

FINAL REPORT

PROGRAM EVALUATION 2002/2003

“THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM”

CARE SOMALIA

SUBMITTED TO:

CARE SOMALIA

BY:

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)

MAY 31, 2004.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
ACRONYMS.....	iv
LIST OF TABLES.....	v
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vi
LIST OF ANNEXES.....	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	viii
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT.....	1
1.2 PROGRAM STRATEGIC GOAL AND OBJECTIVE.....	2
1.3 CONTEXT OF EVALUATION.....	2
1.4 CONSTRAINTS.....	4
FINDINGS.....	4
2.0 GENERAL FEATURES SAMPLED POPULATION.....	5
SECTION A:	
PROGRESS TOWARDS OBJECTIVES: EFD- GEDO REGION;	
FFW- OTHER REGIONS.....	7
A1 MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION; EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS.....	7
A2 PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS AND EFFECTS PRODUCED BY CARE AND PARTNER NGOS.....	12
A3 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY.....	25
A4 REVIEW OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS- CARE/PARTNERS.....	28
SECTION B:	
APPROPRIATENESS OF STRATEGY TO MEET STAKEHOLDER NEEDS: EFD & FFW.....	30
B1 EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF TARGETING AND DISTRIBUTION STRATEGIES.....	30
B2 LEVEL OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.....	31
B3 RESPONSE OF BENEFICIARIES AND PARTNERS TO PROGRAM INTERVENTIONS, IMPACTS.....	31
SECTION C:	
CONSTRAINTS FACED BY THE PROGRAM,	
LESSONS LEARNED.....	43
C1 GENERAL CONSTRAINTS.....	43
C2 CONSTRAINTS GEDO/EFD AREAS.....	44
SECTION D:	
IMPACTS LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS.....	47
3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT.....	49
REFERENCES.....	55
ANNEXES.....	56-124

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Breldan Consultancy (1986) would like to express sincere gratitude to the staff of CARE and partner NGOs for their assistance during the course of the evaluation and their active participation.

We would also like to recognize the contribution made by various community groups visited and the time taken from their livelihood engagements to partake of this evaluation.

Finally we wish to thank the local authorities, local leaders and other partners of CARE for sharing their experiences and valuable insights into the RFSP program.

Breldan Consultancy (1986)

Consultant Team Members

Mrs. Kathleen Webb MBA, BA
Tuimising' Willie Rono, MSC; BSC

Our Location- 2 offices:

1. Westlands Branch- Sound Plaza, 3rd Floor- Opposite Unga House
2. Town Branch- Raghvani House, 4th Floor, Tom Mboya Street
P O Box 38739- Code 00600, NAIROBI, Kenya. Tel. 254-2- 4450147/8
Cell: 254-721- 279 387; 254-722- 994 215; 254-721-364 742

ACRONYMS

CARE	Co-operative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
EFD	Emergency Food Distributions
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
LNGO	Local Non-governmental Organization
FFW	Food For Work Programs
FSAU	Food Security Assessment Unit
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
M & E	Monitoring And Evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
RFSP	Rural Food Security program
TOR	Terms of Reference
SACB	Somali Aid Co-ordinating Body
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
A1	Summary of selected households responses (Gedo)	8
A2	Summary of Household responses FFW zones	9
1.	Previously irrigated land	15
2.	Currently irrigated land	15
3.	Reasons for cultivating less land	16
4.	Problems facing farming households	18
5.	Water holding duration before catchments rehabilitation	19
6.	Water holding duration after catchments rehabilitation	20
7.	Cattle ownership 2004	21
8.	Cattle ownership 2002	22
9.	LNGO capacity analysis	26
10.	Distance to nearest market centers	34
11.	Meals intake- different regions, gender	38

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Bar chart showing distances to nearest markets	12
2	Pie chart on road improvement perception	13
3	Line graph on irrigation trends	14
4	Pie chart on low increase in cultivated land	16
5	Bar chart on problems facing farming households	17
6	Bar chart on comparative water holding	19
7	Bar chart on trends cattle holding	20
8	Line graph on cattle holding trends	21
9	Pie chart on assets retention	23
10	Bar chart on LNGO capacity analysis	27
11	Bar chart on LNGO ranking	27
12	Bar chart on community impressions- monitoring	28
13	Bar chart on important household foods	32
14	Bar chart on household food storage	33
15	Pie chart on household income sources	35
16	Chart on household income trends	36
17	Bar chart on livelihood diversification	37
18	Bar chart rating of income sources	38
19	Bar chart on meals intake trends	39
20	Bar chart on meals intake- comparing EFD/FFW women	40
21	Bar chart on household food sources- EFD	41
22	Bar chart on household food sources- FFW	42
23	Bar chart on constraints- FFW zones	44
24	Pie chart on constraints- EFD zones	45
25	Bar chart on suggestions for program improvement	46

LIST OF ANNEXES

1. Annex 1	Terms of reference
2. Annex 2	Sampling frame
3. Annex 3	Field itinerary
4. Annex 4	Reliability analysis
5. Annex 5	Participants' evaluation of the training
6. Annex 6	CARE RFSP Organizational chart
7. Annex 7	RFSP food flow pathway
8. Annex 8	RFSP monitoring form
9. Annex 9	Labour Division/duty allocation
10. Annex 10	List of partner NGOs
11. Annex 11	Sketch maps of evaluation sites
12. Annex 12	SPSS questionnaire- FFW zones
13. Annex 13	SPSS questionnaire- EFD zones
14. Annex 14	Checklist for Key informants and Focus group discussions
15. Annex 15	Training manuals
16. Annex 16	Participants Examination
17. Annex 17 Workshop	Participants' evaluation of training
18. Annex 18	Sample Brelan certificate for trainees who passed evaluation exam
19. Annex 19	LNGO capacity analysis
20. Annex 20	Strengths/weaknesses analysis tool
21. Annex 21	Inventory of lessons learnt(local NGOs – Gedo Region)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The evaluation of the CARE Somalia Rural Food Security program (RFSP) was undertaken between February 29th and 15th March 2004 targeting Hiran, Bay, Bakool, Middle Shabelle and Gedo Regions of southern Somalia. The broad objectives were fourfold: to assess program progress towards the set objectives; assess the appropriateness of the program strategy to meet stakeholder needs; identify constraints faced and mitigation measures used; and make recommendations for future program improvement. Specifically, the evaluation reviewed the management and implementation processes for efficiency and effectiveness; identified the program achievements to date; examined the strengths and weaknesses of the program; and reviewed the monitoring and evaluation systems used.

Further, the evaluation assessed the efficiency as well as targeting of food distribution while examining the level of community involvement and participation. Also, assessed were the responses from the beneficiaries plus program impacts where tenable.

Food security is a matter so tenuous in Somalia, an arid and arduous country. It remains one of the poorest and deprived regions of the world primarily due to the protracted civil war. CARE commenced the RFSP January 1998 with USAID support. It mainly focuses on enhancing the short-term food security needs of the vulnerable populations affected by recurring droughts and chronic insecurity using a strategic goal, objective and intermediate results. Stated, the goal is improved food and livelihood security while the objective is improved short-term food security and retention of productive assets among targeted households in the five regions. Intermediate results included the creation of a food safety net for beneficiaries; improvement of infrastructure and protection of productive assets; and capacity building for partner NGOs.

The evaluation started with the training (and examination plus certification) of enumerators from CARE and partner NGOs over a four-day period in Belet Weyne after which the sketch maps were made for each region and district targeted for the exercise. The major villages in each district were clearly marked in the sketch maps and their approximate populations indicated. The sample frame comprised the list of all the identified villages. From this, the sample of 700 households was randomly drawn (500 for FFW zones; 200 for EFD- out of this 20 targeted as a control).

The data collection instruments, developed by the whole team after the training, included structured and semi-structured questionnaires for household interviews; and checklists for focus group discussions and key informant interviews as interactive PRA tools. For ease of administration, the instruments were translated to Somali, the local language. These instruments were field-piloted and imperative adjustments made prior

to their administration *per se*. To further ascertain instrument reliability, the *Cronbach Alpha Reliability* test was done using SPSS and established a coefficient of 0.9253 corresponding to 92.53% reliability, a figure significantly higher than the generally accepted threshold of 0.67 or 67%. Consultations were also held with key CARE and FSAU staff. The consultant also reviewed relevant RFSP documents for additional insight.

From the evaluation findings, significant positive impacts are clearly discernible. The rehabilitated roads have brought about closer linkages between markets; given people better access to goods and services; and promoted micro-enterprise. The water catchments have positively impacted on people's lives, shortening distances to water and curtailing unwarranted animal movements in search of water. Subsequently, people now have more time available to engage in socio-economic activities. Though not substantially increased, the productive assets have also been stabilized and retained by the majority of the communities (e.g. about 84% assets retention in FFW areas). Though more hectares of farmland were opened up as a result of the rehabilitated canals, there were marginal increases in household food production due to potential cropping being constrained by other extraneous factors e.g. drought and pests amongst others.

Save for minimal delays outside of CARE's control, the food distributions were done as scheduled and most beneficiaries reported significant satisfaction over the same (77.2%-FFW; 67.8% EFD). And except for some EFD partners, there has been great improvement on the programmatic capacity of local NGOs. This facet had the greater impact amongst FFW partners because of better contact time with CARE.

The partner strategy work demonstrably well and is supported by the consultant. The M & E systems are robust, articulate and should be maintained in subsequent program phases. The community-based management committees (PIC & PMC) are an excellent RFSP brainchild, guaranteeing program sustainability. The consultant commends this as one potent exit portal that would ensure the program is not unduly orphaned upon its formal expiry.

The food flow pathway is remarkably trouble-free due to RFSP's excellent strategy of tasking contracting food transporters with absolute responsibility for food on transit up to the points of delivery- most of the time the villages from where beneficiaries collect the rations. Because any food losses are effectively charged to the contracted transporters, every one of them exercises maximum care re safe custody of food on transit. This strategy keeps CARE essentially safe from the any risk associated with food transport.

Aside from this, there are food basket concerns that include the request for more oil and inclusion of wheat flour in EFD; alternative rations for the under 5s and the elderly; and basket diversification in FFW to bring in pulses, sugar, etc. A number of factors

constrain the smooth implementation RFSP. Chief among them is insecurity, an endemic issue across all RFSP frontiers but worse in EFD zones. The situation is worsened by the very poor, sometimes absent, infrastructure. This has grave consequences for the financial sustainability of the program. Specifically, insecurity skyrockets the cost of transport inside Somalia. Vehicle owners cash in on incidents of real and imagined insecurity to the detriment of RFSP. Specifically, vehicular hire costs increase logarithmically as access routes for program sites get longer. Compounding the same is the issue of very poor state of roads attracting higher mileage costs charged by vehicle owners. Insecurity also hinders staff movements, occasionally disabling or altogether stopping/suspending food distributions. While programming for subsequent phases, RFSP is advised to build such risks and uncertainties into the program design, effectively grounding it in the log frame.

From a dimension of regenerative livelihood strategy, a significant number of EFD beneficiaries along River Juba want CARE to help them grow some of their own food. This is an issue of doing development within a relief context. Beneficiaries along the Juba River are keen to practice irrigated farming but are limited by lack of essential inputs. There is merit in this case as a step to slowly but steadily phase out obligatory dependence on free food aid and instead promote facultative dependence on the same in which CARE would normally provide food under FFW and only give free food during genuine dearth periods. Possible graduation (EFD-FFW) steps could involve provision of essential farm tools, high quality seed, strategic crop husbandry teaching, etc either as an organization or through pooling with other aid providers. Such a confluence would be desirable within the context of optimizing resource utilization.

It is recommended that CARE continues with subsequent phases of RFSP with due attention paid to consolidating the program gains evident so far while resolving any wanting issues. All the three facets (EFD, FFW and capacity building) are merit-worthy. CARE should, however, increase both the quantity and quality of its contact time with partners, especially EFD with a view to either re-strategizing for capacity building or phasing out endemically weak partners or blending both, whichever is more cost-effective. Further, it is recommended that CARE ground-truths the expressed need for local food production in parts of Gedo with a view to validating areas for gradual wean-off from EFD to FFW. On the same note, the factors that limit the exploitation of the (rehabilitated) expansion of irrigation farming in FFW zones need resolution.

Finally, gender mainstreaming should be factored into future RFSP program phases. This is essential to guarantee equity in livelihood empowerment as it directly correlates with the livelihood security sought.

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Country Context

Somalia is an arid and arduous country with no functional government for about a decade and a half. It remains one of the poorest and deprived regions of the world primarily due to the protracted civil war. The devastating effects of the war have been exacerbated by erratic weather patterns resulting in droughts and floods, which easily expose the population to famine as traditional coping mechanisms have either been destroyed or eroded over the years.

Pursuant to development issues, Somalia's major dichotomy to date is the polarity between the dynamic private sector and the marginalized majority representing about 80% of the population. The latter includes the pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, casual laborers and the urban as well as the peri-urban poor. Because most of these groups rely on subsistence agriculture and livestock, they are very vulnerable to conflict- and climate related shocks.

Care's presence in Somalia dates back to 1981 but the *Rural Food Security Program* (RFSP) commenced in January 1998. With USAID support, CARE's RFSP in Somalia primarily focuses on enhancing the short-term food security needs of the vulnerable populations affected by recurring droughts and chronic insecurity. This is a significant intervention for Somalia, a country inevitably prone to naturally triggered and man-made disasters, attributed to fractured or non-existent infrastructure; depletion of productive assets and increasingly large populations predisposed to loss of livelihoods.

The CARE RFSP typifies a good case of donor resources being utilized as a means to support livelihoods, to ensure the welfare of disadvantaged groups and optimal socioeconomic opportunities and concomitant welfare. Five regions are targeted, namely: Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Middle Shabelle.

To achieve its goal, CARE utilized a two-pronged approach informed by regional needs established through the *Food Security Assessment Unit* (FSAU) as well as CARE's own needs assessment. To arrive at specific intervention needs for different communities, CARE adopted the strategy of partnering with local NGOs. Being routinely in touch with the local communities, CARE's partners play a significant role in validating the needs and priorities at grassroots level.

To deliver on its objectives, CARE operates a project of free food distribution (EFD) in Gedo Region while in the other four regions, it runs a food for work project (FFW) in which beneficiaries receive predetermined food rations after accomplishing assigned program tasks. These include rehabilitation of roads for enhanced access to markets, irrigation infrastructure for enhanced food production and water catchments to increase access to water by households and animals amongst others.

Partnership with local organizations was chosen as a strategy for capacity building- an appropriate exit strategy for program sustainability. In the view of the evaluators, this is very well thought out as it ensures retention of vital skills beyond the program life.

1.2. Program Strategic Goal and Objective

The following program goal and objective are taken from the 2003 proposal (and are similar to those applied in 2002).

1.2.1. The overall strategic goal of the program is ‘to improve the food and livelihood security of vulnerable populations affected by drought and insecurity in the targeted regions in Somalia’.

1.2.2. The strategic objective of the program is to improve the short-term food security and retention of productive assets for the targeted, vulnerable groups in Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Middle Shabelle and Hiran regions.

1.2.2.1. *Intermediate Result 1 (Emergency Food Distributions- EFD)*

To create a food safety net for households affected by natural and man-made disasters in four districts of the Gedo region in southern Somalia.

1.2.2.2. *Intermediate Result 2 (Emergency Food For Work- FFW)*

To improve infrastructure and protect the productive assets of vulnerable households in the Bay, Bakool, Middle Shabelle and Hiran regions in southern Somalia.

1.2.2.3. *Intermediate Result 3 (NGO Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening)*

To strengthen the capacity of 25 local NGOs (LNGO) and enhance their response to emergencies and advocacy for peace within their operational areas.

1.3. The Context of the Evaluation

1.3.1. CARE commissioned this evaluation with the following objectives:

- To assess the program in terms of progress towards the objectives, via:
 - Review of the management and implementation processes of FFW & EFD, establishing their efficiency and effectiveness
 - Establish what the project has achieved in relation to its stated goal and objectives
 - Examine the strengths and weaknesses of using local partner NGOs in the program
 - Review the monitoring and evaluation systems used by CARE and its local partners
- To assess the appropriateness of the program strategy to meet stakeholder needs

- Assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the targeting and distribution strategies adopted in both EFD and FFW projects
 - Examine the level (*and nature*) of community participation in program activities
 - Assess the response of the beneficiaries and partner NGOs to the program activities
 - Assess program impacts on target communities where applicable
- To establish the constraints faced and mitigation measures used
 - To make recommendations for program improvement

1.3.2. In order to achieve the objectives above, the following methods were employed:

- Household interviews were conducted using a structured questionnaires (N=700, *Annexes 12-13*)
- All items on the questionnaire were translated to the local language (Somali)
- Key informant interviews were conducted in every region, district and village sampled (*Annex 15*)
- Focus group discussions were also held in every region, district and village sampled (*Annex 14*)
- Interactive PRA tools administered in every region and district visited
- Review of CARE's projects documents (proposals, reports- quarterlies, annuals, monitoring & evaluation, etc.)
- Consultations held with CARE staff (Nairobi, Mogadishu, Field)
- Consultations held with FSAU staff in Nairobi
- Trained 21 CARE & LINGO staff in Belet Wyne (and later in Gedo) on evaluation data collection methods (*Annex 16*)
- The trainees were examined and certified (*Annexes 17 & 19*)
- Two types of Bredan certificates issued (professional for those who passed the examination; and certificates of participation for everyone who partook of the evaluation assignment)
- Developed, in a participatory manner, various data collection instruments
- Together, prepared the sampling procedure (frame preparation and sampling *per se*- please see the sampling frame- *Annex 2*; field itinerary- *Annex 3*)
- Field maps (RFSP operational loci) were prepared by the team identifying every region, district and village (*Annex 11*)
- Each map had statistics of household, plus their relative distribution in space
- Pre-tested/piloted the instruments as a team
- Did a reliability analysis of the instruments- *Cronbach Alpha 0.9253 or 92.53%* (*Annex 4*). Minimum reliability allowed is 0.67 (or 67%)
- Evaluated the training workshop (*Annex 18*)

The detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) are included in *Annex 1*.

This evaluation report is developed in line with the key themes identified in the TOR and utilises the livelihood framework for measuring areas of impact.

1.4. Evaluation constraints

To some extent, the evaluation exercise was constrained by the following factors:

- Time- it was not feasible to personally visit and collect data in all sampled sites given the limited time for the exercise
- Insecurity- this is a universal constraint in Somalia, significantly influencing movement of development staff including consultants
- Comparatively weak enumerator capacity in Gedo Region (which occasioned rejection of control site results- erroneously collected data from current and past RFSP beneficiaries whereas the instructions targeted past EFD beneficiaries in Elbon)
- Unwarranted attrition in Gedo (in addition to the foregoing, some enumerators dropped out of the exercise after only one day, citing various reasons). This forced some enumerators to shoulder higher workloads, making the exercise longer
- Non-responses- incidence of 0.545% documented cases. This was a problem in *Food For Work* regions whereby the enumerators simply failed to ask and/or record answers to some questions (especially in the household questionnaire).

2.0. GENERAL FEATURES OF THE SAMPLED POPULATION

2.1. Gedo

Gedo is the region exclusively under EFD with a few areas already graduated to FFW activities in Elbon. Gedo District was selected to represent the region. From it, a total of seven sites were sampled during the evaluation. These were Yurkut, Luuq town, IDPs, Doryanle, Shatilow, Madhaway and Taaganey. Each site constituted 11.1 % of the region's sample except Luuq town and IDPs loci each of which made up 22.2%. As a control site, Elbon was selected for 20 respondents. However, the results were discarded when it emerged that the enumerators did not follow the instruction to collect information only from *past RFSP beneficiaries*. Instead, they mixed them with the current rendering the collected data valueless for comparative analysis within the context of "control sampling".

Respondents were male or female household heads. The majority of them either had no education or koranic education (43.9% and 45% respectively). Of the total, 51.7% were males and 49% females. Over 80% of the respondents were aged between 25-60 years, while 46.7% were aged 25-40 years and 36.1% aged 41-60 years. 91.1% of the time, the interviewed household heads said they were usually present at home. This is significant as it lends credence to the views expressed as those on the ground, instead of where absentee heads of household heads present skewed opinions". Almost half (46.1%) of the households had 5-7 members residing most of the time with them. This finding was in line with the baseline establishment of about 6 people per household.

Almost half of the households (48.9%) had between 1-2 adult males resident, followed by households with either none (27.2%) or 3-4 males (22.2%). The pattern was similar for females- 49.4%, 25.6% and 24.6% respectively. Overall, this correlates with household food security, availability of household labor and so on. On income generation, most men (81.7%) had no source of income. With regards to multiple sources (which could address coping mechanisms) a meager 17.8% reported have 1-2 sources. The results were similar for women (88.3% and 11.7% respectively). This has implications for the desired household livelihood enhancement.

2.2. Food For Work Zones (Hiran, Bay, Bakool, Middle Shabelle)

From the four regions named above, a total of five districts were selected for sampling. These were Maxas and Jalalaqsi in Hiran; Tiye glow in Bakool; Adan Yabal in Middle Shabelle; and Bur Hakaba in Bay. Within the five districts, a total of 21 villages were randomly selected for administration of the evaluation tools.

About half (50.5%) of the respondents, mostly household heads, had koranic education while 31.9% had none. Of the total, 79.4% were males. Over 80% of the respondents were aged between 25-60 (46.6% 25-40; 36.1% 41-60). 98.2% of the time, the interviewed household heads said they were usually present at home. This also impacted positively on the quality of the evaluation with regards to accuracy of the findings. Almost half (45.3%) of the households had 5-7 regular residents, tallying with baseline findings. Over half of the households (67.3%) had

between 1-2 adult males resident, followed by households with either 3-4 (15.8%) or none (12.4%). The pattern was similar for females- 66.7% with 1-2, 13.3% with 3-4 and 15.8 % with none respectively. This also impacts on household food security, availability of household labor and so on.

On income generation, the findings varied significantly from those in Gedo. Over 70% of the men had income sources distributed as follows: 66.5% 1-2 sources, 6.3% 3-4 and 0.6% over 4 sources. The rest (27.7%) had no income source. For women, the picture depicted a slight departure and was similar to those in Gedo: 70.9% of women had no income source, 26.7% 1-2 sources, 2.2% 3-4 sources and 0.2% more than 4 sources. This implied FFW women were better placed in comparison to their EFD compatriots with regards to multiple sources of income. RFSP should try and further consolidate these positive FFW gains while striving to shear the EFD women across an enhanced socio-economic pathway. This, too, has implications for the desired household livelihood improvement.

