to reflect in-country food security and nutrition needs.

One of the first and main achievements of the FSNWG was the introduction of the **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification** (IPC) system, a tool for holistic emergency situation and response analysis developed by FAO/FSAU. Gathering information from all available sources, the IPC provides an *analytical statement*, referenced by key outcome reference characteristics and supported by *convergence of evidence*. The aim is to define a 'common currency' for describing the nature and severity of crises, which is a pre-condition for a technically sound and efficient decision-making in planning action and allocating resources.

The IPC has the merits to integrate existing single indicators, to list both direct and indirect evidence in support of classification as well as to provide - for each piece of evidence - a 'reliability' and 'representativeness' score. The use of the IPC within the emergency response has been tested on the recent drought crisis. During the Horn of Africa Regional Appeal Workshop on 8 March 2006 and the successive launch of the CAP on 7 April 2006, the IPC maps - providing the current and forecast food security outlook for the region - set the basis for decision-making.

## **IGAD**

The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a seven-country regional development organization in East Africa. Its headquarters are located in Djibouti. The current member states are Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. Eritrea opted out in 2003.

IGAD is involved in several relevant initiatives:

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<sup>2</sup> Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda

- The Livestock Marketing Information System aims to enhance food security for the IGAD sub-region through the provision of timely and reliable marketing information. In addition to producing reports, it has a web based tool to build reports on livestock pricing and volumes.
- The IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) was established in 2003 to improve the technical capacity of producers and users of climatic information and to develop an improved system of information for the use of climate knowledge towards improving prediction services, Early Warning, and related applications in the region. They produce a range of reports including 10 day and monthly climate monitoring reports that are meant to input into other early warning systems. They also are examining the impact of climate extremes on vulnerable populations. These products are disseminated to all National Meteorological and Hydrological Services of the participating countries to serve as early warning information to a variety of sectoral users including policy makers, planners, health, energy, agricultural and water resource sectors, farmers as well as research institutions among others.
- The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) was established in 1995 to assist member states to prevent cross-border pastoral conflicts from developing into larger armed conflict, and to work with communities and IGAD to mitigate and prevent conflict. They produced regular reports until August 2006 – the current status is to be explored. CEWARN monitors the number of conflicts, related deaths and livestock losses, and has developed compiled indexes for both conflict and peace to track over time. Response recommendations are included in their reporting.

### **Livestock Early Warning System (LEWS) and LINKS**

LEWS is an early warning system for monitoring nutrition and livestock health for food security of humans in east Africa. LEWS is a sub-project within the [Global Livestock Collaborative Research Support Program \(GL-CRSP\)](#), being implemented by Texas A&M University and funded by USAID (they also implement LINKS - see below). LEWS publishes brief monthly updates on forage conditions and livestock markets.

The **LINKS** livestock market monitoring system is a mechanism through which collection, analysis and dissemination of information needed to help producers, middle men and traders are organized and systematized. This system provides near real time market information which is available on request via SMS text message system, email, WorldSpace radio systems and on the internet.

