AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

Over the period of the evaluation AFSC Somalia has run an interesting program which has mixed concerns on relief, rehabilitation and development. The political and environmental problems, which have beset the country in general and the specific program areas specifically perhaps justified the varied activities. The central source of insecurity is the lack of central government. Stemming from this is general insecurity, which has limited the operations in the field as in the Birrirey situation. It is the view of the consultant that AFSC program should be continued to address both emergency and development issues but in a concentrated area.

Staff in the field has shown commitment in working in these insecure situations. They also have shown the ability to handle emergency, rehabilitation and development work. However, activities have been too dispersed geographically and into many sectors without clear conceptualization on relationships. Conceptually, it should be possible to show how emergency and rehabilitation activities relate to long term sustainable development. Such specification should be clearly stated in the planning and funding documents of the various activities.

It is the opinion of the consultant that development work should be concentrated in the Janale and Birrirey areas. Work in the later area is dependent on resolution of local conflicts. Development activities should include *inter alia* crop and livestock agriculture, health, and education. It is also the opinion of the consultant that peace-building activities should include the wider areas of Awadegle, Merca and Afgoi districts.

Staff skills upgrading should be on inter-disciplinary field activity planning and implementation coordinating. This is most efficaciously done through using participatory planning methodologies to identify detailed activities to be implemented. There is need to collect more baseline data before activities are implemented. This can also be done by participatory methodologies.

Given that administrative staff costs are high in relation to field investments (activity budgets plus field staff costs), it is only fair that in planning future activities the number of administrative staff be reduced and pegged on high field program outputs. This can be achieved by ensuring that they have specific field activities with specific measurable outputs.

1. INTRODUCTION

a. Background

The AFSC Africa Programs-International Division commissioned this evaluation. The terms of reference are found in Appendix 1. Two-person team undertook the work. The Team Leader, G-C. M. Mutiso traveled from Nairobi to Mogadishu together with the AFSC Somalia Director, Mohammed Abdirahman on the 19/08/98. There, Mrs. Hindo Osman Yusuf, the second consultant, joined them. The field itinerary is found in Appendix 2.

b. Data Collection Methods

The data gathered for the evaluation consisted of:
a. review of documents submitted to the consultants
b. group interviews of people from eight Janale villages
c. inspection visits of the villages
d. interviews of staff of Afgoi orphanage
e. interviews with the staff of the soap project
f. interviews with the cloth-making project staff
g. interview of Birrirey villagers in Mogadishu
h. discussions with program personnel and
i. interviews with other development agencies.

No specific questionnaire was developed for experience from elsewhere shows that project staff and beneficiaries do not react positively to formal questionnaires. Since each group was interviewed separately, the consultants could pursue the questions raised in the TOR in ambient manner. This elicited judgment by the various staff and beneficiaries. The team leader in Nairobi did the bulk of the writing. No structured sample was constructed for a variety of reasons. First there was no possibility of sampling Birrirey. Second, the program had not been active in Janale. Third, given that there is no database on beneficiaries, what was to be the basis of structuring? It thus did not make sense to structure sample.

Since there was no possibility of travelling to interview staff in Philadelphia, the option of telephone or conference call interviewing was offered. The consultants did not take it based on a judgement that there was nothing major (elephantine!) which they needed to clear given the program director's constant touch with Philadelphia during fieldwork. The lead consultant developed a checklist of all the TORs and this was used in interviews. For the future, it is important to keep records of beneficiaries so as to allow the construction of a sample for evaluation. Such list apparently did not exist.

c. Limitations on the Evaluation

Several points need to be made about the timing and preparation of the evaluation. The consultants were told that all program employment, other than that of the Director, had been terminated on April 30, 1998. (Later Philadelphia provided data showing that eight people were still employed!)Staff were therefore not on station physically and emotionally. Second, there was no systematic preparation for the evaluation by all staff. These two factors did lead to some problems for the staff , as in most similar situations, saw the evaluation as either personally oriented or as a threat to their sources of livelihood, understandable in the Somali context where jobs are hard to come by.

Generally, before an evaluation the organization is requested to assemble all relevant files, quantitative and qualitative data on inputs and output, training data, possible directions for the future etc. for the consultants. Such preparation enables the organization, and not just the chief executive or supervisors, to think through where they have been and where they want to go.

Communities also appeared not to understand the purpose of the evaluation. This was not only evident in Janale area where AFSC has not been active lately but also for Birrirey, where there has been security problems and the community and staff are aware that the program has been stopped.

In Janale area, program people and the consultants traveled to the area to conduct field interviews. The consultants had requested that each village produce about ten male elders, ten female elders, ten young women and ten young men. The idea was that interviews will be conducted in the villages. On the first day, when interviews started in Omeria, other villages sent old men and women to Omeria. This same pattern was repeated the second day when the team started interviews on the eastern bank. Consequently the village visits and interviews of village people did not always fit into a continuous aspect, desirable in evaluations so as to test answers. But, perhaps more important, was the meager numbers of young women and men presented for interviewing. Other than two villages there were no young (wo)men for the interviews. The list of persons interviewed is found in Appendix 3.

Given security problems in Birrirey, which led to program closure and the termination of employment for the staff. the consultants did not go there. The District Committee Leader and not the program personnel, as shown in Appendix 3, assembled the people who came for interviews in Mogadishu. Thus it is not possible to vouch for their objectivity. Again their young people were missing.

It is true that the home office did prepare copies of reports for the consultants. They, among others, included some monthly reports, six monthly reports, some proposals and some activity plans. These are listed in Documents Consulted at end of report. Financial audit reports were availed after the draft report. Detailed comments on documentation will be made in the body of the report.

Consequently, this evaluation must be seen as a first cut. Further, the report will make suggestions on aspects of program planning including budgeting, record keeping and organizational relationships to an extent not normally found in program evaluations. This is not out of the terms of reference for they request evaluation of the administrative processes. The report will initially discuss the Somali, Middle Shabelle and program area contexts, respectively after the introduction, as background to the clients future program planning and management.

Formal recommendations are made in the particular contexts and not bunched together to aid readers to see the context of the recommendations. they are italicized and underlined.

2. POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL (SOMALI) CONTEXT

a. Commitment to Minorities

Most people are aware that Somalia does not have a central government. Most are also aware that different factions are from time to time major sources of insecurity, which impairs program activities. Most are also aware that heads of programs have to spend significant proportions of their management time on banking, travel and security matters. Because of insecurity, programs have also to spend significant amounts of monetary resources on security and lost staff time. On daily basis everybody compares notes on security. On daily basis, program leaders have to agonize over the insecure procurement and payment systems. On daily basis program staff have to worry so as not to run afoul of new brokers. The Birrirey case clearly shows that less than ten people can affect program activities for they control the checkpoints.

At the collapse of formal state institutions, gunmen opportunists who prey on communities and development programs became the power holders. Managing or defending programs becomes

the main task of the program managers. This is particularly onerous where the program is targeted to minorities. The program adopting a low exposure non-interventionist strategy in field activities did this. Whereas such strategy does not expose program people and communities, it does not help the communities to image their future and develop skills for bringing it around. For communities to grow, they need to be involved in participatory manner in the management of the risks of having development in their midst. Communities have a key duty of protecting program staff. The consultant believes these concerns were central in de-obligating the Birrirey program.

There are few agencies, which as a matter of policy have chosen to work with minorities. AFSC did decide that is its central focus. It also should be committed to stay for the long haul since the pattern of development which has emerged since 1993 in Somalia is that once a donor is in an area, other donors essentially leave that area to it. Second, there is hope now in Somalia. Most people expect some breakthrough in creating a national government. Third, there is need to stay for a longer while with systematically planned and managed activities so as to maximize return on the development investment already put into place in Janale and Birrirey.

Past commitments to serving minorities is not just commendable but is the major raison d'ertre for recommending continuation of the AFSC program in Somalia. The program should be restricted to Merca and Awadegle districts mainly and Afgoi District only indirectly. This will not only help concentrate activities for long term impact and sustainability but will increase staff efficiency.

b. Relief versus Development

Having acknowledged this, it is important to note that the program has had problems of focus. Initially the program appears to have been essentially of relief nature. It was neither focused on an area or on sectors. Activities were scattered geographically. They were in Janale, Merca District, in Afgoi Orphanage and Hospital and with Leather tanners in Afgoi District and various feeding kitchens in Mogadishu. The documents supplied and staff interviews lead one to conclude that in general initiatives were taken in the context of the relief activities which the person in charge deemed as worthwhile. The nature of relief management demands that very aggressive actions be also initiated aggressively.

However, the question remains under what framework is relief done. It is a platform for subsequent development activities? What was the relationship between the kitchens and the Janale activities? In Afgoi, there is clear evidence that the orphanage management never wanted to get relationships with the Afgoi community. In the past the program tried to relate activities at the orphanage with hospital related activities in Afgoi and the management of the orphanage did not welcome this. When the consultant asked why the management did not involve the Afgoi community, the manager was vehement that she considers them looters only interested in the food and not worth getting into trouble with them. It also is public knowledge that she is not from the community. Those interviewed were also very critical of the lack of linkages to the community.

Should relief activities in the orphanage have contributed to some community capacity building? Would such an approach have contributed to institutionalizing the orphanage later- a current problem? The relief activities in Janale drew some villages to Omeria. Was Omeria a viable development model?

The consultants do not want to belabor the points but to make the following interpretation. First, AFSC never really made a clear decision when it had to move from relief to development, though in FY 95-96 it formally claims to have done so. Note that the medical activities started in the Afgoi orphanage have continued to date for example. Note also the movement from kitchens to soap and clothe making. Note that the consultants do not accept the conventional argument in Western NGO thought that there is an intermediate step called rehabilitation. Such a step does not make theoretical sense in situations of collapsed states- a large subject clearly outside the purview of this evaluation but which can be discussed in other contexts if the client so wishes. The point is simply that AFSC should have discussed how the scattered activities

were to relate to the development of people in specific areas given its level of resources-personnel and money-and given the capacities of those running some of the institutions. We word it that way for such operational questions would have led to very hard decisions on where (geography) the program was to concentrate its limited resources, money and personnel. Unfortunately, AFSC stumbled on with some development activities in Janale and continued relief activities in Mogadishu and Afgoi.

In the various documents the justification for continuing with the Afgoi orphanage, soap making and cloth making is at times relief, rehabilitation and development.

We conclude and recommend that in the future AFSC should segregate relief (charity) activities from development activities. It should plan them separately for in general relief activities are usually centralized and non-participatory. Where they are to be implemented by the same personnel, as happened in the recent relief on flooding, the plan should specify what staff and communities are s to do respectively. Such plans should have clear community and program staff roles for communities need to know these clearly so as not to view program staff as just mere sources of relief. The contribution of the communities , usually in terms of labor should be calculated and reported on for experience shows that at times they actually contribute more than the donors or program staff. The relief plan should show how such activities relate to development of the same communities.

c. Management Structures

Given that there is no government and security, planning and management of programs is problematic since it is given to individuals. Agencies cannot put external personnel into the country. No government provides a "list" of community development needs. Communities do not have power to voice their needs either to these individuals or to the external agencies. They accept whatever is given for it is something where there is so little. Professionals in programs/organizations are totally depended on the whims of the broker top executives.

The import of all these is to give individuals running programs, identification, planning, management and funding responsibilities without creating program governance or checking structures in and out of Somalia. In other words, individuals running programs become judges and executioners without being accountable to either local boards, professionals or communities. Unless pushed, it is not to their interest to open up programs for more participatory community accountability, program decision making (organizational management) and ultimately sustainable development. True, such individuals are "accountable" to agencies outside but given their gatekeeping or brokerage role (in information, administration and cashering) it is impossible for either communities, other staff or external associates or donors to breach the personalistic structures.

Where the individuals are committed and ethical, very good work has been done all over Somalia but it must be clear that this is not participatory development, which seeks to maximize beneficiary capacities for sustaining their development. This is not just a problem of AFSC but of all agencies dependent on one Somali broker.

Some agencies working in Somalia, have struggled with the problem of accountability and sustainability of development. Their conclusions are that developing what activities are to become the program should be done systematically in the communities where the activity are to be done. The logic is simply that the communities should develop their priorities and the programs should do no more than plan these. Identifying such community priorities is done through participatory planning methodologies. Second, these agencies have stressed the need for communities to set up a program review process where every year they meet and discuss what happened and what should be done in the future by programs. To achieve this they keep records of program activities, which can be compared to program staff, records. Third, program staff is bound to only implement that which has been systematically agreed upon in communities.

This kind of approach is useful for it anchors program activities in community needs. Usually the planning and evaluation sessions are facilitated by outside personnel to allow program staff and communities to dialogue freely. We did not get evidence from interviews that there are participatory processes structured by AFSC program to identify, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate activities.

It is recommended that all AFSC programs be developed in a participatory (communities and staff) way to maximize community participation first and secondly organizational development thereby assuring sustainability of the activities and the program. AFSC will need to bring in facilitators from the region to assist in planning and evaluation of these processes.

3. PROGRAM (LOWER SHEBELLE) CONTEXT

Lower Shebelle region, currently divided up into eight districts, has very good agricultural potential. It therefore has been a magnet of a variety of peoples. This is true for the pre-colonial, the colonial, the post-colonial (with central government) and the current post-colonial (without central government). Consequently, minorities have very precarious existence for their land rights, irrigation rights, job rights and indeed cultural rights have always been and will continue to be under attack. This situation is not likely to change even if a central government is to be put in place. The variety of attacks on the minorities is probably most diversified in this region. The variety of minorities is also arguably the most diverse. It is also arguable that the number of minorities is also greatest in this region. Perhaps Upper and Lower Juba regions have larger absolute numbers of minorities. Thus to work in the region with minorities is also to work with the greatest number of them and in situations where any assistance to them is likely to make a difference on the margin.

Over the next few years , there will be major attempts to revive a plantation system, which was owned by outsiders. Other outsiders will revive it. The minorities, short of land, are beginning to encroach on lands they had lost in the past when colonial Italians and other Somalis took their land. Cropping on land, which was in the plantation sector, is visible. Selling of produce from perennial crops left in abandoned plantations is also visible. Expansion of irrigated agriculture into areas not used in the past is also visible. There also are situations where communities are making peace with elements of the new post-central government collapse invaders. The civil war awakened minority intellectual consciousness but it is not clear how far into the communities this has spread.

This mush of insider/outsider activities, strategies and conflicts is not just a problem, it is an opportunity for affirmation of the unity of a Somalia where all coexist peacefully and equally.

If the political, social and production systems are in permanent chaos, there is one constant thread tying them-the Shabelle river. The importance of the region is tied to the Shabelle river. In pre-colonial times its riverine forest nurtured many minorities who practiced crop agriculture, agro-pastoralism and pastoralism at different times. Some relied on flood irrigation. Colonial irrigated agriculture forced many to only depend on flood or dryland crop agriculture. Some incorporated livestock. Others build relationships with livestock keepers to straddle crop and livestock production. It is possible now to see villages, which belong to each of these distinct farming systems even in a small area like Janale.

Those who have studied the morphology of Shabelle River are worried that it will wreck havoc on the farming systems for from Afgoi it meanders drastically. From the air it is a series of convolutions. Unlike Juba River, it does not have a deep channel for its deposits have put it above a lot of land from Afgoi to the sea. Therefore it could change its channel thereby disintegrating the irrigation system! This is considered a likelihood for the water, which was being taken out of the river for irrigation in Ethiopia, and Middle Shabelle is not being taken now. The drenching which also used to take place is not likely until there is a capable central government. World Food Program, which is funding a lot of NGO activity in the region, is aware of this problem. So are FAO and other UN agencies. WFP will possibly discuss the

possibility of a new irrigation canal to take water near the Asayle canal intake and open up land to the west to by pass some of the regions of potential flooding which include the program areas in Merca and Awadegle districts.

The threat of the river again is reason enough for AFSC to be in the region in affirmation. There is need for an agency to be there to assist communities to know about the political, economic, production and river threats, conflicts and possible spreading of risk by adopting both irrigation and dryland agriculture. In the event of major river catastrophe, there is need for an agency to be there for possible relief. There is need to be there for peace building. Most of the agencies in the region, shown in Appendix 4, do not appear to have long term possibilities for many are totally dependent on support from WFP driven by disaster funding.

It is therefore recommended that AFSC concentrates its work in the Lower Shabelle region and explores possibilities of peace-building activities. It is further recommended that AFSC take on advocacy work for the region given potential disasters from the political, social, production and river regime.

Any future programs developed should have agriculture (irrigated and dryland crop agriculture and livestock production) as the main focus with health a close second. Education is third but it can be funded through advocacy for there are some NGOs in the sector. Peace building (conflict resolution) fourth area of programming.

4. BUDGET ANALYSIS 1994-1998

In conducting evaluation, it is important to review the budgeting process and structure of budgets for they indicate the major assumptions about development activities considered important by the sponsors and staff. It usually does not include audit type questions unless specifically requested by the client. Consequently, these are not covered although such data was provided after the draft. This analysis does not present data for the UGBAAD period for the TORs do not so demand first and also since there does not appear to be a unified budget for 1992 and 1993. It also should be noted that the activities of the first two years seem to be of typically relief nature, usually executed without systematic planning and documentation. Equally worth noting is that from time to time relief activities have been undertaken outside the published program development budget. In future, if such work is undertaken, it should be shown in revised budget plans with specific line items. This should also apply to specific assistance given by other agencies to the program. They also should have specific budget lines over and above specifying plans of how relief activities fit to the development program of AFSC Somalia. Finally, it has become necessary to ensure that community contribution is shown in development budgets for many times communities contribute and their worth is not recognized.

Therefore systematic annual budgets reflecting the concerns above should be prepared. At the end of each financial year there should be specific revised budgets showing all costs previously planned, incurred in Somalia and elsewhere in the name of the project. Relief activities and support from other sources should be budgeted separately but integrated to the main budget document.

The most obvious fact out of this analysis is that administration and personnel costs have been completely out of line for the period under evaluation. In 1994, personnel and administration took just about half of the budget with beneficiary's activities taking the other half. The ratio improved slightly in 1995 but slid again to 1:1 by 1996. By 1997, it had blown up to more than twice the beneficiary activity budget. In 1998, the ratio is 5:1!

Personnel and implementation/administration costs should NEVER EVER be more than the beneficiary activities since the objective is not to develop those employed at the expense of target populations. Any time they are more than 33% red alert alarms should be sounded!

The main cost in the personnel and administration has been the personnel. There are too many people implementing very few activities.

The program should therefore reduce personnel costs by either reducing staff or salaries or increase activity budgets therefore demanding more out of existing staff.

TABLE 1: BUDGET PLANS 1994-1995

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
A. PERSON	77,435	50,315	93,966	73,462	74,894
B. IMP/ADMIN	57,500	51,900	50,277	67,805	31,610
C. HQ	45,774	31,253	38,495	31,534	21,484
SUBTOTAL	180,609	103,468	182,738	172,801	127,988
C. ORPHANA.	79,560	19,340	10,003	0	0
D. LEATHER	12,000	12,000	0	0	0
E. AGRI/VET	57,000	33,500	56,930	46,950	20,800
F. SCHOOL	36,600	28,400	0	0	0
G. MIDWIFERY			2,900	2,900	2,900
H. INCOME GEN.			19,226	0	0
SUBTOTAL	185,160	93,240	89,059	49,850	23,700

It should also be noted that the lack of clear policy on program elements has also led to scattering of resources not just over different districts but over different activities. This is driven by the use of the staff for both relief/disaster activities whilst doing development work without clear administrative and management segregation of the different types of activities. Consequently an important activity like training of women TBAs and related health programs have been under-funded. Support to the orphanage was expensive in relation to other components of the program. The Omeria School and other buildings were also expensive in relation to other needs in agriculture and veterinary and health.

The budgeting process should normally be used as part of good administration and management. In this sense, all implementing staff should be involved for the budgeting process is not only selection of program emphasis but also an opportunity to improve staff capacities and to collectively set up organization goals. It appears that the budgeting process has not been used to build up capacities of the Mogadishu staff. It the private affair by top management. This is unsatisfactory, especially given that operating the budget banking, cashiering, contracting and liaison- is also done by top management. The auditors in their comments on the 1987 audit also noted this problem.

The budgeting process should be opened to staff to enable them to contribute to its categorization; operationalisation and any line item changes for more minds have greater wisdom than one.

5. PERSONNEL ANALYSIS

a. Over Staffing in Relation to Field Activities

There are too many people for budgeted programs for beneficiaries. This has not always been so. In 1991 there were only 9 staff. These were the director, an accountant, a secretary, a field project coordinator, a driver ,a cleaner and 3 watchmen. The number rose to 15 by the 1994/95 financial year. It stabilized at 17 in FY95-April 1998. Note that in FY94/95 ten Mogadishu based personnel were servicing five field staff. Between FY 95/96 and April 1998 the ration improved as the ten people were servicing 7 field staff. Given that the two senior managers are more expensive than the field people are, there is over investment in administration. This same

bias is shown in the May 1998 staffing where 7 administration staff service one field staff according to data supplied from Philadelphia.

TABLE 2: POSTS PLANNED AND ACTUAL

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/A98	1/5/1998
Director	1	1	1	1	1
A/Director	1	1	1	1	1
Accountant	1	1	1	1	1
F/Coord.	1	1	1	1	0
Agronomist	1	1	1	1	1
Veterinarian	1	1	1	1	0
Logistics	1	1	1	1	0
Secretary	1	1	1	1	0
Driver 1	0	0	0	1	0
Driver 2	0	0	0	0	0
Watchmen	5	5	5	5	3
Cook	1	1	1	1	0
Cleaner	1	1	1	1	1
Women Prog.	0	1	1	1	0
Field Supervisor	0	1	1	1	0
Total	15	17	17	17	8

b. Structure of Staff

The program staffed the administrative posts before getting personnel for the program activities. It is the administrative personnel who planned and indeed continue to plan the project for they have the skills and it is not possible that the field staff have the expedience, contacts and guts to challenge the office. It was planned that the program would essentially be on agriculture and animal health. These were hired first. A women/income generation program coordinator was hired only two years ago.

A more rational approach is to increase program implementation staff and to reduce administrators. The Director should also spend 50% of his time on field activities. This should be shown in the plans as a field activity based on his specialization. Thus only 50% of his time should be billed under administration. The assistant director should be converted to a totally filed-based person. There is no case for two senior people managing the limited budget.

It is therefore recommended that the post of Assistant Director, as an administrator, be converted to a sector specialization. The funds should be used to hire him as a sector specialist either in community organizing, participatory methodologies, irrigation or agricultural engineering. His/her job station, like all other sector specialists, be in the field NOT in Mogadishu. All sector specialists staff who cannot be based in the field should be replaced. Consequently, if there is need for an acting director, one of the sector specialists should be so designated for the period necessary.

6. JANALE PROGRAM: CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS

The origins of the Janale programs strictly in the relief period when many agencies rightly saw the need for relief in Somalia. After a while, activities quickly graduated to building a school, a chicken house, a pharmacy and a maize mill, toilets and other facilities for Omeria. The construction was sophisticated and thus expensive. Significant amounts of money were spent. Teachers were paid. Fields were ploughed. Seeds were given. So were tools. Chickens were bought. Livestock were bought.

Within a short period though doubts about the program rose within the agency. We have not been able to establish the extent of the doubts. Mohammed Abdirahman maintains that it was the field people who raised the issue of dependence. He further maintains that to avoid this, it

was decided that the program should move from Janale although maintaining a low profile there. Mohammed Abdirahman argues that this de-linking was discussed with the community. This view is challenged by some in the community who argue they were simply told! One old man asked: " Once we were told, what did you expect us to do?"

The key conceptual problems were the use of Omeria as a model, the high cost of structures, the use of food for work, planning and insider/outsider issues. We discuss them respectively.

Omaria is a cooperative founded by a religious leader who came to the region from other parts of the country. It therefore was able to attract followers of the religious leader from outside the region as well as from within. It initially used its resources cooperatively. It had a communal kitchen and labor was shared. Most significantly, it attracted people to itself who had educational, work, intellectual and organizational skill -and possibly money- not replicated in the indigenous villages. These attributes no doubt attracted the program planners but it should be noted that none of these Omaria attributes were replicated in any of the indigenous villages. That Omeria got an unequal share of the development goodies, in the name of being a model, led to negative development. The indigenous peoples saw it in the context of outsiders who came, settled and benefited. It was apparent to the consultants that other villages are not happy with Omeria even though there is evidence they have got assistance from them. Perhaps this problem is compounded by the practice of using Omeria as a base by the program simply because it has facilities. The evaluation started there! The Majabto office had collapsed!

The structures developed at Omeria, a school with permanent materials, chicken house with the same, maize mill etc., were, so to speak high tech and not within the financing and maintenance capacities of community. Their use collapsed as soon as donor funding was withdrawn.

Food, at times strictly relief, and other times for work, was used extensively to finance community activities like contributions to the school, canal clearing, land clearing etc. So were free tools. Given that the data does not show clearly when the agency thought it was transiting from relief to rehabilitation and development, one does not want to push the point other than to underscore that the community got hooked. This was to haunt the program later and in the consultants' view, this addiction must have been part of the agonizing about moving from Janale. It still is a problem for when interviews were being conducted, many village representatives were still calling for tools and food. The later is understandable given the flooding and associated losses of stored food. The former is not!

Having chosen Omeria as a model led to some planning assumptions about the program. The first one seems to be to use the centralized chicken and livestock rearing as models of how that was to be done in villages. The second was to justify the high cost of the school and teachers included as being for the wider number of villages. These are bad planning models for marginalized villages.

Finally, issues of how insider/outsider perceptions impact on development. Sociologically speaking Omeria is as much of an outsider in the context of the other more marginal villages as much as the plantations where people from those villages used to be exploited. This is so because the bulk of its leadership, the way they got the land, the way they attract outsider help- AFSC included- says to the indigenous villages that they still need external intermediation to their development. The point was made bluntly during interviews when one woman complained that when they came for the interviews they were not even given tea as usual. It does not matter whether it is true or not. The point is simply that she was expressing an opinion about Omeria. Other evidence was deference shown to Omeria people, huddling away from them and indeed their being asked to intervene with the consultants on behalf of some villages.

The insider/outsider problem in development is insidious for no doubt one of the reasons Omeria is there is that in the national and even Lower Shabelle contexts it is made up of marginal people! The indigenous villages who see themselves as perhaps even more marginal do not acknowledge their marginality!

Perhaps this insider/outsider problem among the marginal can be clarified for the program people by noting the problems one extensionist has had in Barrirey, where the community refuses to accept him. They perceive him as more marginal than they are and thus not capable of delivering the development goodies. The development solution is not to create an intermediation post - a field coordinator from the Barrirey marginal community-but to confront this behavior.

Perhaps the insider/outsider problem can be clarified to the American staff by thinking about American blacks fighting among themselves on the issue of Brown vs. Board of Education as is discussed in the book Simple Justice referenced.

Participatory methodologies are useful in positively confronting insider /outsider beliefs within communities and sometimes staff so as to facilitate inter-village learning. There was not evidence these techniques were used to build teams across villages or within staff.

We note these problems for they inform what we discuss next on the substantive topics under the terms of reference.

7. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

TOR A. Increases in Food Supply

There was no baseline data collected before the onset of agricultural development activities either in Janale or Birrirey areas. We discuss the data as is below. We tried to tabulate it in terms of planned outputs and actual outputs without success.

Specifically on Janale program, a lot of effort was put on provision of seeds (14 tons!), tools (1130 pieces), pesticides, sprayers (3), technical assistance and ploughing support in 1992 and 1993 to 500 farmers in 11 villages, and unspecified numbers of training events. These efforts were seen as important for the communities that were emerging from drought. Omeria got assistance in purchase of livestock, ploughing , construction of cattle barns , food , etc.

The "Recovery and Reconstruction In Somalia Proposal December 1993" specified that 500 families would continue to get food for work as "they prepare their long neglected land for cultivation." The assumption could therefore be that there was no production for a number of years and thus every production improvement is a gain!

According to the subsequent six monthly report, the same families got 1,406 kgs. of seeds, 980 tools, extension services, beekeeping, which was a failure and some support in river fishing, seedlings from six tree nurseries. The second six monthly report notes that the number of farmers had jumped to 2,050. During this period 3,050 kgs of seeds were given out!

The undated proposal for FY 1995-FY 1996, states that there will be more formal training of farmers after the informal training which had been taking place in the past. This formal training is 40 farmers to be trained in organic farming. These farmers would become the model farmers. In the following six month report, it is stated that "22,250 (!) kgs of assorted vegetable seeds", 1347.75 kgs of other seeds, 553 pieces of hand tools were given in this community. 75 farmers were trained in organic farming, poor women were given 200 chickens. The following six-month report states that organic farming techniques were being extended to the community.