SECTION A FINDINGS: PROGRESS TOWARDS THE GOAL AND OBJECTIVE

The strategic objective of the program is to improve the short-term food security and retention of productive assets in the targeted vulnerable groups in Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Middle Shabelle and Hiran regions. To deliver on this, the program designed three (3) intermediate result areas representing its three facets. Whereas the capacity building component is crosscutting for both EFD and FFW, the other intermediate results are mainly region specific. The expected results are shown below: -

Intermediate Result 1 (Emergency Food Distributions- EFD)

To create a food safety net for households affected by natural and man-made disasters in four districts of the Gedo region in southern Somalia.

Intermediate Result 2 (Emergency Food for Work- FFW)

This is to improve infrastructure and protect the productive the assets of vulnerable households in the Bay, Bakool, Middle Shabelle and Hiran Regions, southern Somalia.

Intermediate Result 3 (NGO Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening)

This is to strengthen the capacity of at least 25 local NGOs (LNGO) to respond to emergencies and advocate for peace within their areas of operation.

A.1. Management and implementation; efficiency and effectiveness

A.1.1. Overview

The RFSP context to the livelihood approach was noted as a major strength for effective program management and implementation as it blends food security with overall livelihood security facets. It has a very elaborate, functional management structure (*Refer Annex 6- RFSP Organisational Chart*). RFSP's desirably "bottom-heavy" outfit enabled the program operations to run effectively. At the apex in Nairobi, the program has a Country Director assisted by a deputy in command of the program portfolio. Under the latter is the Food Sector Co-ordinator. The rest (bulk) of the team is field-based (Somalia) under the "Somalia Operations Unit". The unit is headed by a proactive team player, flanked by various cadres of officers for both EFD and FFW projects.

The evaluation established that the management and implementation structure above is rigorously and transparently utilised. The reporting lines, job descriptions, appraisal procedures, etc are all clearly understood and appreciated by staff. CARE can only be encouraged to keep it up. As indicated in Table A1 below, 93.9% of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the way CARE played its program implementation roles. Regarding community involvement in program identification and implementation, there was strong approval rating for CARE of 84.4% and 90%

respectively. Overall, a great majority (94.4%) of the beneficiaries acknowledged they were indeed satisfied with the RSFP program activities.

Table A1: Summary of selected household responses (Gedo), synthesised from the SPSS Outputs

Evaluation parameter	% Agreeing	% Not sure	% Disagreeing
Strong community links formed with LNGO under RFSP	92.8	6.1	1.1
CARE role was effective	93.9	5.6	0.6
RFSP very useful	95	2.2	2.8
LNGO now work better due to RFSP	89.4	8.3	2.2
Community well involved in identification	84.4	8.9	6.7
Community well involved in implementation	90	6.1	3.9
Community happy with CARE	94.4	3.3	2.2
All activities on schedule	67.8	20.6	11.7
Asset sales stopped	68.3	12.2	19.4
Minimised assets sale	73.9	23.3	2.8
Less spending on food purchases	71.1	12.2	16.7
Borrowing lessened	67.8	14.4	17.8
All EFD food eaten by households, not sold	76.1	5.6	18.3
Living standards better now	61.7	13.3	25
Got all food per as planned	86.1	8.9	5.1
Food aid was always timely	40.6	11.8	47.8
Post- distribution reviews done	50	11.1	38.9
People now less poor	42.2	4.4	53.3
Program targeting was well done	93.9	4.4	1.7
There is less malnutrition now	37.8	23.9	38.3
People now eat more meals	57.8	12.8	29.4
Beneficiaries actively involved in program activities	77.2	21.7	1.2

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia.

The application of the structure to different technical and administrative parameters was also assessed. These included needs identification at community level, selection of transport contractors, program implementation partners, proposal preparation, project planning, implementation (EFD and FFW), monitoring, evaluation and warehousing among others. Across diverse parameters, CARE maintained also maintained a very strong rating by FFW respondents as can be seen in Table A2 below. The trend should be maintained.

Table A2: Summary of household responses (FFW zones) synthesised from SPSS Outputs

Evaluation parameter	% Agreeing	% Not sure	% Disagreeing
Strong community links formed with LNGO under RFSP	95.4	2.8	1.8
CARE role was effective	97	2	1
Got supplementary food thro RFSP	94.8	1.0	4.2
LNGO now work better due to RFSP	92.8	6.2	1.0
Community well involved in identification	96.4	2.0	1.6
Community well involved in implementation	96.6	2.4	1.0
Community happy with CARE	97.4	1.8	0.8
All activities on schedule	87.4	11.6	1.0
Asset sales stopped	84.1	9	6.8
Minimised assets sale	83.5	7.1	9.4
Living standards better now	80.6	8.5	10.9
Post- distribution reviews done by CARE	78.1	17.5	4.4
Program targeting was well done	97	1.8	1.2
There is less malnutrition now	55.3	24.8	19.8
People now eat more meals	77.9	9.4	12.7

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia.

The evaluation findings were that the multifaceted strategy- the use of emergency free food distributions, emergency food for work and capacity building was highly appropriate and acting as a cross cutting component. Because of this, CARE has been able to reach and transform the lives of several thousands of vulnerable people in about 16 districts spanning 5 regions in Somalia. The elaborate planning and strategy employed helped ensure that even with CARE’s minimal direct presence, delivery on the objectives went on unimpeded. Through the EFD and FFW strategy the majority of the food economy groups (farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists) were effectively and simultaneously reached in a single operation.

The grounding on a logical framework helped in finely focusing the program. The fundamental strength of the log frame as a program design tool is that it challenges and grounds the overall logic of the program. This includes assumptions and reflects risks in the environment external to the program. RFSP scores very well on this. The evaluation also established that the food flow pathway is meticulously thought out (*Ref. Annex 7*) as it promotes maximum responsibility on the side of the contracted transporters(s) while minimising risk and responsibility for food losses to CARE. This is a very articulate strategy and CARE is encouraged to maintain it.

Risk management was found to be good. This had to do with the selection of transport contractors; delegation of responsibility for food safety and custody to the contractors; delivery of various foods to the collection centres; etc. By holding the contracted transport agent wholly responsible for any food losses, CARE ensured that there was either low or no incidence of food

loss. Further, by competitively selecting transport contractors (competitive bidding), CARE ensured there was no incidence of local disaffection that would jeopardise its operations under RFSP. Noteworthy also was the fact that most of the time, the selected bidders either belonged to the areas targeted for the food distributions or were accepted therein. This is a very sensitive parameter in Somalia and CARE is encouraged to remain conscious of the same.

The strategy of using local partners/non-governmental organisations was also found to be effective. As shown in Table 1 above, the majority (92.8%) of the beneficiaries acknowledged that strong links had been formed between them and CARE because of the use of local partners. Further, 89.4% of them perceive the local NGOs as being better than before because of CARE's mentoring. This is to say that the positive program impacts are discernible by the beneficiaries. This confirms that the strategy was and remains appropriate. It also inputs positively to CARE's risk management. Invariably, the local partners working with CARE belong to their areas of jurisdiction and are widely accepted and appreciated. This helped a lot in ensuring that the food distributions, beneficiary selection, etc proceeded smoothly almost all the time. The outcome would not have been the same if CARE implemented the diverse program facets directly.

It was also established that the local communities in both EFD and FFW areas have invested a lot of confidence in the local NGOs. CARE is encouraged to tap onto it to consolidate its program gains in future. It is a significant guarantee of comparative ground advantage that most relief agencies would yearn for.

Further, the strategy of establishing and building the capacity of both program implementation and management committees portends good news for the sustainability of RFSP impacts beyond its life span. This is a desirable aspect of institutional capacity building which CARE is encouraged to scale up and wide in subsequent phases of RFSP.

A.1.2. Documentation

Documentation was found to be thorough and records well kept. This is one of the significant pillars for program success. CARE should maintain the same.

The records seen included food distributions; registration and re-registration lists; needs assessments; project proposals from partners; project proposals from CARE to USAID; quarterly and annual reports; monitoring and evaluation reports from CARE and its local partners among others.

Extrapolated, this implies that CARE makes conscious efforts to actualise the virtues of accountability to and mutual trust with the donor and partners respectively.

Through interviews, it was also established that back and forth of information exchange between the field and Nairobi offices was good- an archetype of efficiently functioning management structure.

A.1.3. Accountability, transparency and mutual trust

This is one of CARE's major strengths. As noted above, CARE employs a policy of not handling the food- the transport agent is tasked accordingly. This means the agent takes full responsibility for the food from loading to off-loading at the distribution centres in the villages. This earned CARE maximum trust from the beneficiaries. There was no room for communities to imagine that CARE would probably divert some of their food for unintended use

The strategy of briefing local authorities just prior to the food distribution cycle was found to be an excellent way to promote transparency and accountability each time food arrived in the districts. It is a good thing to keep the local authorities fully informed on matters pertaining to the food basket contents.

The fact of CARE being directly present in all distributions under EFD helps to actualize the concept of accountability, transparency and mutual trust. And it is recommended that CARE continues to maintain its direct presence under EFD especially because the local partners still need capacity building in Gedo (*see section on LNGO capacity analysis, below*).

Finally, CARE should continue to harness, consolidate and maintain the tremendous good will accorded by the locals- beneficiaries and authorities alike. This is an aspect that will guarantee enhanced program success in future.

A.2. Program achievements and effects produced by CARE and LNGOs

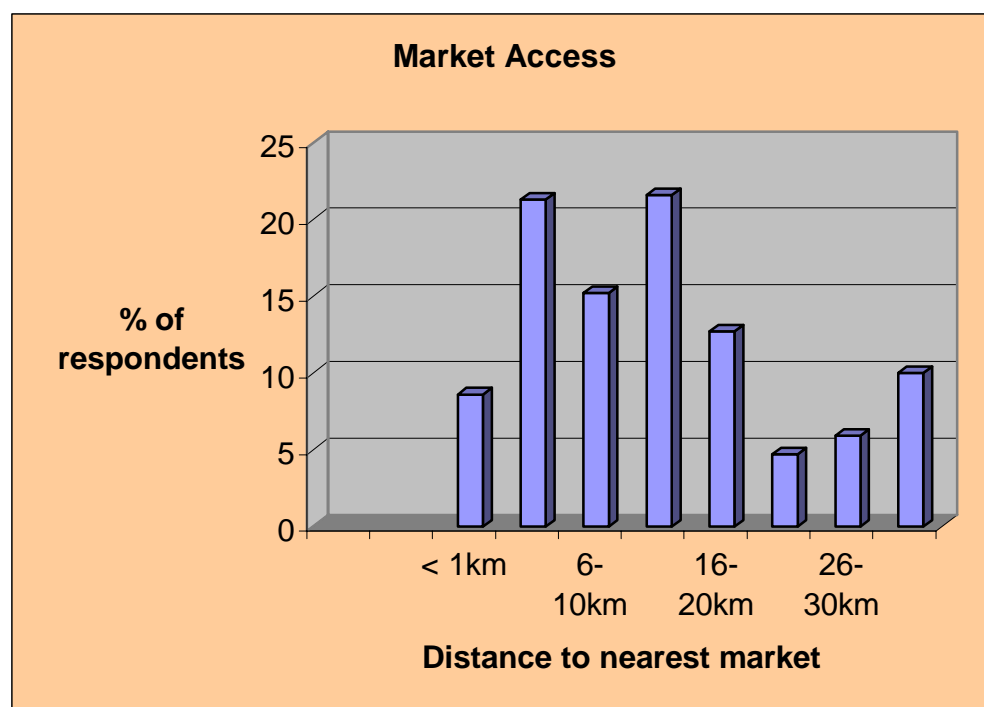
The program has made very good progress in relation to what it sought to achieve as stipulated in the log frames (2002-3). The evaluation identified and verified significant achievements in the following areas.

- Rehabilitation of roads (spectacular success story)
- Rehabilitation of water catchments
- Rehabilitation of irrigation structures (canals, dykes)
- Food distributions to targeted beneficiaries (both EFD & FFW)
- Capacity building for local partners
- Collaboration with FSAU

A 2.1. Achievements and effects of rehabilitated roads

This aspect of the program has been of immense benefit to the non-farmers. Compared to the situation as at baseline, the situation has significantly improved (see *Figures 1 & 2 below*; See *Table 10 in section B3*).

Figure 1: Distance to the nearest market centre (Km; N=410)



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia.

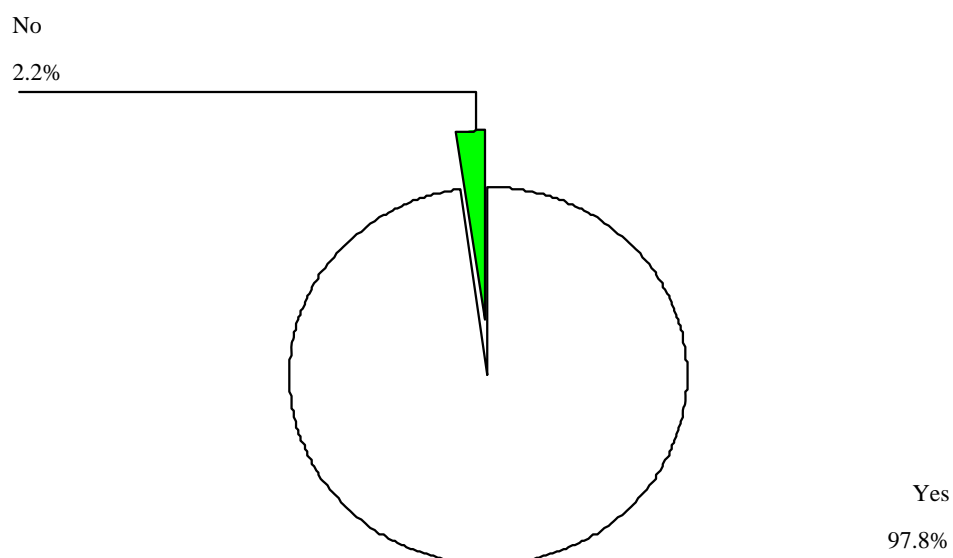
Apart from more people finding reporting better access to different markets, most of the beneficiaries also expressed immense satisfaction over the improved road conditions. As indicated by the figure below, almost all of the respondents sampled (97.8%) acknowledge that roads are better today compared to the year 2002.

For a program that sought to improve road conditions as part of its program mandate, this is a very significant indicator of achievement. The improved road infrastructure impacts a lot on all other livelihood securities (health, education, economic, etc.) as explained in a subsequent section.

The improved road networks have created linkages between rural communities and market centres where farm produce can be sold either as surplus or to access other household needs such as clothes, medicines, sugar, and so on.

Figure 2: Pie chart depicting people's perceptions regarding roads improvement

Is road movement better now compared to 2002?

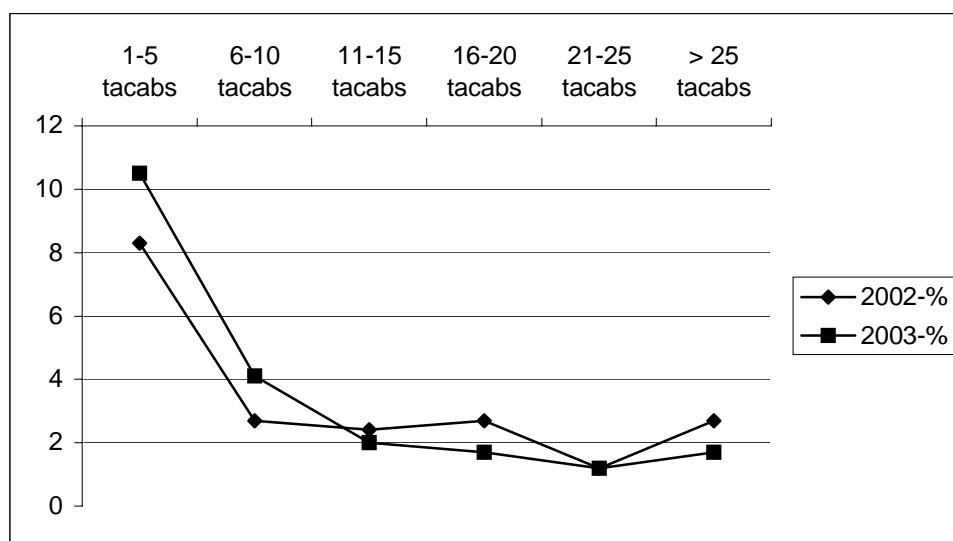


Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia.

A 2.2 Achievements and effects of rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure

Though substantial rehabilitation works were accomplished, only marginal increases were noticed on household food production. As shown in *Figure 3* and *Tables 1* and *2* below, the changes on irrigated land between 2002/3 were mixed. Irrigated land holdings measuring 1-10 *tacabs* reported increments while the bulk of the other, larger land categories decreased.

Figure 3: Changes in irrigated land area in tacabs



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Table 1: Previously irrigated land area

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	328	80.0	80.0	80.0
	1 - 5 Tacabs	34	8.3	8.3	88.3
	6 - 10 Tacabs	11	2.7	2.7	91.0
	11 - 15 Tacabs	10	2.4	2.4	93.4
	16 - 20 Tacabs	11	2.7	2.7	96.1
	21 - 25 Tacabs	5	1.2	1.2	97.3
	> 25 Tacabs	11	2.7	2.7	100.0
	Total	410	100.0	100.0	

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

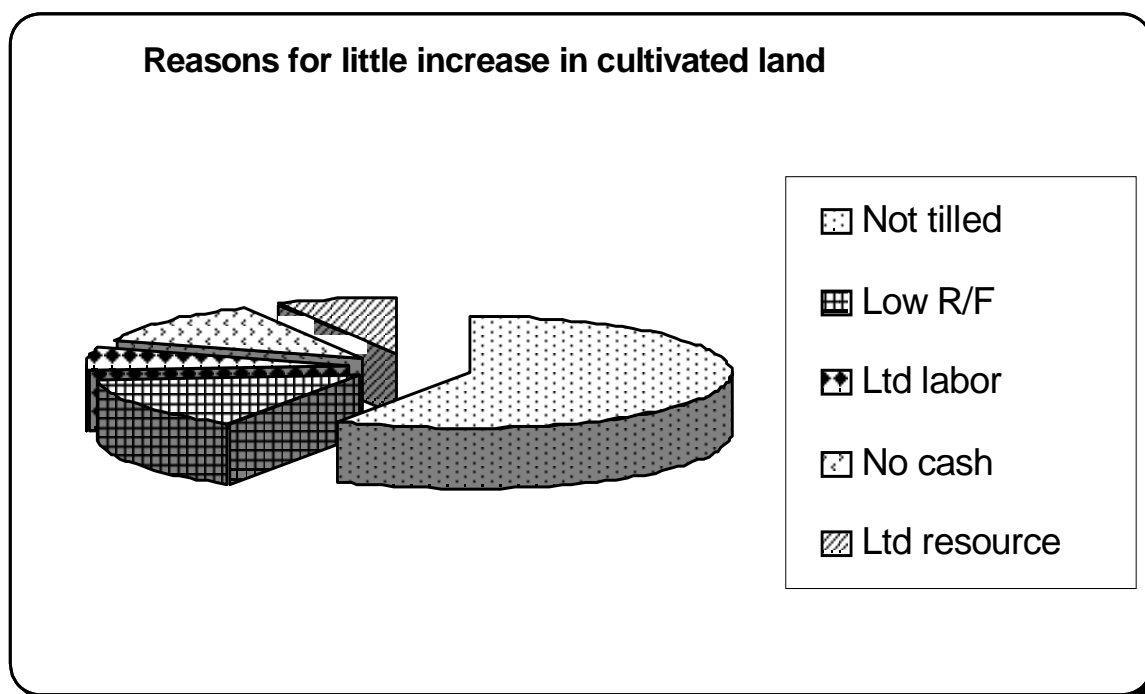
Table 2: Land area being irrigated currently

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	323	78.8	78.8	78.8
	1 - 5 Tacabs	43	10.5	10.5	89.3
	6 - 10 Tacabs	17	4.1	4.1	93.4
	11 - 15 Tacabs	8	2.0	2.0	95.4
	16 - 20 Tacabs	7	1.7	1.7	97.1
	21 - 25 Tacabs	5	1.2	1.2	98.3
	> 25 Tacabs	7	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	410	100.0	100.0	

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

The marginal increases in cultivated areas attributed to limiting factors external to RFSP (*see Figure 4 and Table 3 below; and the section on constraints*). They include the adverse effects of drought; low rainfall; labour and capital scarcity; lack of essential farm inputs and tools and pests challenge (birds, insects, other animals) amongst others.

Figure 4: Reasons for low increase in cultivated land (non-irrigated areas)



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

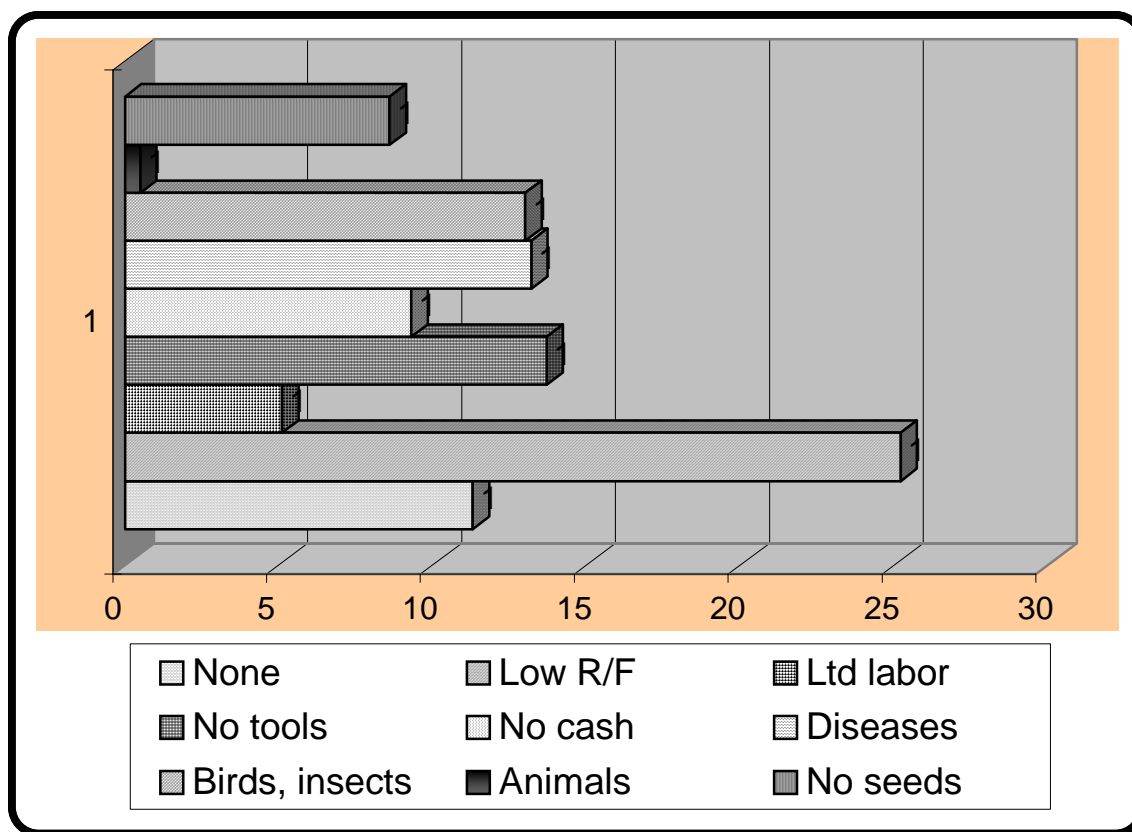
Table 3: Reasons why less land is being cultivated

		Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not cultivated	58.5	58.5	58.5
	Low rainfall	14.9	14.9	73.4
	Labor Shortage	7.1	7.1	80.5
	Lack of money/income	12.0	12.0	92.4
	Lack of resources	7.6	7.6	100.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

In addition to the reasons given and displayed graphically above, the beneficiaries also reported several other factors constraining agricultural production. These are shown in Table 4 and Figure 5 below:

Figure 5: --- Problems faced by farming households in CARE-RFSP rain-fed areas



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Table 4: Problems faced by the household in its normal farming activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	46	11.2	11.3	11.3
	Low rainfall	103	25.1	25.2	36.5
	Shortage of labor	21	5.1	5.1	41.7
	Lack of equipment	56	13.7	13.7	55.4
	Lack of money	38	9.3	9.3	64.7
	Diseases	54	13.2	13.2	77.9
	Birds/Insects	53	12.9	13.0	90.9
	Animals	2	.5	.5	91.4
	Lack of seeds	35	8.5	8.6	100.0
	Total	408	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.5		
Total		410	100.0		

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Combined, all the problems identified above impact negatively on the expected increase on cultivated land under the CARE RFSP program. The implications are that CARE should start thinking of how to address and resolve some of the impediments with a view to maximizing RFSP impacts among the beneficiaries.