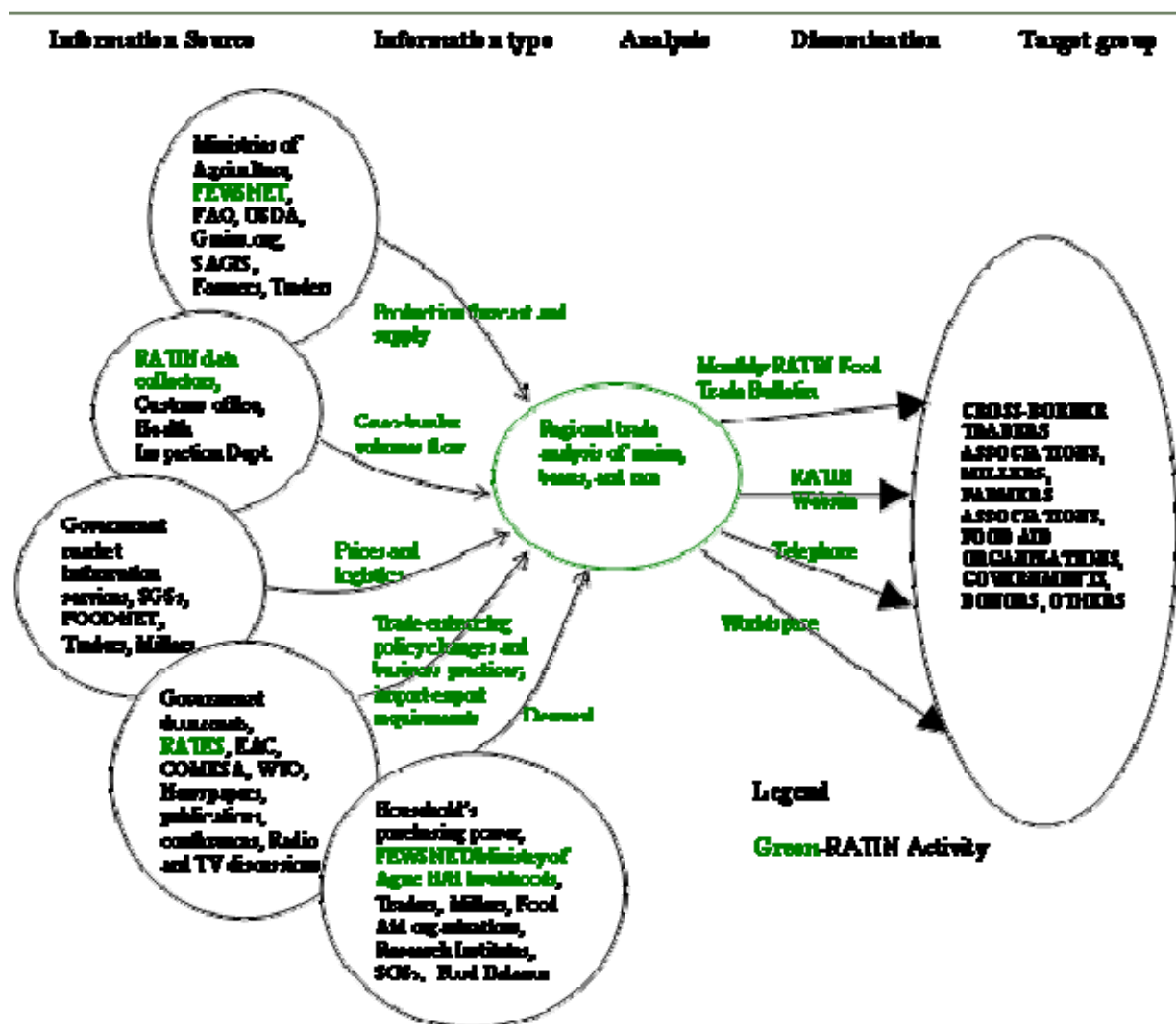
### **RATIN**

RATIN is a collaborative effort comprising two USAID projects: FEWS NET that focuses on bringing in the crop production and trade information; and the Regional Agricultural Trade Enhancement Support Program (RATES) that deals with changing trade policy to enhance regional trade in maize. RATIN was developed to help reduce regional food insecurity by strengthening the ability of markets to provide access to affordable food to poor households and improve food availability through providing adequate incentives to producers. The major task of RATIN is to supply traders with improved early warning marketing and trade information that would lead to more efficient and competitive transactions in food trade between surplus and deficit regions in East Africa.

Small and medium scale cross-border traders account for over 80 percent of regional trade in maize, beans and rice in East Africa. Consequently, they are the main target group of the RATIN information. To easily distribute RATIN information to hundreds of small and medium cross border traders of cereals and pulses in East Africa, the traders have been organized into 30 loose associations each of which receive RATIN's monthly bulletin and disseminate it to all members.

The main activity of RATIN is regional trade analysis of maize, beans and rice using information from various sources as shown in figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Activities of the Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network (RATIN)



Early Warning actors/initiatives within the Region  
Updated Nov 6<sup>th</sup> 2007