In the undated "Rural Development and Training In Lower Shebelle Region of Somalia FY 1997-FY 1999, it is stated that "During the period 1991 through 1995, agricultural assistance and development focused on an established cooperative farm and seventeen villages in the in this region. By the end of 1995, food production in these communities had increased from an average of 25 quintals per hectare to 50-60 quintal per hectare, and 65% of the farmers had adopted new skills in organic farming and animal husbandry." On the basis of this data showing stable improvements , the program decided to move to Birrirey. However, AFSC

returned to the area to distribute relief during the last three months of 1997 to deal with the effects of flooding which led to losses of the stored food. 12. 5 tons of maize and 27 cartons of cooking oil were distributed. Again, during the first three months of 1998, 33.3 tons of maize and 62 cartons of oil were distributed to 1,100 families in the area.

In the Janale area 8186 animals were treated for assorted diseases between 1992 and 1995 as shown in Appendix 8.

In the Birrirey area the planned activities were for 13 villages. In the October-December 1966 reporting period, 583 pieces of farm tools were distributed, 22.56 kgs. of vegetable seeds, 1,880 kgs. of maize seed, 47 kgs. of cowpeas. In the Jan-June 1997 report, it is noted that in the previous six months the program had trained 125 farmers in organic farming methods, had distributed 781 pieces of tools , 22.5 kgs. of vegetable seeds, 1880 kgs. of maize seed, 47 kgs cow pea seed confirming the earlier report. The July to September. 1997 report shows that 258 pieces of tools were given, 1068 kgs of assorted seeds. The narrative report of October to December 1997 shows that there was flooding and the bulk of field activities were the distribution of relief in Barrirey where 34 ton of maize, 38 tons of sorghum and 47 cartons of cooking oil were distributed. It further states that: "Five hundred farmers were assisted with farming inputs such as seeds and tools... Production per hectare increased by 50% (from 8 to 16 bags of 100 kilos each)." The Jan-March 1998 narrative report notes that 28.8 tons of maize, and 47 cartons of cooking oil were distributed in the area to 720 families.

The veterinary program treated 3245 livestock, build three water reservoirs (small dams) and bought 10 oxen, trained the oxen and farmers in animal traction use in Kilometer 60 village. for animal traction between 1996 and 1997 as is shown in Appendices 6 and 9.

Comparisons of field activities between 1996 and 1997 in Birrirey area by the Agronomist, Veterinarian and Women in Development Coordinator are found as Appendices 5, 6 and 7 respectively. They are included unedited to show the quality of field reporting. Such reporting can be improved by setting simple data categories to be used by all field staff to show the particulars of the beneficiary including gender, where they are based, what benefits they get, when they get them and if applicable the beneficiaries contribution to the activity generating the benefits. These issues and designs of reporting system are usually part and parcel of the monitoring and evaluation plan. None exists for the program. Reporting to donors and does not show what was planned and what was achieved with narrative explanation of the variations or deviations.

Clearly all these relief, rehabilitation and development activities had an impact on food production but it cannot be established whether these activities led to food security. It is impossible to quantitatively show increase in food supply, stabilization, increase in nutritional quality, increase in sales, family self-sufficiency or even patterns of consumption based on existing data. Interview data argues that there was less food in 1992 and 1993 because the Janale area was coming out of drought and there were many the impacts of civil war. Given that interviews were done after a serious flooding which eliminated all the food stored in ground granaries, all data on production and consumption based on interviews has to be treated with caution for it is a well known phenomena in development that estimates during disasters make no sense. Similarly, the program staff data showing fantastic jumps in production is suspect for there is no clear baseline data.

It should also be noted that visits to all the villages in Janale area showed that malnutrition was present. Ironically in villages like Tawakal , where there are extensive livestock holdings, also showed serious malnutrition. Again interpretation of why malnutrition was present is problematic given that families had lost food to the floods.

During interviews, all farmers were asked simple questions on the agricultural techniques found in the documents. These included issues like line planting, spacing for different crops, number of seeds per hole, constituents of organic pesticide, method of preparing organic manure etc. There is some knowledge for all groups had some individuals who know all these parameters.

However given that they were some of the people who attended the training , it is not possible to give it a percentage, i.e. number of farmers familiar with a technique.

What came out as clearly problematic was the assumption that those trained by the program will train others in both the crop and veterinary knowledge. One elder was blunt. He asked: "How can I invite people to my house to train them? What would I feed them?" Others raised the issue more indirectly by stating , like the women TBAs, that they did not know how to read and write so they are not sure that they got the right messages and could extend them as some of the documents suggest. Since most of the people who had been trained were elderly and some seemed to hold high office in society, being formal elders, it is important that the program reconsider whom they train as agricultural extensionists. It should not be the elderly.

It is recommended that before resumption of the program in the Janale area there should be more detailed collection of production baseline data. It should encompass data on access and quantities of farmland and types of crops and their uses.

More socio-economic data, for example who owns what agricultural tools, estimates of past production, family sizes, sources of labor and past agricultural experiences, should also be systematically collected. This should be much more detailed than the "Report on Rapid Assessment of Emergency Needs of the Janale Area in Marka District 26/10/1992" which seemed to inform the subsequent activities.

It is further recommended that the separation of agricultural training of women into kitchen gardens not be encouraged. Rather women should be mainstreamed into the overall crop and veterinary training for most of the agricultural production is done by women. They should not be less than fifty percent of all trainees in the two sub sectors of agriculture.

The training in crop and livestock agriculture should be for literate younger men and women who have possibilities of extending it.

What is taught to farmers should be also taught to the emergent school system for children are batter extensionists than older people, afraid of experimentation

Training in crop and livestock agriculture should include nutrition and health training.

Although there are references to trees in some documents, there is no evidence that they were integrated into the activities. This is a serious omission.

There is one good traditional nitrogen fixing tree species in the area. It is Sesbania sesban. It is indigenous to the area. It should be incorporated to the farming system.

Other tree species found in the area which are of human nutritional and medicinal use, animal fodder, poles and firewood uses, are casuarina sp., acacia sp., eucalyptus camedulensis, balanites aegyptica, tamarindus indica, azadirachta indica (neem) over and above fruit trees.

There is not need for centralized nurseries. Farmers should be taught the use of wildings, seeding directly and protection of emergent trees.

Prosopis sp. and Leucaena sp. SHOULD NOT be introduced into irrigated land for it is a potential ecological disaster as the irrigation schemes on the Tana River in Kenya, and the dune area of Marka shows.

TOR B: Water Management

The key contribution to water management and canal management was the rehabilitation of the Asayle canal. According to "A Report of Rapid Assessment of Emergency Needs of Janale Area in Marka District 22/10/92", "with its secondary canals irrigates about 13,000 ha. of land cultivated by 3,000-3,500 families". In the same document it is argued that it serves 5,000. We

could not establish exactly how many people during fieldwork for subsequent documents argue that it serves 7,000 people. Even with Somali tradition of migration, one can not plan with orders of magnitude which vary by more than 100%. In riverine areas there is not that much migration unless there are major disasters like flooding in the recent past. The program should firm up planning data. On key issues like irrigation, the variations suggested in the document belies seriousness of purpose.

Up top the time it left the Janale area, the program used food for work for maintenance of the secondary system and contracted to get the main canal dug out with equipment. As recently as March 1998, the program spent significant amounts of money to rehabilitate the gate at the intake of the canal.

The justification of the canal is simply that it opened up new irrigation areas to some people who did not have land for irrigation. The water is sufficient for those families who have used the system since it was rehabilitated by the program but not for the next generation. Elders suggested that more than 60% of the population is less than 15 years. This is in keeping with regional patterns. Only one of the eight villages, Ademola, had thought about the problem of insufficient land systematically and acquired other land for those coming into majority to get out of the village and go to practice dryland agriculture.

The issue of maintenance of the main canal is central to thinking about sustainability of the program activities to date. On this score, the program did not build enough institutional linkages between the villages to address the issue in the long term. The point is simply that the villages do not have any overarching institutions to deal with cross village needs. True, elders can come together on emergencies like floods or invasion. Villages can even get succor from others for example. Omeria protected the assets of some of the other villages during the civil war. There is not an institutional framework for maintaining the main canal.

Interviews on this issue ended up with comments that it will be done by the government when it comes. Others argued that AFSC should continue with machinery maintenance.

AFSC has to make a hard decision on whether it stays around and assists in the maintenance whilst building a management capacity given the resources already expended in the canal. Clearly there is not central government or even regional government strong enough to assure maintenance of the primary canal system. This decision has to be made keeping in mind that the collapse of this canal will lead to obliteration of these villages for they do not have the fall back position of becoming laborers in the plantation sector as in the past. Those who are coming back to operate the plantation sector are generally coming with their kinsmen laborers. Given these realities, we recommend that:

AFSC makes the creation of a Asayle Canal Users Association a priority in the next phase. Such a body should have policy making and management responsibilities clearly spelled out from the beginning. It should have mixed gender representation from every village and also any of the large-scale individuals coming to the plantations.

AFSC should make investments in assuring that the take off points from the main canal have proper gates and will be maintained by the body discussed above.

Since this will be a complex task, there is need to look for a second field worker with either experience in irrigation or farm structures or community organizing as recommended under personnel.

Since WFP is funding a lot of activities related to canals in the region, and further, since there is a proposal to build a new primary canal from Janale westward, to open up new irrigated land and to limit down stream flooding. AFSC in its advocacy work, should be involved in these discussions with other agencies. The reason is simply that there is not enough land in some of the communities and they will need to relocate some of their populations to new irrigated areas or into dry land farming.

Finally, on irrigation, AFSC needs to incorporate into its agricultural program aspects of dry land farming (crop and livestock). This will be a mechanism for risk spreading for the target villages.

TOR C: Changes in Farming Behavior

It was not possible to quantitatively establish who was using and not using inter cropping. Interviews showed clearly that the knowledge about specific techniques like line planting, use of natural pesticides, composting etc. was there.

Animal traction was introduced only in one village in Birrirey (Kilometer 60). Two people from there that came for interviews were enthusiastic. However, Prof. Thomas's paper cautions on the utility of animal traction in the heavier soils of Janale compared to the lighter soils of Birrirey.

In all the visits to 8 villages in Janale, we did not see one kitchen garden. We also did not see fields planted with vegetables for the effects of the floods were still there. We did see fields planted with maize, simsim and cowpeas in rows and interplanted. In interviews this knowledge was shown by most people.

The program since 1992 has treated less than twenty thousand animals. Perhaps more could have been treated if drugs were more easily and cheaply available. This constraint will not go away in the foreseeable future. During interviews people claimed that they are now buying drugs on their own. The veterinarian on the other hand points out that the problem is that many expired drugs are in the market. The farmers who buy them because they are cheap are actually killing their animals for expired drugs in the tropical heat turn into poison.

It is recommended that in the new program systematic keeping of records on trained farmers and what techniques they adopt be implemented by the field extensionists. Such data will be used in yearly monitoring and evaluation activities as well as end of phase evaluations be they internal or external. Such data should be organized village by village to set a platform for comparisons.

Animal traction should be expanded. In the heavier soils perhaps there will be need for four oxen and perhaps a different plough. Advice on this can be provided by Prof. Thomas who has extensive experience in agricultural engineering.

Kitchen gardens should be integrated to the wider agricultural training, which should also include school children.

Innovations in other farm structures especially grain stores and housing, need to be introduced. The housing construction technique is wood pole intensive. There is not enough wood in the area to take such construction to the next generation. Maybe the stabilized mud bricks is the way to geo. Kenyan institutions have considerable experience with using such bricks for low cost housing and building grain stores.

Veterinary work should be expanded by first assuring that current drugs area available and also by investigating starting a payment system.

TOR D: Birrirey Program

The 65% target was unrealistic unless one argues that given that farmers could not buy inputs their farming system was essentially organic! Since we did not visit the area and the persons interviewed in Mogadishu were few it is not possible to comment further.

Improvements in soil structure, precursor to soil quality change, takes years. Some farmers in Kenya have taken more than twenty years to change the structure of the first one-foot profile. Having said this though, it should be noted that a farmer should get some improvement in crop

yields from the season he uses organic manure. This though does not mean the soil quality has changed. There are just more nutrients available.

Given the few interviewees from the area, the on-off implementation and lack of visits to the area it is not possible to give any meaningful conclusions on crop yields. Data presented by the program in Appendix 5, which shows four-fold increase in yields because of introduction of organic farming is not believable as we told the staff. There are two reasons for this. First, there is no systematic data that farmers were using fertilizers and chemicals before the project. Where did these inputs come from since 1991 when the government and trading systems collapsed? Second, there needs to be detailed specification of what specific organic practices farmers adopted, farmyard manure, liquid manure, sprays? Experience elsewhere shows that dramatic results of this magnitude are NEVER achieved in a year. Data from four agricultural zones in Kenya and three agricultural zones in Uganda show yearly improvements of between 10 and 40%.

TOR E: Farmer Trainers

The program goes to great length to argue that farmer trainers were successfully trained. Under TOR A, we pointed out that those selected tended to be old and people with societal standing. Staff on reading the draft challenged this conclusion. Supposedly there are training lists which were not availed to the consultants. This issue should then be revisited in the next evaluation for now it has crossed to the debating realm. However, wee recommended that in future they be literate and relatively young. We further recommended that the training be integrated to the emergent schooling system.

Experience and evaluation of many farmer extension systems in Africa shows that model farmers do not work very well unless there are strong community bonds and obligations and unless the selected farmers are ordinary and not people with extra resources and power.

We did not get systematic data to conclude whether food security was assured mainly because of the timing of the evaluation. Food reserves had been flooded and our field interviewing experience shows that informants will be more focused on problems in such situation. If stores were intact we could have sampled a few to get orders of magnitude.

8. WOMEN'S HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

TOR F. Increase in Health Levels

The second consultant was an experienced midwife and health worker. The team was therefore able to probe on health very systematically. The TBA training targets were achieved but there is a case for further training of the TBAs.

New delivery techniques were used by those trained. However, since many were old, when asked whether they trained others they claimed they could not for they did not write the lessons. One literate and relatively young TBA did give us systematic data to show that neo-natal deaths had reduced. Data presented by the Women in Development Officer in Barrirey, shown in Appendix 8 tends to support this conclusion.

TBA kits were not supplied to all trainees for they were expected from UNICEF but did not come as expected. With the limited funds, the program person assembled some from the market. However many of the women TBAs we interviewed argued that they were able to get the mothers to buy the key items, a razor and clean cloth for tying the umbilical cord.

There were no functioning pharmacies in the eight villages visited.

Given lack of systematic baseline data, it is not possible to push the analysis of particular diseases. In the eight villages in Janale , interviews suggested that perhaps women loose as

many as 40-60% of all deliveries. This indicative statistic shows that the health situation is still dismal.

Specific Health baseline data should be done for the next program. It should collect simple seasonal data on disease patterns, skills in the community and specific treatment techniques(including traditional medicines).

It is recommended that the TBA training program be expanded to include younger and literate TBAs. This should be the backbone of a Bamako Initiative health system during the next phase.

Simple medical kits should be provided to all trained TBAs. The ones assembled was made very expensive by the purchase of a very sophisticated container.

General health and hygiene campaigns for all people should be conducted in villages routinely by program staff as part of the next program. Data on improvements should be systematically collected.

TOR G: Changes in Health behavior.

The use of clean instruments in deliveries seems to have taken. General hygiene is still dismal. Human waste is found in all the villages next to houses. Water collection points are unsanitary in all villages visited. There a very few latrines in the area. The consultants counted less than twenty in 8 Janale villages. Dishes are washed and laid on the ground to dry where there is human waste in proximity. This is even the case in Omaria, which had more training on these lines than any other village. Houses, other than at Ademola, are constructed in an haphazard manner impeding drainage . As a result wastewater from the houses is stagnant. House refuse is dumped around the houses. Only at Ademola was there evidence of its being managed, unfortunately by burning rather than composting for the kitchen gardens.

Clearly the hygiene component is not internalized.

The next program ought to systematically extend the hygiene to the total community. This is most efficaciously done by creating hygiene days when the extensionist works with the community in specific villages on specific issues, like garbage, drainage, drying of utensils, storage of water etc. This is a mammoth job, which will call for a worker based in the field all the time.

TOR H: Reduction in Deaths

Given lack of baseline data and the visually obvious lack of hygiene it is not possible to assess this. During interviews some of the TBAs argued that there are fewer neonatal deaths.

Post Draft TOR Soap and Clothe Making

Soap Making

The consultants visited the program site and held discussions with the staff found there. It was clear that there is leadership in this activity and knowledge of production is internalized. The impression got is that the activity is commercially viable for the product is seen as useful in the wider community. From discussions, it is clear that the market for the product is not just in Mogadishu but also in other parts of the country. It is not recommended that more funds be expended in supporting this activity.

Clothe making

From the brief visit, one got the impression that leadership and organization of the activity left a lot to be desired. Further, it is not clear there is a market for the products given that this is not traditional weaving but the thread is imported thereby affecting final product cost. Marketing of final product is also limited by the end product quality. Too many groups not just

in Somalia but in the region are into this activity and one doubts its long-term viability. It is strongly recommended that no funds be invested in this activity.

General

Conceptually, jump-starting activities is a trap. If the activity is viable, people will start it. The problem is that some slick operators develop donor contacts to ensure they get something for the people. If there is clear evidence that a group has on-going activity that is inherently viable, there is good leadership and a market, they can be assisted. However, these situations are rare. The recommendation is that this approach sho7ld not be used particularly where such funds can be targeted to long term development of other people.

If AFSC wants to give support to organizations like soap and cloth production as charity, it is fine. It is hard to justify such activities as development. For soap making, external financing limits making the product to the market demands. In the case of cloth making external financing props a non-viable operation.

9. OMERIA PRIMARY SCHOOL

TOR I: Omeria Primary School.

When we visited the school, the teachers and pupils were not there. We understand that the school was for all practical purposes disbanded six months after the termination of AFSC support to teachers.

The buildings are in disrepair for termites have had field days! The desks are missing. We were told they are in the community. We asked for some of the students to interview and were told most were in the fields. Although we were there till late, none were availed to us for interview. We cannot therefore assess the teaching.

We were told that at all times when the school was functioning, about 40% of the students were from the adjoining villages.

The school stopped because the teachers could not be paid by the community. There was no school functioning in Omeria now.

These facts have to be seen in the context of other villages. Of the other seven visited, five had functioning schools! Some were private, meaning that individuals charged per student. Others were public in the sense that the community contributed the building and paid the teachers something.

In the Janale area, there are some NGOs who with food from WFP are supporting education. It is possible that some of the schools we found were so supported.

For development to be sustained in the long-term education is of essence. It is an educated community, which begins to struggle with traditions, which perpetuate underdevelopment, production and improvements in health including limiting family size. Therefore, it is important that AFSC struggle with assuring education for the various communities even though the experience with the Omaria school was not positive. Such struggle maybe belongs to AFSC's advocacy work. It is therefore recommended that:

AFSC using its advocacy role negotiates for the communities it is working with to get support for education particularly from Water for Life, which seems to have a major program on this in the area.

In the event that other agencies do not take on the education work, AFSC still should finance education by perhaps funding one or two teachers per village.

In the event that other agencies take on the education work AFSC should try to use the Omeria facility to teach technical skills like masonry, black smithing, carpentry, equipment repair for the older students. Teachers with these skills can be found in the communities. Such an activity will not only assure young people some work but would also generate the second generation of service providers.

Whichever system of education evolves, AFSC should use its field staff to teach about agriculture and hygiene to the various schools. This should be part and parcel of the extension responsibilities of field staff..

10. AFGOI GIRLS' ORPHANAGE

TOR J: Food Production

The October-December 1996 narrative report states that 200 citrus fruits were planted, watering hose, watering cans, hoes levelers, pulleys and ropes for drawing water from a hand dug well were provided . A tractor was hired to plough. Two donkeys and a cart were bought for carrying water for irrigating the citrus. The Jan-March 1997 narrative report states that 12 big girls were being trained for farm production. This is the last time the staff report on the orphanage. They argue that they have had problems with the management of the orphanage and security of the area.

When we visited the orphanage, there was no evidence of any vegetables being grown for the children. The citrus trees which were planted are diseased, have many pests and their husbandry is not proper. We expect them to die of the disease overload. No carts or donkeys were around.

We interviewed the filed staff and indeed all staff in the orphanage and it was clear none of them had any knowledge of agriculture or even how to take care of vegetables and fruit trees. None of them had been trained by the program on composting, use of natural pesticides, or for that matter any of the other necessary farming techniques. Even the manure from the chickens , was not being put into the orchard!

There were many chickens in a good pen. One old man in the staff was using traditional skills to continue this aspect of past AFSC support. There were about 100 birds. Reports say that 200 layers had been bought.

The children were in school. The head teacher told the team that they did not teach agriculture. The conclusion from this as well as the general condition of the orchard and other patches where they used to grow vegetables was that the children do not participate in any of the production activities. The objective of the support was misplaced.

It is recommended that the food production support not be pursued.

TOR K and L: Health Program

The health program is the one bright spot in the orphanage. The doctor still calls once or twice a week as necessary.

AFSC health support was initially in medicines, supply of bedding, supply of clothing for the children, rehabilitation of buildings, assistance with running costs mainly food and diesel and support of the doctor.

During the visit, other than the construction by AFSC, nothing has been done to maintain or rehabilitate the facilities. Even the building rehabilitated by AFSC is in bad shape because of termites.

Over the past two years, AFSC support has been essentially to the doctor who has kept the faith on the institution.

There is no serious medical problem with the children for the doctor's system is able to get the ones in serious medical problems attended to not on AFSC funds but through other networks. His weekly attention to all children makes sure that their health is good.

It is recommended that the doctor get a stipend from the next program to keep attending to the children and to finance essential medicines. This should be done with discretion given the history of problems with the management.

11. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

TOR M: Program Planning, Implementation and Evaluation

There is no evidence that, other than the director, program staff interviewed as shown in Appendix 3 have any clue about systematic planning and evaluation. Since we did not observe them conducting activities in the field , it is not possible to directly make a decision about that. But, indirect evidence from interviews, that some knowledge was transmitted to the communities, is an indicator that they did something in the field.

Discussions with the director on planning shows that each field person prepares some activities and presents this to the director. Ultimately from these individual discussions the director ultimately makes proposals or reports. Most of the reporting passes through the deputy director who we did not see. No systematic work plans, arrived at by the whole organization, exist. When pressed, some field staff showed some bits of paper. Earlier we commented on the need for all program staff to be prepared for evaluation. Whereas it is possible there some data, which was not availed to us, exists, given the attitudes about being terminated, we suspect that there is a dearth of systematic record keeping. We pushed very hard to get data unsuccessfully.

The point is simply that there is no organizational development taking place. Even the training in computer use does not seem to be used for still everybody is depended on the secretary. When we asked for some information, the typing had to be taken to a bureau.

There is no formal staff development plan.

There is need to conduct in situ training of all staff in agriculture and health to maximize sharing of knowledge and planning.

Such training should also be geared to team building for it is clear the staff are not a team in the ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SENSE.

TOR N: Somali Staff Technical Training

The training of the agronomist and the veterinarian(?) clearly had an impact for many of those interviewed in the field know the technical matters.

The current need is to introduce staff to participatory methodologies of program planning, record keeping and cross sector coordination. The objective will be to maximize field effectiveness and efficiency. Such training will enable them to handle each other's sector once they go to visit some clients.

TOR O: Constraints in Lower Shabelle

One got a feeling that the higher management did not spend much time in the field. This could be explained by the dictates of managing a program in the context of Somalia. However, it is

not good enough that the administrators do not have field responsibilities for the programs are small to claim that all their time is tied to administration.

The Director is a skilled and experienced person. Over the many years he has worked for AFSC, he has benefited from assorted training events. Obviously these skills were used in managing the program. However, there is no systematic evidence that the staff in place have been coached by him or the other senior staff, not interviewed, on the importance of simple record keeping, planning and relating plans across the sectors in the field so as to maximize staff efficiency and effectiveness. Second, modern management, argues that if chief executives do not appear to be doing the low jobs, there is not likely to be quality in organizational products. There is little evidence that the top managers have been involved in the field either in implementation or in systematically monitoring and evaluating the field activities. We must note that the director and staff as per reactions to the draft report challenge this conclusion

It is recommended that the AFSC consider that the Director spend time as follows: 25% on Liaison 25% on Administration and 50 % on field monitoring and evaluation and peace building work.

All field staff should have responsibilities for planning their work in the field, including budgeting for the same.

Field staff should start systematic record keeping IMMEDIATELY. THESE SHOULD SHOW DAILY ACTIVITIES. SUMMARIES SHOULD BE PRODUCED ON MONTHLY BASIS. These should form the basis of reporting at the higher levels.

Field staff told the evaluators that they come to Mogadishu at the end of each month for pay. This was challenged in comments reacting to the draft report. There should be a formal program management meeting with specific minutes kept by one of them and not the director who would chair such meetings. It can efficaciously be organized every month in Mogadishu. This should be a problem-solving meeting.

The Director should undertake formal continuous evaluation with specific reports on each trip.

12. SHARING AND COOPERATION

TOR P: Increase in Cooperation and Sharing Cooperation

This TOR assumes that there was a specific program inputs and outputs geared to increasing cooperation and sharing of skills and resources within villages and across villages. We have not found such specification boldly stated. However, it is possible that such an input and output was expected out of the women's program and the idea of systematizing water management and canal maintenance.

In the absence of specific baseline data on historical nature of cooperation , sharing of skills and resources within villages, we can only comment generally. First, like all rural communities world wide, work is shared although detailed gender and age analysis can show inequities. In the Somali agricultural areas there is general data showing that women and the young have unequal share of the work. In traditional settings new knowledge is shared in the sense that it is object of public and private discussions to see how it fits into the traditions and values.

From this perspective, it is not surprising that the new knowledge about farming, livestock and TBA activities was fed back to the consultants by beneficiaries who were not some of the program trainees. It is being processed.

Having said that, we note that all studies of extension systems and structures of rural innovation show that knowledge can be acquired, shared and not operationalised into institutions, processes and activities. The classic studies are on knowledge of family planning techniques where populations show total knowledge and fail to practice!

Repeatedly, we have commented on the impossibility of quantifying outputs of the program given poverty of records, an idea challenged by staff after reading the draft report. It is not possible to then comment on whether the knowledge extended to the women groups crossed gender. Since TBA activities are in the female domain in Somali society, we did not even dare ask men whether that knowledge crossed over. We had very few young people to interview. We could not establish whether the crop and livestock knowledge crossed over to them since so few of them were trained.

On villages, disasters traditionally lead to temporary cross village activities. Note: activities and not institutions. There is evidence that the civil war led to many of the villages seeking protection in Omeria as different armies invaded the area. The reason for this is simply that Omeria population is a microcosm of all Somali warring clan/tribes. Every time a particular clan/tribe invaded, Omeria sent the kinsmen of the invading clan/tribes to negotiate on its behalf. Thus it got protection from all and sundry. Villages in the environs did take advantage of this and stored their capital equipment, usually the first to get looted, within Omeria. At times they also sought physical refuge there.

A second example of cross village activity coordination is in flooding. Villages went to the aid of their neighbors when the rain driven flooding and the river bursting flooding hit. Again this is probably in the realm of tradition and not as a result of the program.

It is also possible that there was crossover of knowledge particularly about crops and livestock. However, for the key sustainability issue of the project, water management and canal maintenance, there is no evidence that there was improvement over and above traditional practices. There is absolutely no evidence that institutions crossing villages were built to handle these problems.

Creating cross village institutions and processes for cooperation and sharing were hindered mainly because of the sector orientation of the field staff. In any case they are junior and it is doubtful they could intermediate in the creation of such institutions. There is no evidence that the senior staff took it upon themselves to act on it in the field. Usually such cross village actions and institution building needs to be driven by the top personnel of the development agency.

A basic objective of development programs that seek to become sustainable is to build into their planning activities that build new institutions that expand the socio-political planning reference. If the new institution is task specific, there is a higher probability that the communities will accept the new institution and its processes. In the case of this project such an attempt was made with the Omeria school which we were told had 40% of the students coming from the other villages. It did not last. In any case schools contribute to inter-generation shifts in paradigms as Paulo Freer discussed long ago in Pedagogy of the Oppressed. Schools are not seen by many development thinkers as task specific.

Traditional structures (essentially village committees which we found in all the villages visited) needed to be nudged by development implementation to create such institutions. The issue of water management and canal maintenance was an opportunity for creating such a framework. Unfortunately such a step was not taken for reasons adduced above.