What comes out clearly is that it is not just the lack of irrigation water or rainfall that limits farming. Even with adequate water (rainfall/irrigation), there are other factors at play. Whereas CARE can address some of the constraints, the rest would call for involvement of other players (local and international agencies).

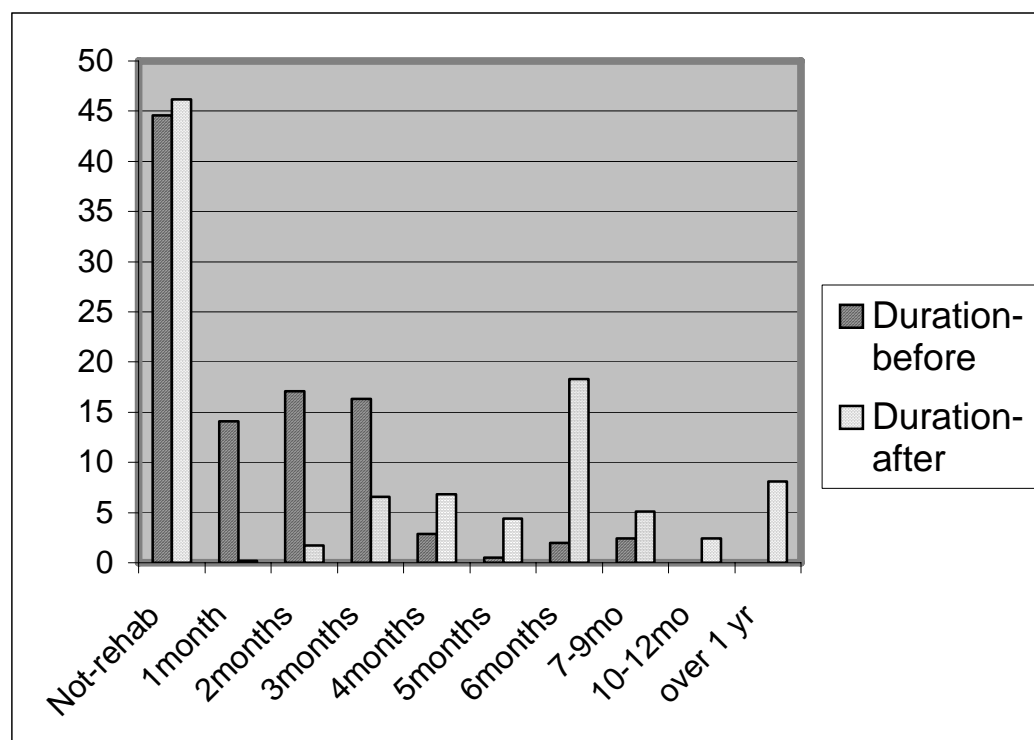
A 2.3. Achievements and effects of the water catchments

There are significant achievements in rehabilitation of water catchments. Whereas most of them could only hold water for a maximum of 3 months before being rehabilitated under CARE RFSP, the duration of water holding appreciated remarkably after. As shown in Table 5-6 and Figure 6 below, many of them now hold water for periods ranging from 6 months to over a year. This reflects a high degree of achievement.

Table 5: Duration that water catchments could hold water before their rehabilitation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not rehabilitated	183	44.6	44.6	44.6
	1 Month	58	14.1	14.1	58.8
	2 Months	70	17.1	17.1	75.9
	3 Months	67	16.3	16.3	92.2
	4 Months	12	2.9	2.9	95.1
	5 Months	2	.5	.5	95.6
	6 Months	8	2.0	2.0	97.6
	7 - 9 Months	10	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	410	100.0	100.0	

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Figure 6: Change in duration of water holding in the rehabilitated water catchments

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

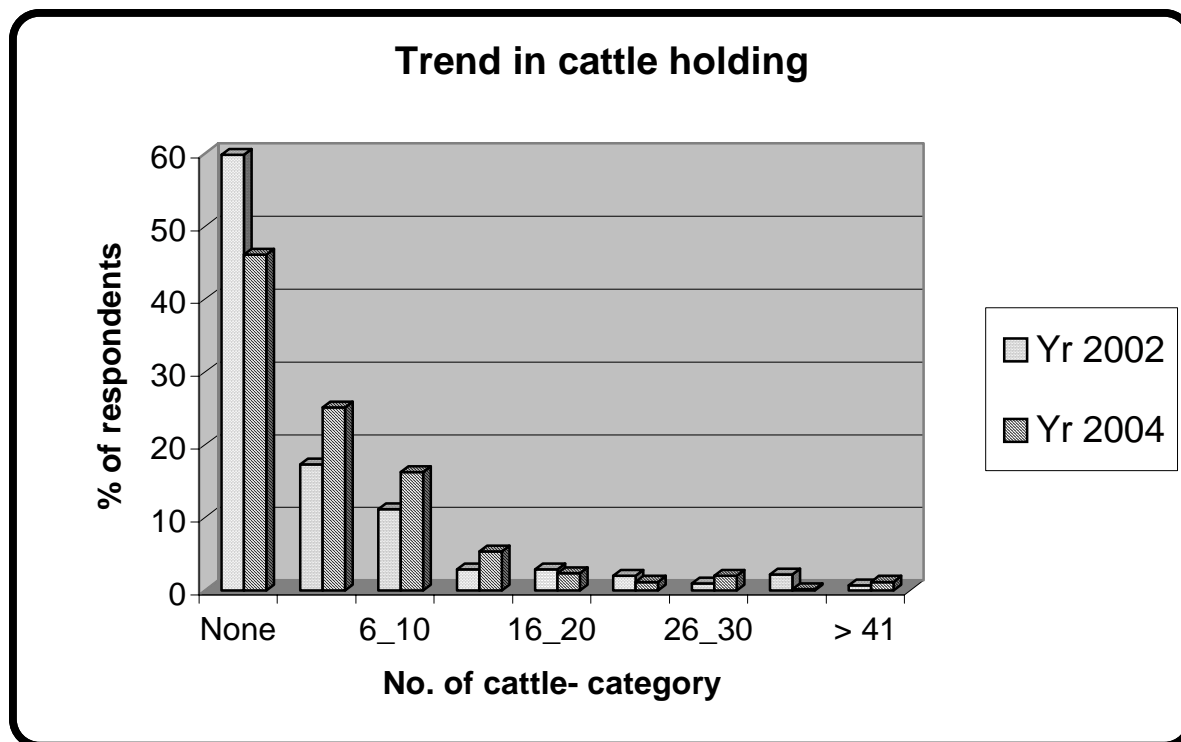
The enhanced water holding in terms of capacity and duration simply means more water for the beneficiaries and their animals to last the dry spell before Gu.

Table 6: Duration that water catchments could hold water after their rehabilitation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not rehabilitated	189	46.1	46.2	46.2
	1 Month	1	.2	.2	46.5
	2 Months	7	1.7	1.7	48.2
	3 Months	27	6.6	6.6	54.8
	4 Months	28	6.8	6.8	61.6
	5 Months	18	4.4	4.4	66.0
	6 Months	75	18.3	18.3	84.4
	7 - 9 Months	21	5.1	5.1	89.5
	10 - 12 Months	10	2.4	2.4	91.9
	Over 1 Year	33	8.0	8.1	100.0
	Total	409	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.2		
Total		410	100.0		

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

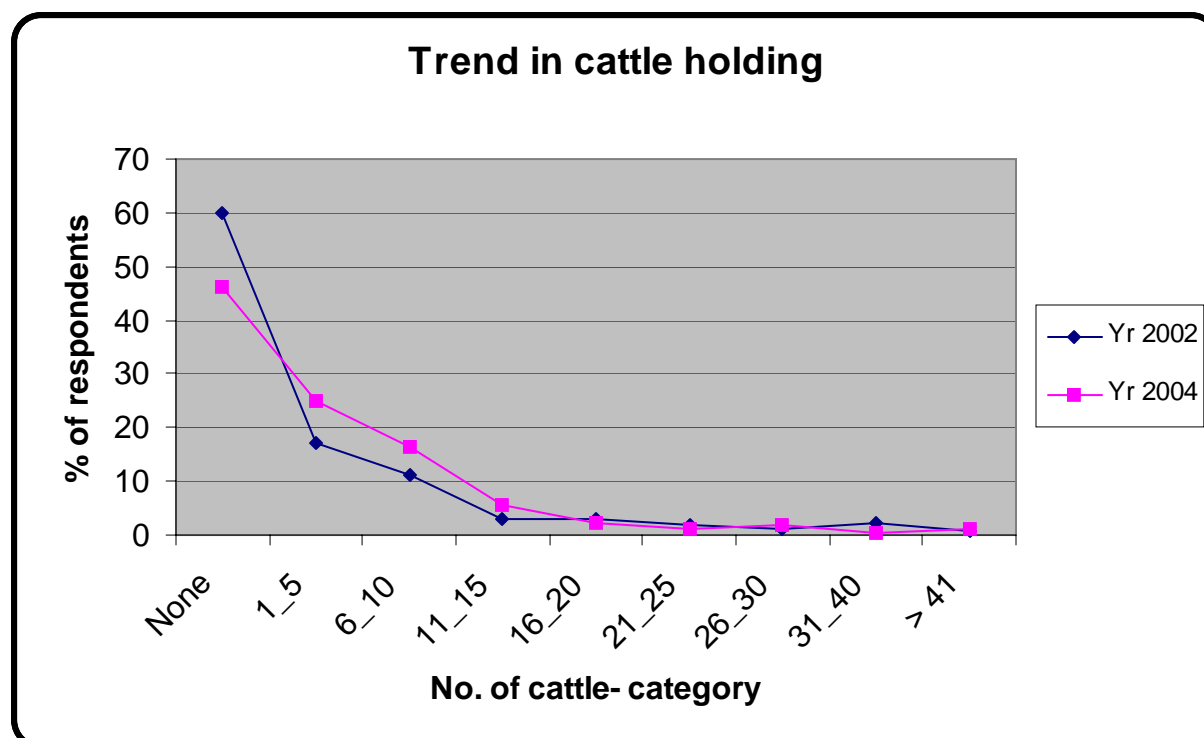
Figure 7: Trends in cattle holding (FFW areas)



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Regarding assets retention, the program made substantial impact helping people retain their assets. Though few of the beneficiaries reported significant increases in their asset holding, the program helped to stabilise their retention.

Figure 8: Trends in cattle holding-FFW zones



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Table 7: Number of cattle owned (2004)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	189	46.1	46.1	46.1
	1 - 5	103	25.1	25.1	71.2
	6 - 10	67	16.3	16.3	87.6
	11 - 15	22	5.4	5.4	92.9
	16 - 20	10	2.4	2.4	95.4
	21 - 25	5	1.2	1.2	96.6
	26 - 30	8	2.0	2.0	98.5
	31 - 40	1	.2	.2	98.8
	41 - 50	3	.7	.7	99.5
	> 50	2	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	410	100.0	100.0	

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Table 8: Number of cattle owned (2002)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	245	59.8	59.8	59.8
	1 - 5	71	17.3	17.3	77.1
	6 - 10	46	11.2	11.2	88.3
	11 - 15	12	2.9	2.9	91.2
	16 - 20	12	2.9	2.9	94.1
	21 - 25	8	2.0	2.0	96.1

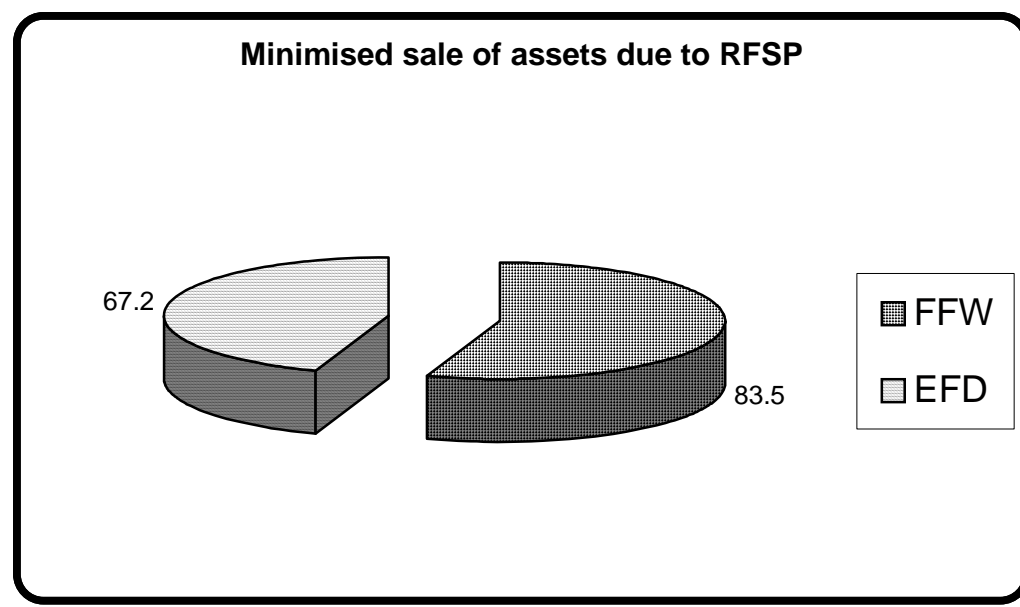
	26 - 30	4	1.0	1.0	97.1
	31 - 40	9	2.2	2.2	99.3
	> 50	3	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	410	100.0	100.0	

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Without the program, most assets would have been liquidated to get cash for feedstuffs and other recurrent household needs. And, since the program aim to help the beneficiaries retain their assets, the impact here was positive (*see Figures 7-8 above; Tables 7-8 above*).

A significant difference was noted between EFD and FFW beneficiaries regarding the objective of retaining assets. In FFW zones, 83.5% of the beneficiaries acknowledged they minimised or stopped the sale of assets because of the RFSP program. In contrast, about 2/3 (67.2%) of EFD beneficiaries said the same (*see Figure 9 below*). This implies that the RSFP program is achieving greater impacts in FFW zones.

Figure 9: Minimising the sale of assets as a result of the RFSP Program



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

A 2.4. Achievements and effects of the free food distributions (Gedo)

In Gedo Region, CARE distributed the planned quarterly rations of sorghum (3,750 MT), Green Split Peas (375 MT) and Vegetable Oil (69.375 MT) to about 25,000 beneficiary households, majority of whom were women and children as well as other vulnerable groups such as IDPs and the elderly. At the household level, the food basket translated to 50 kg sorghum, 5 kg GSP and 1 litre (0.925 kg) oil.

The monthly food distribution process is pretty well defined. CARE does periodic revalidation of beneficiaries to ascertain due targeting for the most needy. One such exercise was done in April/May 2003 followed by the issuance of serialized token cards used during the food distribution days.

To trigger the process, CARE issues Commodity Release Authorization (CRA) to the contractor and partner NGO, with CARE drawing the loading plan with the contractor to ensure that the food is dispatched from the Warehouse in Mandera or El Wak as stipulated in the NGO distribution plan already forwarded to CARE. As the food loading commences, the partner NGOs mobilize the beneficiaries and inform them of the exact distribution dates in their areas.

After loading, the contractors then move the food to local distribution centres manned by agents of the local NGOs who must ascertain the food quantity and quality before it is given to the beneficiaries. Most of the time, a local administrator is also present to ensure parallel confirmation of the same.

CARE field staff is always present during the EFD. This is to make sure the job is done according to requirements while guaranteeing efficiency and transparency. To ensure that the correct beneficiaries are given food, RFSP call out the first two names of each beneficiary and

ask him/her to identify the third name. After that, each beneficiary is asked to thumb print the beneficiary acknowledgement form against their names/token card numbers as evidence that they have collected their ration.

This is an effective safeguard against people wanting to collect more than their entitlement. The CARE staff then append signature on the beneficiary acknowledgement form to reaffirm that the distributions were done as required. Any absent cases would normally be served on the next day or as agreed mutually between the LNGO and the community.

A 2.5. Achievements and effects of capacity building

Local capacity building is one of the intermediate results sought through RFSP. Towards this end, the program worked with 25 LNGOs, transferring various programmatic skills to the local partners. Under CARE's mentoring, most of the partners were able to enhance their programming capacity.

An example of positive impact is the case of *Salsan*, a local partner in Jalalaqsi District, which managed to independently write and market a project proposal following CARE's capacity building. The proposal was forwarded to CIDA and got funded for implementation starting January this year (2004). Coupled with this has been the peace building perspective in which CARE sought to enhance the capacity of LNGO to articulate peace building initiatives in their areas of jurisdiction.

Specifically, local NGOs have been capacity-built on proposal writing, beneficiary targeting, commodity handling, accounting, monitoring, needs assessment, accounting and reporting.

The findings are that the RFSP Program was effectively implemented as underscored by the record achievements of the intermediate results pre-determined via the log frames. The elaborate M & E systems employed by CARE and partners added to the effectiveness and efficiency noted in RFSP. The RFSP efficiency is attested to by the positive impressions stamped on both the beneficiaries and CARE's local partners; the minimal incidents of food losses.

The only exceptions to this being:

- Food delays sequel to insecurity (external to CARE's control)
- Marginal or no increases in food production (other factors at play)
- Marginal or no increases in assets holding (food basket factors)
- Unintended price depressions for local produce (disincentive in Gedo)

A.3. Strengths and weaknesses of the partnership strategy

The use of partner NGOs is an appropriate approach as it has a high potential for local ownership and sustainability. It also reflects important aspects of a livelihood framework and therefore livelihood development. This approach appears to be well internalised by staff and understood by program stakeholders. The partnership approach worked particularly well for the FFW component as the local partners demonstrated high levels of performance, delivering on key tasks. The capacity analysis of the local partners under FFW further confirmed this scenario. The FFW-LNGO staff scored very well on various parameters (*see table 9 below*). On the contrary, local partners under EFD would appear to require further and more regular capacity building as well as mentoring.