AGENCY	METHODS	ACTIVITIES	PRODUCT	What it tells you
<b>SOMALIA</b>				
<b>FSAU/FAO</b>  All info housed under 1 roof	HEA baselines  Livelihood Analysis Approach  Sentinel site monitoring  Sectoral analysis & hazard analysis (insecurity, agriculture, livestock, markets, nutrition, climate)	Baselines  Seasonal assessments  1. On ground analysts monitoring all sector indicators on going 2. Continuous monitoring SLIMS rural nodes (12 indicators) & 3. Main market data collection Nutritional assessments Integrated analysis  Adhoc emergency assessments – e.g. flood	Baseline profiles Baseline storage spreadsheets Special FS & N briefs Monthly nutrition update Monthly climate update Monthly market update Technical series IPC situation analysis Press release  <a href="http://www.fsasomali.org">www.fsasomali.org</a>	HEA baselines to inform programs – livelihood strategies/assets  Nutrition/causal analysis  Seasonal analysis feeds into the IPC  Early warning/advocacy tool 6 month projections – in IPC & population estimates & immediate underlying causes
<b>SWALIMS</b> Focus on water	Remote sensing	Climate Rainfall and river flow data and analysis Flood forecasting and warning Status of pastoral resources, land use and land suitability	Tabular and spatial databases, maps & technical reports  Online data access services spatial data	Hazard prediction
<b>WFP/VAM</b>	EW indicators Daily/weekly Weekly Weekly	Puntland baseline Rely on FSAU seasonal assessments  Political situation – qualitative	Puntland Food Security Survey Market Analysis report 06 Internal food security & market updates	

AGENCY	METHODS	ACTIVITIES	PRODUCT	What it tells you
		Rainfall/drought forecast Monitor FSAU market data  At present looking for EW information gaps in Somalia	Rely on FSAU & FEWS-NET data/reports	
<b>EU Foodmars</b>	Satellite imagery	Satellite images provided to FSAU	<i>(no independent output for users)</i>	
<b>Government structures (Puntland, Somaliland)</b>	information on markets, conflict, response plans	links to FSAU	<i>(no independent output for users)</i>	
<b>KENYA</b>				
<b>GoK Arid Lands (ALRMP)</b>	HH interviews – structured Key informant interviews Covers 27 ASAL districts	Baseline information Biannual seasonal assessments Monthly monitoring indicators (DSG) – prices, ToT, income, production, water, conflict, crop condition, diseases, rainfall, CSI	LZ CD data viewer Seasonal crop assessment reports Monthly REWAS database at district level Monthly Early Warning Bulletins  <a href="http://www.aridland.go.ke">www.aridland.go.ke</a>	Baseline information on Livelihoods  Early Warning of hazards and effects at district level
<b>KFSM/KFSSG (FAO, WFP/VAM, FEWS, UNICEF, World Vision &amp; OXFAM)</b>	Meta Data Analysis with inputs from ALRMP, MoA, FEWSNet, WFP and FAO Secondary and primary data collection and analysis. IPC used as FS Classification tool.	Collate EW and remote sensing data for monthly updates  Short and long rains food security assessments	Monthly Food Security Updates presented to KFSM and KFSSG  Bi-annual assessment reports and appeals as required <a href="http://www.kenyafoodsecurity.org">www.kenyafoodsecurity.org</a>	Monthly national overview of food security situation and early warning.  Bi-annual situation analysis with early warning (IPC classification) and response analysis.
<b>MoLFD</b>	District level	Monthly livestock data – prices/production		

AGENCY	METHODS	ACTIVITIES	PRODUCT	What it tells you
<b>MoLFD/LINKS Livestock Marketing Information System (LMIS)</b>	19 markets	2-3 /week livestock prices & market volumes	SMS, email, web, Database Price dissemination at market places	Near real-time livestock market information
<b>LEWS</b>	ASAL districts	Forage availability & projection		1 page bulletin
<b>MoA</b>	District, provincial & national levels	Rainfall, areas under cultivation, crop production, expected yields, grain reserves, market prices, seeds, inputs	Monthly hard copy reports Input into KFSSG Food Security Update (Monthly)	Early warning with emphasis on crop production
<b>MoW</b>	Community, district & national - Adhoc assessments	Available water sources, water volumes, flow, quality, prices	No database/regular reports	
<b>WFP/VAM</b>	With CBS  DISK  PDM Household structured interviews	Population  Livelihoods  CSI, income sources, expenditure, DDI, food aid related consumption	Annually  Quarterly & on request  29 ASAL districts HH & community data on database	
<b>INGOs</b>	No single methodology or agreed standards. Each NGO collects own info.	Some feed information to DFSG or KFSSG, others don't.	No set framework for incorporating in analysis.	
<b>DPA (LNGO)</b> Supported by OXFAM	44 sentinel sites  19 Pastoral Associations (PAs) per LZ Community based EW trained by OXFAM	Rainfall forecasts, livestock migration patterns, pasture & grazing conditions, livestock conditions, water availability, prices (similar to ALRMP)	Monthly Drought & Food security situation briefs	Subjective analysis & required actions – qualitative