It is therefore recommended that, in the next phase, specific output targets be set in the plan to create a coordinating mechanism for handling water for irrigation and canal maintenance.

It is further recommended that this be the major field task of the Director for he has the training and experience to implement such an output. None of the other staff interviewed have the training, experience and age to be believable in struggling with this problem.

TOR Q: Sense of Community

In our opinion this TOR falls into what we call peace building and we recommend that activities on it be part of the responsibility of the Director in the next phase.

The consultants did not get a sense of how this TOR can be answered. Methodologically, to answer it one would have to be a participant observer where the staffs and the communities would settling some racial/ethnic, gender, and age groups or to have very detailed historical study of how cooperation is organized.

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Appendix 1: Terms of Reference

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
AFRICA PROGRAMS • INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102

EVALUATION OF THE AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM

TERMS OF REFERENCE
July 1, 1998

A. OVERVIEW OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The assignment is to do a retrospective evaluation, within a period of 4-6 weeks, of the AFSC agricultural and community development program in the Lower Shabelle Region of Somalia. The program was carried out from 1992-1997 and included 17 villages located in the Janale area and 13 villages in the Bariirey area. The objectives, scope and nature of the evaluation are outlined below[1]. Two consultants will carry out the evaluation. They will be responsible for reviewing program documentation, identifying suitable evaluation methods (in consultation with program staff), preparing an evaluation plan, conducting interviews with the villagers and with the program staff, preparing a written draft report for review with those who participated in the evaluation, and submitting a final report.

B. PURPOSE

AFSC is undertaking an evaluation of the Janale, Bariirey, and Afgoi work and administration because it wants to know (a) whether the program was able to achieve any enduring impact despite the difficult political and environmental problems during this period, and if so, (b) which elements of the program were most effective, so they can be re-initiated in this area or replicated in other areas.

Specifically, the results of the Janale evaluation would assist AFSC in deciding whether to work again with the Janale area villages, which have had many of their homes, fields, and most of their stored food destroyed by the floods. The results of the Bariirey and Afgoi evaluations would assist AFSC in understanding the factors which reinforce and which inhibit the achievement of sustained results with these types of community development and relief/rehabilitation projects and infrastructure assistance.The results of an assessment of AFSC's administration and implementation of the work would help staff in Somalia and Philadelphia identify areas for reinforcement and improvement.

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[1] These may need to be adapted in light of the political and security situation at the time the evaluation is carried out.

C. SCOPE

1. Evaluation of the Janale Program

The evaluation will address the villages which participated in the AFSC program from May 1992 to mid-1995. Only 9 of the original 17 villages will be assessed because 5 of the 17 no longer exist due to the fact that the residents have gone to other regions to escape the recent river flooding and 3 others have been largely depopulated due to the floods. This part of the evaluation will focus on:

- results of the previous AFSC program,
- community members' perception of that program.

2. Evaluation of the Bariirey Program

The evaluation will examine the AFSC program which was conducted in this area between October 1995 and September 1997. Because security in the area is problematic, site interviews may not be feasible and selected community representatives may be interviewed in Mogadishu. This part of the evaluation will focus on:

- results to date,
- lessons learned.

3. Evaluation of Support to the Afgoi Girls' Orphanage

The evaluation will examine the relief, rehabilitation, training, and infrastructure assistance provided to the Afgoi Girls' Orphanage by AFSC from 1991 through September 1997. The Afgoi district is presently controlled by one political faction and interviews there might be difficult to organize. The consultants will interview AFSC staff and also the Directrice of the Orphanage and selected residents if they are available. They may be interviewed in Mogadishu. The evaluation will focus on:

- assessment of the results of the AFSC program,
- lessons learned.

4. Assessment of AFSC Administration of the Somalia Program

The evaluation will examine resources and management procedures used by Somali and Philadelphia staff in administering the Lower Shabelle work from 1992 to 1997. This part of the evaluation will focus on:

- strengths and weaknesses,
- the lessons learned.

The short-term emergency relief programs which AFSC intermittently implemented or participated in with other organizations are part of AFSC's commitment to the communities it was working with in the context of longer-term self-development. The work of Ugbaad, the Somali non-governmental organization which AFSC helped create in 1991, is not included here

either. Ugbaad was very short-lived due to the intensification of the civil war in Somalia following the overthrow of Siad Barre in January, 1991.

The one-year assistance which AFSC provided to a leather-making group, soap-making group, and a cloth-making group are not included in this evaluation because they were one-time start-up projects outside the regular program focus.

Note: The names of all the villages referred to in the Terms of Reference are found in APPENDIX I. Background information on the two programs is given in APPENDIX II.

D. OBJECTIVES

Below are the types of questions which AFSC would like addressed in the course of the evaluation. They relate to the objectives of the AFSC programs as stated in the AFSC program proposal documents "Reconstruction and Development in the Lower Shabelle Region of Somalia, FY 1995 and FY 1996," and "Rural Development and Training in the Lower Shabelle Region of Somalia, FY 1997 - FY 1999."

Agricultural Development

a) To what extent did the agricultural program achieve any overall increases in food supply, any stabilization of the food supply, any increase in nutritional quality, any increase in the sale of agricultural products? Was the level of production reached by participating farmers sufficient for family consumption? Why or why not?

b) How did the AFSC program address the question of water management and canal maintenance? Did the approach used result in making sufficient water available for participating farmers?

c) To what extent did the training in farming techniques lead to any changes in attitudes/behavior, such as increase in use of organic farming techniques (intercropping, composting, etc.), increase in use of animal-traction, increase in growing of vegetables, increase in use of veterinary medicines?

d) An objective of the Bariirey program was that 65% of participating farmers would adopt and use organic farming methods by September 1995. To what extent was that objective reached? How do the farmers assess the level of improvement in soil quality and crop yield?

e) What were the results of the system of "farmer-trainers" created by AFSC among participating farmers to sustain and expand food security in the Janale and Bariirey areas? Did it continue to operate after AFSC left the area? If so, how long?

Women's Health and Development

f) To what extent did the health program achieve any overall increase in health levels of the people, any decrease in specific diseases, any decrease in neonatal deaths?

g) What changes, if any, did the health program achieve in attitudes or behaviors, such as improvement in hygiene, increased use of clean instruments in severing umbilical cords?

h) To what extent were deaths due to poor hygiene reduced?

Primary School in Omeria in the Janale Area

i) In the Janale program, a primary school was established by AFSC in Omeria (construction of a small building and provision of educational materials and stipends for teachers). What was the result of the primary education program sponsored by AFSC? Did pupils from other villages participating in the AFSC program attend classes in the Omeria school? How long did the school operate? Why did it stop functioning?

Relief and Rehabilitation: Afgoi Girls' Orphanage

j) To what extent did AFSC support to the Girls' Orphanage result in production of fruits, vegetables, and poultry by residents of the Orphanage Center? Who participated in the food production project? What level of production has been achieved?

k) To what extent has food production continued since the departure of AFSC? What did the health program sponsored by AFSC at the Orphanage consist of?

l) To what extent did it result in improved health of the residents? How long did the health program function?

Staff Development

m) To what extent did training of Somali staff organized by AFSC increase staff skills in program planning, implementation, and evaluation?

n) To what extent did training of Somali staff enhance their technical competence and transfer of that knowledge to participating farmers?

o) What constraints hindered effective AFSC management of the projects in the Lower Shabelle region? What skills and resources enabled effective management?

Additional Questions

p) Did the programs achieve increased cooperation and sharing of skills and resources among groups within villages? Among villages? If so, in what domains? If not, what factors hindered expected results?

q) In what ways and to what extent were the programs able to build a sense of community across racial/ethnic lines in the participating communities? Across gender lines? Across age groups?

E. METHODS

Data collection will take place through:

- review of AFSC Somalia Program documents, which will be provided to the evaluators when the assignment begin, and other relevant documents (from NGOs and UN agencies working in Somalia);
- primarily through interviews with members of the communities and in the Janale area through visits to the community sites;
- interviews with AFSC Somali staff and with representatives of NGOs whose staff is based in Somalia (including ACORD and Bread for the World), with relevant UN agencies, and with local leaders, chosen by the consultants with the assistance of AFSC staff members;
- interviews with AFSC staff in Philadelphia (Somalia program coordinator, Africa programs coordinator), and two former staff members who worked with the Somalia program can be interviewed through written and faxed questions at first, then via elephone if necessary.

AFSC prefers a stratified random sample and will discuss sampling further with the consultants before the assignment begins.

Regarding the Bariirey area, AFSC recognizes the fact that not visiting the program sites will be a limitation and that the information collected from interviewees will be based on the subjective view of representatives of the communities and of staff.

In addition, the security situation in Afgoi may not permit interviews at the Girls' Orphanage. In that case, the Orphanage Directrice and selected residents will be invited to Mogadishu for interviews.

F. OUTPUTS

The expected outputs of this assignment will be a draft written report, to be discussed by the consultants with AFSC staff in Mogadishu and in Philadelphia and if the security situation permits with representatives of the communities, in order to receive clarifications and suggestions, followed by a final written report. The discussion with AFSC Philadelphia staff will take place via e-mail or fax and, if necessary, by telephone.

The written report will include:

a) the results of the on-site evaluation of the former AFSC program in 9 Janale villages;

b) the results of the off-site evaluation of the AFSC program in the Bariirey area;

c) the results of the assessment of the former AFSC program at the Afgoi Girls' Orphanage;

d) recommendations.

Recommendations will focus on:

a) whether it would be useful and feasible for AFSC to continue doing post-flood rehabilitation in the 9 Janale villages and to undertake a focused, two-year self-help program, for which a baseline survey would be conducted at a later date;

b) which elements of the former program were the strongest and which may be replicable;

c) what the training needs of staff are;

d) what management changes would promote improved program operation.

G. DURATION AND TIMING

The assignment will take four to six weeks to complete. The duration and timing will need to be discussed and decided together by the consultant(s) and AFSC.

APPENDIX I

Names of the Villages Referred to in the Terms of Reference:

Janale Area

The 9 villages we plan to include in the present evaluation are:
Omaria, Majabto, Mushani (Mishani), Tewakal, Wagadi, Donka, Adimole, Morale (Murale), and Bulo-Muse.

The 17 villages which were participants in the previous AFSC Janale program (1992-1995) are:
Omaria, Majabto, Mushani, Tewakal, Adimole, Wagadi, Donka, Morale, Gawarow, Kulas, N-Wanaag, Samo-Humey, Bulo-Khalif, Bulo-Humey, Gumad-Weyn, Bulo-Muse, and Badar.

Bariirey Area

The 13 villages which are participants in the 1995- 1997 AFSC program are:
Bariirey Village, Shaan, Bulo-weyn, Kilometer 60 (KM Lihdan), Reydabley, Anooleh, Raquayle, Bullo-Balow, Nuun-Rashiid, Tawakal, Yanbis, Ban-Habla, Korka-mare.

APPENDIX II

BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION OF THE AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM

The current AFSC program is an outgrowth of the work Ugbaad, a Somali non-governmental organization which AFSC helped organize, emergency assistance and initial efforts in community development work were undertaken in Omaria in the Janale region in October 1991. The increase in violent conflict in the months after the overthrow of Siad Barre led to the demise of Ugbaad and its work.

In May 1992, responding to requests from former Ugbaad staff and Janale residents, AFSC began once again doing community development work in the Janale area, this time with 17 villages, including Omaria, approximately 6,500 families. The names of the villages are given in Appendix I. The program involved agricultural and livestock development primarily, but also included components in health training and primary education.

In early 1995, AFSC Somali staff reported that the 17 villages had made considerable progress in the various domains of the program: food production had doubled, farmers had been trained in organic farming and animal health, women had been trained in midwifery and hygiene, a cooperative process for canal maintenance and community planning had been established, and the cattle and poultry projects in the largest village, Omeria, were going well. Somali staff therefore determined it would be in keeping with AFSC's philosophy of working with the most disadvantaged groups to consider transferring program work to an area where there was greater need. After consultation with Philadelphia staff, they began a series of discussions with the Janale communities in early 1995. Together, staff and the villagers decided to phase out AFSC direct assistance to the Janale communities. Staff did a study of a new area, Bariirey, followed by a series of discussions with community members there. For various reasons, no formal evaluation of the Janale program was done, and the Bariirey baseline study was misplaced.

AFSC began working in the Bariirey area in October 1995. Contact was maintained with the Janale communities, and information-sharing between AFSC staff and Janale residents continued. This was facilitated by the fact that the AFSC agronomist continued to live in the Janale area after beginning work in Bariirey.

The AFSC Bariirey program was comprised of many of the same components as the former Janale program. Difficulties arose in the implementation of the program due to interference from elders who were members of one of the major political factions in the country. The faction controls Bariirey Village and some neighboring villages even though it is not the major clan or ethnic group in the area. The program was put on hold from October 1996 through March 1997 because elders from the powerful group insisted on controlling program funds and because roadblocks set up by their political faction prevented staff from reaching the program area on several occasions. Then in October 1997 the program was interrupted once again, this time by the heavy rains and ensuing floods.

AFSC also provided some infrastructure support to the Girls' Orphanage in Afgoi from early 1992 to October 1997 (construction of a primary school and provision of educational materials, repairs of and bedding for the dormitory, fuel, cleaning services, and payment for weekly visits by a physician). From October 1997 to the present time AFSC has organized training of residents in growing fruit trees and vegetables and in raising poultry. It provided modest inputs for these activities. After September 1998, AFSC will not provide further material or training assistance to the Orphanage, but will continue to fund weekly visits by a physician until October 1999.

AFSC planned to do an internal evaluation of the program in early 1997 and, followed by an external evaluation of the program, but the aforementioned interruptions in the program delayed the evaluations. Then in late October 1997, rains began in the region causing catastrophic floods. Thousands of lives were lost, animals were drowned, houses destroyed, fields flooded, stocks of food were ruined. Villages in the Lower Shabelle and Middle and Lower Juba regions were devastated. In the process, what had been accomplished by the Janale and Bariirey communities with AFSC assistance was largely destroyed.

From November 1997 until the end of May 1998, AFSC has been providing emergency flood aid in the Janale and Bariirey areas (mainly food, but also some medicines and seeds for planting in April, and wire to reinforce walls of water-damaged homes). Program activities have been disrupted by this natural disaster as well as by the aforementioned political manoeuverings. An in-depth review of AFSC's role in Janale, Bariirey, and Afgoi is crucial at this point in the life-cycle of the program. The results of the evaluation will be critical in AFSC's consideration of whether and how to continue work in southern Somalia.

Appendix 2: SOMALIA AFSC PROGRAM EVALUATION FIELD ITINERARY

DAY	DATE	ACTIVITY
1	17/08/98	Passport
2	18/08/98	Nairobi Briefing on Lower Shebelle/Office Windup
3	19/08/98	Travel Nairobi to Mogadishu
4	20/08/98	Director's Briefing
5	21/08/98	Travel to Marka
6	22/08/98	Janale Field Interviews
7	23/08/98	Janale Field Interviews
8	24/08/98	Janale Interviews/Travel to Mogadishu
9	25/08/98	Birrirey Interviews in Mogadishu
10	26/08/98	Afgoi Orphanage Interviews in Afgoi
11	27/08/98	Birrey /Soap Production/Cloth Production Interviews
12	28/08/98	Director Discussions/City Tour
13	29/08/98	Staff Discussions/ACORD Interviews
14	30/08/98	Staff Discussions/CARE/WFP Interviews
15	31/08/98	Staff Discussions/Afgoi Doctor Interview
16	01/09/98	Staff Discussions
17	02/09/98	Staff Discussions/WFP Interviews
18	03/09/98	Travel Mogadishu to Nairobi

Appendix 3: LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

A. JANALE PROGRAM AREA

OMERIA

MALE ELDERS
1. Sheikh Hassan
2. Mohamed Haydhar
3. Awal Sulob
4. Mohamed Shire
5. Farah Abdilahi
6. Ibrahim Sheikh Omar
7. Abdulkadir Isse
8. Abdillahi Salad
9. Mohamed Abdilahi
10. Hassan Abdillahi Hassan
11. Abdilahi Farah Diriye

FEMALE ELDERS
12. Luul Macal Baris
13. Kaliifo Abow Awale
14. Ambaro Aolan
15. Laal Ali Axet
16. Zeynab Alumni Nor
17. Hawaii Mohammed Hussies
18. Safujo Hussein Miole
19. Salaaolo Omar Noor
20. Faolio Jamac Almi
21. Nunio Rahman Maxed

MURALE

MALE ELDERS
22. Hassan Sheikh Omar
23. Siad Mohamed
24. Salah Sheikh Ali
25. Mohamed Ibrahim
26. Hussein Mahmood Hassan
27. Hassan Osman Yacoub
28. Abdulkadir Abdillahi Ali
29. Abbas Ased
30. Mohamed Yaru Mohamed

FEMALE ELDERS
31. Mariam Sheikh Mohamed
32. Helium Osman Dud
33. Muslim Mohamed Ibrahim
34. Day Mohamed Ibrahim
35. Dahlia Mohamed Abdi
36. Kahn Salad Said

TAWAKAL

MALE ELDERS
37. Mohamed Dow Farah
38. Sanely Ibrahim
39. Hassan Abkow

40. Abdiriin Qaadi Yarow
41. Ali Mohamed Awesi
42. Mohamed Ousman Jamal
43. Mayaw Ahamed
44. Mohamed Abdillahi Hersi
45. Mohamed Adow Hassan
46. Hassan Sabriye Afrah

FEMALE ELDERS
47. Habiba Mohamed
48. Madina Beyla Halana
49. Fadhima Ali Omar
50. Hawa Hassan Abdile

MAJABTO

MALE ELDERS
51. Khalifa Abdule Mumey
52. Mohamed Hussein Ibrahim
53. Abukadir Hussein Ibrahim
54. Aden Mohamed Enow
55. Mukhtar Mohidin Mukhtaar
56. Haji Mohammed Enow
57. Ahmed Sheikh Abdi

FEMALE ELDERS
58. Khadija Mohamed Nigir
59. Halima Amin Ali
60. Weliya Ali Awess
61. Fadhuma Mohamed Abdulahi
62. Amina Day Hamisi
63. Maariam Mohamed Awess
64. Halima Shobe Hussein
65. Fadhuma Ibrahim Shabaan
66. Habiba Mohamed Isakh
67. Amina Mohamed Wardere

WAGADI/SHINBIROOLE

MALE ELDERS
68. Hussein Noor Maalim
69. Madei Begey Haji
70. Yusuf Sheikh Abdi
71. Ismail Sheikh Ahmed
72. Ahmed Osman Mohamed
73. Madei Sedo Mudei
74. Goodlei Hased Mahmood
75. Hahmood Madei Begei
76. Abdilahi Mohamed Haji.

FEMALE ELDERS
77. Harire Osman
78. Harire Sheikh Hilowle

MUSHANI

MALE ELDERS
79. Mohamed Noor Wardere

80. Ali Hassan Robow
81. Abdi Ali Hirsi
82. Aden Sagar Sommo
83. Abdalale Ali Hirsi
84. Abdaaziz Mohamed Noor
85. Ahmed Aden Nassib
86. Mukhtar Osman Dilei
87. Hasssan Abkow Abdalla
88. Bahar Mohamed Nasib
89.Sheikh Morge
90. Dilei Kabirow Suleiman

FEMALE ELDERS
91. Batulo Abba Noor Abow
92. Amo Abdi Mohamed
93. Binto Hassan Noor
94. Isha Abkow Sebdow
95. Amina Hussein Osman
96. Hawa Sheikh Mohamed

ADIMOLE

MALE ELDERS
97. Hasssan Said Ali
98. Aden Mohamed Bitow
99. Ahmed Aden Sure

FEMALE ELDERS
100. Fadhuma Maalim Sharif
101. Binti Mohamed Kobow
102. Farei Hilole Aden
103. Mumina Mohamed Ibrahi

DONKA

MALE ELDERS
104. Maalim Dahir Ali
105. Hussein Ali Daud
106. Ali Mukhtar Aden
107. Hasssan Maalim Osman
108. Maalim Abdirahman Ibrahim
109. Isaak Kusow Abdi

FEMALE ELDERS
110. Biljano Ibrahim Jabril
111. Sharifu Maalim Aden
112. Fadhuma Abdi Aden
113. Hilmei Mohamed Abdulla

KILOMETER SIXTY

MALE ELDERS
114. Maalim Abdi Noor
115. Abdi Noor Abdikadir

FEMALE ELDERS
None

B. BARRIREY PROGRAM AREA

SHAAN

MALE ELDERS
116. Sido Abdi Mohamed

FEMALE ELDERS
117. Halimo Mohamed Haji

MISRI-BARE

MALE ELDERS
118. Ali Osman Ali

FEMALE ELDERS
None

RAQUAYLE

MALE ELDERS
119. Aden Hassan Mohamed

FEMALE ELDERS
None

RAYDABLEY

MALE ELDERS
120. Ali Mohamed Eden

FEMALE ELDERS
None

ANOLEH

MALE ELDERS
121. Mohamed Noor Hirale

FEMALE ELDERS
None

NUUN

MALE ELDERS
122. Ali Aden Ali

FEMALE ELDER
123. Muslimo Hussein Abdirahaman

BULO-WEIN

MALE ELDERS
124. Abdilahi Ibrahim Abdi

C. AWADEGLE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

125. Hassan Mohammed Orow Former District Commissioner

126. Siad Hassan Mohamed- Current District Commissioner

D. AFGOI ORPHANAGE

127. Khartun Hassan Hussein- Nurse
128. Omar Mahmood- Farm Technician
129. Mohamed Mukhtar Hussein- Head Teacher
130. Mohamed Abdi Ilmi- Pump Technician
131. Mohammed Hassan Barre Deputy Director
132. Fatuma Mohammed Jimale Director
133. Dr. Ibrahim Disuqi Private Doctor

E. AFSC STAFF AND ASSOCIATES

134. Mohammed Abdirahaman- Director
135. Omar Idris Abdi- Agronomist
136. Mohamed Abukar Hussein Veterinarian
137. Abdillahi Mohamed Abdi Logistics
138. Mohamed Haji Osman Coordinator-Birrirey
139. Raliya Sheikh Women Coordinator
140. Badri Khalif Abdi Accountant
141. Mariamu Mohamed Abdi Secretary

F. OTHER AGENCIES STAFF

142. Mariamu Aweis Program Officer-ACORD
143. A. Ahmed Mohamed Program Officer-CARE
144. Ahmed Abdule Logistics Manager-CARE
145.Maio Abdulaziz Manager BINADAM
146. Mokhtar Adam Isse Food Monitor-WFP
147. M. Salah Omar Regional Program Officer, Lower Shebelle-WFP

Appendix 4:
NGOS OPERATING IN LOWER SHEBELLE REGION SEPTEMBER 1998

There are twelve programs by locally based NGOs in the eight districts of the region. WFP is the main sponsor of these programs. It sponsors eight of them. Most of them are dependent on the WFP food. CARE and AFSC sponsor two each. There dose not appear to be overlap in the programs for they work with different villages on the whole. the existence of these NGOs is an opportunity for finding a formula for getting better canal maintenance and spreading the cost of that maintenance.

DISTRICT	NGO
1. MARKA	1. AFSC-JANALE
	2. WATER FOR LIFE/WFP
	3. BINADAM/CARE
2. KORIOLE	4. COSV/WFP
	5. AGRO-ACTION/CARE
3. BRAVA	6. INTERSOS/WFP
4. SABLALE	7. ACORD/WFP
5. AFGOI	8. ASHIR/WFP
6. AWADOGLE	9. AFSC-BIRRIREY
	10. ALFEQUI/WFP
7. KORTUALE	11. ACORD/WFP
8. WALOWEIN	12. FALSAN/WFP

Several other NGOs , based in Nairobi, were identified by Prof. Thomas as having programs in Lower Shebelle. These are:

1. CARITAS ITALIANA
2. CEFA
3. LWF
4. CARE

Appendix 5:
PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FY 1996 COMPARED WITH FY 1997: AGRICULTURE

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

UPDATE ON PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
FY 1996 compared FY 1997

Sector of Agriculture

Farming Component

- **Farmer's training**

Objectives:

- To develop farmer's skill.
- To increase farmer's knowledge, skill, and attitude.
- To assist in technology transferring on day to day basis.

- **Participants: 200 Farmers**

Specific constraints:

- Low literacy level of participants.

- **Possible Solution**

- Literacy Classes for the more organized groups like women cooperation.
- Young people should sent to schools.

- **Specific Achievements**

- 200 farmers were given Agro-Vit training every FY 1996 to 1997.
- Provision of seeds and hand tools.
- trainees will ultimately be able to identify their technical problems.
- other 300 poor farmers were given inputs such as seeds and hand tools.

- **General Achievements**

Application of better methods of farming has not only increased production but made it improved production.

- After AFSC inputs like seeds, tools and training in organic farming, food production has increased both in quality and quantity.

- **Major Constraints**

- Lack of proper and common leadership in our working area.
- Unpredictable weather - rainfall.
- Low literacy level of participants.

- **Possible Solution**

- Literacy classes for the more organized groups like women cooperatives. Instituting leadership development workshops/gathering for clan chiefs and other traditional leaders.
- Giving the priority to more organized groups in the community while selecting program participants this include women groups, blacksmiths, etc.

FY = 1996

Activities	Indicator	Planned	Actual
1.	***Number of Activity*** Training	8	7
2.	Farm Visits	192	180
3.	Training Attendance	200	240
4.	***Seed distribution*** - Maize - Cowpea - Onion - Carrot - Tomatoes - Spinach - Lettuce - Watermelon ***Tool Distribution*** - Hoes - Fork - Shovel - Hand-leveler - Pick Axe - Pangs	300 1,538	
5.	Yield per Hector	1800 kg	1200 kg

FY = 1997

Activities	Indicator	Planned	Actual
1.	***Number of Activity*** Training Number	8	8
2.	Extension Services	192	176
3.	Training Attendance	200	200
4.	***Seed distribution 300 Farmers***		300 Farmers
	- Maize	5,000 kg	2,380 kg
	- Cowpea	6,050 kg	6,050 kg
	- Onion	4 kg	4 kg
	- Carrot	5 kg	4 kg
	- Tomatoes	5 kg	4 kg
	- Spinach	3 kg	4 kg
	- Lettuce	4 kg	4 kg
	- Watermelon	4 kg	4 kg
	Tool Distribution		
	- Hoes	200 pcs	110 pcs
	- Fork	200 pcs	258 pcs
	- Shovel	200 pcs	140 pcs
	- Hand-leveler	100 pcs	90 pcs
	- Pick Axe	100 pcs	90 pcs
	- Pangs	150 pcs	120 pcs
5.	Yield per Hector	2,500 kg	1600 kg

Measurement test of production in comparison with previous/post AFSC activities in the area.

Note:- As a result of training, provision of hand tools and seeds.

Year	Crop	Yield/Ha in kg Pre-AFSC	Yield/Ha in kg Post-AFSC	Post-AFSC%
1996	Maize	400	1200	200
1997	Maize	-----	1600	300

Note: 40 farmers were selected randomly from the 200 farmers. Their farms were sampled (5m x 5m). The number of cabs per plot were tabulated under weights per plot calculated.

AFSC - Extensionist
Omar Idris Abdi

Appendix 6: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FY 1996 COMPARED WITH FY 1997: LIVESTOCK

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Date: 30/09/ 1997

To: Barireey Program

SUBJECT: Livestock Monitoring Report

As the year of 1995 December, AFSC - Somalia involved on Barireey area, there was plural diseases in the livestock, the most diseases were Trypanosomesis, C.B.P.P, Anthrax, Internal Parasites.

When AFSC - Somalia Program evaluated the situation of the problems and studied how to solve these problems. The best solution become was to train the people and to provide free animal drugs, in order to prevent the spread diseases that makes to take care animal hygienic.

The following table shows test measurements:-

Pre AFSC	Post AFSC
Number of Death 15%	8%
Abortion 25%	5%
Trainees 1%	64%
Disease high spreading	Low spreading
There was no water pools	Three water pools
They didn't know animal traction	AFSC trained 10 Oxen in km60 Village
There was no animal treatment	AFSC provided animal treatment both years 3245 heads.
There was no animal Care & Service	AFSC provided free drugs and free service.

Though AFSC - Somalia Program, tried her best to solve all the problems they have, still they are in need because the area was involved by AFSC only either NGO's or GO's which can not cover all the problems exist on the area.

AFSC - Somalia, Bariirey Program
Veterinarian Officer
Mr. Mohamed Abukar Hussien

AFSC - Somalia
Barireey Program

To: Barireey Program Coordinator

SUBJECT: Livestock Activities

Hereby I am corresponding the total number of animals were treated on Barireey area and the mult-diseases were treated on the months of January, February & March 1996.