Though they demonstrated good program pulse, the fact that the EFD NGOs appeared below par on ranking should make CARE worry and institute appropriate diagnosis. Remedial measures could include deliberate use of consultants to deliver on key capacity building tasks every so often or dropping chronic under-performers altogether. The local partners were analysed on the following parameters:

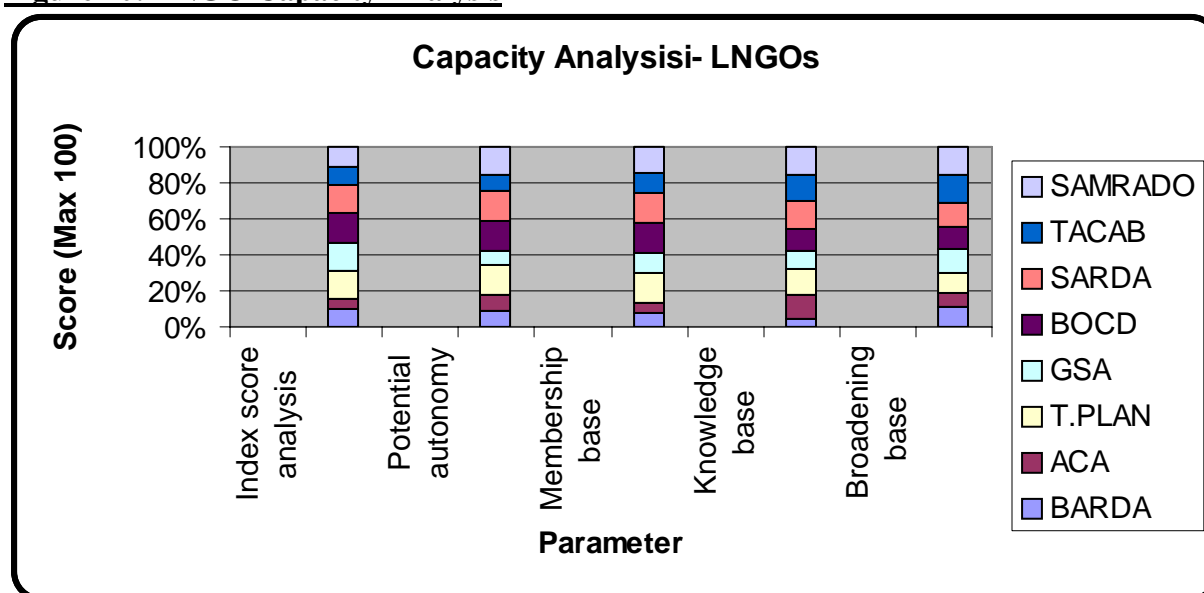
- Potential autonomy
- Membership base/drive
- Knowledge base
- Broadening base or linkage with other NGOs plus networks with local community
- Index score analysis, done using several questions posed to the NGOs within the following framework:
 - 1) Beneficiary targeting
 - 2) Commodity handling
 - 3) Accounting
 - 4) Monitoring
 - 5) Needs assessment
 - 6) Reporting

Table 9: LNGO Capacity Analysis

Parameter	Local non-governmental organisation							
	BARDA	ACA	T.PLAN	GSA	BOCD	SARDA	TACAB	SAMRADO
Index score analysis	2.8	1.5	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.1	2.75	3.0
Potential autonomy	1.5	1.5	2.75	1.25	2.75	2.75	1.5	2.5
Membership base	1.5	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.5
Knowledge base	1.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Broadening base or linkages	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.6
Mean score	2.21	1.81	3.46	2.93	3.75	3.52	2.96	3.18
Rank	7	8	3	6	1	2	5	4

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

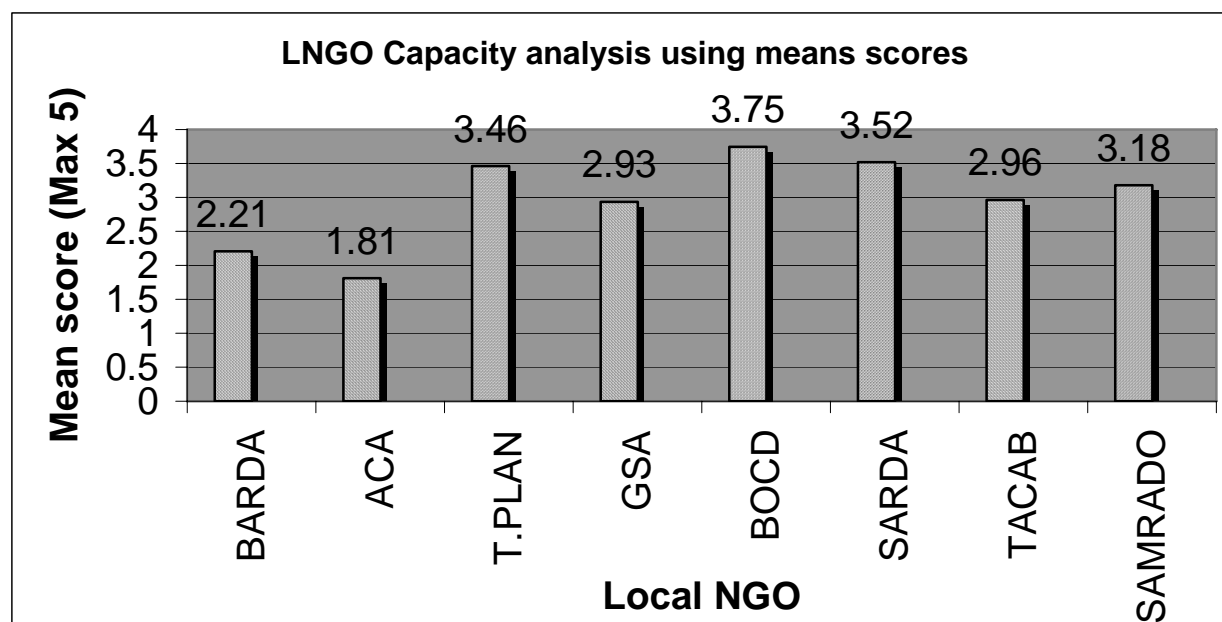
To arrive at indices that would objectively analyse and compare the achievements of the different local partners, the parameters above were translated into four broad variables with ranks of 1-5 (a score of 1 being the weakest; 5 the strongest: each point on the scale equal to 20% score). On application of this tool, the following outcomes were observed (Figures 10 & 11 below):

Figure 10: LNGO Capacity Analysis

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Ranked on a cross-parameter basis, the following is the picture depicted:

Figure 11: Capacity analysis for LNGOs (EFD & FFW zones- CARE RFSP)



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

From the results above, it is clear that the LNGO partners in Gedo performed below their colleagues in the FFW zones. This has programming implications for CARE especially if it is considering scaling up operations in the Gedo region. Either the stewardship over the Gedo local partners is comparatively weak because of the less contact time noted or the partners in Gedo are relatively weak compared to the rest. Either way, CARE should resolve the issues so that the noted program gains are not lost or compromised.

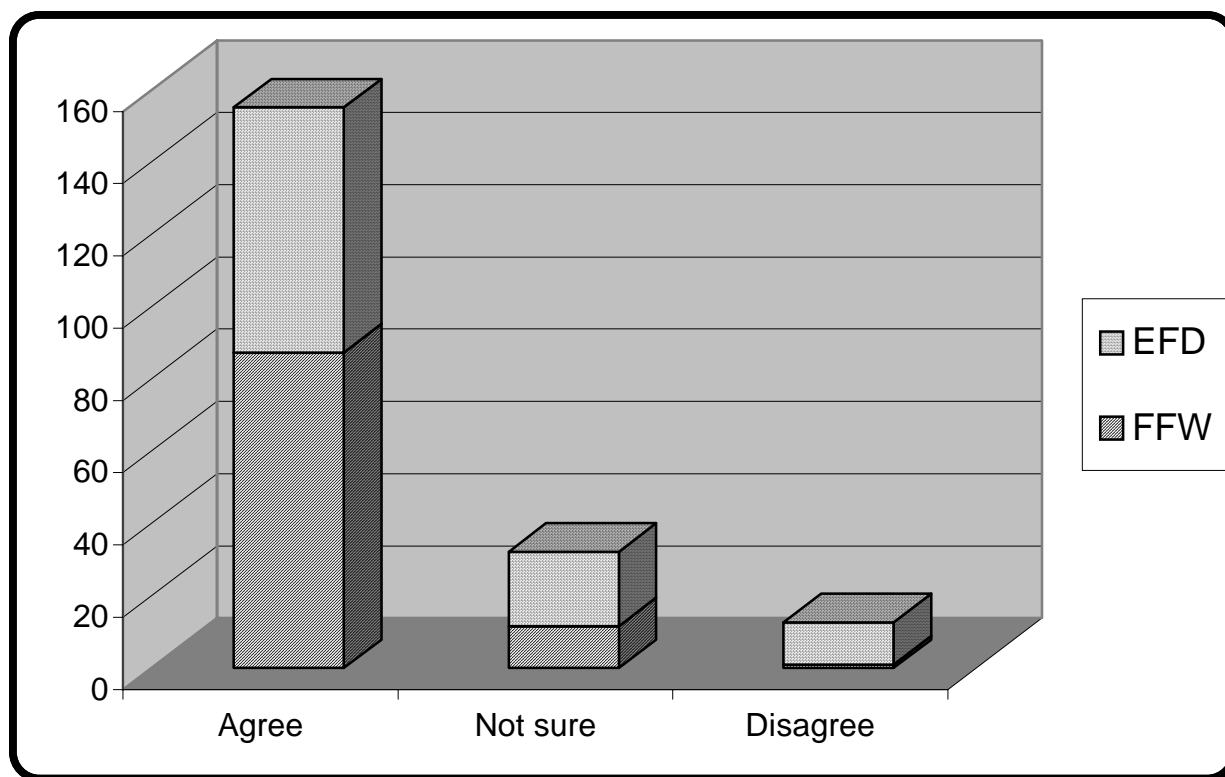
Overall, the strategy of partnering with locals is an excellent strategy of delivering services to a clientele that spans a vast territory, awash with chronic insecurity. This way, CARE carefully avoids direct insecurity while effectively getting aid across to the most vulnerable population segments.

A.4. Review of the monitoring and evaluation systems (CARE and partners)

As noted in the preceding section, RFSP has an effective M & E system (*Annex 8*). The RFSP monitoring system routinely captures the following information related to general conditions, program implementation, worker interviews, environmental assessment, project implementation and management committees, LNGO data, stock reconciliation, commodity documentation, warehouse conditions, market information, IDPs-specific information and general comments. The monitoring usually done with FSAU collects information related to geographical location, households, demographic, impact of "Gu" rains, food accessibility, coping mechanisms, alternative food sources and so on.

CARE always carries out field monitoring visits to ensure operations not only run according to plan but also in sync with established standards as per the CARE Operations manual. To attest to the success of this monitoring system, 87.4% of the FFW and 67.8% EFD respondents acknowledged they were happy with the monitoring (*Figure 12 below*).

Figure 12: Beneficiary impressions regarding efficiency of CARE's monitoring



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 "The Rural Food Security Program", CARE Somalia

CARE also strictly monitors all food deliveries to workers in food-for-work sites. It is absolutely crucial to ensure that everyone is compensated for the number of hours spent in FFW activities.

To cap it all, beneficiary acknowledgement forms are filled out in the field as evidence of issued and received correctly.

Field-based Site Supervisors are always on ground overseeing the routine operations on behalf of the head office. The CARE Field Officers visit the project sites monthly for parallel monitoring. Also on board are various technical personnel (Technical Supervisors) to oversee all technical aspects of its programs (e.g. irrigation engineers with regard to canal rehabilitation; civil engineers with regard to roads; etc). As a team, these officers carry out pre-project assessments with involvement of the local communities to guarantee relevance and feasibility of the proposed projects. Following funding and onset of works, these technical officers continue to supervise work in progress to ensure strict adherence to program specifications.

On aggregate, the system above was found to be more than adequate as it guarantees continued program relevance and a functional internal program review for CARE that facilitates timely adjustments where warranted.

SECTION B FINDINGS: APPROPRIATENESS OF THE STRATEGY TO MEET STAKEHOLDER NEEDS

B.1. Effectiveness and efficiency of targeting and distributions

Targeting and distributions within the program are based on specified criteria. These provide invaluable opportunities for active involvement of local communities as well as vulnerable groups. The regular FSAU assessments routinely input to CARE's targeting and distribution procedures. In general, by actively using local partners and community representatives, CARE was able to do cross referencing for effective targeting to ultimately benefit truly needy groups such as:

- IDPs
- Migrant labourers
- Women headed households
- Returnees
- People with disabilities
- The old people

Apart from isolated incidents of delays in food delivery, the distributions were done according to plan. And beneficiary feedback attests to this.

Although CARE does not (and cannot) provide for 100% dietary support, there is need to respond to specific beneficiary concerns re targeting and distributions.

These include:

- Concerns about some needy cases (elderly, widows, divorcees, lactating mothers, etc.) to be deliberately included especially in Gedo. It was also reported in Gedo that the current food basket was not suitable for babies and the elderly folks (> 60).
- Improving the quality and quantity of the food basket (issues-oil, flour). Concern here was about the quantity of oil- the beneficiaries would enjoy better impacts if extra oil could be factored into the ration. Wheat flour was mentioned as a variation from the traditional sorghum ration. However, the beneficiaries acknowledge the fact that CARE can only extend to them whatever the donors provide.
- Re-examine the timing & impacts of EFD on local grain production. Though isolated, the depression of local maize prices by the free food should be avoided in future so that the latter does not become a disincentive to local production.

B.2. Level of community participation

Communities provide the project with the needed manpower, man-hours and hand tools such as axes, shovels, machetes and empty sacks for implementing various activities. Communities also provide security to project work and facilities, specifically during implementation. In addition, the communities also do the food distribution. Further, they help in identifying beneficiaries who, then, clear the bushes, cut down trees on roadsides, uproot and burn tree stumps, fill up holes/level ground, etc. The communities also select members to serve in various committees such as the *Project Implementation and Management Committees*.

The elders from each benefiting community also play important roles in community mobilisation. This includes resolving any disputes, in sync with PIC and PMC. Post program, the communities also contribute manpower, working tools, man-hours and maintenance services for the facilities. This is excellent testimony to their internalising and demonstrating the significance of their continued to ensure that positive program gains are sustained.

Communities also partook of excavating soil from the water catchments sites and the removal of sand from catchments edges. The communities also moved the excavated soil away from the banks and did fencing of the water catchments. Further, the communities did play key roles in constructing embankments as well as silt traps. In some places, the locals also constructed minor canals from the catchments (e.g. *Anshur- Tiyeglow*).

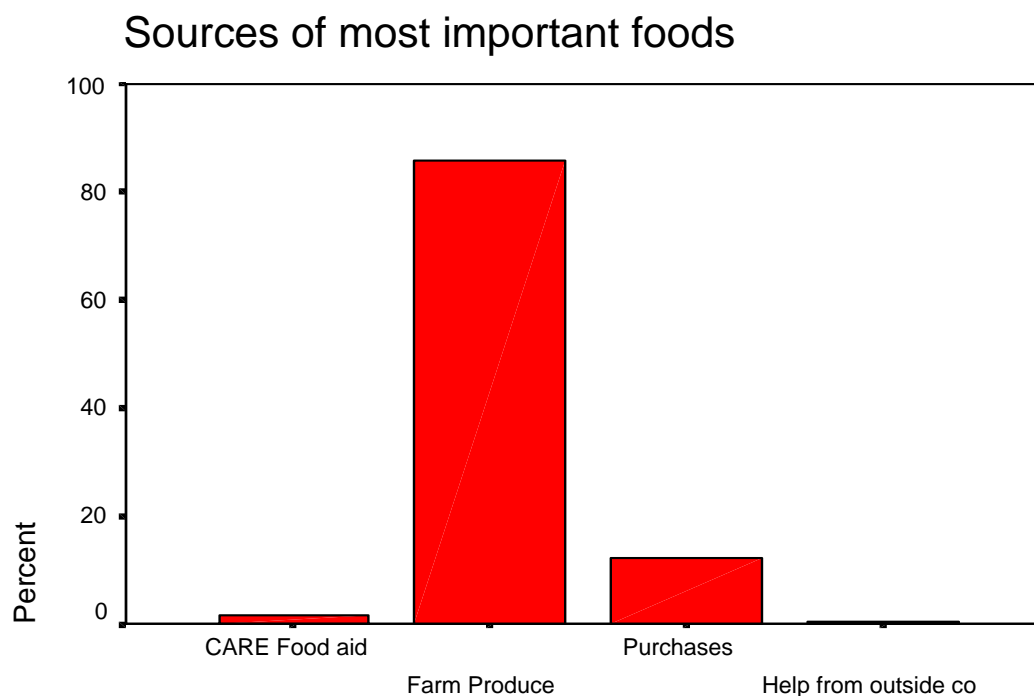
B.3. Response of communities and partners to program interventions; impacts

The Programme Implementation Committees (PIC) and Program Management Committees (PMC) have provided great assistance to implementation and been a crucial engine for moral support to programme staff. In addition it has resulted in a far greater buy in from the local authorities and community leaders thereby ensuring appreciation for, ownership and understanding of project activities.

The RFSP program is very useful to the targeted beneficiaries. It minimises their vulnerability to food and livelihood insecurity. However, they hasten to add that the food ration should be balanced. Currently, it's basically cereals and very few pulses. People would be healthier and happier if some vegetable oil were built into the package (FFW zones); more oil and wheat flour in EFD zones.

To supplement the CARE food basket, the beneficiaries identified various sources as depicted in Figure 13 below.

Figure 13: Bar Chart showing the sources of important household foods (FFW)



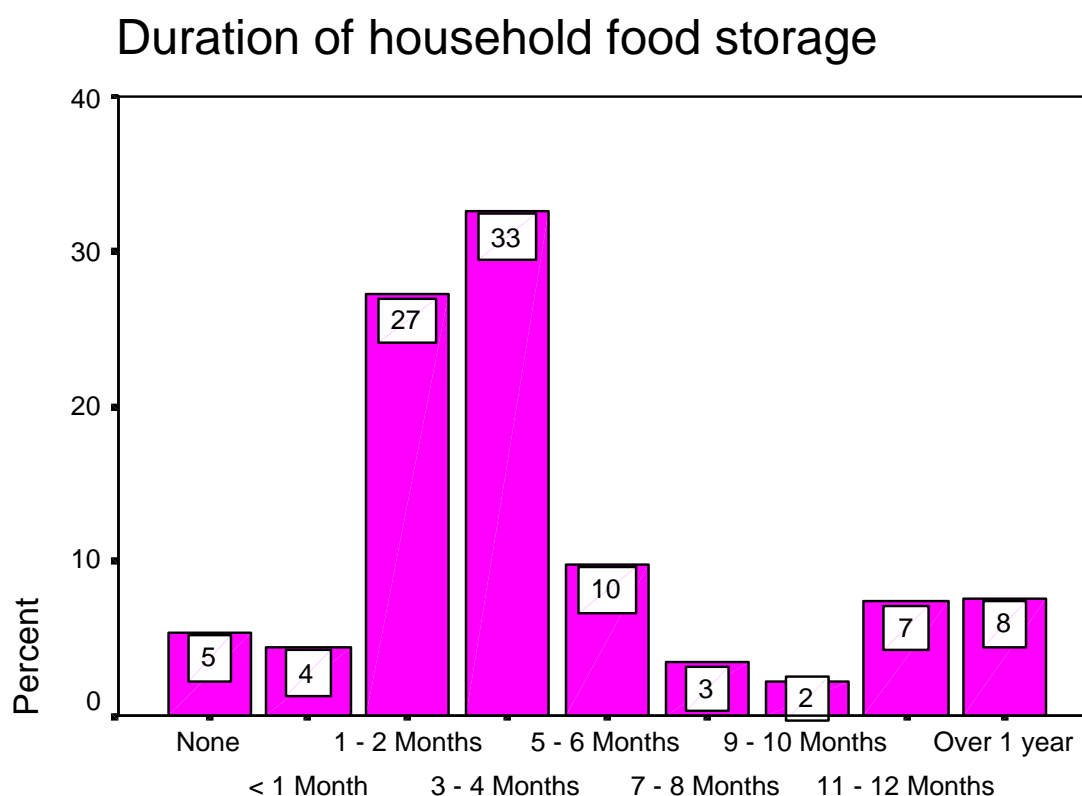
Usual sources of the most important food for household

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

The food got to the most needy, as planned. However, in Jalalqsi, it was found that some extremely needy cases never got the food because of being physically or physiologically unable to partake of the FFW activities. These could be cases of sick or disabled people with no kin to send to the work sites. CARE should make a deliberate effort to ascertain the extent of the allegation with a view to accommodating such outlying cases. Deliveries outside of Gedo Region were reported to have been mostly punctual but delays decried in Gedo.

B.Hakaba: On average, the CARE EFD food lasts about 8-15 days. Extrapolated, the project can account for between 2-5 months of food provisioning for some families. The more time individuals invest in project activities, the more the food they get and the greater the bridging impact re food needs. Also, the smaller the family size, the longer the project food is likely to last (*see variations as shown in Figure 14 below*).

Figure 14: Duration of household food storage



How long can this household store food for own use?

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Regarding the rehabilitated roads, people say access to markets has improved for most households in need. Transport costs for people and goods to the markets have come down, promoting micro-enterprise. The use of donkey carts has been greatly enhanced by the improved roads. Important, too, is the fact that the time taken to reach market centres has been reduced. Ultimately, this encourages more people to get involved in commercial ventures, generally transforming rural livelihoods. Markets and marketing have also been upgraded automatically as the nature and volume of trade has appreciated with time.

People also stated that it is now easier to take sick people to health facilities for treatment. The improved road conditions have also made it easier for vaccination campaigns to penetrate the hinterlands. As a result, health providers like UNICEF and MSF-Spain have managed to take their services (e.g. polio eradication) closer to more people. This means that improved roads have produced a direct impact on the people's well being. And this has a cascading impact—healthier people are more involved in various aspects of livelihood improvement activities such as farming, trading, etc.

Improved roads are also appreciated as contributing to improved civilisation as the region opens up to human traffic with many ideas for cross-fertilisation. On traffic, people said that due to the program, they now see less of non-desirable animal movements (e.g. in search of water) but more for marketing; better movement of people engaged in diverse commercial and social activities; etc. All of these directly and indirectly contribute to enhanced livelihood security.

Improved traffic flow (people, animals, vehicular, goods) directly relates with livelihood improvement through better income generation and so on.

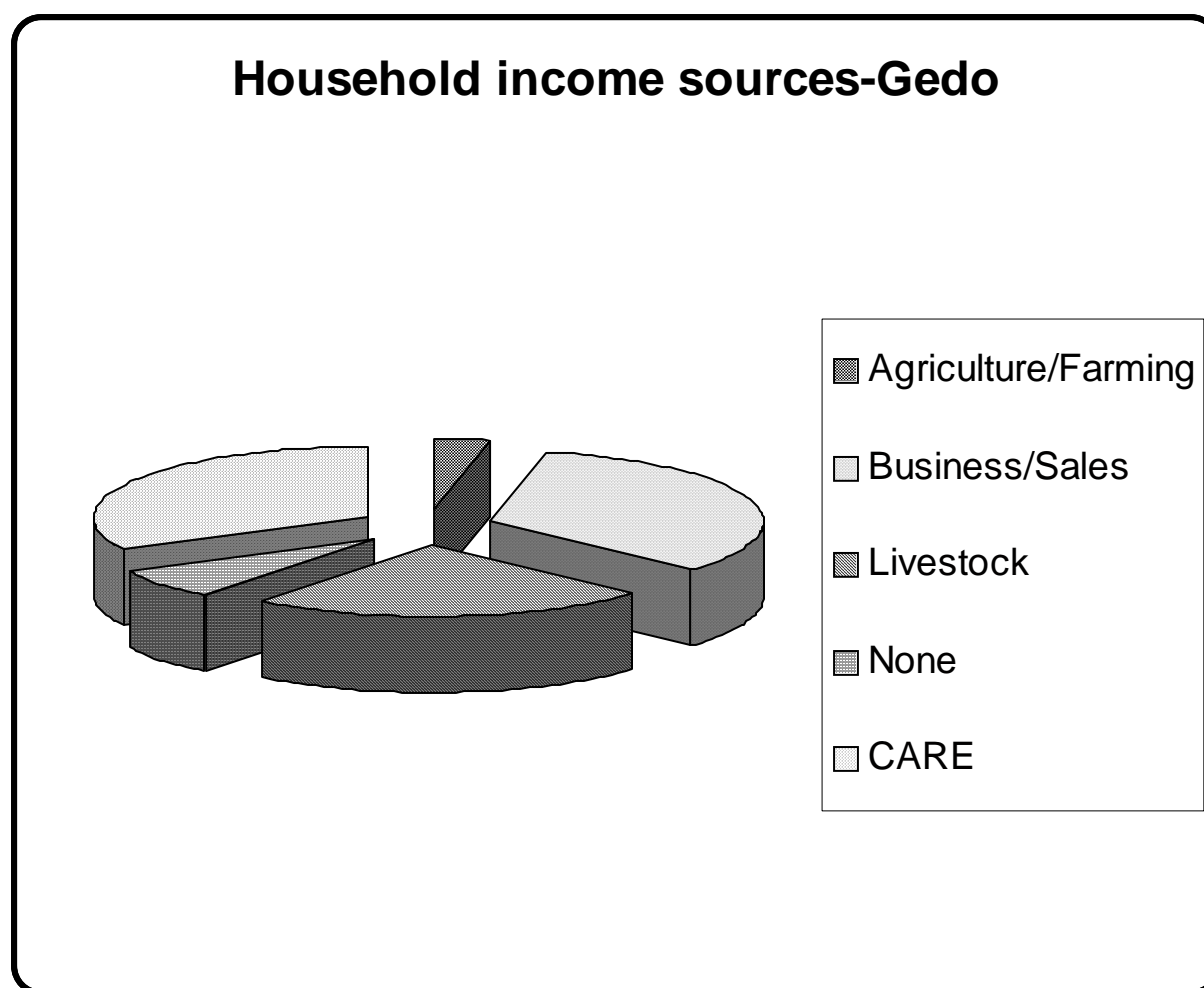
Table 10: Distance to the nearest market center

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	< 1 Km	35	8.5	8.6	8.6
	1 - 5 Km	87	21.2	21.3	29.9
	6 - 10 Km	62	15.1	15.2	45.1
	11 - 15 Km	88	21.5	21.6	66.7
	16 - 20 Km	52	12.7	12.7	79.4
	21 - 25 Km	19	4.6	4.7	84.1
	26 - 30 Km	24	5.9	5.9	90.0
	> 30 Km	41	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	408	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.5		
Total		410	100.0		

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 "The Rural Food Security Program", CARE Somalia

Income sources are increasing and improving gradually for most households (*see Figure 15 below*).