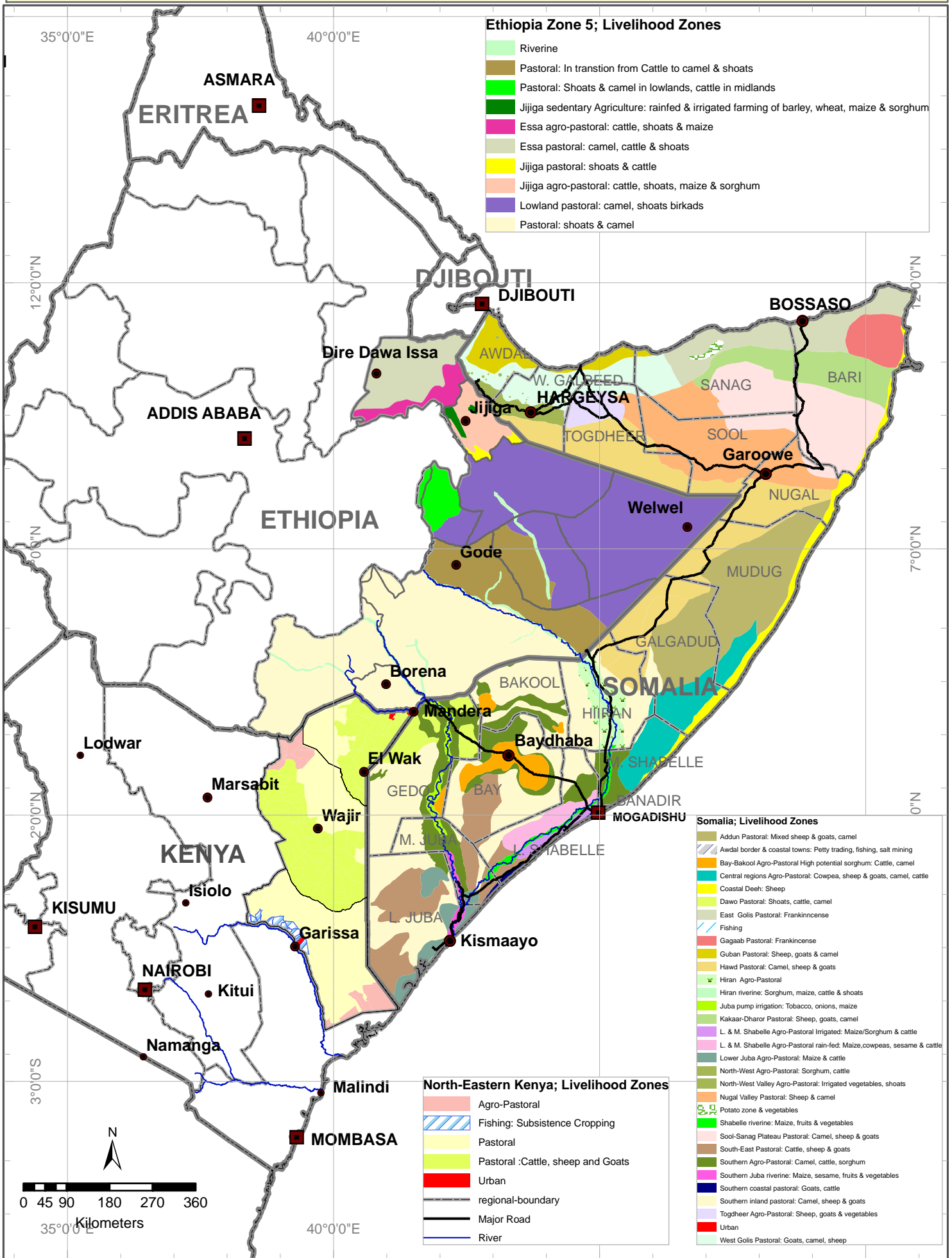
AGENCY	METHODS	ACTIVITIES	PRODUCT	What it tells you
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>				
<b>DPPA</b>  <b>Livelihood Integration Unit (LIU)</b>  <b>PEWS</b>         <b>DPPA at Regional State level (supported by SC-UK, LIU)</b>	HEA baselines Integrated spreadsheet analysis         HEA being harmonised as single system across whole country	EWS - mapping Establish nation-wide comparable regional baselines.  Afar, Amhara, Tigray, SNNPR & Somali region are zoned and baselines available.  Oromiya recently zoned – baselines available for Borana pastoral & agro-pastoral. Other zones planned early 2008.	Baseline storage summary sheets Integrated spreadsheet for LZ comparable analysis  <a href="http://www.dppc.gov.et/Livelihoods/livelihoods_Integration_Unit.htm">www.dppc.gov.et/Livelihoods/livelihoods_Integration_Unit.htm</a>    Monthly EW bulletin	FS situation at Regional States level.
<b>SC UK</b>    <b>PLI</b>    <b>CAMELIS</b>	HEA baselines Integrated spreadsheet analysis  HH surveys, CSI baselines (Pastoralists Livelihoods Initiatives)  Capacity added by mending EW and Livelihood information systems in pastoral areas in Ethiopia	Baseline assessments EW monitoring indicators? Needs assessments  PLI/ENABLE baseline survey for Fentale & Borana Areas of Oromiya region  Support <b>PEWS</b> - pastoral areas <b>Pilot</b> Woredas in Afar & Somali regions - establish community EW steering committees Use of existing community networks	HEA baseline reports   Baseline report   Contingency plans Community-base EW pilot	