January 28, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*Internal Parasites*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	10	---	10
Cattle	60	---	60
Goat & Sheep	---	25	25
Donkey	---	5	5
Total			**100**

February 29, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*Coughing*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	25	---	25
Cattle	35	---	35
Goat & Sheep	40	---	40
Poultry	---	5	5
Total			**105**

March 29, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	15	15
Cattle	75	75
Goat & Sheep	25	25
Total		**115**

AFSC - Somalia
Barireey Program

To: Barireey Program Coordinator

SUBJECT: Livestock Activities

Hereby I am corresponding the total number of animals were treated on Barireey area and the mult-diseases were treated on the months of April, May, June 1996.

April 28, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*Internal Parasites*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	23	---	23
Cattle	70	---	70
Goat & Sheep	15	---	15
Donkey	---	6	6
		Total	**114**

May 30, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	15	15
Cattle	35	35
Poultry	17	17
	Total	**67**

June 29, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	10	10
Cattle	25	25
Goat & Sheep	45	45
	Total	**80**

AFSC - Somalia
Barireey Program

To: Barireey Program Coordinator

SUBJECT: Livestock Activities

Hereby I am corresponding the total number of animals were treated on Barireey area and the mult-diseases were treated on the months of July, August & September 1996.

July 30, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*Internal Parasites*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	9	---	9
Cattle	---	40	40
Goat & Sheep	---	11	11
		Total	**60**

August 30, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	12	12
Cattle	38	38
Goat & Sheep	10	10
	Total	**60**

September 28, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	15	15
Cattle	35	35
Goat & Sheep	20	20
	Total	**70**

AFSC - Somalia
Barireey Program

To: Barireey Program Coordinator

SUBJECT: Livestock Activities

Hereby I am corresponding the total number of animals were treated on Barireey area and the mult-diseases were treated on the months of November & December 1996.

November 28, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	5	5
Cattle	17	17
Total		**22**

December 29, 1996

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma*	*Internal Parasites*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	22	---	22
Cattle	15	---	15
Goat & Sheep	---	25	25
Donkey	10	---	10
Poultry	---	35	35
		Total	**107**

AFSC - Somalia
Barireey Program

To: Barireey Program Coordinator

SUBJECT: Livestock Activity

Hereby submitting the activity of livestock on Barireey area, the number of the animals treated on the different diseases were cured on the months January, February & March 1997.

January 28, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma*	*C.B.P.P*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	30	---	30
Cattle	70	30	100
Goat & Sheep	70	---	70
		Total	**200**

February 27, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma*	*C.B.P.P*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	15	---	15
Cattle	85	20	105
Goat & Sheep	130	---	130
		Total	**250**

March 29, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma*	*Internal Parasite*	*C.B.P.P*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	15	---	---	15
Cattle	80	---	30	110
Goat & Sheep	---	150	---	150
			Total	**275**

AFSC - Somalia
Barireey Program

To: Barireey Program Coordinator

SUBJECT: Livestock Activity

Hereby submitting the activity of livestock on Barireey area, the number of the animals treated on the different diseases were cured on the months April, May, & June 1997.

April 29, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma*	*Anthrax*	*C.B.P.P*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	25	---	---	25
Cattle	95	---	35	130
Goat & Sheep	---	40	---	40
			Total	**195**

May 28, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma*	*Coughing*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	26	---	26
Cattle	75	35	110
Goat & Sheep	---	60	60
		Total	**196**

June 28, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma*	*Anthrax*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	30	---	30
Cattle	90	37	127
Goat & Sheep	---	40	40
		Total	**197**

AFSC - Somalia
Barireey Program

To: Barireey Program Coordinator

SUBJECT: Livestock Activity

Hereby submitting the activity of livestock on Barireey area, the number of the animals treated on the different diseases were cured on the months July, August, & September 1997.

July 29, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*Coughing*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	8	---	8
Cattle	85	45	130
Goat & Sheep	---	60	60
		Total	**198**

August 30, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*C.B.P.P*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	5	---	5
Cattle	95	45	140
Goat & Sheep	50	---	50
Donkey	3	---	**3**
		Total	**198**

September 30, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma.*	*C.B.P.P*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	25	---	25
Cattle	100	25	125
Goat & Sheep	50	---	50
		Total	**200**

AFSC - Somalia
Barireey Program

To: Barireey Program Coordinator

SUBJECT: Livestock Activity

Hereby submitting the activity of livestock on Barireey area, the number of the animals treated on the different diseases were cured on the months November, & December 1997.

November 29, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma*	*Coughing*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	20	---	20
Cattle	95	35	130
Goat & Sheep	---	76	76
		Total	**226**

December 30, 1997

Name of Animals	*Name of Diseases Trypanosoma*	*Coughing*	*No. of Total Heads*
Camels	10	---	10
Cattle	101	23	124
Goat & Sheep	---	76	76
		Total	**210**

Appendix 7:
PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FY 1996 COMPARED WITH FY 1997: WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
UPDATE ON PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
FY 1997 COMPARED TO FY 1996

I Health

Specific updates

a) Components:- TBA Training

b) Objectives:-

- To increase the knowledge and skills of TBAS.
- To teach TBAS the importance of environmental sanitation and personal hygiene.

c) Participants:- 12 rural TBAS from the villages.

d) Achievements:- Reduction of mortality rate.
- Delivery kits distributed to each TBA

e) Specific constraints:-

- Attitudes (eg bad traditional habits).
- Lack of enough materials eg gloves, suturing materials, umbilical thread etc.

f) Possible solutions:-

- Follow up to know how the TBA's are carrying out their duties.
- By giving them health orientation.
- TBA's should charge the community for their services. This will enable TBA's to get some money to replenish their material or equipments.

Measurement test of TBA in comparison with previous and post AFSC activities in Barrirey area. We compare 1996 to 1997 and we will see their difference in the following tables:

a) In 1996 we took 60 women as a sample out of 120 women in our working Barrirey area to see the mortality rate of Barrirey area before and after TBA training.

FY96	Causes	Pre-AFSC training	Post-AFSC training	Pre-AFSC %	Post-AFSC %
	Abortion	15	12	25%	20%
	Dystocia	9	8	15%	13.33%
	Bleeding	17	12	28.33%	20%
	Retention of Placenta	6	2	10%	3.33%
	Normal Birth	13	26	21.66%	43.33%
	Total	60	60		

b) In FY 97 we took 50 women as a sample out of 100 women as we did in FY 96 in our working Barrirey areas in the following table. To see the mortality rate of Barrirey area before and after the TBA training.

FY97	Causes	Pre-AFSC training	Post-AFSC training	Pre-AFSC %	Post-AFSC %
	Abortion	10	4	20%	8%
	Dystocia	8	3	16%	6%
	Bleeding	15	7	30%	14%
	Retention of Placenta	4	1	8%	2%
	Normal Birth	13	35	26%	70%
	Total	50	50		

II **Women's food production in FY 96**

Specific updates

a) Components: Agricultural women

b) Objectives:-

- To develop the skills of women by giving them training about agriculture.
- To give them health orientation about personal hygiene and environmental sanitation.

c) Participants:- 40 women
20 from Shan and the other 20 from Nuun Rashid. Each group has 5 hectares.

d) Achievements:- Increased yield.
Hand tools and seeds distributed

e) Specific constraints:- Primitive tools
- Women are considered consumers
- The skills are new to them.

f) Possible solutions:-
- To continue giving them courses about agricultural extension.
- To increase their skills.
- More economical support.
- To consider women producers rather than consumers.

III Cloth-making association

Specific updates:-

a) Components:- cloth-making association

b) Objectives:- To develop the skills of women
To teach them to work together
To generate income.

c) Participants: Co-operative of 14 members

d) Achievements:- Employment for 14 persons

e) Specific constraints:-
- Huge production of the hand-woven cloth in Mogadishu
- Lack of peace
- Limited markets as it is difficult to go to other regions apart from Mogadishu due to security reasons.

f) Possible solutions:-
- To get peace in order to cross from district to district to get good marketing.
- More economical support to increase production power.

IV Soap-making co-operative

Specific updates:

a) Components:- soap-making co-operative.

b) Objectives:- To teach women to work together
To create employments for women
To generate income.

c) Participants:- 10 Co-operative members.

d) Achievements:- Employment for 10 persons.

e) Specific constraints:-
- Lack of peace
- Limited markets

f) Possible solutions:-
- To get peace in order to get good marketing.
- More economical support to increase their product in order to compete with other similar co-operatives.

V Afgoi Orphan Girls

Specific updates

a) Components:- orphan girls

b) Objectives:-
- To give home for the abandoned girls.
- Good motherhood to avoid them feeling loneliness.
- To provide them with love and security.
- To help them create skills.

c) Participants:- 12 grown up girls

d) Achievements:- Poultry farm
Vegetable garden

e) Possible constraints:-
- Lack of enough space for farming
- Psychological problems such as
(i) lack of parents
(ii) Attitudes of the community

f) Possible solutions:-
- To find enough space for farming.
- Counselling by someone from the community.

Appendix 8: SUMMARY REPORT: AFSC JANALE PROGRAM

March 15,1998

SUMMARY REPORT

AFSC JANALE PROGRAM

Subject: Brief Report on AFSC-Somalia activities in Janale program area (17 villages) - May 1992 - mid-1995

Status Before AFSC Involvement:

- the area encompasses 17 villages
- Population about 6,500 families.
- Poor farmers land for cultivation 7,000 ha
- All social services ceased.
- Irrigation systems were collapsed.
- Community was very poor.
- Displacement of families to other areas for seeking food.

AFSC- INVOLVEMENT ON THE PROGRAM COMPONENTS.

A- farming Component:-

- Farmers training
. introduction of organic farming
. 500 farmers were given formal and in formal training
. extension services farm visits, trial/demonstration plot, were given to the villagers.

- REHABILITATION OF CANALS:-

. main canal from river Asayle 17km in length twice re excavated.
. 42 secondary canals ranging 1km - 3km were maintained.
. provision of seeds:-
maize, cowpeas
- provision of vegetable seeds:-
Onion, tomato, spinach, water mellon, carrot, sweet papper, hot pepper etc.
- provision of different kinds of hand tools:-
Hoes, bangs, shovels, hand leveller, spade

B- LIVESTOCK COMPONENT:

- Free veteranian service
- Free drugs for animal at first year and sold at gate cost after wards
- 8186 were treated (92-95)
- 200 chickens were given to Morale, Majabto, tawakal and Adimole for 40 families.
- Dairy cows were given to [redacted] 20 poor families from 2 villages: Tawakal and Morale 10 families from each villages and 30 cows

to Omeria.
- Cattle lodge construction for Omeria.
- Poultry house construction for Omeria and 400 birds were given to them.
- Common Animal pests in the area were treated (trypanosoma, Anthrax, internal parasite, external parasite)
- 200 of animal herders were given a practical training.
- Type of animal drugs:-

Berenil inj, oxytetracycline inj, novidium tab, inj, mibenzole spray cofe, pfizer tox.
- Grinding machine for Omeria community.

- INCOME GENERATION PROJECT COMPONENT:

- Bee-keeping:-

. 30 bee hives were given to 5 groups from 5 villages Omeria, Majabto, Mishani, wagade and Adimole each group was 6 persons.
. Provision of training to 30 women beekeepers in the area from: Omeria, Majabto,Mishani, Adimole and wagade.

- River - Fishing:-

. Provision of 10 fishnets, hooks to 4 groups from 4 villages: Majabto, Mishani, Wagade and Adimole. each group was 5 persons.

C- EDUCATION;-

. School construction for Omeria community and near by villages.
. Provision of school furnituires (black board, chairs, and tables).
. Provision of education materials and uniforms
. Teachers stipents.

D- HEALTH:

. Provision of TBA training for 12 women from different villages duration - 30 days.
. Provision of kits to the trainees.

ACHIEVEMENTS:-

- Majority of the poor farmers returned to the area and did their farming activities about 85%.
- Food shortage in the area decreased more than 60%.
- Irrigation systems were improved.
- Animal pests in the area decreased.
- Animal abortion was decreased about 2%.
- Animal production quantity and quality increased.

Prepared by: Omer Idris Abdi.
and Mohamed Abokor Husein.
March 15,1998

Appendix 9: SUMMARY REPORT: AFSC BIRRIREY PROGRAM

March 15,1998

AFSC - SOMALIA

BARIIREY PROGRAM AREA SUMMARY REPORT

Subject: Brief report on AFSC-Somalia activities in bariirey program area (13 villages).

From Oct. 1995 through feb.1998, AFSC-Somalia was involving Bariirey area for supporting the marginal groups in the community. The villages it was operating are 13 villages: Bariirey, Bellow, Nunay, tawakal, Yumbis, Buloweyn, Nun-rashiid, Misar-bari, Shaan, Raqayle, Raydabley, Anoley and km. 60

AFSC-Somalia has studied the stander life of the community in 1994 led by AFSC-Somalia Mogadishu staff together with community hearrable elders. AFSC has completed a proposal in 1995 to cover the needs of community in relation to its development activities.

AFSC program has direct activities in the community. These are: agriculture development, agro-vet. training, TBA training, promotion of women's food production, livestock and support activities.

AFSC-Somalia had -played a very great role to distribute on food relief aid and medicine to the vulnerable needy community in the program area during the outbreak of the floods in late 1997 and early 1998.

AGRICULTURE COMPONENT.

- Provision of cereal seeds .
  Provision of hand tools.
- provision of vegetable seeds.
- rehabilitation of the returnees community.
- Rehabilitation of irrigation canals.

PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S FOOD PRODUCTION.

AFSC-Somalia had organized and ratified 4 groups of women from Bariirey, Shaan and Nunrashiid villages of our program area. we have supported 5 hectors for each group.

AFSC-Somalia also contributed to provide: seeds, clearing the land, ploughing the land and canal rehabilitation.

BUILDING AND REPAIRING RIVER BOATS.

AFSc-Somalia has built 4 river boats and also maintained 4 river boats to Shaan and Yumbis villages.

LIVESTOCK COMPONENT.

AFSC-Somalia, in concern with livestock has provided free drugs to treat for the sick animals and dug three water reservoirs and as well as treated 3245 heads of animal composed camels, cattle, goat and sheep, donkeys and poultry of different diseases like Anthrax, trypanosoma, CBPP, Black quater cepticeamia. These animals belongs by the poorest people in the community.

AFSC- also bought ten oxen for animal traction km. 60 and trained both 20 men and their oxen. In addition to that AFSC -Somalia had extended the existed canal to their farms.

TBA TRAINING.

AFSC have conducted two TBA training, of one month each 24 traditional midwiferies from 12 different villages in the program area. Provision of TBA kids to the trainees.

Measurement test of TBA in comparison with previous/post AFSC activities in Janale area.

Note: As a result of improvement of hygiene, provision of TBA training and encouragement of home gardening plots for nutrition,

AFSC-reduced the ante/postnatal problems.

causes	Pre-AFSC	Post AFSC	Pre AFSC%	Post AFSC%	Year 1997
Abortion	10	4	20	8	
Dystocia	8	3	16	6	
Bleeding	15	7	30	14	
retention of placenta	6	1	12	2	
Normal birth	11	35	22	70	
Total =	50	50			

NB: we took 50 women as a sample from various villages in our working Janale area.

AGRO/VET. TRAINING

In order to increase the skills of the farmers as well as their food production, AFSC-somalia had conducted the introduction of Agro/vet. training to the program area.

15 training for 25 farmers for 7 days each total of the trainees 375 farmers

AFSC has distributed seeds and hand tools to trainees and 300 of the poorest farmers.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Provision of Agriculture inputs such: seeds, hand tools
- 66 Km secondary canals rehabilitation
- Provision of 15 . Agro/Vet. training
- 24 women has been given TBA training.
- A separate training was given 80 women on promotion of food production.
- 4 river boats has built and 4 river boats were repaired
- 3 water reservoirs were dug.
- 10 oxen purchased for community of km 60.
- 20 farmers trained for animal traction.
- provision of free animal drugs and free services.
- production increased from 4 bags/100kg to 12 bags/100kg per hector.
- 3245 heads of domestic animal were treated.

MAJOR PROBLEMS.

- on Oct. 1995 we have faced some problems from some community members. As AFSC-Somalia field staff we devoted our extra free hours to the community in the program area having afternoon and night conversation with the experience elders for an exchange ideas, opinion, concepts and information through that we were orient to the community elder and committee that AFSC is implement agency but not a funder.

The reason one or two of the community committee were all the time asking cash money to be given to the and that was usually causing AFSC-Somalia to stop the running activities in sometime till the problem is solved and it might take one month or more.

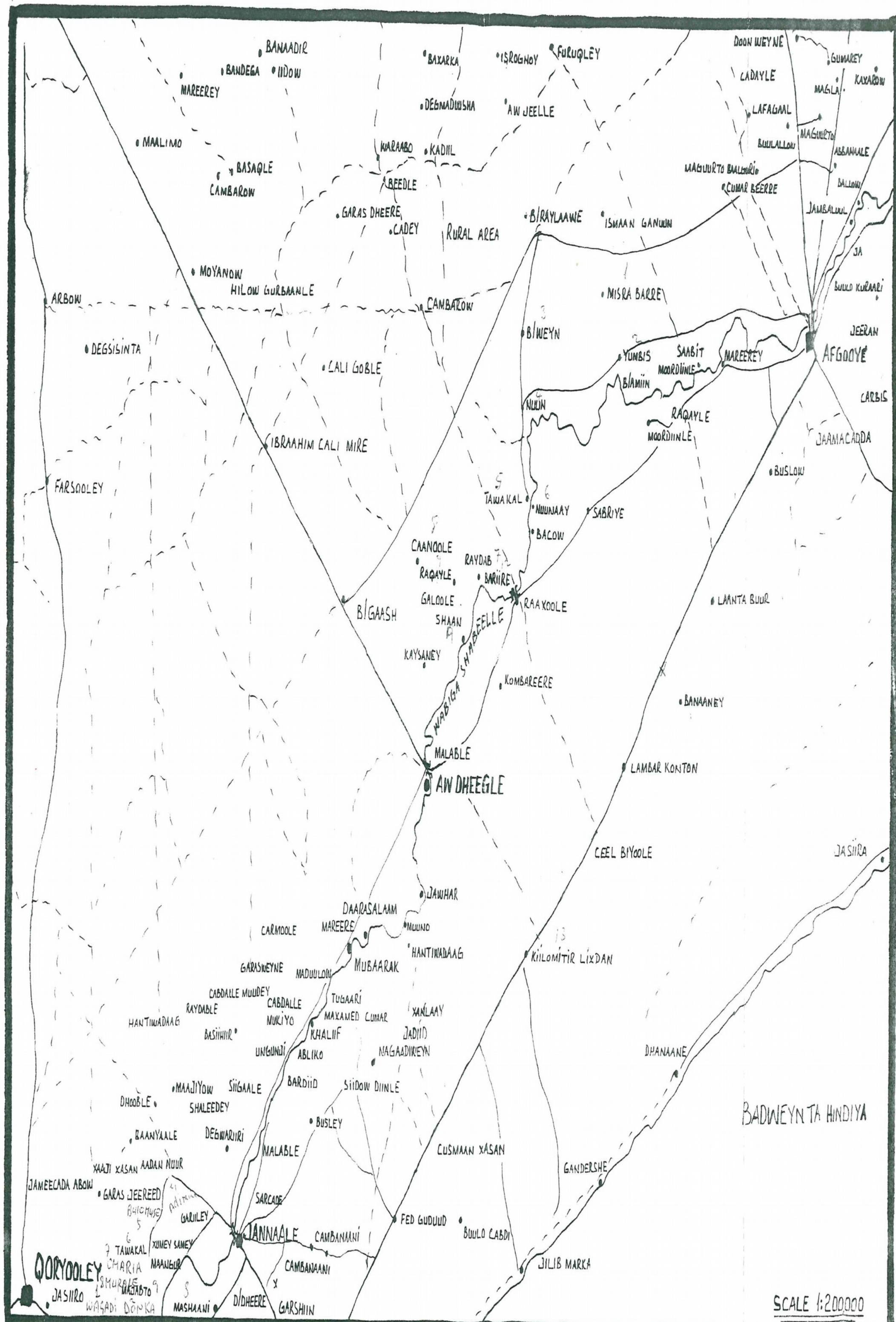
- Some elders usually asked a diversion of planned activity to unplanned activity - like TBA training to food relief or maintaince of canal instead.

- AFSC-being the only international agency in the area caused a lot of heavy load which AFSC - can not solve alone.

Prepared by:

Mohamud H. Osman.....
Abdikarin Ahmed Mohamed (Henery)...
Mohamed Abokor Husein.....

Appendix 10: MAP OF PROGRAM AREA



Barirey
1. misirBari
2- yumbis
3- B/weyn
4- Nun
5- Tawakal
6- Nunay
7- Raydebley
9- Canoley
10- Ragayle
11- SHAN
12- Barirey
13- KM-60

Janale
2- Donka
8- Murale

muticon
thika / garden estate roads
p.o. box 14333 nairobi, kenya
telephone : 254-2-860772
facsimille : 254-2-860771

AFSC JANALE BASELINE SURVEY: TRAINING AND IMPLEMENTATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The consultant was hired to first train two staff members on conducting a baseline survey for a participatory project yet to be designed by AFSC Somalia for the Janale area of Merka district in Lower Shebelle region. This training was done in Nairobi over a five-day period. A methodology was developed whereby different groups by age and gender would be interviewed separately in each village. An interview guide was also developed. It is found in Appendix 1.

The consultant traveled to Mogadishu and spent time reviewing data collected by AFSC Somalia staff. It is found in Appendix 2. It was also part of the TORs to check the integrity of the data collected by supervising re-interviewing in three of the nine villages. The quantitative data derived out of this check, in the villages of Bula Muse, Donka and Tawakal, is found in Appendix 3.

Over and above the time spent in Mogadishu training all field and management staff on ways of checking the integrity of the field quantitative data, significant amount of time was spent in training all staff on participatory process observation. Process observation drives participatory development. There was need to emphasize to the staff the need for observation and documentation of the village/group processes for that reason. The skills for this come from a variety of professional concerns among which are community organizing, organizational development and process management. It is my conclusion that the necessary observation skills are present within the staff. What needs to be paid attention to is scheduling of systematic discussion among staff to facilitate proper interpretation of how processes affect some activity.

The quantitative data produced is passable. As in all participatory projects there is need to keep refining it by training communities to collect their own data. This will be even more important in Somalia where public data on census and production is unavailable. It therefore must be a major part of designing the next project. Adequate time was spent discussing this with AFSC Somalia staff and the consultant is convinced that they can design the project without outside consultants. It is the only way to learn in any case.

The consultant spend time discussing in detail what the baseline data meant for possible activities in agriculture, livestock, health, coordination and project management. There were extremely heated debates. The objective was to show that all staff can contribute to sector programming. In any case it is one of the requirements of participatory development management that sectors service each other and staff get used to their colleagues sectors so as to systematically service communities. The next task is for the staff to refine their sector proposals, including preliminary time and cost budgeting, before management pulls together the final proposal.

It is not recommended that external consultants get involved in the design of the project for it will deny staff the chance to learn.

1. BACKGROUND

TORS

The terms of f reference for this work were:

" 1. Prof. Mutiso will train two program staff on baseline data collection, analysis and presentation for five days from January 7 through 11, 1999 in Nairobi.

2. He will travel to Somalia from February 4 through 14, (11 days) to analyze, crosscheck through site visits (at least 3 sites) and present a baseline data report of the program area. Prior to that the program staff will collect the data from the 9 villages of the program area from January 18 through January 31, 1999."

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE TORS

In operationalising the terms of reference, the consultant and the two participants in Nairobi discussed extensively what baseline data was required for the design of a participatory development program along the lines recommended in the previous project evaluation. **BASELINE DATA FOR PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT DOES NOT JUST INCLUDE QUANTITATIVE DATA. IT IS MANDATORY THAT IT ALSO INCLUDES COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING PROCESS DATA.** It was important to think through how these two conditions would be met given the fact that the baseline survey was to be done before the village PRAs were done. However, it should be noted that by the time the baseline survey was to be done, the AFSC Somalia staff would have been trained on participatory methodologies in-house by one of the staff members.

It was agreed that the two Nairobi participants would write a one-page memo to AFSC explaining the programming needs which led to collecting baseline data before conducting village PRAs. Among which was the need to use such data in the village PRAs.

In Nairobi it was consequently discussed how the two important aspects of the baseline activity were to be assured. On the process of collecting quantitative data, it had to be participatory in the sense of including all ages and gender. Further, AFSC staff were also to use the occasion to hone their interviewing and group decision-making process observation skills.

On data quality, the problem of non-existing census data was extensively discussed. The evaluation had questioned the validity of demographic data. It is also important that a sense of the varied demographic structure village by village be taken into account in the detailed planning of specific development interventions. That rural people tend to exaggerate populations assuming that if they do so assistance will be

increased was discussed. Data quality issues therefore relate to first the accuracy of village population breakdown by age categories. It also relates to how accurate the

community reports on village incomes, assets, services and community contribution to intervention activities.

BASELINE DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

To address the problems enumerated above, the consultant and the two AFSC Somalia staff developed a methodology of interviewing in the various villages. It was decided, after extensive discussion, that in each village there should be interviews of four age and gender groups and a fifth group. The four groups were to be 1. Old Women 2. Old Men 3. Young Men and 4. Young Women. This breakdown of age groups to be interviewed is based on many participatory development studies that show that different age and gender groups view development needs with different lenses. It was necessary to try to capture these varied perceptions as early as the baseline.

The fifth group was to be composed of selected people from the four groups. In this group any conflicting data would be harmonized by discussion. It was the consultant's opinion that this fifth group should be formalized to become the village project committee as well as the village development committee in the long term.

It should be noted that Omaria objected to this methodology for they argued that it would split their community. Whereas one accepts that a community has the right to organize itself, it is important that AFSC Somalia staff continue dialogue with Omaria to actually verify whether all age groups and gender are actually represented in the committee which Omaria sees as representing all its people and whether their view of development needs is community wide.

BASELINE DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Given the concerns discussed above there were going to be two key tools for collecting. The first is the interview guide. It is found in appendix 1. The two staff trained in Nairobi were to use this when training the staff before the actual collection of data. It was expected that it would be modified as necessary. One should note that such guides normally should be tested in the field before the actual utilisation. It was not possible to do this for the time schedule agreed did not allow it. Thus when the consultant went to Somalia a few anomalies were found. It should be however noted that the AFSC Somalia staff had already identified them in the field. The key one was omission of bilharzia in the section of diseases. The other one was the too detailed enumeration of sources of income. It is expected that AFSC Somalia staff will keep revising this tool and applying it, maybe annually, to solidify the integrity of the data.

The second tool is observation by AFSC staff of village decision-making and group processes. This was discussed briefly in Nairobi. The consultant spent a lot of time in teaching this to staff in Somalia.

QUANTITATIVE AND PROCESS DATA

As planned AFSC Somalia staff collected quantitative data from the nine villages. The results of this data are presented in Appendix 2 where the villages follow an alphabetical order.

Data processing is still a problem within AFSC Somalia. No typed data was made available to the consultant the first five days in Somalia for the work had been contracted out. The firm doing the typing has indifferent computers and personnel. Files were repeatedly lost. There were many mistakes necessitating a senior ASFSC staff to sit with the contractor to produce the document. As is apparent in Appendix 2 even some of the data (specifically names of persons interviewed in some villages) was still not available up to the time the consultant left Mogadishu.

AFSC Somalia should, as a matter of urgency train all personnel in computer use for this data should at maximum have taken three days to produce if one or two people are systematically computer literate.

As is shown in Appendix 2, data is presented by age group and by the combined group. The consultant had planned to discuss this data in detail with all staff to establish how the group variations were handled case by case. Given the loss of five days in data typing, no recalculations of this data are presented in this report. In any case this was the first attempt to collect this type of data and staff and the community were to revisit the data during village PRAs. Staff will revise the individual village data if need be It is only after the nine village PRAs that staff will present a comprehensive report of what is to be the JANALE BASELINE DATA REPORT. The consultant further recommends that the data on population, assets, skills, incomes, production, health and nutrition be repeated annually by the village development committee as part of community data gathering. This data will inform activity planning for each year.

Data integrity check was done in three villages, as required in the TORs. These were Bula Musa, Donka and Tawakal. The quantitative data from this effort is found in Appendix 3. There were not major deviations. This data will be integrated to the Janale Baseline Report after the village PRAs are completed.