Figure 15: Household Income Sources



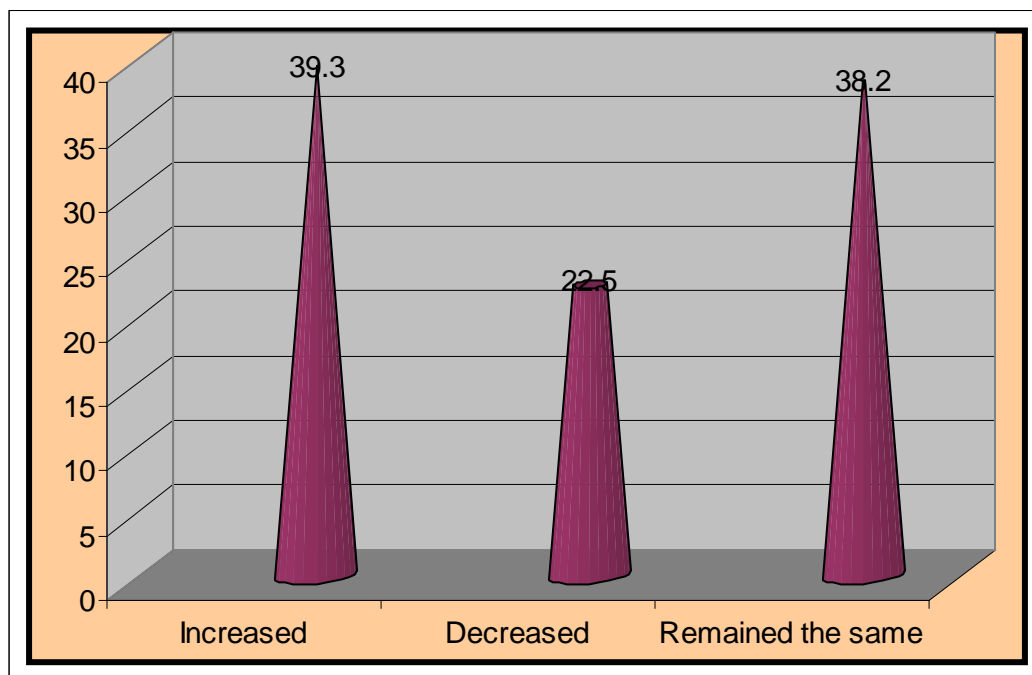
Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

It is also significant to note that market centres and towns are now better networked through the rehabilitated roads than before. People are more involved in commerce now than before. People also said the rehabilitated roads have also had an impact on their livelihood. The positive impacts are noticeable e.g. many small-scale businesses have come up as a result of improved market accessibility. This is a pointer of significant socio-economic transformation for the beneficiaries. And because of this transformation, a few more people reported improved family incomes. Though marginal, this is very significant for Gedo (*see Figure 16 below*).

Given that Gedo is known for the combination of recurrent natural and man-made disasters, this finding is crucial. It means that CARE, through its RFSP program is contributing significantly towards the stabilisation of the people’s livelihood in Gedo. While there could be other

livelihood improvement actors, the locals openly rated the CARE RFSP as the one that has made the greatest single impact on their lives. It is a challenge for CARE to maintain this position and respond articulately to any and all emerging concerns relevant to its program mandate.

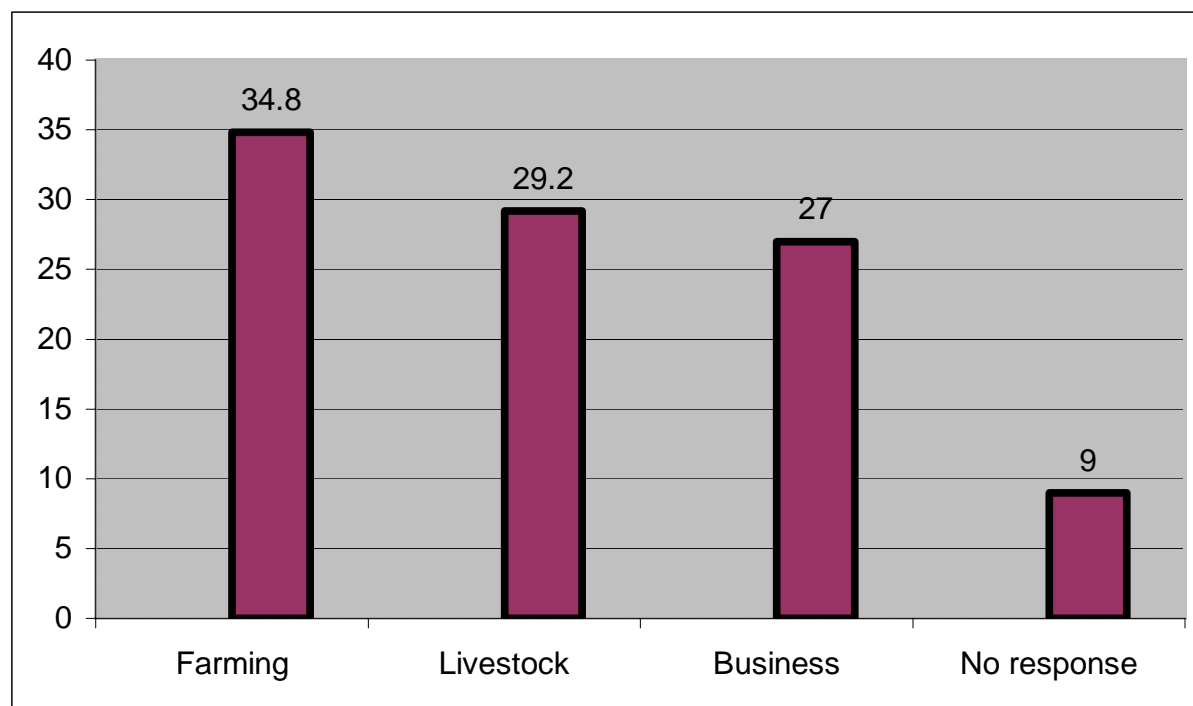
Figure 16: Income trends



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

For future programming, CARE is advised to think along the lines prioritized by the beneficiaries as shown in Figure 17 below.

Figure 17: Livelihood diversification strategies prioritised by EFD beneficiaries

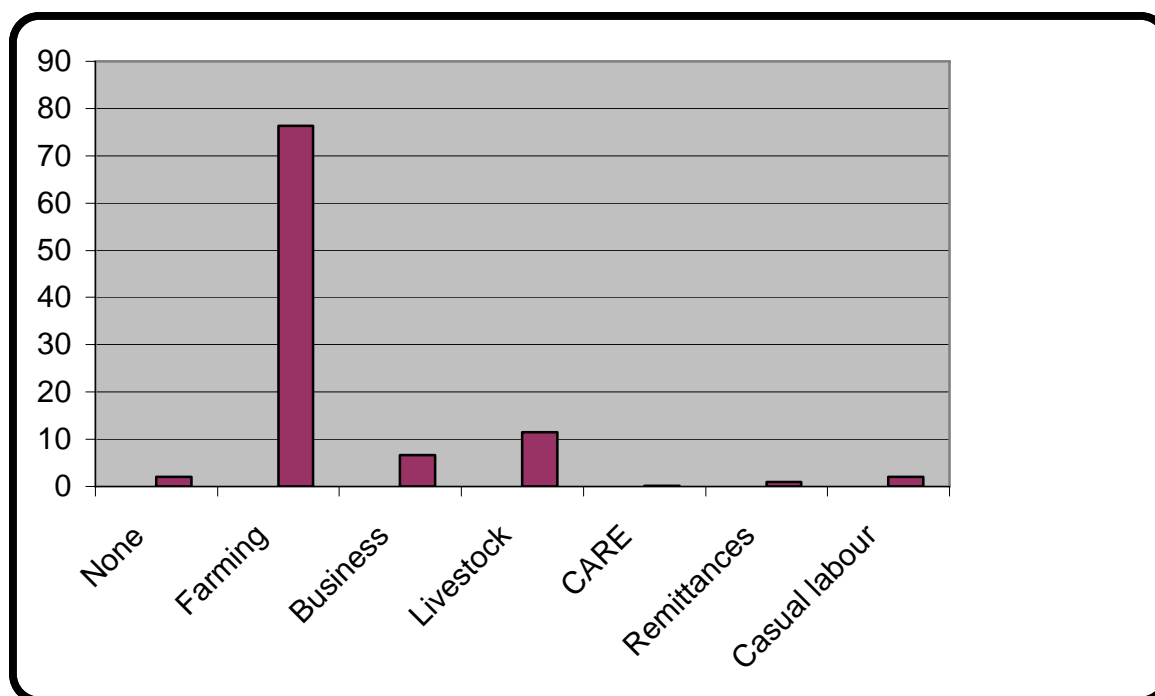


Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Improved farming activities also have had the effect of improving people's livelihoods. The more people are involved in diverse farm enterprises, the more likely they are to place food on the table and meet basic household food needs.

For the FFW beneficiaries, the trend is similar when it comes to prioritization of income sources (please see *Figure 18 below*). Farming (read cultivation) is ranked more important than either livestock keeping or business plus all else. This is very significant for CARE RFSP programming as there is substantial congruence between the identified priorities and the RFSP program corpus.

Figure 18: Chart showing the % of respondents rating significance of various income sources



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

That the CARE RFSP Program should pay more attention to articulating and meeting the unique needs of its EFD beneficiaries is demonstrated by the following graphics (*Table 11; Figures 19-20*) depicting the number/frequency of meals available for different age groups and/or gender (entries are percentages).

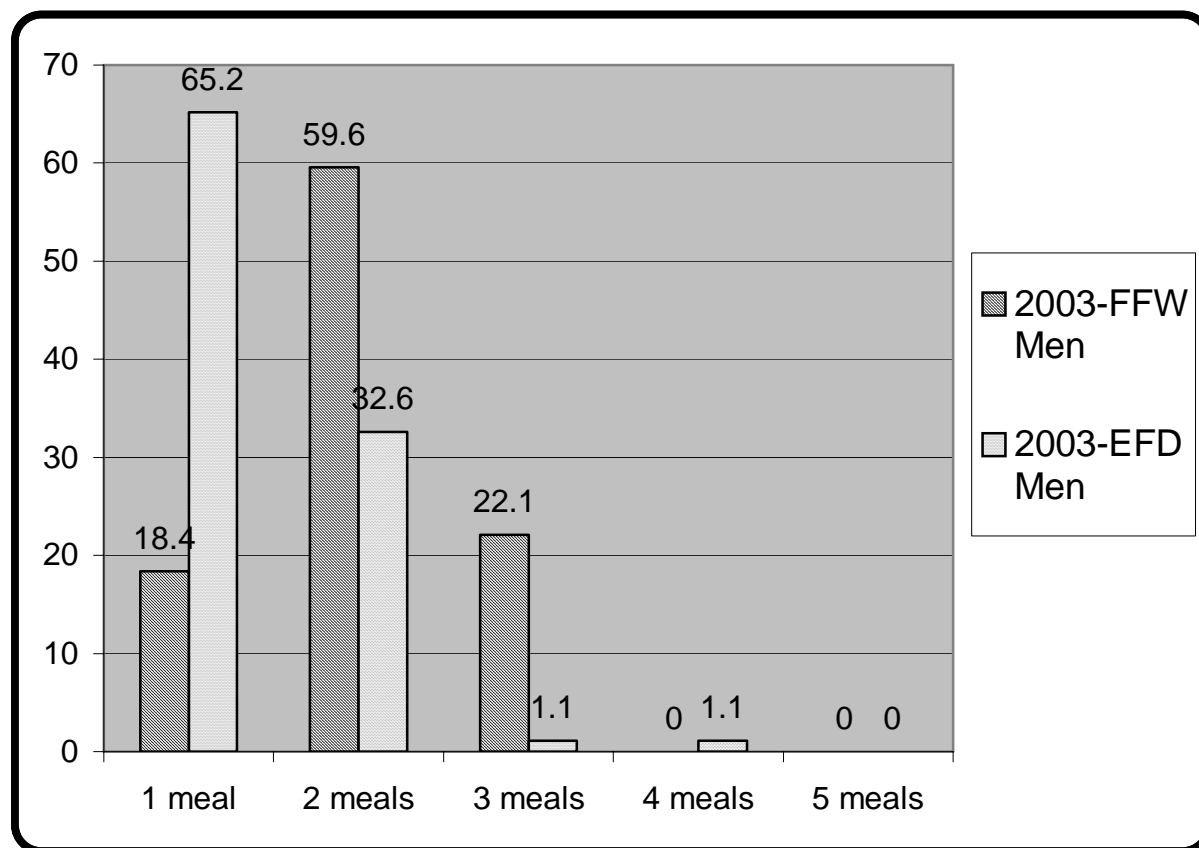
Table 11: Number of daily meals taken by different age groups/sexes 2003-4 (EFD/FFW zones)

Year/Region	Group	1 meal	2 meals	3 meals	4 meals	5 meals
2004-FFW	Children	6.9	48.3	42.2	1.2	1.5
2003-FFW	Children	6.7	49	41.7	1.0	1.5
2003-EFD	Children	6.7	61.8	27	4.5	0
2004-FFW	Men	15.4	62.3	22.3	0	0
2003-FFW	Men	18.4	59.6	22.1	0	0
2003-EFD	Men	65.2	32.6	1.1	1.1	0
2004-FFW	Women	15.4	62.3	22.3	0	0
2003-FFW	Women	18.4	59.6	22.1	0	0
2003-EFD	Women	56.2	41.6	2.2	0	0

Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

For children in both regions, there are no significant differences in the number of meals taken (about 89% of children in Gedo take 2-3 meals compared to about 91% in FFW zones). This is higher than the 88.2% reported at baseline (CARE, 1999) and represents some achievement.

Figure 19: Trend for meals' taking (EFD & FFW)- figures represent % of cases

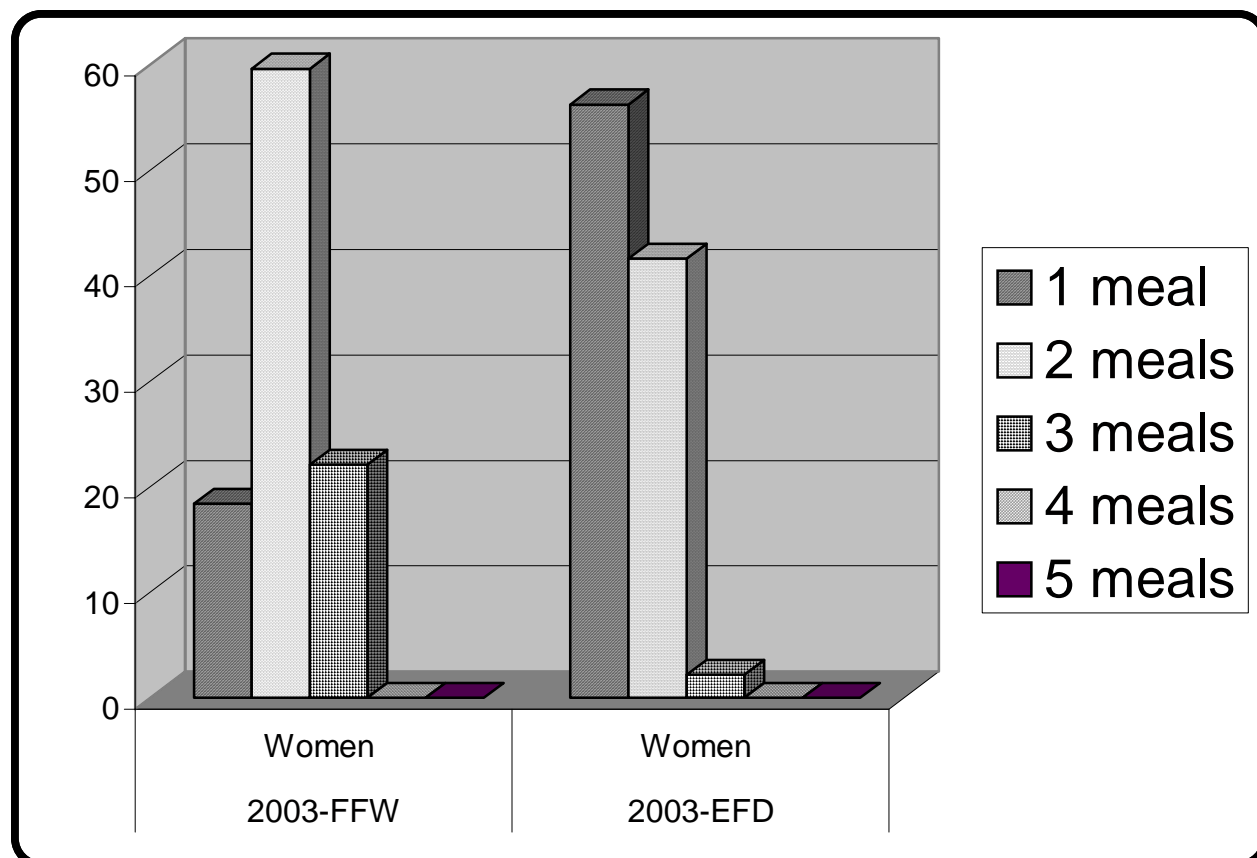


Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

The greatest disparity is noted amongst men and women in the different regions. For example, in FFW areas, 81.7% of the men reportedly took 2-3 meals daily compared to 33.7% of their counterparts in EFD zones. More significantly, the majority (65.2%) of the men in EFD areas took only one meal a day in 2003. Though they said they were relatively less hungry compared to the previous years, there is room for CARE to help them place more food on their tables.

The situation for women in both EFD and FFW is similar to that of their male counterparts- 81.7% of the women in FFW zones took 2-3 meals daily in 2003 compared to only 43.8% in EFD zones. Again, most women (56.2%) in EFD zones only managed a single meal daily in 2003.

Figure 20: Differences in number of meals taken by women in EFD & FFW zones

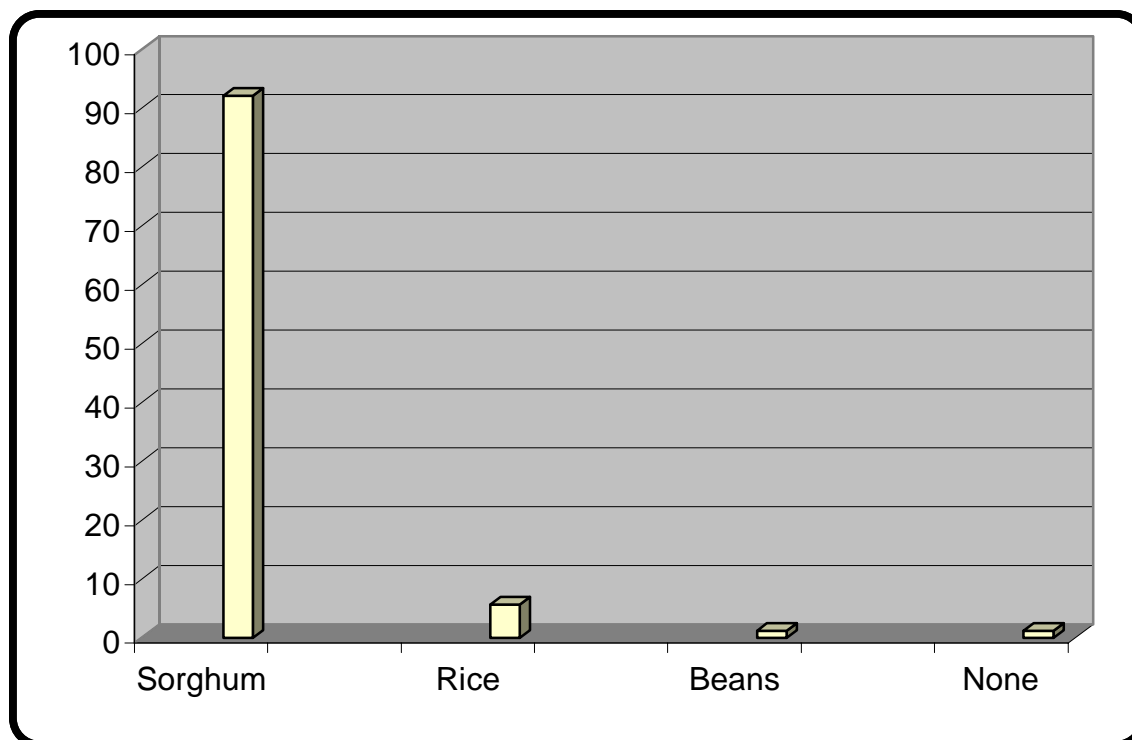


Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Given that men and women perform different livelihood chores and that female workload is traditionally higher, the CARE RFSP program should in future consider further bridging the gap in meals intake. Underfed adults cannot be expected to productively undertake various livelihood reconstruction activities, let alone raise children. And CARE would be doing a great job if it assisted the locals to further mobilize for enhanced food production.

Looking at the preferred food types (*Figure 21 below*), it should be easy to identify and isolate feasible portals of entry for future interventions.