AGENCY	METHODS	ACTIVITIES	PRODUCT	What it tells you
		Development of contingency plans & funds Collaboration of existing organizations for implementation of livestock-based livelihood interventions		
<b>Country by Country</b>				
<b>FEWS-NET</b>	Initiate livelihood baseline assessments using HEA  Remotely sensed & ground-based EW data collected, analysed and disseminated on-going  Mainly depend on secondary data	Baseline information/profiles – Kenya in progress  Weather indicators – rainfall, vegetation, crop production, livestock production, prices, scales of interventions & gaps, nutrition data, water availability & CSI data	Baseline profiles e.g. SNNPR Country updates Country outlooks Alerts Press releases Regional Outlooks  <a href="http://www.fews.net">www.fews.net</a>  Do not disseminate raw data	Provides decision makers with up-to-date EW information presented in updates/outlooks using other organisations' data.  FEWS-NET Kenya collaborates with KFSSG. FEWS-NET Somalia support FSAU in data management especially markets.
<b>UN-OCHA</b>		Co-ordination capacity  Collates and publishes information  Support the IAWG which is a group of humanitarian organisations working in WG for information, logistics, health etc	Coordination forums  Monthly Regional Humanitarian Newsmaker Monthly Humanitarian Updates Monthly Funding update Famine updates Affected Population reports focusing on refugees/IDPs  <a href="http://ochaonline.un.org/rocea">http://ochaonline.un.org/rocea</a>	Situation analysis - who's doing what  Forward looking (targeted at media)  Review of previous month activities  Situation report on IDPs and refugees
<b>Projects funded by EU</b>	?	Surveillance for specific animal diseases (bird flu, rinderpest, RVF)		



AGENCY	METHODS	ACTIVITIES	PRODUCT	What it tells you
ILRI	community based livestock monitors	information gathering, but no system of collating information	currently, none	
<b>International</b>				
<b>FSNWG UN NGOs Aridlands Research</b>	Use available information in the Region	Monthly FSNWG meetings Focal point agencies in each country link to State systems	Presentation – overview of Horn of Africa & Great Lakes Website	Current food security & nutrition situation  Info varies per country
<b>IAWG</b> Inter-Agency Working Group for Disaster Preparedness for Central & Eastern Africa	Working groups for UN and NGOs on logistics, disaster preparedness, health, info/communication  <i>(not information gathering body)</i>	Forums to regional organisations to enhance information exchange and regional co-ordination, mainly at policy level		
<b>OIE FAO</b>	Cannot act independently. Receive information <u>only</u> from Gov'ts.	International reporting on animal diseases	Ad hoc information on specific notifiable animal diseases.	

# HORN OF AFRICA: GREATER SOMALI LIVELIHOOD ZONES



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 FSAU is managed by FAO, funded by EC and USAID-Somalia FSAU Partners are FEWS NET, WFP, FAO, UNOCHA, SCF-UK, UNICEF, CARE, UNDP  
 The boundaries and names on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 The regional & District boundaries reflect those endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Somalia in 1986.