In the field, consultant concentrated on checking whether the AFSC staff had the decision-making and group process observation skills and whether they were using them systematically in documenting the village decision-making and group processes as well as checking the integrity of the data. The staff were partly good in observation. They were weak in interpretation of how observed process phenomena could inform what activities they were to design in their sectors. However, between them, enough process data, with tremendous programming impact, was collected. This was extensively discussed between the consultant and individual staff members initially and collectively later. What needs to always be done, during the project

planning and implementation phases, is to schedule into the work plan when to systematically discuss and compare observations with programming impact among tall staff.

THE LINK WITH PROJECT DESIGN

This activity was undertaken not only for long term monitoring but also to assist in the design of the next project. Consequently, after concluding the quantitative data and observation skills check over three days in the field, the staff and the consultant spend two days discussing what activities the field data suggested as appropriate. This activity was organized in such a way that the filed staff discussed the data from the specific integrity check villages. This served the purpose of discussing how data from different groups can be checked so that group five data is not just averaging. For example old women are more than likely to be very accurate on births and deaths. On the other hand Old men are more than likely to present accurate data on migrations for it falls into their area of concern. This activity was essentially of a teaching nature where phenomena observed and recorded by the consultant was played back to the group and the meanings of it discussed in detail. An outstanding example is the failure of Tawakal to control the young women during fieldwork. This is explained partly by changing roles and incomes where young women are the main milk traders and also by the fact that the village elders committee does not have comprehensive power over the village . Rather each elder has power on his section. This was graphically shown during interviews where each elder attempted to control his young women but not all collectively!

After this review of the integrity check of three villages, the sector specialists were asked to outline what would be elements of a program in their sector. Their presentations, based on written outlines, were discussed, at times extensively criticized by colleagues and the consultant. It was decided that they were to do a first cut of the project proposal including activity proposals, expected out puts, resource needs and indicators of success. Since they had written drafts, they were supposed to revise their drafts before the AFSC management wrote the overall project proposal. Final proposals would be done only after completion of the village PRAs.

It is important that this activity be understood. The reason the consultant proceeded along these lines is primarily to anchor the baseline quantitative data (including minor problems within it) within the field staff planning of activities. Second, it was important to anchor field staff judgements about the varied needs, village by village, into the overall design of the project. Finally, only people who have observed the decision-making processes of the communities should draft the first proposals of a project for in the selection of possible activities will be incorporated judgements about participatory development aspects specific to that village. For example, it will be important to address the challenging of the traditional order by Tawakal young women.

The consultant had been asked whether he could participate in writing of the proposal. This he flatly rejected for part of building the AFSC Somalia staff capacities and competencies in planning and implementing a participatory development program is to allow them to struggle with its design, planning and implementation. It is to allow

them to make mistakes and to correct them. Consequently, the consultant strongly recommends that there should not be a consultant availed for writing the proposal. A consultant should only come in for midterm evaluation to see whether the project is designed and implemented along participatory practices. If staff do not get the chance to design and implement it, they will always be looking for a crutch if they encounter problems.

2. BASELINE SURVEY OUTPUTS

POPULATION

In all the villages, about half of the population is below 15. If one adds the population between 16 and 20, one accounts for more than two thirds of the total population. This is in keeping with demographics of the rest of the continent and raises a fundamental strategy issue for investing in youth is investing in long term development as opposed to current or short-term development. The young usually are beneficiaries of social development rather than productive development. This is something AFSC has to decide at the policy level.

If the project is to service the greatest number of people, then it should service this group. Several activities are implied. For the under fives immunization is probably the most useful. For the five to fifteen group obviously education of one type or another. The consultant is aware that AFSC has problems with financing education. Perhaps this activity will fall under the advocacy realm as discussed in the evaluation report. For the 16-20 category, training them in top get a skill for generating income will be important.

LAND

It is interesting that of the nine villages, only Tawakal and Wagade have a concept of owning pastureland. The other villages do not enumerate owning any pastureland. Villages further enumerate the ownership of irrigated land and not dryland for farming. In the filed check, it became clear that grazing land is still dominated by the nomadic conceptualization and it is not owned in the same sense as irrigated land. This suggests that development activities will be primarily for crop agriculture under irrigation if the primary canal is to be maintained. AFSC has already indicated that other than advocacy, they do not intend to invest in the drenching of the primary canal.

WATER SOURCES

Water sources are primarily canals. This has serious health consequences. Canals breed bilharzia and malaria hosts. Given unhygienic water handling and other environmental health practices, the health component should develop activities first to reduce the bilharzia load, for prophylactic treatment is relatively cheap according to Dr. Disiqi whilst tackling environmental health problems. Bilharzia prophylaxis is emphasized for unlike malaria, the next important disease, no local cure is known.

There will be need to train communities in hygienic water use and perhaps provision of water sources since it is not clear canals will always be available, especially if the primary canal is not maintained.

EQUIPMENT AND IMPLEMENTS

There are limited numbers of equipment and implements. Some AFSC staff still think that it would be useful to provide implements for canal maintenance like picks, shovels, fork jembes and modern hoes. There are no significant numbers of tractors, carts, water pumps and grain mills. It may be a useful thing to provide a donkey cart, grain mill and an oil extraction plant per village if loan, cost sharing and management processes are worked out in the proposal. Project staff should evaluate all options including setting up private individuals or groups (perhaps favoring women) to set up some of these activities.

SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

The unavailable essential skills metal workers, formally trained teachers, formally trained health providers and to some extent vets. Given that livestock is a significant economic activity in three villages, the vet issues is not as significant as the unavailability of the other categories. There is a supply of masons, carpenters mechanics, leather workers, TBAs and agriculturists. The last two are significant for agricultural activities are likely to be central in any planned project just as TBAs and herbalists are likely to be useful in any design of a health program.

AFSC staff should identify the persons identified as having specific skills so as to ensure 1. That the technical skills get into the village and project committees 2. Find ways of utilizing them in the activities, which are to be planned in the project.

SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

Services available in a community usually shows what communities consider important to invest over and above services provided by outsiders. All villages have a mosque and a madarassa (Koran) school. Eight service items were listed for villages to fill. These are Transport Vehicle, Transport Boat, School, Madarassa, Mosque, Motorable Road, and a Development Committee. Wagade has all of them (7 0ut of 8) other than a development committee. Mushane is the next well endowed (4 out of 8) with transport vehicle, school, madarassa and mosque. Four villages, Admole, Donka, Omaria, and Morale, have three of the eight services. Three others; Bula Musa, Majabto, and Tawakal have only two of the services, madarassa and mosques mainly. Significantly Omaria does not have a mosque.

Health facilities are totally lacking. Only Ademole, Mushane, Omaria and Wagade have schools.

To the extent that disease is endemic and significant environmental health issues need to be addressed, it maybe useful to figure out in the project how a community health facility can be created in each village.

INCOMES IN THE COMMUNITY

Collecting income data is most problematic even where there are governments on this continent. The attempt was to get initially a conceptualization of who was poor and who was middle and who was rich by asking monthly incomes. The spread was from Somali Shillings. 1,500 for the poor to Somali Shillings 10,000 for the rich. In US Dollars this is 0.18 to 1.2. The only conclusion one can make is that all informants perceived themselves and their fellow villagers as poor. This data should be tested again during the community PRAs for the project design should stratify population so as to target some activities to the poor.

The tool also sought to enumerate sources of cash income. Animal sources are only in the three villages where livestock holdings are significant. In the other six villages all sources are from crop agriculture. This clearly shows that the bulk of the project interventions should be in crop agriculture.

Casual employment is a significant source of employment in all villages. Its quantification is not easy for field tests showed that often people work for payment in kind in the villages. Even where there are plantations and haciendas, payment is in kind. Given that the banana plantations have closed operations, for the European market has been closed, there will be little casual employment in the near term. This suggests that it may be important that food for work or work for pay can become a useful component of the project for there is going to be much less cash in the area than even during the past project period.

PRODUCTION

Project staff maintain that livestock are significant in production in three of the nine villages. However seven of the nine villages state that they have some livestock. Even in the two villages where they do not categorically state that they have livestock, Donka and Bula Musa, they have chickens, usually counted in the livestock sector.

Only one village, Wagade, claims to practice rainfed agriculture. Bula Muse seems to be cultivating sorghum on rainfed system for they report cultivation of 200 hectares of sorghum whilst owning 57 hectares of irrigated land! This needs to be clarified by project staff. There is great dissonance between the village claims on irrigated land held and land currently cultivated. The following is a descending percentage rank of cultivated land.

Village	Percentage of Irrigated Land Currently Under Crops
Donka	83%
Morale	45%
Omaria	40%
Tawakal	26%
Wagade	10.25%
Admole	9%

Majabto	7%
Mushane	0%

Several issues need to be clarified during the Community PRAs. First are the irrigated land figures accurate? Second, are the figures for cultivated land this season accurate?

After verification of these figures, several calculations need to be done before settling the question of agricultural interventions. Most significant are amount of irrigated land available per household (total village irrigated land divided by number of households times 100) and amount of irrigated land per capita (total village irrigated land divided by total number of people in the village times 100).

Once these calculations are done, a series of other calculations using these data are necessary to establish whether enough food can be grown in the irrigated land to assure food security for the populations of the various villages. This will be done by taking total irrigated land and multiplying it with yields of maize one season and simsim the second season first to get one scenario. The second scenario will assume inter-cropping maize with legumes and repeat the same calculations.

If it turns out that the irrigated land does not produce enough food for households, AFSC will have to think whether its project will have to 1. either start dryland farming for the various villages or 2. develop a livestock strategy in those villages where livestock (including beekeeping) is not a major aspect of production where food security or 3. initiate both choices. Clear understanding of the import of each production activity, village by village is the only way to justify how resources are to be invested across sectors. It will also become the key to targeting activity to specific villages rather than the previous method where some field people assigned villages equal time as if the needs were equal.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The major disease in Appendix 2 is malaria. However, in the printed guideline the choice for bilharzia did not exist and groups insisted that this is the major problem followed by malaria and internal worms. Dr. Disiqi recommends that there be prophylaxis of bilharzia coupled with environmental education to reduce the infestation load. It is therefore expected that the health component of the program will lead with bilharzia prophylaxis, immunization and environmental health which will inter alia include nutrition, water handling, better handling of human waste, village drainage and waste water handling etc. Clearly that maize unavailability is seen as the major cause of poor nutrition flags the issue of maize self-sufficiency as well as the need for diversification of production to assure balanced nutrition. These two facts reinforce the need to do village by village programs for some have livestock resources, which can be used to improve nutrition particularly of children.

Special nutrition supplements for nursing mothers, iron and vitamin supplements, need to be factored into the health development program.

12
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Weighting only the three first priorities from each village the following order of development priorities emerges.

1. Livestock Agriculture
2. Irrigation Water
3. Grain Production
4. Health
5. Education

It is clear then that the villages choose as first priority production needs. Social needs, translatable to long term development needs, are second. Livestock agriculture is ranked on top perhaps because most villages do not have enough livestock. It is possible they also know that AFSC has in the past provided some livestock.

As expected the need for water for irrigation is seen as a priority need. This may present the project with a serious threat(it could become a killer assumption) if it does not solve the problem of the maintenance of the primary canal. AFSC may have to review policy and finances to assure that the primary canal is maintained.

The primacy of grain in the food system is reflected in the ranking. The tool did not specify what type of grain but it is safe to assume that the preferred grain is maize for very little sorghum seems to be grown under irrigation.

Data from the tool shows that there is little health infrastructure. It then is not surprising that it gets into the top ranks.

The lack of education in Somalia leads to a cry in all communities for education. The young population are the majority and their future production can only be assured if some education and some skilled training is undertaken. This fact should lead to AFSC to review both its policy and financing for to date the consultant is informed that there are no possibilities for financing education. The solution may have to be through the advocacy route where AFSC will seek partners to assure this. The situation is not encouraging for one of the major donors in the education sector indicates that the EU financiers are also pulling out of the sector. AFSC management is discussing options with CARE, other local NGO and Italian financed NGOs to see whether parallel support can be availed to the villages.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

Other than cash and livestock, the nine villages seem to accept the principle of community contribution. This should be firmed up during community PRA so that specific community inputs can be made in the project design.

It is recommended that a key activity be environmental health, secondary canal maintenance and village road/path maintenance at the very least.

3. THE WAY FORWARD

Given that community PRAs had not been done before the baseline, it is possible that it will be necessary to change some data once the communities are trained on the need to keep community data. The most essential aspect is to record data on changes in the population particularly births and deaths. It is also necessary to keep refining production data. The most essential thing on this line is to get accurate data on irrigated land and its allocation by crop. Documenting community activities like construction, renovation of house, new equipment and so forth is part and parcel of any systematic participatory project. Training communities on record keeping is therefore essential. It is hoped that these issues will be taken into account in project design.

Appendix 1

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : _____

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years					
School Age Children 6-15 years					
Youth 16 - 20 years					
Young Adults 21 - 30 years					
Adults 31 - 50 years					
Old People 51 - x					

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)					
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)					
Population 1969 (Military Government)					
Population 1974 (Major Drought)					
Population 1975 (Resettlement)					
Population 1987(Civil War)					
Population 1990(Siad Departure)					
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)					

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land					
Dry Cultivated Land					
Pasture					

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal					
Sand River Well					
Pump Wells					
Open Wells					
Rainwater Harvesting					

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors					
Water Pumps					
Spades					
Modern Jembes					
Traditional Jembes					
Fork Jembes					
Machetes					
Wood Working Tools					
Masonry Tools					
Bicycles					
Wheelbarrow					
Ox/Donkeycart					
Maize Mill					
Sesame Mill					

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons					
2. Carpenters					
3. Metal Workers					
4. Mechanics					
5. Leather Workers					
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)					
7. Untrained Teachers					
8. Madarassa Teachers					
9. TBAs					
10. Herbalists					
11. Traditional Vets					
12. Trained Vets					
13. Trained Agriculturists					
14. Trained Health Providers					

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles					
2. Transport Boats					
3. Schools					
4. Dispensaries					
5. Madarassa Schools					
6. Mosques					
7. Motorable Roads					
8. Development Committee					

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor					
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle					
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich					

4. Sources of Cash					
Milk					
Maize					
Sorghum					
Millet					
Sim sim (Sesame)					
Grapefruit					
Watermelon					
Tomato					
Papaya					
Mango					
Charcoal					
Firewood					
Fish					
Cattle					
Goats/Sheep					
Camels					
Chickens					
Ducks					
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)					
Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)					
Teakiosks					

Human Health Provision					
Animal Health Provision					
Teaching					
Mechanics					
Building					
Leather Working					
Woodworking					
Pottery					

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle					
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep					
3. Current Numbers of Chickens					
4. Current Numbers of Ducks					
5. Current Numbers of Camels					
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize					
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim					
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum					
Current Cultivated Land Legumes					
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables					
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize					
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim					
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum					
Current Cultivated Land Legumes					
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables					

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria							
Tuberculosis							
Upper Respiratory							
Internal Worms							
2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease							
Lack of Food							
Fighting							
Old Age							
Other							

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January					
February					
March					
April					
May					
June					
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.					

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize							
Lack of Legumes							
Lack of Sorghum and Millet							
Lack of Fish							
Lack of Honey							
Lack of Salt							
Lack of Vegetable							
Lack of Livestock							
Lack of Poultry							
Sale of Milk							
Sale of Vegetable							
Sale of Fruits							
Sale of Grains							
Sale of Legumes							
Bad Eating Habits							
Drought							
Floods							
Failure to use Traditional Foods							
Use of Modern Foods							

Lack of Toilets							
Contaminated Water							
Poor Household Hygiene							
Poor Village Sanitation							
Lack of Rice							

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health							
Education							
Grain Production							
Livestock Agriculture							
Water For Humans							
Water Livestock							
Water for Irrigation							
Poultry							
Bee-keeping							
Horticulture							
Fish-farming							
Nutrition							

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor					
Teaching Labor					
Other Development Labor					
Materials					
Cash					
Crop Seeds					
Livestock					

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

Appendix 2

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Adimole.-

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	170	100	80	130	130
School Age Children 6-15 years	200	180	150	170	180
Youth 16 - 20 years	150	90	70	120	110
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	70	60	65	80	80
Adults 31 - 50 years	100	110	55	90	110
Old People 51 - x	40	35	38	50	50

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	370	400	Don't K.	Don'tK.	400
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	330	350	"	"	370
Population 1969 (Military Government)	300	300	"	"	300
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	287	260	"	"	280
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	300	325	"	'	330
Population 1987(Civil War)	490	600	"	"	600
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	900	1100	"	800	1200
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	1250	1300	"	1500	1400

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	150	340	400	280	320
Dry Cultivated Land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pasture	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Sand River Well	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	X
Pump Wells	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Open Wells	Yes	No	No	Yes	1
Rainwater Harvesting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water Pumps	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**
Spades	15	20	25	20	30
Modern Jembes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Traditional Jembes	100	120	100	80	130
Fork Jembes	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	5
Machetes	50	54	60	60	60
Wood Working Tools	1 Set	1 Set	1 Set	1 Set	1 Set
Masonry Tools	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bicycles	4	3	2	4	4
Wheelbarrow	Nil	3	Nil	2	2
Ox/Donkeycart	1	4	3	5	3
Maize Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sesame Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	Nil	3	1	2	2
2. Carpenters	3	5	5	5	5
3. Metal Workers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Mechanics	Nil	1	1	1	1
5. Leather Workers	1	2	2	3	3
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	6	3	3	6	6
7. Untrained Teachers	4	5	5	3	4
8. Madarassa Teachers	2	2	2	1	2
9. TBAs	8	4	6	6	6
10. Herbalists	3	6	4	6	6
11. Traditional Vets	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1
12. Trained Vets	Nil	6	Nil	2	6
13. Trained Agriculturists	1	18	10	10	10
14. Trained Health Providers	Nil	3	3	4	3

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Transport Boats	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Schools	1	1	1	1	1
4. Dispensaries	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Madarassa Schools	2	2	2	2	2
6. Mosques	1	2	1	1	1
7. Motorable Roads	No	No	No	No	No
8. Development Committee	No	No	No	No	No

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2000/300	1500/200	1500/250	2000/180	2000/ 300
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	300/200	3000/180	3500/200	3000/170	3000/ 200
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	4000/60	4000/50	4000/70	4000/50	4000/ 55

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	No	NO	NO	NO	No
Maize	"	"	"	"	"
Sorghum	"	"	"	"	"
Millet	"	"	"	"	"
Sim sim (Sesame)	No	Yes	Yese	Yes	No
Grapefruit	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Watermelon	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Tomato	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Papaya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mango	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charcoal	No	No	No	No	Yes
Firewood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fish	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cattle	No	No	No	No	No
Goats/Sheep	NO	No	NO	No	No
Camels	No	No	No	No	No
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ducks	No	No	No	No	No
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	400	350	400	400	430
	6	10		6	10

Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)					
Teakiosks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Human Health Provision	No	No	NO	No	0
Animal Health Provision	No	NO	NO	NO	0
Teaching	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8
Mechanics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Building (makuti)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15
Leather Working	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Woodworking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Pottery	No	No	No	No	0

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle	50	50	50	50	50
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep	30	50	50	40	40
3. Current Numbers of Chickens	50	50	50	60	60
4. Current Numbers of Ducks	No	No	No	No	No
5. Current Numbers of Camels	"	"	"	"	"
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	5	15	20	28	21
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	5	6	10	5	6
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	No	No	No	No	No
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	2	2	4	2	2
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables					
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil`	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	"	"	"	"	"

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria	1	1	1	1	5	**5**	**1**
Tuberculosis	4	4	2	4	2	**16**	**3**
Upper Respiratory	3	3	4	3	4	**17**	**4**
Internal Worms	2	2	3	2	3	**12**	**2**
2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease	2	2	1	1	1	**7**	**1**
Lack of Food	1	1	2	2	2	**8**	**2**
Fighting	5	5	5	5	5	**25**	**5**

Old Age	3	3	3	3	3	**15**	**3**
Other	4	4	4	4	4	**20**	**4**

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January	7 Dia	1 Dia	3 Dyse.	3 Dyse.	3 Dyse.
February	5 Dia	10 Chol	8 Chol	5 Dyse.	10 Chol
March	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 Mal	Nil
April	4 Dia	Nil	2 Meas	2 Meas	3 Meas
May	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
June	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
July	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIL	Nil
August	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 Mal	Nil
September	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
October	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	5 Maln	3 Tet	4 Mal	Nil	4 Mal
December	Nil	2 Maln	2 Maln	2 BP	2 Maln

	Group 1	**Group 2**	**Group 3**	**Group 4**	**Group 5**
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.	30	20	30	20	25

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize	1	9	1	1	2	14	1
Lack of Legumes	8	10	14	2	3	37	5
Lack of Sorghum and Millet	20	22	23	20	23	108	23
Lack of Fish	17	13	13	21	10	74	18
Lack of Honey	16	19	21	19	20	95	20
Lack of Salt	24	23	24	24	19	114	24
Lack of Vegetable	2	12	19	11	11	55	13
Lack of Livestock	3	11	12	3	12	41	7
Lack of Poultry	12	14	16	8	18	68	15
Sale of Milk	9	18	11	9	5	51	10
Sale of Vegetable	6	17	10	7	5	45	8
Sale of Fruits	11	16	15	12	17	71	17
Sale of Grains	14	3	9	4	1	31	3
Sale of Legumes	13	15	20	5	16	69	16
Bad Eating Habits	15	2	8	18	22	65	14
Drought	10	8	2	17	13	50	9
Floods	18	1	3	16	14	52	11

Failure to use Traditional Foods	21	20	17	23	15	96	21
Use of Modern Foods	19	21	18	22	24	104	22
Lack of Toilets	7		6	10	6	36	4
Contaminated Water	6	6	7	14	7	40	6
Poor Household Hygiene	5	5	22	13	9	54	12
Poor Village Sanitation	4	4	4	6	8	26	2
Lack of Rice	21	24	5	15	21	86	19

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health	3	3	4	2	6	**18**	**2**
Education	2	6	5	9	12	**34**	**6**
Grain Production	5	5	3	4	17	**24**	**4**
Livestock Agriculture	4	4	46	5	2	**21**	**3**
Water For Humans	10	8	9	10	8	**45**	**11**
Water Livestock	12	10	7	11	11	**51**	**12**
Water for Irrigation	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	**1**
Poultry	9	9	8	7	4	**37**	**7**
Bee-keeping	11	7	11	6	5	**40**	**9**
Horticulture	6	12	10	8	3	**39**	**8**
Fish-farming	8	2	2	12	9	**33**	**5**
Nutrition	7	11	12	3	16	**46**	**10**

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Teaching Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other Development Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Materials	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cash	No	No	No	No	No
Crop Seeds	No	No	No	No	No
Livestock	No	No	No	No	No

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Bula Muse.-

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	40	40	40	35	40
School Age Children 6-15 years	50	60	40	45	50
Youth 16 - 20 years	45	60	30	30	45
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	50	45	25	50	50
Adults 31 - 50 years	40	40	30	40	40
Old People 51 - x	20	15	18	20	20

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	Don't K.	200	Don't K.	Don't K.	200
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	"	250	"	"	280
Population 1969 (Military Government)	"	300	"	"	280
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	"	350	350	"	345
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	"	360	400	"	360
Population 1987(Civil War)	"	200	200	250	270
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	"	350	350	200	200
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	"	150	250	160	200

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	30	55	20	57	57
Dry Cultivated Land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pasture	"	"	"	"	"

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Sand River Well	No	No	NO	NO	X
Pump Wells	No	NO	NO	No	0
Open Wells	No	No	NO	No	0
Rainwater Harvesting	Y	Yes	Yes	Yes	X

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water Pumps	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spades	30	40	40	40	40
Modern Jembes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Traditional Jembes	100	100	100	80	100
Fork Jembes	Nil	2	20	5	3
Machetes	4	10	Nil	5	3
Wood Working Tools	1 Set	1 Set	1 Set	1	Set
Masonry Tools	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bicycles	"	"	"	"	"
Wheelbarrow	"	"	"	"	"
Ox/Donkeycart	1	1	1	1	1
Maize Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sesame Mill	"	"	"	"	"

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	Nil	Nil	10	2	Nil
2. Carpenters	2	2	5	1	2
3. Metal Workers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Mechanics	3	2	Nil	1	2
5. Leather Workers	2	1	Nil	2	2
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Untrained Teachers	3	2	Nil	2	2
8. Madarassa Teachers	2	2	3	2	2
9. TBAs	3	3	4	3	3
10. Herbalists	4	5	2	4	5
11. Traditional Vets	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil
12. Trained Vets	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
13. Trained Agriculturists	3	4	Nil	4	3
14. Trained Health Providers	2	1	Nil	2	2

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Transport Boats	"	"	"	"	"
3. Schools	"	"	"	"	"
4. Dispensaries	"	"	"	"	"
5. Madarassa Schools	1	1	Nil	1	1
6. Mosques	1	1	1	1	1
7. Motorable Roads	No	No	No	No	No
8. Development Committee	"	"	"	"	"

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2000/50	2000/60	1500/80	2000/60	2000/ 60
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	3000/20	2500/30	2000/70	2500/30	2500/ 30
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	4/15	4/15	2500/40	4/20	4/15

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	No	No	No	No	No
Maize	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	No	No	No	No	No
Millet	"	"	"	"	"
Sim sim (Sesame)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grapefruit	No	No	No	No	No
Watermelon	No	No	NO	No	No
Tomato	Yes	No	No	No	No
Papaya	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mango	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charcoal	No	No	NO	No	No
Firewood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fish	"	"	"	"	"
Cattle	No	No	No	No	No
Goats/Sheep	"	"	"	"	"
Camels	"	"	"	"	"
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ducks	No	No	NO	NO	No
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	100	80	110	90	140
Formal Employment(Numbers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Employed)					
Teakiosks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Human Health Provision	No	No	No	No	0
Animal Health Provision	No	No	No	No	0
Teaching	No	No	No	No	0
Mechanics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Building	"	"	"	"	4
Leather Working	"	"	"	"	1
Woodworking	"	"	"	"	1
Pottery	"	"	No	No	0

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Current Numbers of Chickens	200	100	150	200	200
4. Current Numbers of Ducks	No	No	Nil	No	No
5. Current Numbers of Camels	"	"	"	"	"
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	No	10	3	5	6
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	200	100	150	200	200
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	No	No	Nil	No	No
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	No	No	Nil	No	No
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	"	"	"	"	"

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	**1**
Tuberculosis	4	4	3	3	3	**17**	**3**
Upper Respiratory	3	3	4	4	4	**18**	**3**
Internal Worms	2	2	2	2	2	**10**	**2**

2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease	1	2	1	1	1	6	1
Lack of Food	2	1	2	2	2	9	2
Fighting	5	5	4	5	5	24	5
Old Age	3	3	3	3	3	15	3
Other (Crocodile Attack)	4	4	5	4	4	21	4

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January	Don't K.	1 Chol	Nil	Nil	1 Chol
February	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	"	"	"	"	"
April	"	"	"	"	"
May	"	"			
June	"	1 Meas	1 Meas	1 Meas	1 Meas
July	"	2 Meas	3 Meas	3 Meas	3 Meas
August	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
September	"	"	"	"	"
October	"	"	"	"	"
November	"	"	"	"	"
December	"	"	"	"	"

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.	45	50	50	45	50

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Lack of Legumes	3	2	2	10	10	27	2
Lack of Sorghum and Millet	14	23	24	23	23	107	23
Lack of Fish	7	13	11	11	3	45	9
Lack of Honey	11	12	22	22	21	90	20
Lack of Salt	24	24	23	24	24	119	24
Lack of Vegetable	10	7	12	12	9	50	11
Lack of Livestock	8	16	3	2	2	31	5
Lack of Poultry	9	3	13	13	4	42	8
Sale of Milk	20	18	14	17	14	76	15
Sale of Vegetable	15	20	20	15	16	76	17
Sale of Fruits	15	20	20	15	16	86	17

Sale of Grains	17	22	15	14	20	88	18
Sale of Legumes	22	21	16	3	11	73	14
Bad Eating Habits	16	5	4	18	17	60	13
Drought	19	4	10	4	12	49	10
Floods	18	6	9	9	13	55	12
Failure to use Traditional Foods	23	17	17	19	19	95	21
Use of Modern Foods	12	19	19	21	18	89	19
Lack of Toilets	5	9	8	8	8	38	7
Contaminated Water	2	10	6	6	5	29	3
Poor Household Hygiene	4	11	7	7	7	36	6
Poor Village Sanitation	6	8	5	5	6	30	4
Lack of Rice	21	12	21	20	22	96	22