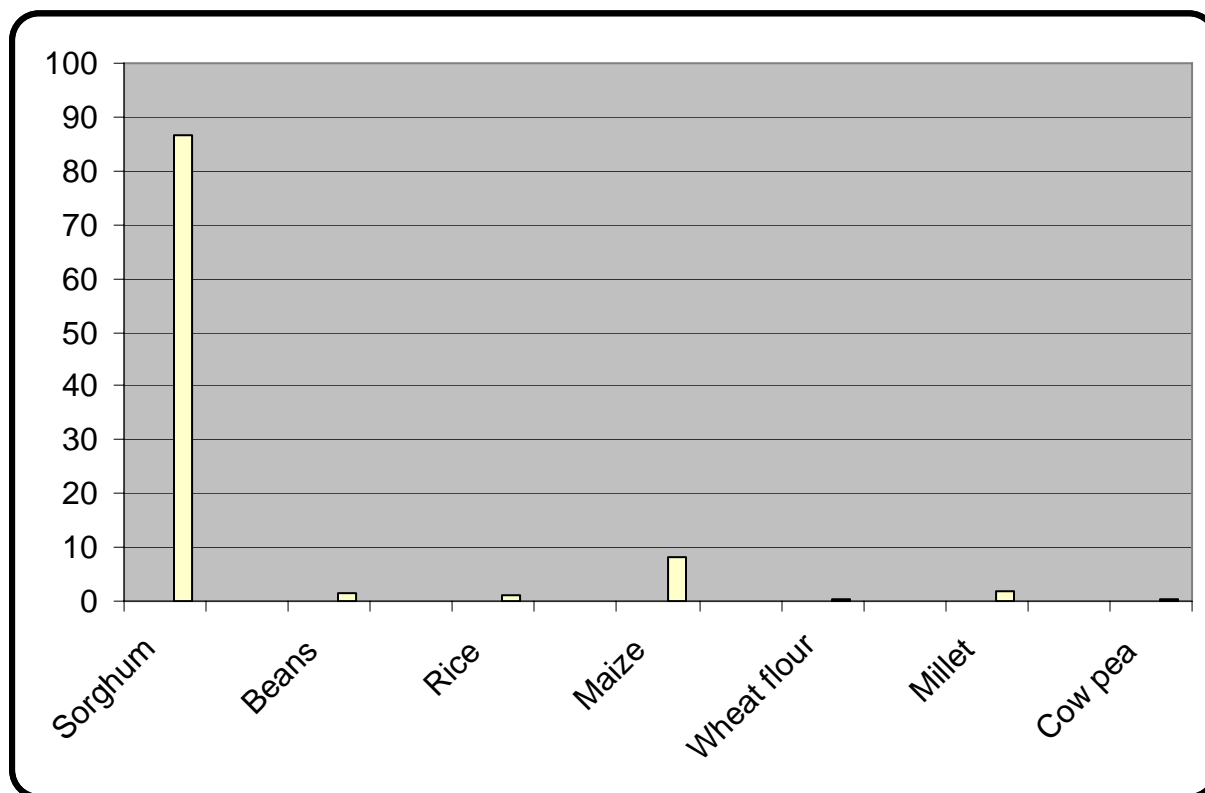
Figure 21: Important food sources for EFD zones



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

Residents of FFW zones have a greater variety of food sources implying diversification is quite feasible as a future direction to enhance food security in the different FFW areas (*see Figure 22 below*).

Figure 22: Food sources (FFW zones)



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

In summary, the CARE RFSP Program has had positive impacts and stands to further consolidate the same if due attention is paid to the various issues pointed out in the foregoing sections.

SECTION C FINDINGS: CONSTRAINTS FACED AND LESSONS LEARNED

C.1. General Constraints

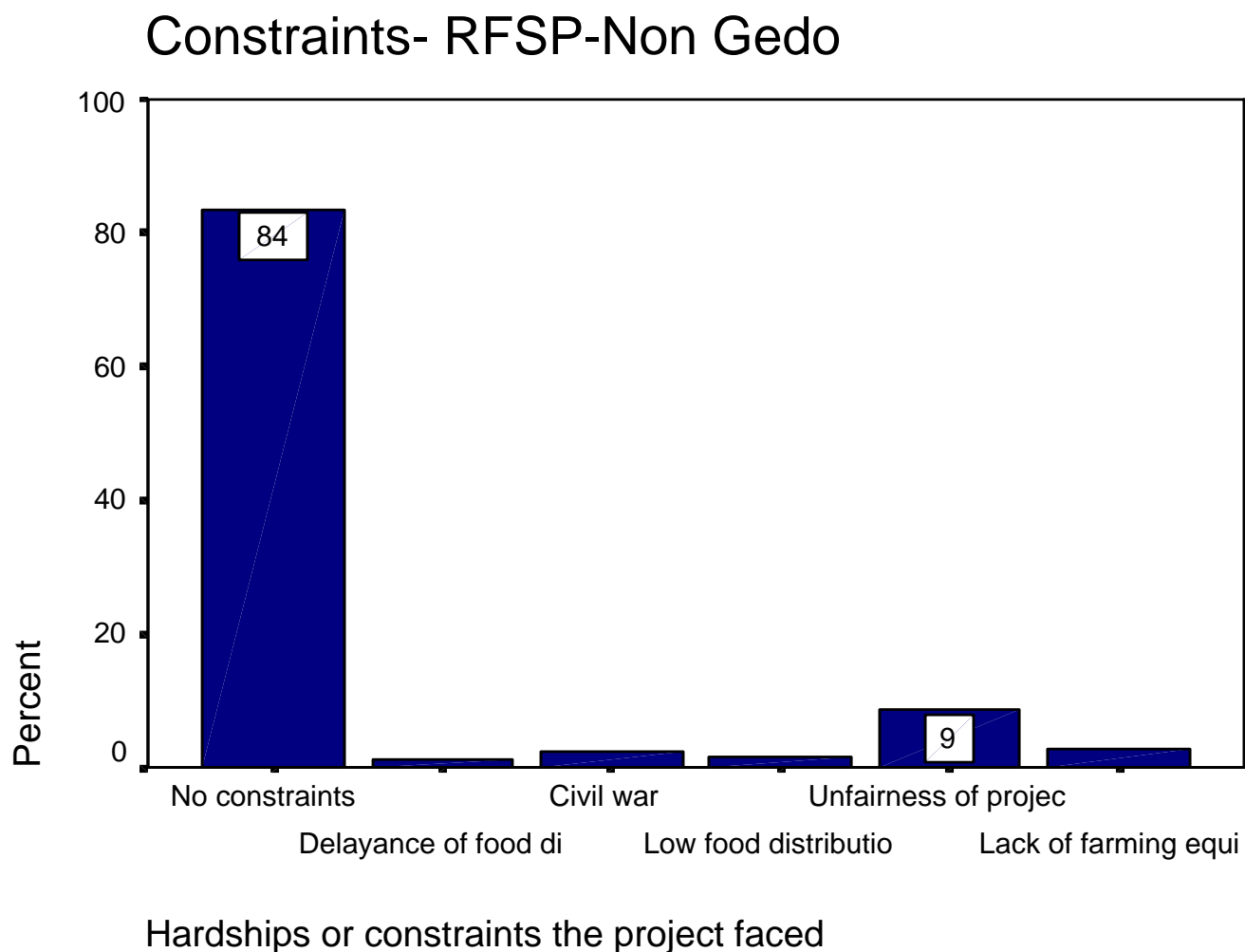
The biggest constraint facing RFSP during the evaluation period was insecurity that is forever hard to predict, especially in Gedo. Other factors also constrained the program (*see Figure 23 below*).

Pipeline breakdown resulting from late shipments affected program operations to a certain extent (e.g. re-allocating FFW food EFD in 2002 dwindled the monthly allocations to FFW). Needless to say, this compromised FFW activities proportionately.

Vehicular costs also escalated with insecurity, negatively impacting on program activities. Poor infrastructure in most places also hindered efficiency of staff movement to remote program loci for consistent monitoring, evaluation and mentoring. Where poor road conditions necessitate traveling via longer routes, the related costs are also enormous.

Sporadic pressure from local leaders for CARE to do blanket distributions as opposed to the targeted approach currently in use was another constraint. The closure of the Kenya Somalia border part of 2003 also crippled program operations.

Figure 23: Reported Constraints (FFW areas)

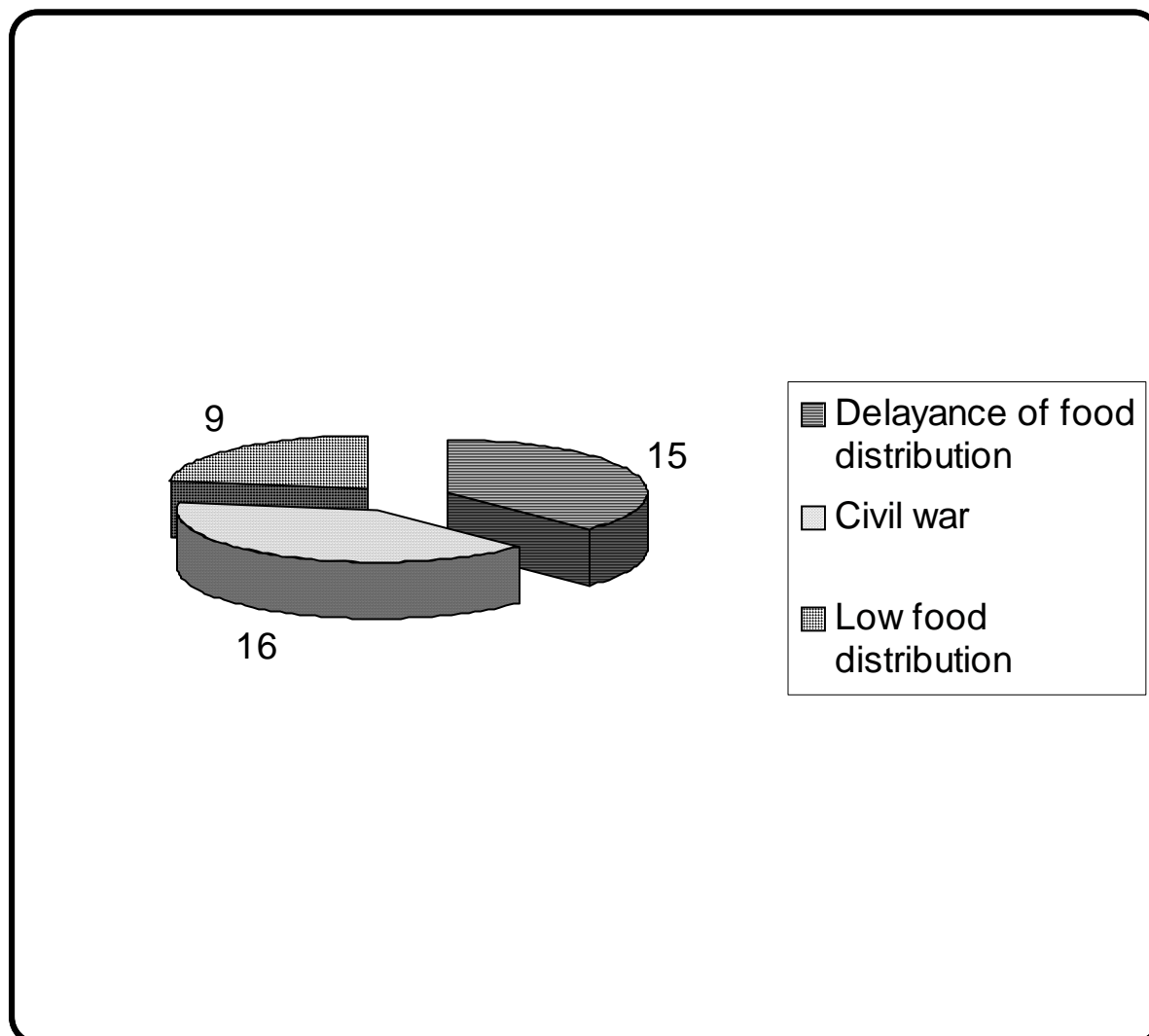


Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

C.2. Constraints (Gedo/EFD areas)

Apart from the constraints reported directly by the project as outlined above, the beneficiaries were asked to outline what they considered to be constraints affecting the RFSP program during 2002-3. For the EFD zones, the following figure (*Fig 24*) depicts the same.

Figure 24: Community perceptions of constraints (EFD zones)



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

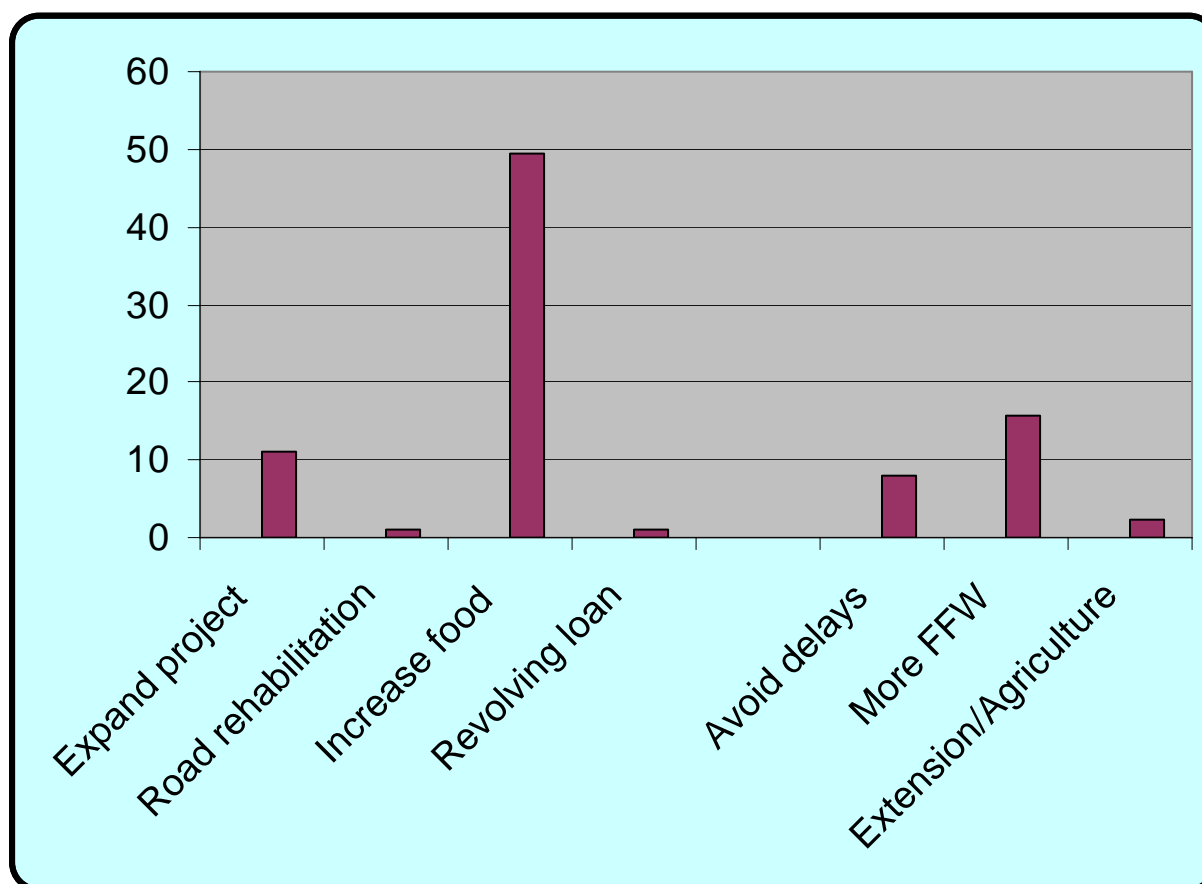
People in EFD areas reported insecurity/civil strife as factor number one that constrained the implementation of the RFSP program. Significantly, delays in food deliveries/distributions came second among the constraints. That is understandable because with insecurity, no food can be moved to the beneficiaries. And CARE was not blamed for either of these two constraints. The issue of inadequate food rations came third among the constraints. And, as noted in the foregoing sections, CARE could consider more dialogue with the communities to ground-truth the reported inadequacies. Importantly, FSAU should be involved, as it were.

The following are some of the community suggestions (FFW) to enhance program success in future (*also see Fig 25*):

- Expand the project to cover more beneficiaries (11.2%)
- Continue road rehabilitation (1.1%)
- Increased food distribution (49.4%)
- Provide revolving loans (1.1%)
- Avoid delays (7.9%)
- More FFW activities (15.7%)
- Provide agricultural extension (2.2%)

Depicted graphically, these suggestions portray the following:

Figure 25: Suggestions from the community to improve the RFSP program in future



Source: Program Evaluation 2002/2003 “The Rural Food Security Program”, CARE Somalia

SECTION D FINDINGS: IMPACTS LIVELIHOOD ANALYSIS

Social capital - perhaps the greatest area of growth within the livelihood framework has been social capital and the local partners' approach leading to the formation of strong social institutions such as PIC and PMC both of which take responsibility for project activities. An area of learning would be analysis of other existing social capital for the program to tap onto while supporting its enhancement.

Human capital -Investment in training has been key to the increase in human capital as well as exposure to new ideas and technology. Subsequently, this has been complimented by practical application of training adding to the experience base. The impact of new ideas and practical application of the same e.g. by Salsan to develop and market new project proposals for funding is very important as it encourages local staff to be innovative and think critically.

Natural capital- There is a large variety of resources to be utilised in the programme area: agricultural land, livestock, horticulture, fishing, grasslands and so on. The introduction of improved farming practices as well as new skills in resource utilisation would greatly enhance local livelihood security. There has definitely been a change in the perception and use of the rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure. However, there are increasing concerns regarding the resolution of other factors constraining local food production. CARE is encouraged to pay attention to the same so that the positive program gains are not lost to the limiting factors identified in the foregoing sections.

Physical capital -The programme has supported and encouraged the development of local level infrastructure (e.g. mainly roads, irrigation infrastructure, water catchments). There has been considerable improvement of these infrastructure facilities during the last 2 years and the local communities are ready and willing to maintain the same after the program cycle.

Financial capital- The RFSP program did not have a financial aspect. However within the program areas, there is some degree of enhanced cash flow owing to new markets opened up as a result of the program interventions (roads component specifically).

Political capital- CARE recognises this sixth form of capital within the livelihood framework with regard to the growth of an enabling environment. The inclusion of peace education (via local partners) within the program has assisted in its implementation.

Vulnerability Context- The benefiting communities can be considered less vulnerable to the chronic livelihood insecurity obtaining at the time of initial program launch. However, pockets of the same exist in areas with extraneous factors limiting their resilience to withstand diverse shocks. The number and type of shocks are still evident and beneficiaries report significant livelihood impacts. The level to which the past interventions have assisted in the robustness of the community will become evident as the years progress.

The processes the programme has developed are strong foundations for the future though greater impact is limited by partly by droughts and other adverse phenomena flood external to the program.

3.0. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT

3.1. Management and implementation

The management structure designed and utilized under RFSP is clear, functional and effective. The reporting lines are distinctly delineated. The log frame approach grounds the program logic and aids its implementation. The food flow and handling are appropriate and so is the meshing with strategic partners like FSAU, local partners and the beneficiaries.

The use of local partners and PIC/PMC structures input significantly to program sustainability. Documentation is up to date and quite elaborate. Information exchange across all program strata epitomises efficiency and has led to the development of a culture of significant mutual trust with partners as well as the beneficiaries.

3.2. Achievement and effects

There have been substantial achievements in all program facets. Re roads, rehabilitation works have brought about closer linkages between markets, given people better access to goods and services, promoted micro-enterprise, etc. The water catchments have positively impacted on people's lives as distances to water have been shortened and needless animal movements minimised. Subsequently, people now have more time available to engage in socio-economic activities.

Though the rehabilitation of irrigation structures has opened up more farmland, there has been less significant increase in household food production due to other constraints external to RFSP.

Except for minor delays occasioned mainly by insecurity, food distributions have been effectively done- on target. Re capacity building for local partners, there is tangible evidence that this facet has been more successful among the FFW partners than EFD. More time and resources as well as sieving may be imperative to get, develop and retain the best of the latter. The major reason for the relatively weak partners appeared to do with the amount of contact time between CARE and the partners. It is understandable that Gedo is a rather difficult terrain and CARE can only do so much.

The use of PIC/PMC is well thought out and should be continued. Only they need to be sensitised on other facets of self-sustainability e.g. collection of water user fees amongst beneficiaries of canal rehabilitation.

Significantly, RFSP has stabilised the assets' situation for most beneficiaries. Given that RFSP sought to increase the retention of assets, this is major achievement. Because of the program, people have drastically minimised the liquidation of their assets for purposes of getting money to buy food. Though isolated, the issue free food depressing local maize prices in Gedo needs to be re-examined with a view to avoiding the coincidence.

3.3 Strengths and weaknesses of the partnership strategy

The strategy is fully supported by the consultant as the only feasible way for CARE to address and resolve part of southern Somalia's feeble food security situation. The strategy has managed to get aid across to beneficiaries who'd not have been reached directly by CARE. Concurrently, programmatic skills have been transferred to the local partners, vital for long-term program sustainability.

The concept is well internalised by staff and appreciated by all program stakeholders. Save for the relatively weak capacity still evident amongst certain partners, the strategy has worked very well.

3.4. Monitoring and evaluation systems

RFSP utilises an elaborate M & E system, clearly understood by all stakeholders. Information collection is participatory and it is all fed to an appropriate data for analysis, dissemination and use. The periodicity of collection is commendable and should be maintained. The joint monitoring done by CARE and FSAU as per need bolstered the authenticity of the monitoring data.

It was established that CARE always utilises relevant information generated by FSAU. That is a very good thing and should be continued. FSAU expressed satisfaction with CARE's response to significant findings.

3.5. Efficiency and effectiveness of targeting

Targeting utilised explicit criteria, invaluable to program success. The high community participation enlisted in developing and revising the criteria is commendable and should be utilised always. Periodic inputs from FSAU have helped CARE be more responsive in its targeting- the only way to stay relevant in programming- the archetype of efficiency earlier noted. The cross-referencing between FSAU and CARE findings help in further authenticating needy cases as well as shifting disaster nuclei.

It was also noted that targeting may be unduly constrained by other factors e.g. insecurity, staff shortage and mobility over impossible terrain.

3.6. Responses from communities and partners

The pivotal role of PIC/PMC was underscored. The beneficiaries appreciated both as structures that would guarantee program continuity/sustainability- they are glad that CARE formed and helped build their capacity. They have committed their moral support to the same since they view them as crucial engines for their continued welfare. The buy in from local authorities is also remarkable. That they believe in and value RFSP is a plus for CARE.

Outstandingly, RFSP has contributed towards enhancing physical security especially in Gedo. The beneficiaries openly acknowledge that insecurity has diminished significantly due to the fact

that the spouses of many militias got the CARE food tokens. And with the guarantees of regularity of food aid, most militias disengage from acts of violence. Though not a primary target group for the CARE food aid, this positive impact on militias is a good thing to embrace!

While most beneficiaries in Gedo would be happier with a little more oil and flour in the food basket, FFW beneficiaries would like pulses, sugar and a few other items included where feasible. Both hastened to add that they were not grumbling but merely requesting. Typically, the food lasted 8-24 days translating to 2-6 months of food provisioning via both projects. This is a substantial achievement aimed at narrowing the hunger gap.