## Existing livelihood profiles Nov 6<sup>th</sup> 2007

Livelihood Zone	Type	Who	Code	On map	Method	Baseline profile	Baseline storage spreadsheet	Baseline Year	Single zone analysis	Integrated spreadsheet
<b>South Somalia</b>										
Bay Bakool Agro-pastoral	AP	FSAU	BBA	Yes	HEA	yes	yes	2000	Yes	Yes
Lower & middle Juba	AP	FSAU	LJA	Yes	HEA	yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Juba pump irrigated	R	FSAU	JPI	Yes	HEA	yes	yes		Yes	Yes
Southern Juba	R	FSAU	SJR	Yes	HEA	yes	yes		Yes	Yes
Southern	AP	FSAU		Yes	HEA	yes	yes		Yes	Yes
Dawa pastoral	P	FSAU	DWP	Yes	HEA	yes	yes		Yes	Yes
South-east pastoral	P	FSAU	SEP	Yes	HEA	yes	yes		Yes	Yes
Southern Inland	P	FSAU	SIP	Yes	HEA	yes	yes		Yes	Yes
<b>NE Kenya</b>										
Mandera west pastoralist	P	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	yes	No – old version	2002/04	Yes	No
Mandera east pastoralist	P	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
Mandera riverine	R	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
Mandera urban	U	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
Wajir south western grassland	P	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
Wajir eastern bushland	P	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
Wajir northern farmed hills	AP	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
Wajir urban	U	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
Garissa pastoral	P	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
Garissa riverine	R	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
Garissa urban	U	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes				
Ijara pastoral	P	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
Ijara agro-pastoral	AP	ALRMP		Old	HEA light	Yes	“	2002/04	Yes	No
West Mandera	AP	SC UK	MAP	new	HEA	In-progress	Yes	2006/7	Yes	Yes

Livelihood Zone	Type	Who	Code	On map	Method	Baseline profile	Baseline storage spreadsheet	Baseline Year	Single zone analysis	Integrated spreadsheet
Wajir pastoral grassland	P	SC UK	WSG	New	HEA	In-progress	Yes	2006/7	Yes	Yes
Garissa Riverine Valley	R	SC UK	GRV	New	HEA	In-progress	Yes	2006/7	Yes	Yes
Garissa peri urban	U	SC UK	PUG	new	HEA	In-progress	Yes	2006/7	Yes	Yes
Garissa urban former pastoralists	U	SC UK	GFP	new	HEA	In-progress	yes	2006/7	yes	Yes
Turkana pastoral	P	Oxfam		new	HEA	Report	No	2006	No	No
Turkana fishing	F	Oxfam		new	HEA	Report	No	2006	No	No
<b>Ethiopia</b>										
<b>Borana Admin Zone</b>										
Dire, Areor & Miyo	P	PCDP (EPaRDA)		New	HEA	Yes	Yes	2006	Yes	No
Dire, Areor & Miyo	AP	PCDP (EPaRDA)		New	HEA	Yes	yes	2006	Yes	No
<b>Somali Region (17)</b>										
Degahbur	AP	DPPA/SC UK	DAP	yes	HEA	Yes	Yes	2001/2 updated 2007	Yes	Yes
Dawa Ganale	R		DGR	Yes	HEA	Yes	Yes			
Filtu-Dolo	P		FDP	Yes	HEA	Yes	Yes			
Gode	AP		GAP	Yes	HEA	Yes	Yes			
Karahe-Gode	P		KGP	Yes	HEA	Yes	Yes			
Liban	AP		LAP	Yes	HEA	Yes	Yes			
Moyale-Wayamo	P		MWP	yes	HEA	Yes	Yes			
<b>SNNPR Region (40)</b>		DPPA/FEWS-NET/FEG		yes	HEA	yes	Yes	2005	?	?
<b>AFAR (8)</b>		DPPA/SC UK				Yes	Yes	2005	?	Yes
<b>TIGRAY (16)</b>		DPPA/LIU				?	Yes	2006	?	Yes

### Gaps to be filled:

FSAU currently updating baselines in Southern & Central Somalia Nov 2007 – March 2008

LIU have just zoned Oromiya and plan to do baselines before March 2008

Isiolo, Marsabit & Moyale have been zoned by ALRMP but baselines are not available

SC UK have done 4 LZ in north-eastern Kenya but have not covered all zones. However, 2003 baselines exist for these zones.