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health	2	3	4	1	4	14	2
Education	4	5	5	3	5	22	4
Grain Production	6	4	3	5	2	20	3
Livestock Agriculture	5	11	2	2	3	23	5
Water For Humans	7	6	10	10	8	41	8
Water Livestock	8	12	12	12	12	56	12
Water for Irrigation	1	1	1	4	1	8	1
Poultry	4	8	9	6	11	38	7
Bee-keeping	12	10	11	7	7	47	11
Horticulture	10	9	8	9	10	46	10
Fish-farming	11	7	7	11	9	45	9
Nutrition	3	2	6	8	6	25	6

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Teaching Labor	"	"	"	"	"
Other Development Labor	"	"	"	"	"
Materials	"	"	"	"	"
Cash	No	No	No	No	No
Crop Seeds	"	"	"	"	"
Livestock	"	"	"	"	"

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Donka.-

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	250	100	60	100	30
School Age Children 6-15 years	120	80	70	150	100
Youth 16 - 20 years	80	50	100	65	40
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	75	45	60	60	40
Adults 31 - 50 years	40	20	75	50	20
Old People 51 - x	30	25	15	20	15

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	Don't K.	120	Don't K.	Don't K.	200
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	Don't K	150	Don't K.	Don't K.	200
Population 1969 (Military Government)	Don't K	170	Don't K.	Don't K	180
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	Don't K	140	Don't K.	Don't K	100
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	Don't K	135	Don't K.	Don't K	120
Population 1987(Civil War)	Don't K	140	"	Don't K	400
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	Don't K	200	300	120	450
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	Don't K	300	400	280	400

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	28	30	Nil	30	3o
Dry Cultivated Land	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pasture	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	3

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Sand River Well	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X
Pump Wells	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Open Wells	No	No	No	No	0
Rainwater Harvesting	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	X

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water Pumps	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spades	6	5	6	3	6
Modern Jembes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Traditional Jembes	240	110	100	150	200
Fork Jembes	1	2	1	4	5
Machetes	40	50	10	30	60
Wood Working Tools	1 Set	2 Sets	2 Sets	3 Sets	4 Sets
Masonry Tools	Nil	1 Set	1 Set	2 Sets	2 Sets
Bicycles	2	4	3	4	5
Wheelbarrow	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ox/Donkeycart	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maize Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sesame Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	5	3	3	3	4
2. Carpenters	2	2	3	4	3
3. Metal Workers	2	3	1	3	2
4. Mechanics	Nil	2	2	4	2
5. Leather Workers	1	1	Nil	1	1
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Untrained Teachers	2	5	3	5	5
8. Madarassa Teachers	3	2	3	4	7
9. TBAs	10	6	7	6	6
10. Herbalists	3	5	4	4	4
11. Traditional Vets	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil
12. Trained Vets	2	5	Nil	3	5
13. Trained Agriculturists	5	7	Nil	7	6
14. Trained Health Providers	1	2	Nil	2	2

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	4	5	3	5	6
2. Transport Boats	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Schools	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Dispensaries	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Madarassa Schools	3	2	2	3	2
6. Mosques	2	2	2	1	2
7. Motorable Roads	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8. Development Committee	No	No	No	No	No

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2000/80	2000/70	1500/150	2000/80	2000/200
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	3000/30	4000/20	2500/20	4000/30	4000/20
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	5000/10	5000/10	6000/20	5000/15	9000/10

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	No	No	No	Yes	No
Maize	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sorghum	No	No	No	No	No
Millet	"	"	"	"	"
Sim sim (Sesame)	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Grapefruit	No	No	No	Yes	No
Watermelon	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Tomato	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Papaya	No	"	"	"	"
Mango	"	"	"	"	No
Charcoal	No	No	No	Yes	No
Firewood	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Fish	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	"	"	"	"	"
Goats/Sheep	"	"	"	Yes	No
Camels	No	No	No	No	No
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ducks	No	No	No	No	No
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	100	200	180	180	200

Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)	Nil	3	2	3	2
Teakiosks	1	1	1	1	1
Human Health Provision	No	No	No	No	0
Animal Health Provision	No	No	No	No	0
Teaching	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	2
Mechanics	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Building (Mukuti)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Leather Working	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Wood working	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Pottery	No	No	No	No	0

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Current Numbers of Chickens	200	150	100	100	300
4. Current Numbers of Ducks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	No
5. Current Numbers of Camels	"	"	"	"	"
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	10	20	15	20	15
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	4	5	6	4	3
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	2	2	2	3	3
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	2	1	2	3	4
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	"	"	"	"	"

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria	1	2	1	1	2	7	1
Tuberculosis	3	4	2	4	3	16	3
Upper Respiratory	4	3	4	3	4	18	4
Internal Worms	2	1	3	2	1	9	2

2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease	2	2	1	1	2	8	2
Lack of Food	1	1	2	2	1	7	1
Fighting	4	3	5	3	1	19	4
Old Age	3	4	3	4	3	17	3
Other	5	5	4	5	5	24	5

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January	10 Chol	40 Chol	8 Dia. Maln	15 Chol	40 Dia.
February	3 Chol	6 Chol	4 Dia. Maln.	4 Chol	15 Dia
March	5 Chol	4 Chol	Nil	4 Chol	4 Dia
April	1 Chol	2 Mal	Nil	2 Dia	3 Dia
May	Nil	2 Mal	2 Mal	1 Worm	2 Worm
June	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
July	Nil	2 Chol	2 Chol	3 Chol	2 Maln
August	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
September	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
October	2 Mal	2 Mal	2 Mal	1 Mal	2 T. B.
November	2 Mal	5 Mal	3 Mal	3 Mal	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.	40	45	50	40	50

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize	1	2	1	1	1	6	1
Lack of Legumes	6	6	3	2	2	19	2
Lack of Sorghum and Millet	17	23	23	13	21	97	21
Lack of Fish	13	10	19	4	19	55	11
Lack of Honey	18	24	21	14	22	99	22
Lack of Salt	22	22	22	22	23	105	23
Lack of Vegetable	12	3	4	5	9	33	4
Lack of Livestock	11	1	2	3	10	27	3
Lack of Poultry	10	12	10	7	11	50	9
Sale of Milk	7	21	20	6	20	74	17
Sale of Vegetable	14	13	15	9	12	63	15

Sale of Fruits	16	11	16	8	13	64	16
Sale of Grains	15	8	11	11	14	59	13
Sale of Legumes	9	9	12	12	4	46	7
Bad Eating Habits	23	7	5	18	3	56	12
Drought	8	4	13	21	15	61	14
Floods	19	18	14	20	16	87	18
Failure to use Traditional Foods	20	19	17	23	17	96	20
Use of Modern Foods	21	17	18	16	18	90	19
Lack of Toilets	5	14	7	17	8	44	6
Contaminated Water	4	5	6	15	5	35	5
Poor Household Hygiene	3	15	9	19	4	52	10
Poor Village Sanitation	2	20	8	10	7	47	8
Lack of Rice	24	16	24	24	24	112	24

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health	2	3	5	1	2	13	1
Education	4	2	4	2	3	15	2
Grain Production	3	4	1	6	4	18	3
Livestock Agriculture	5	6	2	8	6	27	5
Water For Humans	9	7	12	11	8	47	10
Water Livestock	11	12	11	12	5	54	12
Water for Irrigation	8	5	6	3	7	27	6
Poultry	7	10	3	5	9	34	7
Bee-keeping	12	9	9	4	10	44	9
Horticulture	6	8	10	7	10	42	8
Fish-farming	10	11	8	9	12	50	11
Nutrition	1	1	7	10	1	20	4

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Teaching Labor	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Other Development Labor	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Materials	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cash	No	No	No	No	No
Crop Seeds	"	"	"	"	"
Livestock	"	"	"	"	"

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Majabto:-

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	120	100	200	150	100
School Age Children 6-15 years	100	150	250	150	120
Youth 16 - 20 years	110	80	400	75	80
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	80	82	300	70	60
Adults 31 - 50 years	70	75	200	75	90
Old People 51 - x	30	30	50	35	40

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	Don't K.	800	Don't K.	Don't K.	1000
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	"	900	"	"	1300
Population 1969 (Military Government)	"	1400	"	"	1700
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	"	920	800	"	900
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	"	1800	750	"	1900
Population 1987(Civil War)	"	1850	900	"	2400
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	"	2000	1800	"	2400
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	"	2000	1900	"	2500

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	300	450	450	400	500
Dry Cultivated Land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pasture	Nil	3	Nil	3	3

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	6
Sand River Well	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X
Pump Wells	"	"	"	"	1
Open Wells	No	No	No	No	0
Rainwater Harvesting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water Pumps	"	"	"	"	"
Spades	80	90	50	100	120
Modern Jembes	Nil	5	Nil	5	Nil
Traditional Jembes	150	120	60	150	200
Fork Jembes	Nil	5	10	8	10
Machetes	34	40	10	38	50
Wood Working Tools	Nil	5 sets	4 sets	3 sets	5 sets
Masonry Tools	4 sets	3 sets	4 sets	3 sets	4 sets
Bicycles	2	2	Nil	2	Nil
Wheelbarrow	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
Ox/Donkeycart	4	3	2	4	3
Maize Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sesame Mill	"	"	"	"	"

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	4	4	20	5	6
2. Carpenters	3	5	6	4	4
3. Metal Workers	2	2	2	2	2
4. Mechanics	6	7	4	7	8
5. Leather Workers	3	2	2	2	2
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
7. Untrained Teachers	10	10	2	7	10
8. Madarassa Teachers	2	2	2	2	2
9. TBAs	2	2	10	3	2
10. Herbalists	5	6	4	7	5
11. Traditional Vets	2	3	2	5	7
12. Trained Vets	3	7	7	6	6
13. Trained Agriculturists	20	25	6	20	25
14. Trained Health Providers	6	6	4	6	5

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
2. Transport Boats	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Schools	1	1	1	1	1
4. Dispensaries	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Madarassa Schools	2	2	1	2	2
6. Mosques	3	3	3	3	3
7. Motorable Roads	No	No	No	No	No
8. Development Committee	'	'	'	'	'

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2000/150	2000/150	1500/600	2000/150	1500/200
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	3000/80	3000/100	3000/200	3000/100	3000/100
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	6000/10	6500/10	3000/110	5000/10	5000/10

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	Yes	No	No	No	No
Maize	"	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	No	No	No	No	No
Millet	"	"	"	"	"
Sim sim (Sesame)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Grapefruit	Yes	No	No	No	No
Watermelon	No	Yes	No	yes	Yes
Tomato	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Papaya	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mango	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charcoal	No	No	No	No	No
Firewood	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Fish	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cattle	No	No	No	No	Yez
Goats/Sheep	No	No	No	No	No
Camels	"	"	"	"	"
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ducks	No	No	No	No	No
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	300	300	250	400	350

Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)	8	10	15	6	10
Teakiosks	4	5	4	4	6
Human Health Provision	No	No	No	No	0
Animal Health Provision	"	"	"	"	0
Teaching	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Mechanics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Building	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Leather Working	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Wood working	No	No	No	No	0
Pottery	No	No	No	No	0

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle	8	10	15	15	15
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep	2	2	5	4	3
3. Current Numbers of Chickens	800	1000	500	800	800
4. Current Numbers of Ducks	Nil	Nil	No	Nil	Nil
5. Current Numbers of Camels	Nil	Nil	No	Nil	Nil
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	25	30	Nil	20	25
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	15	15	Nil	15	10
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	2	3	Nil	3	Nil
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria	1	1	1	1	2	6	1
Tuberculosis	2	3	3	3	3	14	3
Upper Respiratory	4	4	4	4	4	20	4
Internal Worms	3	2	2	2	1	10	2

2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease	1	2	2	2	2	9	2
Lack of Food	2	1	1	1	1	6	1
Fighting	5	5	5	5	4	24	5
Old Age	3	3	3	3	3	15	3
Other (Crocodile Attack)	4	4	4	4	5	21	4

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	"	"	"	"	"
March	"	"	"	"	"
April	"	"	"	"	"
May	1 Chol	2 Chol	3 Chol	3 Chol	2 Chol
June	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
July	"	"	"	"	"
August	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
September	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
October	4 Mal	5 Mal	4 Mal	5 Mal	7 Chol
November	2 Old	2 Mal	3 Chol	3 Chol	3 Chol
December	4 Chol	3 Chol	3 Chol	5 Chol	5 Chol

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.	40	35	30	35	40

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Lack of Legumes	2	4	3	19	3	31	5
Lack of Sorghum and Millet	22	24	2	21	22	91	20
Lack of Fish	7	10	19	3	15	54	9
Lack of Honey	21	21	22	20	21	105	23
Lack of Salt	24	23	24	24	24	119	24
Lack of Vegetable	8	13	21	22	16	80	18
Lack of Livestock	9	11	13	2	2	37	6
Lack of Poultry	11	14	14	16	14	69	15

Sale of Milk	10	19	15	10	4	58	11
Sale of Vegetable	14	16	16	8	13	67	14
Sale of Fruits	15	18	17	15	17	82	19
Sale of Grains	17	17	11	9	9	63	12
Sale of Legumes	16	15	12	12	18	73	17
Bad Eating Habits	19	6	8	11	12	53	8
Drought	20	2	9	13	11	55	10
Floods	18	12	10	14	10	64	13
Failure to use Traditional Foods	13	3	18	17	19	70	16
Use of Modern Foods	12	22	20	18	20	92	21
Lack of Toilets	6	5	7	7	5	30	4
Contaminated Water	3	7	5	5	8	28	2
Poor Household Hygiene	4	8	6	4	7	29	3
Poor Village Sanitation	5	9	4	6	23	45	7
Lack of Rice	23	20	23	23	6	95	22

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health	2	3	4	1	3	13	2
Education	5	1	3	2	4	15	3
Grain Production	6	4	1	10	5	26	5
Livestock Agriculture	4	9	5	4	2	24	4
Water For Humans	8	12	11	12	11	54	11
Water Livestock	11	10	12	11	12	56	12
Water for Irrigation	2	2	2	3	1	11	1
Poultry	7	11	8	7	6	39	8
Bee-keeping	12	8	9	8	10	47	10
Horticulture	9	7	10	9	7	42	9
Fish-farming	10	6	6	5	9	36	7
Nutrition	1	5	7	6	8	27	6

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes
Teaching Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes
Other Development Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes
Materials	No	No	No	No	Yes
Cash	No	No	No	No	No
Crop Seeds	No	No	No	No	No
Livestock	No	No	No	No	No

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Morale:-

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	200	300	Don't K.	350	35
School Age Children 6-15 years	300	300	"	250	300
Youth 16 - 20 years	250	300	"	270	400
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	200	250	"	250	260
Adults 31 - 50 years	160	180	"	150	170
Old People 51 - x	50	30	"	40	40

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	Don't K.	250	Don't K.	Don't K.	300
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	"	300	"	"	300
Population 1969 (Military Government)	"	370	"	"	410
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	"	120	"	"	160
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	"	130	"	"	170
Population 1987(Civil War)	"	200	"	"	210
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	"	320	"	"	480
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	"	500	"	600	600

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	120	150	120	130	140
Dry Cultivated Land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pasture	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Sand River Well	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	X
Pump Wells	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Open Wells	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	1
Rainwater Harvesting	No	Yes	Yes	No	X

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	1	1	1	1	1
Water Pumps	No	No	No	No	No
Spades	40	50	50	60	50
Modern Jembes	No	No	No	No	No
Traditional Jembes	480	390	450	500	500
Fork Jembes	No	No	No	No	No
Machetes	100	100	120	100	100
Wood Working Tools	1 Set	2 Sets	2 Sets	1 set	2 sets
Masonry Tools	2 Sets	Nil	1 Set	1 set	1 set
Bicycles	4	3	3	2	4
Wheelbarrow	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ox/Donkeycart	6	10	8	10	10
Maize Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sesame Mill	"	"	'	'	'

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	8	6	6	10	8
2. Carpenters	7	5	5	4	5
3. Metal Workers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Mechanics	2	3	3	3	3
5. Leather Workers	2	2	3	3	3
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Untrained Teachers	10	12	12	8	12
8. Madarassa Teachers	3	4	3	2	4
9. TBAs	4	6	6	4	6
10. Herbalists	1	2	2	4	2
11. Traditional Vets	Nil	1	1	1	1
12. Trained Vets	2	4	3	4	4
13. Trained Agriculturists	20	15	17	12	15
14. Trained Health Providers	Nil	2	Nil	2	2

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Transport Boats	1	Nil	1	1	1
3. Schools	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Dispensaries	"	"	"	"	"
5. Madarassa Schools	2	3	2	2	2
6. Mosques	1	1	1	1	
7. Motorable Roads	No	No	No	No	No
8. Development Committee	"	"	"	"	"

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2000/300	1500/250	2000/240	2000/250	2000/250
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	3000/200	2500/200	3000/200	300/250	3000/200
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	5000/100	4000/100	5000/100	6000/100	6000/100

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maize	"	"			
Sorghum	No	No	No	No	No
Millet	"	"	"	"	"
Sim sim (Sesame)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grapefruit	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Watermelon	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tomato	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Papaya	No	No	No	Yes	No
Mango	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charcoal	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Firewood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fish	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cattle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Goats/Sheep	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Camels	No	No	No	No	No
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ducks	No	No	No	No	No
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	300	260	280	280	280

Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teakiosks	1	1	1	1	1
Human Health Provision	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Animal Health Provision	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Teaching	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Mechanics	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Building	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Leather Working	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Woodworking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Pottery	No	No	No	No	0

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle	150	120	150	150	150
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep	40	35	40	50	40
3. Current Numbers of Chickens	500	450	450	500	500
4. Current Numbers of Ducks	2	2	2	2	2
5. Current Numbers of Camels	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	15	15	20	15
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	Nil	50	45	45	45
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	Nil	2	2	Nil	2
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	Nil	1	2	2	2
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Tuberculosis	2	4	4	3	4	14	2
Upper Respiratory	2	4	4	3	3	16	4
Internal Worms	3	3	3	2	4	15	3
2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease	1	2	2	1	1	7	1
Lack of Food	2	1	1	2	2	8	2

Fighting	5	5	5	5	4	24	5
Old Age	3	3	3	3	3	15	3
Other (Crocodile Attack)	4	4	4	4	5	21	4

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January	8 Chol	10 chol	Don't K.	8 chol	11 chol
February	15 Chol	15 Chol	15 Chol	10 Chol	10 Chol
March	20 Malnut	20 Malnut	8 Maln	13 Maln	12 Maln
April	25 Meas	27 Meas	20 Meas	20 Meas	20 Meas
May	2 Mal	3 Mal	don't K.	4 Mal	4 Mal
June	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	Nil
July	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
August	4 Chol	5 Chol	Don't K.	5 Chol	6 Chol
September	3 Dia	3 Dia	"	2 Dia	1 Dia
October	3 Dia	3 Dia	"	1 Mal	2 Mal
November	3 Mal	3 Maln	"	2 Mal	2 Mal
December	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

	Group 1	**Group 2**	**Group 3**	**Group 4**	**Group 5**
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.	40	40	40	40	40

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize	1	1	1	1	13	17	1
Lack of Legumes	2	4	17	12	14	49	10
Lack of Sorghum and Millet	19	23	23	21	22	108	22
Lack of Fish	3	14	2	11	12	42	7
Lack of Honey	23	16	21	20	21	101	21
Lack of Salt	24	24	22	19	23	112	24
Lack of Vegetable	8	11	8	14	15	56	12
Lack of Livestock	9	13	14	23	1	60	14
Lack of Poultry	11	19	15	13	16	74	16
Sale of Milk	10	3	16	15	10	54	11
Sale of Vegetable	12	21	18	16	17	84	19
Sale of Fruits	15	18	20	10	18	81	18
Sale of Grains	13	10	9	2	4	38	6
Sale of Legumes	17	8	19	22	5	71	15
Bad Eating Habits	14	12	3	3	11	43	8

Drought	18	22	11	5	3	59	13
Floods	16	2	10	4	2	34	5
Failure to use Traditional Foods	20	20	12	17	19	88	20
Use of Modern Foods	21	17	13	9	20	80	17
Lack of Toilets	7	6	7	18	9	47	9
Contaminated Water	5	5	6	7	6	29	2
Poor Household Hygiene	4	7	5	8	8	32	3
Poor Village Sanitation	4	9	4	6	7	30	4
Lack of Rice	22	15	24	24	24	109	23

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health	2	3	1	2	2	10	2
Education	3	4	4	4	4	19	4
Grain Production	4	1	5	3	5	18	3
Livestock Agriculture	5	5	3	5	3	21	5
Water For Humans	8	6	11	10	9	44	9
Water Livestock	11	12	10	11	10	54	12
Water for Irrigation	1	2	2	1	1	7	1
Poultry	9	8	12	12	8	49	11
Bee-keeping	10	7	8	6	11	42	8
Horticulture	7	11	9	7	6	40	7
Fish-farming	6	10	7	9	7	39	6
Nutrition	12	9	6	8	12	47	10

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Teaching Labor	"	"	"	"	"
Other Development Labor	"	"	"	"	"
Materials	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cash	No	No	No	No	No
Crop Seeds	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Livestock	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Mushani,

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	400	760	600	1500	1500
School Age Children 6-15 years	600	500	300	800	1500
Youth 16 - 20 years	800	1500	400	200	1800
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	1000	1800	350	2000	2100
Adults 31 - 50 years	1600	2000	250	2100	1300
Old People 51 - X	500	470	200	600	1000

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	don't K.	1600	Don't K.	Don't K	1600
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	"	1400	"	"	1800
Population 1969 (Military Government)	"	1200	"	"	1200
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	"	600	"	"	7000
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	"	7000	"	"	8000
Population 1987(Civil War)	"	8000	"	"	9000
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	"	1400	"	4000	4000
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	"	5000	5500	5000	5000

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	1200	1500	1400	2000	1500
Dry Cultivated Land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pasture	"	"	"	"	"

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Sand River Well	No	Yes	No	Yes	X
Pump Wells	"	No	No	No	0
Open Wells	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
Rainwater Harvesting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water Pumps	"	"	"	"	"
Spades	80	100	150	100	100
Modern Jembes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Traditional Jembes	1000	700	800	800	1000
Fork Jembes	10	10	15	10	10
Machetes	180	260	250	250	300
Wood Working Tools	4 Sets	5 sets	3	6	6
Masonry Tools	2	5	3	4	5
Bicycles	5	5	3	5	5
Wheelbarrow	Nil	3	6	6	3
Ox/Donkeycart	5	5	5	4	5
Maize Mill	3	3	3	3	3
Sesame Mill	Nil	5 T.S.	5 T.S.	4.T.S	5 T.S.

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	15	20	20	16	20
2. Carpenters	14	20	20	15	20
3. Metal Workers	17	25	Nil	20	20
4. Mechanics	20	28	10	19	28
5. Leather Workers	4	5	15	4	5
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	12	15	15	14	20
7. Untrained Teachers	39	50	20	48	50
8. Madarassa Teachers	5	8	7	7	8
9. TBAs	5	7	15	7	7
10. Herbalists	18	20	30	15	20
11. Traditional Vets	8	10	15	15	10
12. Trained Vets	10	10	20	10	15
13. Trained Agriculturists	42	30	44	40	50
14. Trained Health Providers	8	10	16	15	10

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	2	3	4	4	4
2. Transport Boats	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Schools	1	1	1	1	1
4. Dispensaries	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Madarassa Schools	8	8	8	8	8
6. Mosques	5	5	4	5	5
7. Motorable Roads	No	No	No	No	No
8. Development Committee	"	"	"	"	"

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2500/3000	2000/1200	2000/1300	2000/1200	2000/ 1200
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	3000/800	4000/800	3000/88	4000/800	5000/ 1000
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	5000/400	6000/500	10,000/400	6500/400	6000/ 500

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maize	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	No	No	Yes	No	Nil
Millet	No	No	No	No	Nil
Sim sim (Sesame)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grapefruit	Yes	No	No	Yes	Nil
Watermelon	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tomato	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Papaya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mango	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charcoal	No	No	Yes	No	No
Firewood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fish	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cattle	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Goats/Sheep	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Camels	No	No	No	No	No
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ducks	No	No	Yes	No	No
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	1800	1800	1850	2000	2500

Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)	45	50	20	50	50
Teakiosks	4	4	5	4	3
Human Health Provision	No	No	Yes	Yes	0
Animal Health Provision	No	No	No	Yes	0
Teaching	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8
Mechanics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Building	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Leather Working	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Woodworking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Pottery	No	No	No	No	0

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle	300	300	400	400	300
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep	250	280	300	280	300
3. Current Numbers of Chickens	6000	5000	2000	6000	6000
4. Current Numbers of Ducks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Current Numbers of Camels	"	"	"	"	"
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	"	"	"	"	"
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	"	"	"	"	"

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria	2	1	3	1	1	**8**	**1**
Tuberculosis	3	3	1	4	3	**14**	**3**
Upper Respiratory	4	4	4	2	4	**18**	**4**
Internal Worms	1	2	2	3	2	**10**	**2**

2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease	2	2	2	1	2	9	2
Lack of Food	1	1	1	2	1	6	1
Fighting	3	4		3	1	19	4
Old Age	4	3		4	3	18	3
Other (Crocodile attack)	5	5		5	5	23	5

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January	Don't Know	12	Don't K.	15	10 Worms
February	"	7	"	10	6 Mal
March	40	40	40 Chol	50	60 Chol
April	30	30	28 Chol	40	40 Chol
May	30	30	25 Chol	40	30 Chol
June	Don't Know	7	Don't K.	8	7 Dia
July	"	5	"	5	6 Dia
August	"	16	"	15	16Mal,Dia
September	"	7	11 Mal	8	8 Mal. Dia
October	"	10	6 Mal	10	14Mal,Dia
November	"	8	Nil	8	10Mal,Dia
December	"	6	5 Mal	4	5 Mal. Dia

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.	60	60	30	50	60

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Lack of Legumes	6	3	2	11	12	34	4
Lack of Sorghum and Millet	23	23	22	22	2	92	20
Lack of Fish	7	13	8	12	13	53	10
Lack of Honey	21	22	19	21	21	104	23
Lack of Salt	22	24	24	23	23	116	24
Lack of Vegetable	9	2	20	13	16	60	13
Lack of Livestock	8	4	9	1	5	27	2
Lack of Poultry	11	8	15	9	11	54	11
Sale of Milk	10	12	21	19	19	81	18
Sale of Vegetable	13	15	14	10	3	55	12
Sale of Fruits	15	11	16	20	22	84	19

Sale of Grains	14	18	13	14	10	69	15
Sale of Legumes	12	17	12	15	20	76	17
Bad Eating Habits	18	10	3	16	4	51	9
Drought	16	5	11	3	15	50	8

Floods	19	6	10	17	14	66	14
Failure to use Traditional Foods	17	19	17	4	17	74	16
Use of Modern Foods	20	20	18	18	18	94	21
Lack of Toilets	2	12	7	8	9	38	6
Contaminated Water	4	14	4	7	6	35	5
Poor Household Hygiene	3	7	6	6	8	30	3
Poor Village Sanitation	5	9	5	5	24	48	7
Lack of Rice	24	21	23	24	7	99	22

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health	2	2	5	1	2	**12**	**2**
Education	4	4	3	3	4	**18**	**3**
Grain Production	3	1	1	5	1	**11**	**1**
Livestock Agriculture	5	6	4	2	6	**23**	**4**
Water For Humans	8	5	12	10	11	**46**	**10**
Water Livestock	10	12	11	12	12	**57**	**12**
Water for Irrigation	6	9	2	4	3	**24**	**5**
Poultry	9	3	8	6	7	**33**	**6**
Bee-keeping	11	11	10	7	9	**48**	**11**
Horticulture	7	7	9	9	8	**40**	**8**
Fish-farming	12	8	6	11	5	**42**	**9**
Nutrition	1	10	7	8	10	**36**	**7**

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Teaching Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other Development Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Materials	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cash	No	No	Yes	No	No
Crop Seeds	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Livestock	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Omaria.-

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years					74
School Age Children 6-15 years					88
Youth 16 - 20 years					46
Young Adults 21 - 30 years					45
Adults 31 - 50 years					70
Old People 51 - x					15

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)					
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)					
Population 1969 (Military Government)					
Population 1974 (Major Drought)					
Population 1975 (Resettlement)					
Population 1987(Civil War)					105
Population 1990(Siad Departure)					1500
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)					600

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land					160 Ha
Dry Cultivated Land					Nil
Pasture					Nil

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal					5
Sand River Well					0
Pump Wells					1
Open Wells					0
Rainwater Harvesting					X

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors					Nil
Water Pumps					Nil
Spades					100
Modern Jembes					Nil
Traditional Jembes					120
Fork Jembes					Nil
Machetes					20
Wood Working Tools					Nil
Masonry Tools					Nil
Bicycles					Nil
Wheelbarrow					Nil
Ox/Donkeycart					Nil
Maize Mill					1
Sesame Mill					Nil

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons					50
2. Carpenters					10
3. Metal Workers					3
4. Mechanics					8
5. Leather Workers					2
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)					6
7. Untrained Teachers					20
8. Madarassa Teachers					10
9. TBAs					6
10. Herbalists					Nil
11. Traditional Vets					Nil
12. Trained Vets					3
13. Trained Agriculturists					10
14. Trained Health Providers					5

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles					Nil
2. Transport Boats					Nil
3. Schools					1
4. Dispensaries					Nil
5. Madarassa Schools					1
6. Mosques					Nil
7. Motorable Roads					No
8. Development Committee					Yes

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor					3000/61
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle					
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich					

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk					Yes
Maize					Yes
Sorghum					No
Millet					No
Sim sim (Sesame)					Yes
Grapefruit					No
Watermelon					Yes
Tomato					Yes
Papaya					No
Mango					No
Charcoal					No
Firewood					No
Fish					No
Cattle					Yes
Goats/Sheep					No
Camels					No
Chickens					Yes
Ducks					No
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)					161

Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)					Nil
Teakiosks					0
Human Health Provision					0
Animal Health Provision					0
Teaching					0
Mechanics					0
Building					0
Leather Working					0
Woodworking					0
Pottery					0

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle					22
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep					Nil
3. Current Numbers of Chickens					120
4. Current Numbers of Ducks					Nil
5. Current Numbers of Camels					Nil
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize					34 Ha
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim					27 Ha
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum					Nil
Current Cultivated Land Legumes					2 Ha
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables					1 Ha
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize					Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim					Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum					Nil
Current Cultivated Land Legumes					Nil
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables					Nil

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria					1		
Tuberculosis					2		
Upper Respiratory					3		
Internal Worms					4		

2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease					1		
Lack of Food					2		
Fighting					5		
Old Age					3		
Other (Crocodile Attack)					4		

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					Nil
January					15 Chol
February					Nil
March					Nil
April					Nil
May					Nil
June					Nil
July					Nil
August					Nil
September					Nil
October					Nil
November					3 Tet
December					2 Age

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.					20

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize					2		
Lack of Legumes					8		
Lack of Sorghum and Millet					23		
Lack of Fish					22		
Lack of Honey					13		
Lack of Salt					24		
Lack of Vegetable					21		
Lack of Livestock					20		
Lack of Poultry					4		
Sale of Milk					1		
Sale of Vegetable					11		
Sale of Fruits					14		
Sale of Grains					12		

Sale of Legumes					16		
Bad Eating Habits					10		
Drought					3		
Floods					17		
Failure to use Traditional Foods					19		
Use of Modern Foods					18		
Lack of Toilets					6		
Contaminated Water					7		
Poor Household Hygiene					5		
Poor Village Sanitation					9		
Lack of Rice					15		

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health					4		
Education					3		
Grain Production					5		
Livestock Agriculture					2		
Water For Humans					7		
Water Livestock					8		
Water for Irrigation					1		
Poultry					9		
Bee-keeping					11		
Horticulture					6		
Fish-farming					12		
Nutrition					10		

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor					Yes
Teaching Labor					Yes
Other Development Labor					Yes
Materials					Yes
Cash					Yes
Crop Seeds					Yes
Livestock					Yes

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE :Tawakal.