Because more markets have opened up as result of good roads, people are happier now with the improving trade volumes, socio-economic shifts, cross-fertilisation of ideas from enhanced human traffic and so on. Access to health services has been enhanced and other agencies e.g. UNICEF and MSF-Spain are now penetrating more hinterlands as a result of the improved road conditions. For agro-pastoral peoples, the roads and water catchments projects have been of immense benefit. This is because they don't cultivate farmlands but require reliable sources of water and markets to engage in mini-trade. And for this reason, future RFSP phases should further consolidate these gains.

Finally, there is less of unwarranted movement of man and beast in search of water as the positive impacts of rehabilitated water catchments continue to be felt.

3.7. Constraints and lessons learned

3.7.1. Constraints

Endemic insecurity was the number one constraint to program operations in Gedo. A pipeline breakdown 2002 delayed RFSP work, leading to diversion of part of FFW food consignment to EFD. Subsequently, FFW work had to be downscaled proportionately.

The very high operation costs occasioned by insecurity and bad roads strained the budget and has to be factored into any future phases of RFSP. This had to do with hyper-inflated vehicular hiring costs. Longer routes have to be used at times to access program sites either because of insecurity or fractured roads infrastructure. Inherently, the related costs soar.

Intermittent pressure for blanket distributions (from local authorities) under EFD also constrained its operations as it threatened the smooth execution of programmed activities. Finally, the closure of the Kenya-Somalia border part of 2003 also constrained the smooth running of RFSP.

3.7.2. Lessons learned

- 1) In Gedo, the number of hunger cases increased marginally because ACF pulled out while CARE reduced its food quantity as well number of beneficiaries following re-registration for revalidation.

- 2) In Food for Work zones practicing irrigated farming, enhancement of household food production was constrained by other factors other factors beyond the availability of irrigation water. Examples include farm inputs (tools, seed materials, etc). That means any future program phase should take some of these factors into account.
- 3) Other factors constraining the expected increase in cultivated area included labour shortages, lack of money and other resources. While these are beyond CARE's program jurisdiction, they should be noted, nonetheless.
- 4) Rehabilitation of water catchments significantly increased their water holding duration (from an average of 3 months before rehabilitation to between 4-12 months after).
- 5) Prevailing hazards and limitations notwithstanding, farming is the most valued occupation for most residents (76.3%) of the FFW zones. This sector should continue to receive CARE's attention in subsequent FFW program phases.
- 6) Food for Work programs benefited different food economy groups differently. Whereas the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure was appreciated amongst irrigation farmers, the agro-pastoral people immensely gained from rehabilitation of water catchments. Roads rehabilitation impacted positively on all beneficiaries. The lesson here is that CARE should keep articulating the unique needs of all groups.
- 7) While the EFD food is useful to the recipients, the fact that the elderly people as well as <5s don't benefit from it implies the need for their consideration in future food distribution strategies. Where possible, foods suitable for both categories can be included.
- 8) The oil quantity falls below the minimum household threshold for the same. If possible, beneficiaries would be happier with additional rations.
- 9) The EFD food enhances regional security. A direct relationship was found between militia inactivity and positive EFD impacts.
- 10) Albeit on a limited scale, a number of EFD beneficiaries want CARE to help them grow some of their own food. This would be an opportunity to do development work within a relief context.
- 11) The interest to grow own food expressed under lesson 5 (above) should be exploited by CARE to promote livelihood regeneration.

That some of the EFD beneficiaries are now requesting for program assistance to grow their own food is a significant indicator of success- it means that the program has emancipated people from the chronic daily worries over whether or not there will be food for the day. Instead, people's faculties are now exploring possibilities of channelling their energies and skills to irrigated farming to supplement EFD.

A suitable strategy here would be to gradually wean off EFD in some areas and graduate them to FFW.

- 12) Due to pressure to meet other needs, some beneficiary households in both project areas still preyed on their assets (e.g. livestock) to generate needed cash. This tended to undo the (expected) net asset retention in certain areas.
- 13) Lesser program gains (e.g. failure to substantially increase household food production, increase cultivated land, increase assets; etc) in both EFD and FFW zones are explained by such extraneous factors as drought, pests and diseases.
- 14) The use of FSAU information was instrumental for RFSP success especially in targeting.
- 15) The amount and quality of contact time between CARE and local partners has a direct impact on the quality of capacity building gains by the latter. CARE spent more time with FFW partners than it did with EFD. Given the mentoring roles played by CARE, the regularity and length of time spent with each partner affects the quality and pace of their growth. CARE acknowledged that the sharing of quality time with Gedo partners was constrained by several factors e.g. insecurity. That meant meeting them mainly during food distributions.

3.7.3. Recommendation domains

- 1) It is recommended that CARE continues with all three program facets- EFD, FFW and capacity building for local partners. There is need for CARE to stay on along each line of activity.
- 2) In FFW areas, there is need to resolve some of the factors (e.g. lack of farm inputs, pests, etc) identified as impeding the expected increase in household food production. To do this, CARE could mesh with other agencies (if any) operating in the areas. Attention here should be guided by the cropping priorities as indicated by the farmers. For instance, the fact that most farmers (86.3%) identified sorghum as their most important food source implies that any program emphasis promoting household sorghum production would achieve good impacts.
- 3) Further, it is recommended that CARE should consider incorporating the idea of opening up or clearance of farmlands as an aspect of improving household food production. Among the identified constraints, labour was significant. Hence, budgeting for food allocations to clear bushes on fallow farmlands where feasible might be worthwhile. The best strategy would be to start in locations with rehabilitated canal infrastructure.
- 4) It is recommended that CARE continues and expands the rehabilitation activities on roads and water catchments. Further, water wells can be included under the water rehabilitation component. On aggregate, the FFW communities attached similar value to water catchments and shallow wells (39.3% & 38% respectively) as their main sources of drinking water.

- 5) CARE should gradually wean off EFD in certain Gedo areas, graduating the same to FFW.
- 6) CARE should validate the concerns expressed regarding EFD food not being suitable for the <5s and the elderly. If credible, the concerns would need to be addressed. The same goes for the general content of the food basket across EFD-FFW.
- 7) The interest to grow own food expressed under lesson 5 (above) should be exploited by CARE to pursue a broader context of programming for livelihood regeneration in its areas of operation.
- 8) The undue impact of extraneous factors on the program would need to be factored into future program phases with a view to putting in place appropriate mitigation.
- 9) Continue interfacing with FSAU for greater success.
- 16) CARE should increase its contact time especially with EFD partners to increase their capacity. As noted under lesson 10 (above), relatively less time was spent with EFD partners for pre-stated reasons. Alternative strategies are recommended to redress this scenario, e.g. by investing more resources in the training of trainers (ToTs) who'd then respond to different capacity building needs of the partners without CARE having to play direct roles.
- 17) The use of PIC/PMC is well thought out and should be continued. Only they need to be sensitised on other facets of self-sustainability e.g. collection of water user fees amongst beneficiaries of canal rehabilitation.

4.0. References

- CARE Somalia, 2003. Rural Food Security Program Quarterly Reports: 1-4
- CARE Somalia, 2003. Rural Food Security Program: Projects Proposal
- CARE Somalia, 2002. Rural Food Security Program Annual Report
- CARE Somalia, 2002. Rural Food Security Program: Projects Proposal
- CARE Somalia, 2001. Rural Food Security Program: Impact Study/Baseline
- CARE Somalia, 2000. Rural Food Security Program Evaluation
- CARE Somalia, 1999. Rural Food Security Program: Baseline Study
- CARE Somalia, 1998. Rural Food Security Program: Baseline Analytic Report
- CARE International, 2000. Household Livelihood Security Analysis

ANNEX 1-CARE RFSP: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK PROGRAM EVALUATION, RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

CARE began implementation of the Rural Food Security Program (RFSP) in January 1998 as a pilot in three regions of southern Somalia, namely lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle and Hiran, focusing on FFW activities. The program consistently sought to address food insecurity in southern Somalia, resulting in a number of changes in terms of its geographic coverage and the focus of its activities. In 1999, the program critical food and agricultural input needs. The program focus and activities in these regions involved Emergency Food Distribution (EFD) and seeds distribution, with the exception of Middle Juba where the focus was on emergency Food for Work (EFFW) activities. In 2000, Middle Juba, and Lower and Middle Shabelle regions were phased out, to concentrate available resource in other regions that were undergoing serious drought and where food needs were more urgent. In addition, Bay and Bakool regions were shifted to EFFW activities, and EFD activities were undertaken in the Gedo region only. In 2001, program operations resumed in Middle Shabelle but only in the two districts of Adan Tabal and Adle that are rain fed and often encounter drought. During 2002 and 2003, RFSP remained operational in Hiran, Middle Shabelle, Bay, Bakool and Gedo regions. With exception of Gedo region where EFD activities were implemented, all other regions were confined to EFFW activities.

The Overall objectives of the Program, is to save lives and protect livelihoods of vulnerable households in Gedo, Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions of southern Somalia. Specific objectives include (1) to protect assets and improve agricultural infrastructure of beneficiaries under food – for – work in Bay, Bakool, Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions of southern Somalia (2) to save lives of vulnerable households in Gedo region by distributing emergency food rations, and (3) to enhance capacity of 25 local partner NGOs to implement emergency food for work distribution activities in five regions of southern Somalia.

In southern Somalia, fighting for dominance continues to divide the region, resulting in artificial borderlines with militia checkpoints established very close to one another, making transportation of food commodities and commercial goods from one area to another very difficult, resulting in increased food insecurity. The fighting not only affects commercial transportation but also hampers international agency access to vulnerable communities who require humanitarian assistance. International agency staffs are also not spared during the interclan conflict and therefore have to utilize periods of cease-fire to provide the much needed assistance.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this evaluation is to assess the effectiveness of the process undertaken by the RFSP in the implementation of the program's activities over the past two years (2002-2003). The focus of the evaluation will place greater emphasis on the processes used in project implementation and the results being achieved by the program. The evaluation will also assess

the impact of the program on the capacity of partner organizations in implementing both Food for Work and Emergency Food Distributions.

The evaluation should be conducted in close collaboration with project staff at field level under the supervision of the Team Leader and the Senior Program Officers of the RFSP.

The specific objectives of this evaluation are to:

- Assess the program in terms of progress towards the progress towards the program's objectives
- Review the management and implementation process of the Food for Work (FFW) and Free Food Distribution (FFD) components and establish their efficiency and effectiveness.
- Establish what the project has achieved in relation to its stated goals and objectives. This will include the activities outlined in the project proposals and the out puts and effects being produced by CARE and partner NGOs.
- Examine the strengths and weakness of the partnership strategy between CARE and local partner NGOs in implementing food aid programs
- Review the monitoring and evaluation systems used by CARE and partner NGOs.
- Assess the appropriateness of the project's strategy to meet stakeholder needs
- Assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the targeting and distribution strategies adopted in the FFW and FFD projects.
- Examine the level of participation by the target communities in program activities
- Assess the response of the beneficiaries and partner NGOs to the program's interventions. The extent of project on target communities should also be established where applicable.
- Established the constraints faced by the program and how these have been overcome.
- Makes recommendations for the improvement of the program.

The evaluation will include the following activities:

- Review the Technical Agreement between CARE and USAID.
- Meet with CARE and donor representatives in Nairobi.
- Review all existing relevant project documentation, including the project proposals, quarterly and annual reports, baseline surveys and nutritional assessments;
- Meet and hold discussions with CARE staff and NGO partners in Somalia.
- Define the data to be collected based on the project objectives and activities.
- Develop appropriate instruments for data collection.
- Train team of enumerators and supervisors (CARE staff and partners) on data collection methods and test instruments
- Together with CARE staff, assign roles and responsibilities to team members
- Review logistical arrangements with Team Leader
- Supervise field work in sampled sites
- Undertake data entry and analysis
- Prepare a written report and make a presentation to USAID and CARE staff in Nairobi
- Submit Final

Expected Outputs

- Data base containing the survey data
- Hard and soft copy of the final evaluation report outlining

- Methodology used in evaluation
- Main findings
- Lessons learned
- Conclusions and recommendations
- Presentations of finding in Nairobi to CARE staff and donor representatives

Duration of assignment

This assignment will take a total of 30 days during the month of February/March/ April 2004.

The break down of days is as follows:

- 3 days-Document review and development of instrument (Nairobi)
- 4 days – training of enumerators and supervisors and testing of instruments.
- 10 days – Data collection
- 9 days – Data analysis and report writing
- 1 day – presentation and review of comments
- 2 day – finalization of report.

All field travel, activities and consultations must be completed within this duration. At the end of the consultancy, the consultant will be expected to produce the output outlined above.

CARE's Responsibilities

CARE will provide:

- Payment of US D 250 per day for 30 days. (Please note that; CARE will deduct a 5 % tax. This is a GOK tax requirement)
- Provide all relevant/available materials pertinent to study
- Recruit and pay enumerators and supervisors for data collection
- Provide logistical support for filed activities
- Provide transport to and from Somalia during the consultancy period
- Provide basic medical evacuation insurance during the consultancy period
- Provide housing, board and transportation in Somalia.
- Where housing is not provided, reimburse costs of accommodation and food on presentation of receipts
- Reimburse costs for airport taxes/visas and taxi and from the airport upon presentation of receipts.

Note: Payment will be made at the end of the assignment once the final report is approved by CARE.

Travel

Travel will be required to Somalia to the Merka sub-office and the rural project sites. Travel within Somalia will be with armed escort and living conditions in the field sites may be very basic.

ANNEX 2: Sampling Frame/Geographical Code Sheet**BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)****EVALUATION OF THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM****CARE SOMALIA****SOM/05/2004 of February-April 2004**

REGION	COD E	DISTRICT (No. of HHs)	COD E	VILLAGE (No. of HHs)	COD E
Hiran	1	Maxas (835)	11	Maxas (250) = 6	111
				Mogokori (200) = 6	112
				Goobo (100) = 6	113
				Yasoman (80) = 6	114
				Musegal (40)	115
				Sumbo (30)	116
				Jujule (24)	117
				Habeeno (22)	118
				Adimo (20)	119
				Tedan (15)	1110
				Ali Ganey (12)	1111
				Ceel Gumare (10)	1112
				Dhaydhabe (9)	1113
				Dibugal (8)	1114
				Bilcile (15)	1115
(Hiran cont'd)	1	Jalalaqsi (3,485)	12	Jalalaqsi (1,400)	121
				Burweyn (350) = 25	122
				Eji (300) = 25	123
				Duduble (250) = 25	124
				Dirgoys (200) = 25	125
				Xamirgaab (180)	126
				Diinlow (150)	127
				Af-joye (120)	128
				Jimbiley (110)	129
				Siibay (80)	1210
				Chrisley (69)	1211
				Raaxale (62)	1212
				Qoryaale (53)	1213
				Caqdamale (48)	1214
				Ceel-Ciid (45)	1215
				Odaale (35)	1216
				Bulo-Mudul (33)	1217

Bakol	2	Tieyeglow (3,270)	21	Tieyeglow (800)	211
				Elgaras (400) = 24	212
				Bioley (250) = 23	213
				Anshur (240) = 23	214
				Dhanawe (186) = 23	215
				Hugey (150)	216
				Shimo (140)	217
				Madda (140)	218
				Abaqdhare (130)	219
				Orar (100)	2110
				Gudo (90)	2111
				Wasila (80)	2112
				Degmasame (80)	2113
				Aden-gare (80)	2114
				Darersin (70)	2115
				Godle (70)	2116
				Mubarak (60)	2117
				Harun (60)	2118
				Qarsoy (60)	2119
				Misir (50)	2120
				Jamalle (40)	2121
Middle Shabelle	3	Adan Yabal (1,283)	31	Adan Yabal (480) = 7	311
				Gulane (200) = 6	312
				El-Muluq (150) = 6	313
				Al-Kowthar (120) = 6	314
				El-Dere (110) = 6	315
				Miro (90) = 6	316
				El-Ali Ahmed (70)	317
				Bos-Adir (63)	318
Gedo	4	Luuq (7,967)	41	Elbon (3,562)	411
				Yurkurt (1,434)	412
				Luuq (1,144)	413
				IDPs' Locus (477)	414
				Bohol Garas (432)	415
				Shatilow (404)	416
				Burjada (296)	417
				Taaganey (218)	418
Bay	5	B. Hakaba (8,620)	51	B. Hakaba (1,150)	511
				B. Haybe (500) = 50	512

			B. Dhijis (410)	513
			Lughabar (460) = 50	514
			Dhafaad (380)	515
			Barariye (370)	516
			Waafdhay (360)	517
			Modimode (355)	518
			Raydabo (347)	519
			Godobay (342) = 50	5110
			Kurow (334) = 50	5111
			Garas-god (319)	5112
			Aday-Kudila (310) = 46	5113
			Bisiqadde (295)	5114
			Wariisha (275)	5115
			Doygab (250)	5116
			Liimaale (220)	5117
			Roble Sheikh (190)	5118
			Qadiidle (175)	5119
			Jamecadadh (165)	5120
			Hubsoy (150)	5121
			Yubka (120)	5122
			Misaare (118)	5123
			Shiidaalow (113)	5124
			Aygudweyn (110)	5125
			Salmisqa (105)	5126
			Aw-uurweyne (95)	5127
			Aw-mayow (93)	5128
			Gedisoy (92)	5129
			Darabqoy (91)	5130
			Kerowdiga (85)	5131
			Dowgodobay (84)	5132
			Waamo (81)	5133
			Tootoorou (76)	5134

**Annex 3: Evaluation itinerary (IN THIS FOLDER WITH ANNEX 9, 22, BUT 23 & 24
PHOTOCOPY)**

Annex 4: Reliability analysis (SPSS)

Reliability Coefficient

N of Cases = 431.0

N of Items = 65

Alpha = 0.9253

The reliability of the results was 92.53% ($0.9253 * 100/1$) which is above the acceptable reliability of 62%

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)

**EVALUATION OF THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
CARE SOMALIA**

SOM/08/2004 of February-April 2004

ANNEX 5: Participants' Evaluation of the Training Workshop

- 1) Was the training useful to you as a person, meeting your expectations?
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure

- 2) Did you learn any new skills about evaluation from this workshop/training?
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure

- 3) Was the training relevant to the evaluation we are doing for the CARE Somalia *Rural Food Security Program*?
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure

- 4) Did you feel well involved in the training (*was it participatory*)?
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure

- 5) Are you going to share any new skills you have learnt with others working with you in the field?
a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure

- 6) Anything you would like us to change in future to make the training more useful or interesting?-----

ANNEX 6-CARE RFSP: ORGANOGRAM (TO PHOTOCOPY)

ANNEX 7-CARE RFSP: FOOD FLOW PATHWAY

Arr. Date	Vessel Name	Bill of Landing Number #	B/LQTY (MT)	Fas Value Cost (US \$)	Freight Cost (US \$)	Commodity Type	CCC #	QTY Rcd (MT)
Jan - 02	Anna Desgagnes	1217/LCHMB A-001	5,797.75	127.98	71.24	Sorghum	2501001/2&2502	5,740.800
Jan-02	Anna Desgagnes	1217/LCHMB A-03	199.9	287.95	71.24	Lentils	2502002	178.200
Jan - 02	Anna Desgagnes	1217/LCHMB A-04&5	610.007	824.95	69.99	V. Oils	2501001	603.063
Feb-02	Floriana	NYCBL00262 &2630	999.5	287.95	161.89	Lentils	250100&1	997.300
May-2	Merlin	JAC-CARE-01&02	930.5	328.7	111.53	Lentils	2503001&4	929.600
May-02	Merlin	JAC-CARE-03	4,322.75	123.81	111.53	Sorghum	2503001	4,310.300
May-02	Merkur	WOFO014261 &2	414.25	320	102.00	Lentils	2503002&5	412.250
May-02	Integrity	WOFO14131	129.8	325.9	102.00	Lentils	2503003	131.300
Jun-02	Judy Litrico	CAREHOU-01, 2,3&4	4,504.8	119.97	126.50	Sorghum	2509001/2/3&4	4,501.1000
Oct-02	Buffalo Soldier	B/L-1	4,573	115.87	119.92	Sorghum	2528	4,549.200
Oct-02	Buffalo Soldier	B/L-2	854.7	328.64	147.92	Lentils	2528	847.200
Oct-02	Lykes Navigator	PPOCLSOK23 5425009	119.2	327.82	123.30	Lentils	2528	119.100
Total Commodity			23,456					23,319

Commodity Losses

CARE incurred losses of 136.24 metric tons. All the losses incurred were of the marine type. Table below provides details of the losses per vessel. The total loss incurred was less than 1% of the total commodity handled.