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	300	200	200	200	250
School Age Children 6-15 years	500	400	400	400	400
Youth 16 - 20 years	200	250	450	200	250
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	200	200	500	250	200
Adults 31 - 50 years	280	260	300	200	260
Old People 51 - x	65	70	70	76	60

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	Don't K.	220	Don't K	Don't K.	200
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	"	480	"	"	500
Population 1969 (Military Government)	"	650	500	"	700
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	"	900	1500	"	1300
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	"	700	1600	"	700
Population 1987(Civil War)	"	950	2000	"	800
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	"	1500	2500	1700	1700
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	"	1900	2500	2100	2000

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	150	200	400	250	250
Dry Cultivated Land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pasture	5	10	50	15	10

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Sand River Well	No	No	No	No	0
Pump Wells	No	No	No	No	0
Open Wells	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Rainwater Harvesting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	1	1	Nil	1	1
Water Pumps	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spades	15	15	10	20	15
Modern Jembes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Traditional Jembes	1000	1100	20	1000	1200
Fork Jembes	25	20	Nil	20	20
Machetes	30	50	10	45	40
Wood Working Tools	2	1	3	2	2 sets
Masonry Tools	3	1	3	3	3 sets
Bicycles	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wheelbarrow	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ox/Donkeycart	40	40	50	55	45
Maize Mill	1	1	1	1	1
Sesame Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	5	3	2	3	4
2. Carpenters	7	4	Nil	2	5
3. Metal Workers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Mechanics	4	7	2	5	5
5. Leather Workers	2	4	Nil	2	4
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	2	1	5	1	2
7. Untrained Teachers	6	8	5	6	8
8. Madarassa Teachers	4	5	10	5	5
9. TBAs	10	8	Nil	6	10
10. Herbalists	7	5	Nil	8	10
11. Traditional Vets	10	10	10	8	10
12. Trained Vets	15	15	17	10	14
13. Trained Agriculturists	20	20	15	15	15
14. Trained Health Providers	5	8	5	5	5

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	1	1	1	1	1
2. Transport Boats	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Schools	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Dispensaries	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Madarassa Schools	4	5	5	5	5
6. Mosques	3	3	2	2	3
7. Motorable Roads	No	No	No	No	No
8. Development Committee	No	No	No	No	No

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2000/300	2000/200	2000/300	2000/ 300	2000/ 300
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	3000/150	3000/90	3000/80	3000/ 90	3000/ 120
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	4000/100	5000/200	5000/100	6000/ 200	6000/ 200

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maize	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	No	No	No	No	No
Millet	No	No	No	No	No
Sim sim (Sesame)	No	No	No	No	No
Grapefruit	Yes	Yes	Nil	Yes	No
Watermelon	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Tomato	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Papaya	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mango	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Charcoal	Yes	No	No	No	No
Firewood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fish	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cattle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Goats/Sheep	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Camels	No	No	No	No	No
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Ducks	No	No	No	No	No
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	580	550	500	650	650
Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teakiosks	2	2	2	2	2
Human Health Provision	No	No	No	No	0
Animal Health Provision	No	'No	No	No	0
Teaching	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Mechanics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Building	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Leather Working	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Woodworking	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Pottery	No	No	No	No	0

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle	1000	1200	1800	1500	1600
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep	60	50	200	50	50
3. Current Numbers of Chickens	800	1200	700	800	800
4. Current Numbers of Ducks	No	No	Nil	No	No
5. Current Numbers of Camels	No	No	Nil	No	No
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	20	30	Nil	30	30
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	30	30	Nil	25	25
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	No	No	Nil	No	No
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	10	15	Nil	10	10
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	No	No	Nil	No	No
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	"	"	"	"	"

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Tuberculosis	3	3	2	3	3	14	3
Upper Respiratory	4	4	3	4	4	19	4
Internal Worms	2	2	2	2	2	10	2

2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease	2	2	1	1	1	7	1
Lack of Food	1	1	2	2	2	8	2
Fighting	5	5	5	5	5	25	5
Old Age	3	3	3	3	3	15	3
Other	4	4	4	4	4	20	4

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January	Nil	20 Chol	20 Chol	15 Chol	15 Chol
February	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	"	5 Meas	5 Meas	4 Meas	4 Meas
April	"	3 Mal	Nil	Nil	Nil
May	3 Meas	Nil	"	"	"
June	1 Meas	1 Mal	1 Mal	1 Mal	1 Mal
July	Nil	2 dyse.	Nil	Nil	Nil
August	"	Nil	"	"	"
September	1 Neu	"	"	"	"
October	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	"	3 Mal	3 Mal	Nil	3 Mal
December	Nil	1 Mal	Nil	Nil	Nil

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.	20	30	30	25	30

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize	1	1	1	8	1	12	1
Lack of Legumes	6	4	17	13	8	48	9
Lack of Sorghum and Millet	23	24	21	21	21	110	23
Lack of Fish	7	20	12	12	18	69	15
Lack of Honey	22	17	22	22	22	105	22
Lack of Salt	24	23	24	23	23	117	24
Lack of Vegetable	8	9	13	11	13	54	11
Lack of Livestock	9	14	2	20	17	62	13
Lack of Poultry	14	21	18	19	12	84	18
Sale of Milk	10	16	3	1	2	32	5
Sale of Vegetable	12	19	14	18	11	74	16

Sale of Fruits	15	18	15	17	16	81	17
Sale of Grains	17	7	8	3	3	38	7
Sale of Legumes	13	8	16	14	10	61	12
Bad Eating Habits	16	15	9	2	14	51	10
Drought	11	2	10	9	14	46	8
Floods	18	11	11	10	15	65	24
Failure to use Traditional Foods	21	13	19	15	19	87	19
Use of Modern Foods	20	15	20	16	20	91	20
Lack of Toilets	3	5	6	7	7	28	4
Contaminated Water	2	3	7	4	4	20	2
Poor Household Hygiene	4	12	5	6	6	33	6
Poor Village Sanitation	5	6	4	5	5	25	3
Lack of Rice	19	10	23	24	24	100	21

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health	2	2	3	2	2	11	2
Education	3	5	2	5	3	18	3
Grain Production	4	4	4	3	4	19	4
Livestock Agriculture	5	6	5	4	7	27	5
Water For Humans	8	7	6	10	6	36	7
Water Livestock	11	8	7	7	5	38	8
Water for Irrigation	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Poultry	7	9	9	6	8	39	9
Bee-keeping	12	11	10	11	11	55	11
Horticulture	9	10	11	9	12	51	10
Fish-farming	10	12	12	12	10	56	12
Nutrition	6	3	8	8	9	34	6

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Teaching Labor	"	"	"	"	"
Other Development Labor	"	"	"	"	"
Materials	"	"	"	"	"
Cash	No	No	No	No	No
Crop Seeds	"	"	"	"	"
Livestock	"	"	"	"	"

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Wagade.-

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	200	400	650	432	432
School Age Children 6-15 years	300	600	700	600	600
Youth 16 - 20 years	350	260	400	500	600
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	310	200	500	600	600
Adults 31 - 50 years	450	200	450	600	500
Old People 51 - x	80	70	100	80	75

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	12000	1500	Don't K.	Don't K.	3000
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	1750	1700	"	"	2800
Population 1969 (Military Government)	1850	1580	"	"	2000
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	950	1400	"	"	2000
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	1000	1400	"	"	2000
Population 1987(Civil War)	1100	1300	"	"	2800
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	1600	1800	"	"	3500
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	2500	3000	"	2950	3973

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	1500	1000	1300 Ha	1200	2000
Dry Cultivated Land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pasture	20	20	8	15	20

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Sand River Well	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X
Pump Wells	No	No	No	No	0
Open Wells	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Rainwater Harvesting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	X

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water Pumps	"	"	"	"	"
Spades	80	100	800	120	200
Modern Jembes	Nil	30	70	Nil	3
Traditional Jembes	500	1000	800	800	1000
Fork Jembes	20	40	30	35	30
Machetes	100	400	500	300	400
Wood Working Tools	4 Sets	3 Sets	10 Sets	6 Sets	5 Sets
Masonry Tools	15 Sets	10 Sets	60 Sets	10 Sets	15 Sets
Bicycles	10	11	15	12	5
Wheelbarrow	50	12	70	10	30
Ox/Donkeycart	1	1	1	1	2
Maize Mill	5	6	7	5	6
Sesame Mill	6 T.S.	7 T.S.	4 T.S.	5 T.S	5 T.S

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	20	15	11	15	15
2. Carpenters	20	20	15	9	20
3. Metal Workers	10	3	10	4	5
4. Mechanics	20	10	15	10	15
5. Leather Workers	3	Nil	6	Nil	Nil
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	20	11	10	6	11
7. Untrained Teachers	30	12	20	15	15
8. Madarassa Teachers	15	5	17	10	5
9. TBAs	10	5	12	8	5
10. Herbalists	8	20	10	20	10
11. Traditional Vets	4	2	7	3	3
12. Trained Vets	7	7	37	8	7
13. Trained Agriculturists	30	37	31	28	7
14. Trained Health Providers	4	5	10	6	6

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	5	5	3	4	4
2. Transport Boats	2	1	3	1	1
3. Schools	1	1	1	1	1
4. Dispensaries	1	1	1	1	1
5. Madarassa Schools	5	5	5	5	5
6. Mosques	6	6	4	6	6
7. Motorable Roads	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8. Development Committee	No	No	No	No	No

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2000/200	4000/100	2000/450	4000/360	3000/ 1500
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	4000/300	6000/100	5000/300	8000/120	6000/ 80
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	6000/150	7000/90	10,000/100	16000/140	10,000/ 180

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maize	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	No	No	No	No	Nil
Millet	No	"	"	"	"
Sim sim (Sesame)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grapefruit	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Watermelon	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tomato	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Papaya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mango	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Charcoal	No	No	No	Yes	Nil
Firewood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fish	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cattle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Goats/Sheep	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Camels	No	No	No	No	Nil
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ducks	No	No	No	No	Yes
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	300	500	160	350	450

Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)	20	15	30	45	65
Teakiosks	4	6	4	15	15
Human Health Provision	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Animal Health Provision	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Teaching	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Mechanics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Building	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10
Leather Working	No	No	Yes	Yes	3
Wood working	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Pottery	Yes	No	Yes	No	2

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle	10	30	Nil	10	20
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep	100	200	Don't K.	200	200
3. Current Numbers of Chickens	1500	300	1500	3000	2000
4. Current Numbers of Ducks	4	Nil	4	4	6
5. Current Numbers of Camels	Nil	2	Nil	2	2
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	150	100	70	400	100
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	45	50	35	33	50
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	20	50	20	20	40
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	5	5	4	2	15
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	"	"	"	"	30
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	"	"	"	"	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	"	"	"	"	"

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria	1	1	1	1	1	**5**	**1**
Tuberculosis	2	3	2	2	3	**12**	**2**
Upper Respiratory	4	4	4	3	4	**19**	**4**
Internal Worms	3	2	3	4	2	**14**	**3**

2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease	1	2	1	1	1	**6**	**1**
Lack of Food	2	1	2	2	2	**9**	**2**
Fighting	3	4	4	5	4	**20**	**4**
Old Age	5	3	3	3	3	**17**	**3**
Other	4	5	5	4	5	**23**	**5**

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year Number/Cause	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
January	25 Chol	20 Chol	20 Chol	26 Chol	15 Mal
February	15 Diarrhea	10 Chol	10 Chol	10 Chol	6 Chol
March	20 "	18 Chol	5 Dia.	6 Mal	18 Chol
April	20 "	16 Mal	6 Mal	8 Meas	Nil
May	10 Malnut.	5 Meas	3 Dysen.	3 Mal	4 Dyse.
June	6 Malnut.	5 Meas	5 Meas	8 Mal	2 Tet
July	10 Mal	5 Meas, Mal	5 Meas	4 Dyse.	3 Breeding
August	8 Mal	4 Mal	2 Mal	5 Deyse.	4 Pneum.
September	5 Mal	3 Meas. Mal	2 Maln	2 Mal	1 Asthma
October	10 Diarrh.	4 Age	Nil	Nil	Nil
November	11 Diarrh.	2 Age	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	12 Diarrh.	4 Diarr.	5 Diarr.	8 Chol	8 Chol.

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.	60	40	40	50	40

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Lack of Legumes	8	8	9	9	10	44	8
Lack of Sorghum and Millet	23	23	16	24	21	107	20
Lack of Fish	13	9	17	8	14	61	12
Lack of Honey	18	19	23	19	20	99	19
Lack of Salt	24	24	24	23	22	117	22
Lack of Vegetable	7	6	7	7	13	40	5
Lack of Livestock	2	3	6	2	3	16	2

Lack of Poultry	10	16	14	17	15	72	16

Sale of Milk	9	13	2	13	9	46	9
Sale of Vegetable	15	15	12	14	11	64	14
Sale of Fruits	16	14	20	18	16	84	17
Sale of Grains	17	17	10	10	4	58	11
Sale of Legumes	14	18	11	6	18	65	13
Bad Eating Habits	19	10	2	3	8	42	7
Drought	11	7	8	12	12	50	9
Floods	12	2	15	11	17	57	10
Failure to use Traditional Foods	20	11	18	5	23	77	16
Use of Modern Foods	21	21	19	15	19	86	18
Lack of Toilets	6	12	13	21	7	69	15
Contaminated Water	5	5	3	22	6	41	6
Poor Household Hygiene	3	4	5	16	2	34	3
Poor Village Sanitation	4	20	4	4	5	37	4
Lack of Rice	22	21	21	20	24	108	21

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health	1	2	7	3	1	14	2
Education	3	3	6	4	5	21	3
Grain Production	2	1	1	2	2	8	1
Livestock Agriculture	6	7	8	5	7	33	7
Water For Humans	5	10	10	8	8	41	9
Water Livestock	8	11	12	10	4	45	10
Water for Irrigation	7	4	2	1	3	25	4
Poultry	9	8	3	7	10	37	8
Bee-keeping	12	9	11	12	12	56	12
Horticulture	10	5	5	11	11	32	6
Fish-farming	11	12	9	9	9	50	11
Nutrition	4	6	4	6	6	26	5

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Teaching Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other Development Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Materials	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Cash	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Crop Seeds	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Livestock	No	Yes	No	No	No

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

Appendix 3

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Bula Muse.- B.

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	40	40	40	35	40
School Age Children 6-15 years	50	60	40	45	50
Youth 16 - 20 years	45	60	30	30	45
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	50	45	25	50	50
Adults 31 - 50 years	40	40	30	40	40
Old People 51 - x	20	15	18	20	20

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	Don't K.	200	Don't K.	Don't K.	200
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	"	250	"	"	280
Population 1969 (Military Government)	"	300	"	"	280
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	"	350	350	"	345
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	"	360	400	"	360
Population 1987(Civil War)	"	200	200	250	270
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	"	350	350	200	200
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	"	150	250	160	200

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	30	55	20	57	57
Dry Cultivated Land	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pasture	"	"	"	"	"

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sand River Well	No	No	NO	NO	No
Pump Wells	No	NO	NO	No	No
Open Wells	No	No	NO	No	No
Rainwater Harvesting	Y	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Water Pumps	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spades	30	40	40	40	40
Modern Jembes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Traditional Jembes	100	100	100	80	100
Fork Jembes	Nil	2	20	5	3
Machetes	4	10	Nil	5	3
Wood Working Tools	1 Set	1 Set	1 Set	1	Set
Masonry Tools	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bicycles	"	"	"	"	"
Wheelbarrow	"	"	"	"	"
Ox/Donkeycart	1	1	1	1	1
Maize Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sesame Mill	"	"	"	"	"

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	Nil	Nil	10	2	Nil
2. Carpenters	2	2	5	1	2
3. Metal Workers	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Mechanics	3	2	Nil	1	2
5. Leather Workers	2	1	Nil	2	2
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7. Untrained Teachers	3	2	Nil	2	2
8. Madarassa Teachers	2	2	3	2	2
9. TBAs	3	3	4	3	3
10.Herbalists	4	5	2	4	5
11.Traditional Vets	Nil	1	2	Nil	Nil
12.Trained Vets	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
13.Trained Agriculturists	3	4	Nil	4	3
14.Trained Health Providers	2	1	Nil	2	2

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Transport Boats	"	"	"	"	"
3. Schools	"	"	"	"	"
4. Dispensaries	"	"	"	"	"
5. Madarassa Schools	1	1	Nil	1	1
6. Mosques	1	1	1	1	1
7. Motorable Roads	No	No	No	No	No
8. Development Committee	"	"	"	"	"

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2000/50	2000/60	1500/80	2000/60	2000/60
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	3000/20	2500/30	2000/70	2500/30	2500/30
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	4/15	4/15	2500/40	4/20	4/15

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	No	No	No	No	No
Maize	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	No	No	No	No	No
Millet	"	"	"	"	"
Sim sim (Sesame)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grapefruit	No	No	No	No	No
Watermelon	No	No	NO	No	No
Tomato	Yes	No	No	No	No
Papaya	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mango	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charcoal	No	No	NO	No	No
Firewood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fish	"	"	"	"	"
Cattle	No	No	No	No	No
Goats/Sheep	"	"	"	"	"
Camels	"	"	"	"	"
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ducks	No	No	NO	NO	No
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	100	80	110	90	140

Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teakiosks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Human Health Provision	No	No	No	No	No
Animal Health Provision	No	No	No	No	No
Teaching	No	No	No	No	No
Mechanics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Building	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Leather Working	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Woodworking	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Pottery	Yes	Yes			

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle					
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep					
3. Current Numbers of Chickens					
4. Current Numbers of Ducks					
5. Current Numbers of Camels					
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize					
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim					
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum					
Current Cultivated Land Legumes					
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables					
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize					
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim					
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum					
Current Cultivated Land Legumes					
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables					

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Malaria							
Tuberculosis							
Upper Respiratory							
Internal Worms							
2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease							
Lack of Food							

Fighting							
Old Age							
Other							

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January					
February					
March					
April					
May					
June					
July					
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.					

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize							
Lack of Legumes							
Lack of Sorghum and Millet							
Lack of Fish							
Lack of Honey							
Lack of Salt							
Lack of Vegetable							
Lack of Livestock							
Lack of Poultry							
Sale of Milk							
Sale of Vegetable							
Sale of Fruits							
Sale of Grains							
Sale of Legumes							
Bad Eating Habits							
Drought							

Floods							
Failure to use Traditional Foods							
Use of Modern Foods							
Lack of Toilets							
Contaminated Water							
Poor Household Hygiene							
Poor Village Sanitation							
Lack of Rice							

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health							
Education							
Grain Production							
Livestock Agriculture							
Water For Humans							
Water Livestock							
Water for Irrigation							
Poultry							
Bee-keeping							
Horticulture							
Fish-farming							
Nutrition							

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor					
Teaching Labor					
Other Development Labor					
Materials					
Cash					
Crop Seeds					
Livestock					

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Donka.- B

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	250	200	200	250	
School Age Children 6-15 years	200	120	150	250	
Youth 16 - 20 years	400	130	250	150	
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	350	100	200	200	
Adults 31 - 50 years	350	80	150	100	
Old People 51 - x	200	40	50	50	

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	We Don't K.	300	Don't K.	Don't K.	
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	"	400	"	200	
Population 1969 (Military Government)	"	550	"	350	
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	"	670	"	150	
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	"	900	"	150	
Population 1987(Civil War)	110	1100	"	300	
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	700	700	800	800	
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	600	650	Don't K	900	

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	60 ha	30ha	Yes	50ha	
Dry Cultivated Land	Nil	Nil	No	10ha	
Pasture	"	"	No	Nil	

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	4	3	3	3	
Sand River Well	0	o	0	0	
Pump Wells	1	1	1	1	
Open Wells	0	0	No	0	
Rainwater Harvesting	0	0	No	1	

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	Nil	Nil	Nil	NIl	
Water Pumps	"	"	"	NIl	
Spades	30	20	3	100	
Modern Jembes	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	
Traditional Jembes	400	100	Yes	500	
Fork Jembes	4	5	Nil	40	
Machetes	400	100	Yes	150	
Wood Working Tools	3	3	Nil	4	
Masonry Tools	Nil	4	Yes	10	
Bicycles	3	5	3	4	
Wheelbarrow	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	
Ox/Donkeycart	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Maize Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Sesame Mill	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	Nil	5	Yes	10	
2. Carpenters	10	2	Yes	3	
3. Metal Workers	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	
4. Mechanics	5	4	"	3	
5. Leather Workers	5	1	Nil	1	
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	Nil	2	"	3	
7. Untrained Teachers	20	7	Nil	10	
8. Madarassa Teachers	2	4	Yes	5	
9. TBAs	4	6	Yes	3	
10.Herbalists	10	4	Nil	10	
11.Traditional Vets	Nil	2	Nil	3	
12.Trained Vets	2	1	Yes	5	
13.Trained Agriculturists	3	20	Yes	50	
14.Trained Health Providers	Nil	2	Nil	3	

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	4	Nil	Nil	3	
2. Transport Boats	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	
3. Schools	"	"	"	Nil	
4. Dispensaries	"	"	"	Nil	
5. Madarassa Schools	2	2	Yes	2	
6. Mosques	1	1	Yes	3	
7. Motorable Roads	Nil	Nil	Yes	1	
8. Development Committee	"	Nil	2	Nil	

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2000/50	2000/100		3000/40	
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	2500/30	3000/80		4000/30	
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	3000/20	4000/50		6000/20	

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	No	No	No	No	
Maize	Yes	"	Yes	No	
Sorghum	No	"	No	Yes	
Millet	Yes	"	No	Yes	
Sim sim (Sesame)	No	"	Yes	No	
Grapefruit	Yes	"	No	No	
Watermelon	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Tomato	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Papaya	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Mango	Yes	No	No	No	
Charcoal	No	No	No	No	
Firewood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Fish	Yes	No	YEs	Yes	
Cattle	No	No	No	No	
Goats/Sheep	No	No	No	No	
Camels	No	No	No	No	
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ducks	No	No	No	Yes	
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	100	100	80	150	
Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)	No	No	No	Nil	
Teakiosks	1	1	3	1	
Human Health Provision	0	0	0	0	
Animal Health Provision	0	0	0	0	
Teaching	2	2	2	2	
Mechanics	2	1	0	2	
Building	5	4	4	5	
Leather Working	2	1	0	1	
Woodworking	2	1	1	1	
Pottery	0	0	0	0	

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
3. Current Numbers of Chickens	100	400	100	250	
4. Current Numbers of Ducks	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	
5. Current Numbers of Camels	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
6. Irrigated Land		20	Don't K.	nil	
Current Cultivated Land Maize	20	Nil	"	25	
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	Nil	2	"	Nil	
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	Nil	3	"	As Maize	
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	Nil	Nil	"	4	
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	Nil	Nil	"	"	
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	Nil	Nil	"	"	
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	Nil	Nil	"	"	
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	Nil	Nil	"	"	

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Bilharzia	1	1	1	1			
Malaria	2	2	2	2			
Tuberculosis	5	5	-	5			
Upper Respiratory	4	4	4	4			
Internal Worms	3	3	3	3			
2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease	1	2	2	2			
Lack of Food	2	1	1	1			
Fighting	5	5	4	3			
3 Old Age	4	3	5	4			
Other	3	5	3	5			

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January	6 Diarr.	30 Chol.	20 Chol	15 Chol	
February	5 Diarr.	7 Chol	8 ".	10 mal	
March	10 Chol	5 Dysen..	2 Maln.	5 Maln	
April	5 Mal.	3 Dysen.	1 "	Nil	
May	Nil	Nil	3 Meas.	3 Worms	
June	2 Mal.	3 Meas.	Nil	Nil	
July	Nil	Nil	Nile	3 Old age	
August	Nil	2 Mal	Nil	Nil	
September	Nil	Nil	Nil.	1 Mal	
October	Nil	Nil	1 Old	NIl	
November	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 Asthm.	
December	Nil	2 Old age	Nil.	1 T.B.	

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.	25%	35%	30%	40%	

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize	1	1	1	2			
Lack of Legumes	4	15	6	3			
Lack of Sorghum and Millet	17	6	15	23			
Lack of Fish	19	7	17	8			
Lack of Honey	18	17	13	19			
Lack of Salt	24	24	24	21			
Lack of Vegetable	9	9	8	20			
Lack of Livestock	3	8	9	9			
Lack of Poultry	6	11	10	10			
Sale of Milk	16	10	11	17			
Sale of Vegetable	20	12	12	11			
Sale of Fruits	21	16	18	18			
Sale of Grains	15	18	16	1			
Sale of Legumes	14	13	19	12			
Bad Eating Habits	13	19	21	22			
Drought	8	14	2	13			
Floods	5	21	23	14			
Failure to use Traditional Foods	22	23	22	15			
Use of Modern Foods	23	22	14	16			
Lack of Toilets	10	3	4	4			
Contaminated Water	7	2	3	5			
Poor Household Hygiene	12	4	7	6			
Poor Village Sanitation	2	5	5	7			
Lack of Rice	11	20	20	24			

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health	2	3	2	1			
Education	3	2	3	2			
Grain Production	4	4	4	3			
Livestock Agriculture	5	12	12	10			
Water For Humans	6	5	6	8			
Water Livestock	12	11	10	9			
Water for Irrigation	1	1	1	4			
Poultry	8	6	11	5			
Bee-keeping	9	10	5	12			
Horticulture	10	7	9	7			
Fish-farming	11	9	8	2			
Nutrition	7	8	7	11			

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Teaching Labor	"	"	Yes	"	
Other Development Labor	"	"	Yes	"	
Materials	"	"	Yes	"	
Cash	"	No	No	No	
Crop Seeds	"	Yes	"	"	
Livestock	"	No	"	"	

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

AFSC SOMALIA PROGRAM
VILLAGE BASE LINE DATA

NAME OF VILLAGE : Tawakal.- B

A. Population

1. Current Population

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Infants Under 5 years	400	200	500	250	400
School Age Children 6-15 years	500	340	500	300	500
Youth 16 - 20 years	500	500	600	350	500
Young Adults 21 - 30 years	300	130	700	500	700
Adults 31 - 50 years	250	750	450	250	650
Old People 51 - x	200	500	200	120	200

2. Population Inflow/Outflow

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Population 1960 (Independence)	Don't K.	800	Don't K.	Don't K.	800
Population 1 964 (Nationalization)	"	1200	"	"	750
Population 1969 (Military Government)	"	1500	"	"	1500
Population 1974 (Major Drought)	"	1700	300	1500	750
Population 1975 (Resettlement)	"	1850	500	1700	750
Population 1987(Civil War)	"	1900	600	1300	850
Population 1990(Siad Departure)	"	2500	1500	2000	2000
Population 1994(Unosom Departure)	"	200	4500	2500	1700

B. ASSETS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Total Land

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Irrigated Land	300 ha	1500	1500	800ha	1500
Dry Cultivated Land	Nil	Nil	8	Nil	Nil
Pasture	"	50ha	50	"	300

2. Water Sources

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Canal	6	6	1+5	7	1+6
Sand River Well	0	No	0	0	X
Pump Wells	0	0	0	0	0
Open Wells	2	2	2	2	2
Rainwater Harvesting	2	0	25	0	X

3. Equipment & Implements

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Tractors	1	1	1	1	1
Water Pumps	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spades	50	20	Nil	50	20
Modern Jembes	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Traditional Jembes	400	1000	200	500	1000
Fork Jembes	50	15	5	10	15
Machetes	80	20	50	30	20
Wood Working Tools	1	5	10	Nil	5
Masonry Tools	2	5	10	1 Set	15
Bicycles	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wheelbarrow	Nil	0	"	"	"
Ox/Donkeycart	20	40	20	30	40
Maize Mill	1	1	1	1	1
Sesame Mill	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	NIl

C. SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY
(Number of people with specific Skills)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Masons	10	15	10	4	15
2. Carpenters	8	5	Nil	15	5
3. Metal Workers	1	Nil	2	Nil	5
4. Mechanics	2	10	7	5	10
5. Leather Workers	3	2	5	4	5
6. Teachers (Formal Education Training)	5	8	5	Nil	8
7. Untrained Teachers	10	20	15	10	6
8. Madarassa Teachers	4	5	4	5	5
9. TBAs	20	8	6	10	10
10.Herbalists	10	10	8	8	10
11.Traditional Vets	8	8	10	4	10
12.Trained Vets	10	5	Nil	20	8
13.Trained Agriculturists	20	10	"	25	10
14.Trained Health Providers	6	8	8	10	8

D. SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Transport Vehicles	**2**	**2**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**2**
2. Transport Boats	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Schools	"	"	"	"	"
4. Dispensaries	"	"	"	"	"
5. Madarassa Schools	4	5	4	5	5
6. Mosques	4	3	4	3	3
7. Motorable Roads	Nil	None	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Development Committee	"	"	"	"	"

E. INCOMES IN THE COMMMUNITY

(Som. Sh./ Number)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Average Household Cash Incomes Poor	2000/500	1500/500	2000/500	2000/200	1500/1200
2. Average Household Cash Incomes Middle	3000/200	2000/600	5000/200	3000/100	2000/800
3. Average Household Cash Incomes Rich	4000/100	7000/50	6000/100	4000/15	7000/40

4. Sources of Cash	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
Milk	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maize	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	No"	No	No	No	No
Millet	No	No	No	No	No
Sim sim (Sesame)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grapefruit	No	Yes	No	No	No
Watermelon	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Tomato	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Papaya	No	No	No	No	No
Mango	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Charcoal	Yes	No	No	No	No
Firewood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fish	No	"	"	"	"
Cattle	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Goats/Sheep	Yes	"	"	No	"
Camels	"No	No	No	No	No
Chickens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ducks	No	No	No	No	
Casual Employment (Numbers Employed)	400	1500	800	1000	2000
Formal Employment(Numbers Employed)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teakiosks	2	2	2	2	2
Human Health Provision	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Health Provision	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching	2	4	4	4	4

Mechanics	3	3	3	2	4
Building	8	3	3	8	5
Leather Working	3	5	0	4	5
Woodworking	1	5	3	2	3
Pottery	0	0	0	0	0

F. PRODUCTION IN THE COMMUNITY

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
1. Current Numbers of Cattle	1500	1200	1500	1000	1200
2. Current Numbers of Goats/Sheep	100	70	200	80	70
3. Current Numbers of Chickens	50	1000	800	100	800
4. Current Numbers of Ducks	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil
5. Current Numbers of Camels	"	"	"	"	"
6. Irrigated Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	300ha	300ha	Nil	60ha	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	100ha	80ha	"	70ha	8
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	5ha	"	"	"	same as Maize
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	Nil	"	"	"	"
7. Rainfed Land					
Current Cultivated Land Maize	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Current Cultivated Land Sim sim	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Sorghum	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Legumes	"	"	"	"	"
Current Cultivated Land Vegetables	"	"	"	"	"

G.COMMUNITY HEALTH AND NUTRITION

1. List Major Diseases by Rank	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Bilharzia	1	2	1	1	2		
Malaria	2	2	2	2	2		
Tuberculosis	5	5	4	5	5		
Upper Respiratory	4	4	5	4	4		
Internal Worms	3	3	3	3	3		
2. Rank Major Causes of Mortality							
Disease	1	2	2	1	2		
Lack of Food	2	1	1	2	1		
Fighting	5	5	5	3	4		
3 Old Age	3	3	3	4	3		
Other	4	4	4	5	5		

3. Deaths Last Calendar Year	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Number/Cause					
January	Don't K.	7 Mal.	Don'y K.	30 Chol	2 u/ser
February	"	6 Mal.	"	Don't K.	Nil
March	"	5 Mal.	"	"	Nil
April	"	4 Mal.	"	"	4 Mal
May	"	3 Mal.	"	"	3 Mal.
June	"	10 Meas.	"	"	Nil
July	"	9 Meas.	"	"	Nil
August	"	8 Chol.	"	"	
September	"	15 Chol.	1 Mal.	"	3 Mal.
October	"	6 Dysen.		"	5 Mal.
November	"	5 Dysen.	1 Odea	"	6 Mal.
December	"	4 Dysen.	2 Mal.	"	Nil

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
4. Estimate % of People with Poor Nutrition.	10%	15%	30%	20%	20%

5. Rank the Causes of Poor Nutrition	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Lack of Maize	1	1	1	1	1		
Lack of Legumes	6	7	2	3	19		
Lack of Sorghum and Millet	27	10	21	23	15		
Lack of Fish	11	15	15	18	20		
Lack of Honey	22	14	22	19	22		
Lack of Salt	24	24	24	24	23		
Lack of Vegetable	7	13	16	17	4		
Lack of Livestock	8	4	3	5	9		
Lack of Poultry	20	6	14	15	3		
Sale of Milk	9	21	4	21	2		
Sale of Vegetable	10	20	5	14	21		
Sale of Fruits	15	18	17	22	14		
Sale of Grains	14	16	12	16	16		
Sale of Legumes	12	17	20	4	18		
Bad Eating Habits	16	19	6	11	13		
Drought	13	9	13	2	17		
Floods	17	8	7	12	10		
Failure to use Traditional Foods	19	22	18	13	11		
Use of Modern Foods	18	23	19	20	12		
Lack of Toilets	3	5	8	8	6		
Contaminated Water	2	3	9	6	5		
Poor Household Hygiene	5	11	10	7	7		
Poor Village Sanitation	4	2	11	9	8		
Lack of Rice	11	10	23	10	24		

H.COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES RANK

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Total Score	Position
Health	2	2	5	2	2		
Education	4	3	6	4	4		
Grain Production	10	4	4	3	5		
Livestock Agriculture	8	5	1	7	3		
Water For Humans	3	6	3	6	9		
Water Livestock	11	12		12	10		
Water for Irrigation	1	1	2	1	1		
Poultry	12	8	10	9	7		
Bee-keeping	9	9	9	11	11		
Horticulture	5	10	8	8	6		
Fish-farming	7	11	7	10	8		
Nutrition	6	7		5	12		

I .COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Construction Labor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yea	Yes
Teaching Labor	"	"	"	"	"
Other Development Labor	"	"	"	"	"
Materials	"	"	"	"	"
Cash	No	No	No	No	Yes
Crop Seeds	Yes	"	"	"	"
Livestock	"	Yes	"	"	"

Key - Group 1 Old Women
Group 2 Old Men
Group 3 Young Women
Group 4 Young Men
Group 5 Members from each of the Groups

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The consultant was hired to first train two staff members on conducting a baseline survey for a participatory project yet to be designed by AFSC Somalia for the Janale area of Merka district in Lower Shebelle region. This training was done in Nairobi over a five-day period. A methodology was developed whereby different groups by age and gender would be interviewed separately in each village. An interview guide was also developed. It is found in Appendix 1.

The consultant traveled to Mogadishu and spent time reviewing data collected by AFSC Somalia staff. It is found in Appendix 2. It was also part of the TORs to check the integrity of the data collected by supervising re-interviewing in three of the nine villages. The quantitative data derived out of this check, in the villages of Bula Muse, Donka and Tawakal, will be produced later by staff. On leaving Mogadishu it had yet to be typed.

Over and above the time spent in Mogadishu training all field and management staff on ways of checking the integrity of the field quantitative data, significant amount of time was spent in training all staff on participatory process observation. Process observation drives participatory development. There was need to emphasize to the staff the need for observation and documentation of the village/group processes for that reason. The skills for this come from a variety of professional concerns among which are community organizing, organizational development and process management. It is my conclusion that the necessary observation skills are present within the staff. What needs to be paid attention to is scheduling of systematic discussion among staff to facilitate proper interpretation of how processes affect some activity.

The quantitative data produced is passable. As in all participatory projects there is need to keep refining it by training communities to collect their own data. This will be even more important in Somalia where public data on census and production is unavailable. It therefore must be a major part of designing the next project.

Adequate time was spent discussing this with AFSC Somalia staff and the consultant is convinced that they can design the project without outside consultants. It is the only way to learn in any case.

The consultant spend time discussing in detail what the baseline data meant for possible activities in agriculture, livestock, health, coordination and project management. There were extremely heated debates. The objective was to show that all staff can contribute to sector programming. In any case it is one of the requirements of participatory development management that sectors service each other and staff get used to their colleagues sectors so as to systematically service communities. The next task is for the staff to refine their sector proposals, including preliminary time and cost budgeting, before management pulls together the final proposal.

It is not recommended that external consultants get involved in the design of the project for it will deny staff the chance to learn.

1. BACKGROUND

TORS

The terms of f reference for this work were:

" 1. Prof. Mutiso will train two program staff on baseline data collection, analysis and presentation for five days from January 7 through 11, 1999 in Nairobi.

2. He will travel to Somalia from February 4 through 14, (11 days) to analyze, crosscheck through site visits (at least 3 sites) and present a baseline data report of the program area. Prior to that the program staff will collect the data from the 9 villages of the program area from January 18 through January 31, 1999."

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE TORS

In operationalising the terms of reference, the consultant and the two participants in Nairobi discussed extensively what baseline data was required for the design of a participatory development program along the lines recommended in the previous project evaluation. **BASELINE DATA FOR PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT DOES NOT JUST INCLUDE QUANTITATIVE DATA. IT IS MANDATORY THAT IT ALSO INCLUDES COMMUNITY DECISION-MAKING PROCESS DATA.** It was important to think through how these two conditions would be met given the fact that the baseline survey was to be done before the village PRAs were done. However, it should be noted that by the time the baseline survey was to be done, the AFSC Somalia staff would have been trained on participatory methodologies in-house by one of the staff members.

It was agreed that the two Nairobi participants would write a one-page memo to AFSC explaining why the baseline would be done before the village PRAs for such an approach deviates from the usual practice.

In Nairobi it was consequently discussed how the two important aspects of the baseline activity were to be assured. On the process of collecting quantitative data, it had to be participatory in the sense of including all ages and gender. Further, AFSC staff were also to use the occasion to hone their interviewing and group decision-making process observation skills.

On data quality, the problem of non-existing census data was extensively discussed. The evaluation had questioned the validity of demographic data. It is also important that a sense of the varied demographic structure village by village be taken into account in the detailed planning of specific development interventions. That rural people tend to exaggerate populations assuming that if they do so assistance will be increased was discussed. Data quality issues therefore relate to first the accuracy of village population breakdown by age categories. It also relates to how accurate the

community reports on village incomes, assets, services and community contribution to intervention activities.

BASELINE DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

To address the problems enumerated above, the consultant and the two AFSC Somalia staff developed a methodology of interviewing in the various villages. It was decided, after extensive discussion, that in each village there should be interviews of four age and gender groups and a fifth group. The four groups were to be 1. Old Women 2. Old Men 3. Young Men and 4. Young Women. This breakdown of age groups to be interviewed is based on many participatory development studies that show that different age and gender groups view development needs with different lenses. It was necessary to try to capture these varied perceptions as early as the baseline.

The fifth group was to be composed of selected people from the four groups. In this group any conflicting data would be harmonized by discussion. It was the consultant's opinion that this fifth group should be formalized to become the village project committee as well as the village development committee in the long term.

It should be noted that Omaria objected to this methodology for they argued that it would split their community. Whereas one accepts that a community has the right to organize itself, it is important that AFSC Somalia staff continue dialogue with Omaria to actually verify whether all age groups and gender are actually represented in the committee which Omaria sees as representing all its people and whether their view of development needs is community wide.

BASELINE DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Given the concerns discussed above there were going to be two key tools for collecting. The first is the interview guide. It is found in appendix 1. The two staff trained in Nairobi were to use this when training the staff before the actual collection of data. It was expected that it would be modified as necessary. One should note that such guides normally should be tested in the field before the actual utilisation. It was not possible to do this for the time schedule agreed did not allow it. Thus when the consultant went to Somalia a few anomalies were found. It should be however noted that the AFSC Somalia staff had already identified them in the field. The key one was omission of bilharzia in the section of diseases. The other one was the too detailed enumeration of sources of income. It is expected that AFSC Somalia staff will keep revising this tool and applying it, maybe annually, to solidify the integrity of the data.

The second tool is observation by AFSC staff of village decision-making and group processes. This was discussed briefly in Nairobi. The consultant spent a lot of time in teaching this to staff in Somalia.

QUANTITATIVE AND PROCESS DATA

As planned AFSC Somalia staff collected quantitative data from the nine villages. The results of this data are presented in Appendix 2 where the villages follow an alphabetical order.

Data processing is still a problem within AFSC Somalia. No typed data was made available to the consultant the first five days in Somalia for the work had been contracted out. The firm doing the typing has indifferent computers and personnel. Files were repeatedly lost. There were many mistakes necessitating a senior ASFSC staff to sit with the contractor to produce the document. As is apparent in Appendix 2 even some of the data (specifically names of persons interviewed in some villages) was still not available up to the time the consultant left Mogadishu.

AFSC Somalia should, as a matter of urgency train all personnel in computer use for this data should at maximum have taken three days to produce if one or two people are systematically computer literate.

As is shown in Appendix 2, data is presented by age group and by the combined group. The consultant had planned to discuss this data in detail with all staff to establish how the group variations were handled case by case. Given the loss of five days in data typing, no systematic work was done on this. This is why the consultant recommends that the data on population, assets, skills, incomes, production, health and nutrition be repeated annually by the village development committee as part of community data gathering.

Data integrity check was done in three villages, as required in the TORs. These were Bula Musa, Donka and Tawakal. The quantitative data from this effort was not typed by the time the consultant lefet Mogadishu and it was not prudent to carry the only copies. The AFSC Somalia staff will circulate it later. There were not major deviations.

In the field, consultant concentrated on checking whether the AFSC staff had the decision-making and group process observation skills and whether they were using them systematically in documenting the village decision-making and group processes as well as checking the integrity of the data. The staff were partly good in observation. They were weak in interpretation of process phenomena. However, between them, enough process data was collected. What needs to always be done is to systematically discuss and compare observations among themselves.

THE LINK WITH PROJECT DESIGN

This activity was undertaken not only for long term monitoring but also to assist in the design of the next project. Consequently, after concluding the quantitative data and observation skills check over three days in the field, the staff and the consultant spend two days discussing what activities the field data suggested as appropriate. This activity was organized in such a way that the filed staff discussed the data from the specific integrity check villages. This served the purpose of discussing how data from different groups can be checked so that group five data is not just averaging. For example old women are more than likely to be very accurate on births and deaths. On the other hand Old men are more than likely to present accurate data on migrations for it falls into their area of concern. This activity was essentially of a teaching nature where phenomena observed and recorded by the consultant was played back to the group and the meanings of it discussed in detail. An outstanding example is the failure of Tawakal to control the young women during fieldwork. This is explained partly by

changing roles and incomes where young women are the main milk traders and also by the fact that the village elders committee does not have comprehensive power over the village . Rather each Elder has power on his section. This was graphically shown during interviews where each elder attempted to control his young women but not all collectively.

After this review, the sector specialists were asked to outline what would be elements of a program in their sector. Their presentations, based on written outlines, were discussed, at times extensively criticized by colleagues and the consultant. It was decided that they were to do a first cut of the project proposal including activity proposals, expected out puts, resource needs and indicators of success. Since they had written drafts, they were supposed to revise their drafts before the AFSC management wrote the overall project proposal.

It is important that this activity be understood. The reason the consultant proceeded along these lines is primarily to anchor the baseline quantitative data (including minor problems within it) within the field staff planning of activities. Second, it was important to anchor field staff judgements about the varied needs, village by village, into the overall design of the project. Finally, only people who have observed the decision-making processes of the communities should draft the first proposals of a project for in the selection of possible activities will be incorporated judgements about participatory development specific to that village. For example, it will be important to address the challenging of the traditional order by Tawakal young women.

The consultant had been asked whether he could participate in writing of the proposal. This he flatly rejected for part of building the AFSC Somalia staff capacities and compétencies in planning and implementing a participatory development program is to allow them to struggle with it, to make mistakes and to correct them. Consequently, the consultant strongly recommends that there should not be a consultant availed for writing the proposal. They should only come in midterm evaluation to see whether the project is designed and implemented along participatory practices. If staff do not get the chance to design it, they will always be looking for a crutch if they encounter implementation problems.

2. BASELINE SURVEY OUTPUTS

POPULATION

In all the villages, about half of the population is below 15. If one adds the population between 16 and 20, one accounts for more than two thirds of the total population. This is in keeping with demographics of the rest of the continent and raises a fundamental strategy issue for investing in youth is investing in long term development as opposed to current or short-term development. The young usually are beneficiaries of social development rather than productive development. This is something AFSC has to decide at the policy level.

If the project is to service the greatest number of people, then it should service this group. Several activities are implied. For the under fives immunization is probably the most useful. For the five to fifteen group obviously education of one type or another. The consultant is aware that AFSC has problems with financing education. Perhaps this activity will fall under the advocacy realm as discussed in the evaluation report. For the 16-20 category, training them in top get a skill for generating income will be important.

LAND

It is interesting that of the nine villages, only Tawakal and Wagade have a concept of owning pastureland. The other villages do not enumerate owning any pastureland. Villages further enumerate the ownership of irrigated land and not dryland for farming. In the filed check, it became clear that grazing land is still dominated by the nomadic conceptualization and it is not owned in the same sense as irrigated land. This suggests that development activities will be primarily for crop agriculture under irrigation if the primary canal is to be maintained. AFSC has already indicated that other than advocacy, they do not intend to invest in the drenching of the primary canal.

WATER SOURCES

Water sources are primarily canals. This has serious health consequences. Canals breed bilharzia and malaria hosts. Given unhygienic water handling and other environmental health practices, the health component should develop activities first to reduce the bilharzia load, for prophylactic treatment is relatively cheap according to Dr. Disiqi whilst tackling environmental health problems. Bilharzia prophylaxis is emphasized for unlike malaria, the next important disease, no local cure is known. There will be need to train communities in hygienic water use and perhaps provision of water sources since it is not clear canals will always be available, especially if the primary canal is not maintained.

EQUIPMENT AND IMPLEMENTS

There are limited numbers of equipment and implements. Some AFSC staff still think that it would be useful to provide implements for canal maintenance like picks,

shovels, fork jembes and modern hoes. There are no significant numbers of tractors, carts, water pumps and grain mills. It may be a useful thing to provide a donkey cart, grain mill and an oil extraction plant per village if loan, cost sharing and management processes are worked out in the proposal. Project staff should evaluate all options including setting up private individuals or groups (perhaps favoring women) to set up some of these activities.

SKILLS AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

The unavailable essential skills metal workers, formally trained teachers, formally trained health providers and to some extent vets. Given that livestock is a significant economic activity in three villages, the vet issues is not as significant as the unavailability of the other categories. There is a supply of masons, carpenters mechanics, leather workers, TBAs and agriculturists. The last two are significant for agricultural activities are likely to be central in any planned project just as TBAs and herbalists are likely to be useful in any design of a health program.

AFSC staff should identify the persons identified as having specific skills so as to ensure 1. That the technical skills get into the village and project committees 2. Find ways of utilizing them in the activities, which are to be planned in the project.

SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE COMMUNITY

Services available in a community usually shows what communities consider important to invest over and above services provided by outsiders. All villages have a mosque and a madarassa (Koran) school. Eight service items were listed for villages to fill. These are Transport Vehicle, Transport Boat, School, Madarassa, Mosque, Motorable Road, and a Development Committee. Wagade has all of them (7 0ut of 8) other than a development committee. Mushane is the next well endowed (4 out of 8) with transport vehicle, school, madarassa and mosque. Four villages, Admole, Donka, Omaria, and Morale, have three of the eight services. Three others; Bula Musa, Majabto, and Tawakal have only two of the services, madarassa and mosques mainly. Significantly Omaria does not have a mosque.

Health facilities are totally lacking. Only Ademole, Mushane, Omaria and Wagade have schools.

To the extent that disease is endemic and significant environmental health issues need to be addressed, it maybe useful to figure out in the project how a community health facility can be created in each village.

INCOMES IN THE COMMUNITY

Collecting income data is most problematic even where there are governments on this continent. The attempt was to get initially a conceptualization of who was poor and who was middle and who was rich by asking monthly incomes. The spread was from Somali Shillings. 1,500 for the poor to Somali Shillings 10,000 for the rich. In US Dollars this is 2 to 11. The only conclusion one can make is that all informants perceived themselves and their fellow villagers as poor. This data should be tested

Correction

0.18 – 1.2

again during the community PRAs for the project design should stratify population so as to target some activities to the poor.

The tool also sought to enumerate sources of cash income. Animal sources are only in the three villages where livestock holdings are significant. In the other six villages all sources are from crop agriculture. This clearly shows that the bulk of the project interventions should be in crop agriculture.

Casual employment is a significant source of employment in all villages. Its quantification is not easy for field tests showed that often people work for payment in kind in the villages. Even where there are plantations and haciendas, payment is in kind. Given that the banana plantations have closed operations, for the European market has been closed, there will be little casual employment in the near term. This suggests that it may be important that food for work or work for pay can become a useful component of the project for there is going to be much less cash in the area than even during the past project period.

PRODUCTION

Project staff maintain that livestock are significant in production in three of the nine villages. However seven of the nine villages state that they have some livestock. Even in the two villages where they do not categorically state that they have livestock, Donka and Bula Musa, they have chickens, usually counted in the livestock sector.

Only one village, Wagade, claims to practice rainfed agriculture. Bula Muse seems to be cultivating sorghum on rainfed system for they report cultivation of 200 hectares of sorghum whilst owning 57 hectares of irrigated land! This needs to be clarified by project staff.

There is great dissonance between the village claims on irrigated land held and land currently cultivated. The following is a descending percentage rank of cultivated land.

Village	Percentage of Irrigated Land Currently Under Crops
Donka	83%
Morale	45%
Omaria	40%
Tawakal	26%
Wagade	10.25%
Admole	9%
Majabto	7%
Mushane	0%

Several issues need to be clarified during the Community PRAs. First are the irrigated land figures accurate? Second, are the figures for cultivated land this season accurate?

After verification of these figures, several calculations need to be done before settling the question of agricultural interventions. Most significant are amount of irrigated land available per household (total village irrigated land divided by number of households times 100) and amount of irrigated land per capita (total village irrigated land divided by total number of people in the village times 100).

Once these calculations are done, a series of other calculations using these data are necessary to establish whether enough food can be grown in the irrigated land to assure food security for the populations of the various villages. This will be done by taking total irrigated land and multiplying it with yields of maize one season and simsim the second season first to get one scenario. The second scenario will assume inter-cropping maize with legumes and repeat the same calculations.

If it turns out that the irrigated land does not produce enough food for households, AFSC will have to think whether its project will have to 1. either start dryland farming for the various villages or 2. develop a livestock strategy in those villages where livestock (including beekeeping) is not a major aspect of production where food security or 3. initiate both choices. Clear understanding of the import of each production activity, village by village is the only way to justify how resources are to be invested across sectors. It will also become the key to targeting activity to specific villages rather than the previous method where some field people assigned villages equal time as if the needs were equal.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The major disease in Appendix 2 is malaria. However, in the printed guideline the choice for bilharzia did not exist and groups insisted that this is the major problem followed by malaria and internal worms. Dr. Disiqi recommends that there be prophylaxis of bilharzia coupled with environmental education to reduce the infestation load. It is therefore expected that the health component of the program will lead with bilharzia prophylaxis, immunization and environmental health which will inter alia include nutrition, water handling, better handling of human waste, village drainage and waste water handling etc. Clearly that maize unavailability is seen as the major cause of poor nutrition flags the issue of maize self-sufficiency as well as the need for diversification of production to assure balanced nutrition. These two facts reinforce the need to do village by village programs for some have livestock resources, which can be used to improve nutrition particularly of children.

Special nutrition supplements for nursing mothers, iron and vitamin supplements, need to be factored into the health development program.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Weighting only the three first priorities from each village the following order of development priorities emerges.

1. Livestock Agriculture
2. Irrigation Water
3. Grain Production
4. Health
5. Education

It is clear then that the villages choose as first priority production needs. Social needs, translatable to long term development needs, are second. Livestock agriculture is

ranked on top perhaps because most villages do not have enough livestock. It is possible they also know that AFSC has in the past provided some livestock.

As expected the need for water for irrigation is seen as a priority need. This may present the project with a serious threat(it could become a killer assumption) if it does not solve the problem of the maintenance of the primary canal. AFSC may have to review policy and finances to assure that the primary canal is maintained.

The primacy of grain in the food system is reflected in the ranking. The tool did not specify what type of grain but it is safe to assume that the preferred grain is maize for very little sorghum seems to be grown under irrigation.

Data from the tool shows that there is little health infrastructure. It then is not surprising that it gets into the top ranks.

The lack of education in Somalia leads to a cry in all communities for education. The young population are the majority and their future production can only be assured if some education and some skilled training is undertaken. This fact should lead to AFSC to review both its policy and financing for to date the consultant is informed that there are no possibilities for financing education. The solution may have to be through the advocacy route where AFSC will seek partners to assure this. The situation is not encouraging for one of the major donors in the education sector indicates that the EU financiers are also pulling out of the sector. AFSC management is discussing options with CARE, other local NGO and Italian financed NGOs to see whether parallel support can be availed to the villages.

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPMENT

Other than cash and livestock, the nine villages seem to accept the principle of community contribution. This should be firmed up during community PRA so that specific community inputs can be made in the project design.

It is recommended that a key activity be environmental health, secondary canal maintenance, village road/path maintenance at the very least.

3. THE WAY FORWARD

Given that community PRAs had not been done before the baseline, it is possible that it will be necessary to change some data once the communities are trained on the need to keep community data. The most essential aspect is to record data on changes in the population particularly births and deaths. It is also necessary to keep refining production data. The most essential thing on this line is to get accurate data on irrigated land and its allocation by crop. Documenting community activities like construction, renovation of house, new equipment and so forth is part and parcel of any systematic participatory project. Training communities on record keeping is therefore essential. It is hoped that these issues will be taken into account in project design.

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