Arrival Date	Vessel Name	Bill of Landing Number	B/L QTY	Commodity	QTY Rcd	Marine Loss	Internal Loss	Total Loss
Jan -02	Anna Desgagnes	1217/LCHMB A-001	5,797.75	Sorghum	5,740.800	50.80	6.15	56.95
Jan-02	Anna Desgagnes	1217/LCHMB A-03	199.9	Lentils	178.200	21.40	0.30	21.70
Jan -02	Anna Desgagnes	1217/LCHMB A-04&5	610.007	V. Oils	603.063	5.86	1.08	6.94
Feb-02	Floriana	NYCBL00262 &2630	999.5	Lentils	997.300	1.00	1.20	2.20
May-2	Merlin	JAC-CARE-01&02	930.5	Lentils	929.600	0.00	0.90	0.90
May-02	Merlin	JAC-CARE-03	4,322.75	Sorghum	4,310.300	4.50	7.95	12.45
May-02	Merkur	WOFO014261 &2	414.25	Lentils	412.250	1.85	0.15	2.00
May-02	Integrity	WOFO14131	129.8	Lentils	131.300	(1.50)	-	(1.50)
Jun-02	Judy Litrico	CAREHOU-01, 2,3&4	4,504.8	Sorghum	4,501.1000	2.85	0.85	3.70
Oct-02	Buffalo Soldier	B/L-1	4,573	Sorghum	4,549.200	23.80	0.00	23.80
Oct-02	Buffalo Soldier	B/L-2	854.7	Lentils	847.200	7.45	0.05	7.50
Oct-02	Lykes Navigator	PPOCLSOK2 35425009	118.2	Lentils	119.100	0.10	0.000.00	0.10
			23455.2		23319.413	119.61	18.63	138.24

ANNEX 8-CARE RFSP: RFSP MONITORING FORM

Rural Food Security Program

Project Monitoring Report

1. General Information

1.1 *Project Identification Number*

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

1.2 *Date of This Visit*

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

1.3 *Monitoring Start & End Time*

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	AM	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	M
----------------------	----------------------	---	----------------------	----------------------	----	----------------------	----------------------	---	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---

1.4 *Total Number of Visits to Date by Field Officer*

1.5 *Total Number of Visits to Date by Field Officer*

1.5 *Total Number of Visits to Date by Field Officer*

1.6 *Project Start date*

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

1.7 *Total Commodity Allocated for the Scheme (MT)*

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

1.8 *Total Commodity Distributed to Partner NGO (MT)*

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

2. Project Implication information

2.1 *Approved Amt. Of Work to Do (Amt/Unit)*

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

2.2 *Actual Amt. Of Work Done*

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

2.3 *Project Sign Board 1=Not Present, 2=Correct, 3= Not Correct*

2.4 *Have There Been any Land Disputes Reported at Site 1=Yes, 2= No*

2.5 *Number Of Workers On Project Site*

men

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Women

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Foremen

--	--	--

If Difference in No. Of Workers Found More than 30% of the Planed Workers, Explain in two points:	
(a)	
(b)	<i>Until Late some of the workers had already finished their work and gone home</i>

2.6 Does the Design and Specification Follow the Project? 1=Yes, 2= No

If the Design and Specification is not followed, Explain	
(a)	
(b)	

3. **Worker Interviews**

3.1 **Number of Workers Interviewed**

3.2 What Have Workers Received for Wage
1= Cash; 2=Sorghum; 3=Maize; 4=Sorghum/maize; 5= Nothing; Not Applicable

3.3 Total Quantity of Food Interviewed Workers Received (Kg)

3.4 Total No. Of Days the Interviewed Workers Worked

3.5 Of Those Interviewed, Indicate the Number Of:

Residents

IDPs

4. **Environmental Assessment**

4.1 Is There Evidence of Environment Degradation? Caused by the Project? 1=Yes; 2=No

If Environment Degradation is found, Suggest Some Mitigating Measures:	
(a)	
(b)	

5. **Project Implication Committee (PIC)**

5.1 *Has a PIC Been Formed* 1= Yes; 2= No

5.2 *Were PIC Members Available for Interviews* 1= Yes; 2= No; 3= N/A

6. *NGO Data (Collect from NGO records/discussions)*

6.1 NGO reports to Have Received Quantity of Food Sorghum (MT)

Maize (MT)

6.2 NGO Reports Total Disbursement to Beneficiaries (MT)

6.3 Total No. Of Visits NGO Officials did this Month

7. ***Stock Reconciliation***

7.1 ***Closing Balance Per Warehouse Ledger*** Sorghum (MT)

Maize (MT)

7.2 Does the Physical Count Vary with the Ledger? 1= Yes; 2= No

7.3 If yes, then what is the Actual Count? Sorghum

Maize (MT)

Explain in Short about variation in count?

(a)

(b)

7.4 Amount of Commodity Loss reported by NGO (bags)

8. Commodity Documentation

8.1 Are all entries to the Warehouse Ledger Supported by Documents? 1= Yes No
(Please verify these documents, e.g. waybill, Loss& Abj. Report?)

Provide Your Comments (if required)

(a)	
(b)	

8.2 Are Beneficiaries Acknowledgment forms prepared and Filled Property for all Food Distributions? 1= Yes; 2= No

If Forms are not Prepared and Filled Properly, Explain	
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	

Warehouse Condition

9.1 Is the Warehouse Clean? 1= Yes; 2= No

9.2 Is the Commodity Stacked Properly on Pallets? Clean? 1= Yes; 2= No

9.3 Is Warehouse/ Commodity Well Ventilated? 1= Yes; 2= No

9.4 Is the Warehouse Secure? 1= Yes; 2= No

10. Market Price Data

10.1	What is the Current Local Market Price?	Sorghum	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	(In Somali Shillings)	Maize	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Rice	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		Sugar	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

11. Comments/ Recommendations

11.1 Comments of Community Member

Comments of Community Members	
(a)	
(b)	
(c)	

11.2 Comments of CARE Field Officer

Comments of CARE Field Officer

(a)	
(b)	
©	

11.3 Comments of Implementing Partner Officials

Comments of Implementing Partner Official	
(a)	
(b)	
©	

ANNEX 9-LABOUR DIVISION/DUTY ALLOCATION (IN THIS FOLDER WITH 3&22)

ANNEX 10-CARE RFSP PARTNER NGOS

List of Partner NGOs

Name	Activity this Quarter	Region
HARDO (Regional and Development Organization)	Canal & roads Rehabilitation	Hiran
Muslin AID-UK	Canal & water Catchments	Hiran
Doyale	Road Rehabilitation	Hiran
Safa-Marwa Relief and Development Organization (SAMRADO)	Road Rehabilitation and Water Catchment	Hiran
Technoplan	Canal Rehabilitation, Water Catchments	Hiran
MGV (Mercy Group Volunteers)	Canal Rehabilitation & Road Rehabilitation	Hiran
Salsan	Canal Rehabilitation & Road Rehabilitation	Hiran
Agricultural Consultant Association (ACA)	Free Food Distribution	Gedo
Somaction	Free Food Distribution	Gedo
ASEP (Advancement For Small Enterprise Program)	Free Food Distribution	Gedo
SDA (Settlement Development Association)	Free Food Distribution	Gedo
IDF (Intergrated Development Focus)	Free Food Distribution	Gedo
BARDA (Barshi Relief Rehabilitation and Development Association)	Free Food Distribution & Road Rehabilitation	Gedo
GREDA	Road Rehabilitation	Bay
Somali Association For Relief and Development (SARD)	Road Rehabilitation	Bay
BOCD	Road Rehabilitation	Bay
TAWAKAL	Road Rehabilitation	Bay
WABIYOW	Road Rehabilitation	Bay
Al-Fatxi	Road Rehabilitation	Bay
SERRA	Road Rehabilitation	Bay
ARDO	Road & Water Catchment Rehabilitation	Bakool
ADRO	Road & Water Catchment Rehabilitation	Bakool
GSA	Road & Water Catchment Rehabilitation	Bakool

AQAB	Road Rehabilitation	Middle Shabelle
TACAB	Road Rehabilitation	Middle Shabelle

ANNEX 11-CARE RFSP: SKETCH MAPS OF EVALUATION SITES(SAVED IN SKETCH MAP FOLDER OPEN IN MS PAINT)(DISTRICT DATA IN THE SAME FOLDER IN MS WORD)

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)
EVALUATION OF THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
CARE SOMALIA
SOM/03/2004 of February-April 2004

ANNEX 12 (SPSS QUESTIONNAIRE-FFW ZONES)

Instructions

Please answer all questions and accurately enter the responses on the spaces provided after each question. Parts I, II and III call for a mixture of coded and non-coded answers. The rest will require you to simply tick out the responses from the choices given.

Part I: (Identification)

Aqoonsi

-----1. RegionCode..... 2.

District.....Code.....

Gobol

Degmo

-----3. VillageCode..... 4.

Household

Number.....

Tuulo

Qoys Lambar

-----5. Highest level of education attained by household head

Heerka aqoonta ee madaxa qoyska

1) Nil 2) Koranic 3) Primary 4) Secondary 5) College 6) University

Majiro Quran Dugsi hoose Dugsi sare Machad Jaamacad

Part II: (Enumerator)

a) Enumerator's name.....Enumerator's signature.....

Magaca waraystaha

Saxiixa waraystaha

c) Date of interview

Remarks.....

Taariikhda waraysiga

Faalo

Part III: (Supervisor-Quality Assurance)

e) Supervisor's name

Magaca kormeraha

f) Supervisor's signature.....

Saxiixa kormeraha

-----6. Supervisor present at interview? 1-Yes 2-No

Kormeraha ma joogey waraysiga

g) Remarks

Faalo

Part IV: Socio-demographic

Qaab dhismeedka bulshada

16. CARE has played a good role in project implementation <i>CARE waxay door fican ka qaadatay hirgelinta mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
17. The project has been helpful to the households in need <i>Mashruucu waxuu caawiyey goysaskii baahnaa</i>	1	2	3
18. Because of CARE, the local NGOs under the project now work better <i>CARE darteed NGOyada wadaniga ah ee mashruucan waaka shaqo wanaagsan yihiin sidii hore</i>	1	2	3
19. The local community was involved in identifying the project (2002-3) <i>Bulshadu waxay ka qaybqaadatay xulasha mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
20. The local community is always involved in project implementation <i>Bulshadu waxay markasta ka qaybqaadataa hirgelinta mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
21. The community is happy with the way they are involved in the project <i>Bulshadu waxay ku faraxsan tahay sida ay uga qaybqaataan mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
22. All the project activities were implemented in time <i>Dhaman howlaha mashruuca waxaa lagu qabtay waqtigii loogu tala galay</i>	1	2	3
23. All the project activities were implemented according plan <i>Dhaman howlihii mashruuca waxaa loo qabtay sidii loo qorsheeyey</i>	1	2	3
24. Every body got their food allocation in time <i>Qof walba wuxuu helay wixii loo qondeyey waqtigeedii</i>	1	2	3
25. A <i>Project Implementation Committee (PIC)</i> exists in our community <i>Beeshu waa leedahay gudiga hirgelinta mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
26. The <i>Project Implementation Committee</i> is useful to the community <i>Gudiga hirgelinta mashruuca wuxuu waxtar uleeyahay mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
27. <i>Project Implementation Committees</i> should be maintained <i>Gudiga hirgelinta mashruuca waa in uu sii jiraa</i>	1	2	3
28. Even after being given food, people still sold animals to buy grain <i>Inkastoo raashin lasiiyey dadku waxay weli gadaan xoolhooda si ay badar u soo gataan</i>	1	2	3
29. <i>Project Implementation Committees</i> should be done away with <i>Gudiga hirgelinta mashruuca waa in la baabi'iyaa</i>	1	2	3
30. We are sure to take good care of the facilities even after the project	1	2	3

<i>Waxaan balanqaadeynaa mashruuca kadib inaan howshaan gacanta kusii heyn doono</i>			
--	--	--	--

31. Through the project, we got food to supplement our own.
Waxaan ka helnay mashruuca raashin ku kabano keeni hore
 1) Yes 2) No 3) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
32. Because of the project, we have minimized the selling of our assets to buy grain
Mashruuca dartiis waxaan yaraynay gededii hantidena si aan usoo gadano badar
 1) Yes 2) No 3) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
33. Through the project, we received the food items we were promised
Mashruuca waan ka helnay rashinkii naloo balan qaaday
 1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
34. We always got our promised food items *in time*.
Markasta waxaa heli jirnay cuntada naloo balanqaado waqtigeeda
 1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
35. CARE staff were sometimes present during food distributions
Shaqalaha CARE waxay maraka qaar goobjoog ka ahaayeen raashin qaybinta
 1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
36. The most needy members of the community got the distributed food
Xubnaha ugu liita bulshada ayaa helay raashinkii la qeybiyey
 1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
37. After food was issued to us, CARE staff came to check how it was used
Raashin qaybintii kadib waxaa yimid shaqaale CARE si ay u hubiyaan isticmaalka rashinka
 1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
38. We now cultivate more land because we get more irrigation water from canals
Hadda waxaan beeranaa dhul badan sababtoo ah waxaan helnay waraab fiican
 1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
39. Because of the improved irrigation, we now produce more food on our farms
Waraabka oo hagaagay owgeed waxaan soo saarnaa cunto badan
 1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
40. The roads that were rehabilitated under the project are very useful to us
Jidadka mashruuca lagu dayactiray waxay noo leeyihiin faa'iidooyin badan
 1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
41. Because of the roads, it's now much easier for us to reach the market centers
Wadooyinka owgood waxaa noo sahlanaatay inaan gaarno suuqa
 1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary

- | <i>Haa</i> | <i>Maya</i> | <i>Ma aqaano</i> | <i>Aan noqon shaqaale</i> |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 42. The project has made it possible for us and our livestock to get more water
<i>Mashruuca wuxuu suurta geliyey anaga iyo xoolaheena inaan helno biyo badan</i> | | | |
| 1) Yes
<i>Haa</i> | 2) No
<i>Maya</i> | 4) Don't know
<i>Ma aqaano</i> | 4) Non-beneficiary
<i>Aan noqon shaqaale</i> |
| 43. The food given through the project is very useful to the community
<i>Raashinka lagu bixiyey mashruuca wuxuu faa'iido u leeyahay bulshada</i> | | | |
| 1) Yes
<i>Haa</i> | 2) No
<i>Maya</i> | 4) Don't know
<i>Ma aqaano</i> | 4) Non-beneficiary
<i>Aan noqon shaqaale</i> |
| 44. Because of the project, our living standards have improved significantly
<i>Mashruuca dartiis heerka nolosheena aad ayey sare ugu kacday</i> | | | |
| 1) Yes
<i>Haa</i> | 2) No
<i>Maya</i> | 4) Don't know
<i>Ma aqaano</i> | 4) Non-beneficiary
<i>Aan noqon shaqaale</i> |
| 45. We now have our own means/mechanisms to sustain the activities after the project
<i>Hadda waxaan leenahay qaab-farsamo oon kusii wado howlaha mashruuca marka uu dhamaado</i> | | | |
| 1) Yes
<i>Haa</i> | 2) No
<i>Maya</i> | 4) Don't know
<i>Ma aqaano</i> | 4) Non-beneficiary
<i>Aan noqon shaqaale</i> |

Part VI: Appropriateness of the project strategy to meet stakeholder needs

46. The community was actively involved in selecting project beneficiaries <i>Bulshadu waxaykaalin mug leh ka qaadatey xulidda shaqaalaha mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
47. The community is happy with CARE's targeting of beneficiaries <i>Bulshadu waxay ku faraxsantahay sida CARE u abaartay dadka mudan</i>	1	2	3
48. The rehabilitated infrastructure facilities were community priorities <i>Kaabayasha la dayactirey waa kuwi ugu mudnaa bulshada</i>	1	2	3
49. The community played important roles at every stage of the project <i>Marxalad kasta oo mashruuca bulshadu door wanaagsan ayey ka qaadatay</i>	1	2	3
50. Because of the project, families now produce more of their own food <i>Mashruuca dartii goysaska hadda waxay soo saartaan cuunto badan</i>	1	2	3
51. Because of the project, more families retained most of their livestock <i>Mashruuca dartiis goysas badan ayaa xoolihii u baaqdeen</i>	1	2	3
52. Because of the project, more families retained most of their other assets <i>Mashruuca dartiis goysas badan ayaa waxaan u baaqday hantidoodii</i>	1	2	3
53. Because of the good impact, more people want to join the project <i>Raadka wanaagsan ee mashruuca owgeed dad badan ayaa raba inay ku</i>	1	2	3

<i>soo biiran</i>			
54. The project should be expanded to cover other areas in need <i>Mashruuca waa in la balaariyaa si uu ugaaro meelaha kale ee u baahan</i>	1	2	3
55. The project beneficiaries were selected in a fair and transparent way <i>Shaqaalaha mashruuca waxaa loo xulay si saxah oon qarsoodi ku jirin</i>	1	2	3

56. Because of the project, more families are now better off <i>Mashruuca dartiis goysas badan ayaa hadda ladan</i>	1	2	3
--	---	---	---

57. Because of the project, there's now more food, and less malnutrition <i>Mashruuca dartiis waxaa hadda jira cunto badan nafaqa darida oo yaraatay</i>	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

58. Minority groups are well represented among the beneficiaries <i>Dadka laga tira badan yahay si fiican ayey uga dhex muuqdaan shaqaalahay</i>	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

59. Food items from the project always arrived when it was needed most <i>Raashinka mashruuca wuxuu yimaadaa waqtiga loogu baahi badan yahay</i>	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

60. Because of the project, we now eat two or more meals per day <i>Mashruuca dartiis hadda waxaan wax cunaa laba iyo ka badan maalintii</i>	1	2	3
--	---	---	---

61. Did you take part in the project identification stage- e.g. during needs assessment?

Maka qayib qaadatay xulidda mashruuca sida markii qiimaynta baahida

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

62. Did you play a role in any of the project activities?

Door ma ka qaadatay howlaha mashruuca

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

63. Have you played a role in the regular monitoring of project activities?

Ma ka qayb qaadatay howlihii kormerica mashruuca

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

64. Are there regular community meetings to discuss and review project activities?

Ma jiraan kulamo-bulsho oo joogto ah oo looga hadlaayo howlaha mashruuca

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

65. Do you attend such meetings regularly?

Kulamadaas joogto ma uga qayb gashaa

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

66. Is the community usually given chance to make important suggestions to the project?

Bulshada inta badan mala siiyaa fursad ay uga qayb qaataan mashruuca

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary

Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

67. The project benefits reached all the beneficiaries as required

Faa'iidada mashruuca waxay gaartaa dadka mudan

1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

68. Most people in the community have benefited from the project activities

Buslhada badankeeda waxay ka faa'iidayatay howlaha mashruuca

1) Yes 2) No 3) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

69. On behalf of the community, I would like the project to continue

Anigoo ku hadlaaya magaca bulshada waxan jeclaan lahaa in mashruucu sii socdo

1) Yes 2) No 3) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

70. Because we are now better off, the project can be taken elsewhere to help the needy

Maadaama aan hadda ladanahay mashruuca waxaa lagayn karaa meel u baahan

1) Yes 2) No 3) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

71. In your opinion, what are the hardships or constraints that the project faced during its implementation in your community?

Aragtidaada maxay ahaayeen dhibaatooyinkii soo wajahay xiligii hirgelinta mashruuca laga fulinaayey bulshadiina

72. From your experience, what was done to address or correct those hardships/constraints?

Waaya aragnimadaada maxaa laga qabtay dhibaatooyinkaas

73. Kindly suggest recommendations that can improve the project activities in future

Fadlan soo jeedi talooyin kor loogu qaadi karo howlaha mashruuca-----

74. What is the main source of drinking water for your family? -----

Xageed biyaha ka heshaan

75. How far is it from your homestead?-----

Intee idin jirtaa

76. How long does it take go fetch water and come back home?-----
Intee idinku qaadataa sii socod iyo soo socod
77. How much land is under you as a family (including rented land)? -----
Dhul intee la-eg ayaad tacabtaa (oo ay ku jirto dhulka kirada)
78. Is the land irrigated, rain-fed or both? -----
Ma waraab baa, roob ba mise labadaba
79. Land area that you irrigate, nowadays, during the farming season-----
Xiligaan dhul intee le'eg ayaad warabisaa
80. Land area *previously* irrigated-----
Dhulkii aad horey u waraabin jirtay sheeg
81. If your are cultivating **more land now**, please explain why?-----
Haddii aad tacbatid dhul ka badan kii hore fadlan sababee
82. If you are cultivating **less land now**, please explain why-----
Haddii aad tacbatid dhul ka yar kii hore fadlan sababee
83. How have the **rehabilitated water catchments** helped your community?-----
Sidee waraha la dayactiray u caawiyeen bulshaadaada
84. For how many months were the catchments holding water **before** rehabilitation? -----
Imisa bilood ayay waruhu qaadi kareen biyo inti aan la dayactirin
85. For how many months do the catchments hold water **after** rehabilitation?-----
Imisa billod ayay waruhu qaadi karaan biyo dayactirka kadib
86. How have the rehabilitated catchments **affected animal movements**?-----
Sidee warihii la dayactiray u saameeyeen dhaqdhaqaaqa xoolaha
87. How does the community **maintain** the rehabilitated water catchments?
Sidee bulshadu u joogtaysaa gacan ku haynta waraha la dayactiray
88. Do you **own** any animals?-----
Wax xoolo ah ma leedahay
89. If yes above, kindly provide the following information (**according to years**):
Hadii ay haa tahay ka jawaab su'aalahaan

	Camels <i>Geel</i>	Cattle <i>Lo</i>	Goats <i>Ari</i>	Sheep <i>Ido</i>	Donkey <i>Dameer</i>
Now (2004)					

2003					
2002					

90. What is the **most important** source of income for the household?-----
Xagee ugu muhiimsan ee qoysku daqliga ka soo galaa
91. Within this household, **who** makes this income?-----
Qoyska dhexdiisa yaa daqligaan soo geliya
92. Looking at the years **2002** and **2003**, has your family income *increased, decreased or remained the same?*-----
Marka aad fiiriso sanadka 2002, 2003 dhaqaalaha qoyska, ma hoos ayuu u dhacay mise kor mise waa sidiisii?
93. What is the **second most important** source of income for your household?-----
Waa xagee meesha labaad ee dakhli ka soo galo qoyska?
94. Who takes part in earning this income?-----
Yaa ka qayb qaata helitaanka dakhligan?
95. Comparing **2002** and **2003**, has your family income from the second most important sources *increased, decreased or stayed the same?*-----
Adigoo is barbar dhigaaya 2002, 2003, meesha labaad ee daqliga guriga soo g'ala ma korortay mise hoos ayay u dhacday mise waa meesheedii
96. Any other income sources please?-----
Fadlan meela kale oo wax kaa soo galaan ma jiraan
97. Given an opportunity, which income source would you expand **immediately?**-----
Hadii fursad lagu siiyo ishee dhaqaale ayaad degdeg u kordhin lahayd
98. Which of the following were the **major sources** of food for your household in the years **2002** and **2003?** (Please tick the boxes corresponding to the answers given)
Ilaha soo socda kuweebaa ugu muhiimsanaa ee qoyskaaga cunto ka heli jirey 2002, 2003

	Stored Food <i>Keyd</i>	Farm Produce <i>Wax soosar beereed</i>	Purchases <i>Iib</i>	Exchange <i>Kala bedelesho</i>	Borrowed <i>Amaahsas ho</i>	Gift <i>Deeq</i>	Food Aid <i>Kaalmo</i>
2002							

2003							

99. For **how many months** last year (2003) was the household **food self-sufficient**?

Sanadki hore imisa bilood ayuu haystay cunto kufilan qoyskaagu

100. If yes, which months were they?

Hadii, ay haa tahay waa bilahee

101. Between **January this year (2004)** and **now**, how many meals has your family been **taking every day** (on average)?

Inta u dhaxaysa bisha January ilaa hadda celcelis ahaan imiswaaqti ayuu maalintii wax cunaa qoyskaaga?

*Children-----Men-----Women-----Boys-----Girls-----
Caruur Rag Dumar Wiilal Gabdho*

102. And what was the average number of meals taken **daily by each group last year, 2003**?

Celcelisahaan sanadkii hore imisa jeer ayay koox walba maalintii wax cuni jireen?

*Children-----Men-----Women-----Boys-----Girls-----
Caruur Rag Dumar Wiilal Gabdho*

103. What are the most important foods for this household?-----

Maxay tahay cuntada ugu muhiimsan ee qoyskan

104. What are the **usual sources** of the foods named above?-----

Raashinka kor lagu sheegay xagee ugu muhimsan ee laga helay?

105. Given enough water for farming, (**rainfall/irrigation**), can this household produce **enough food** for itself?-----

Hadii la helo waraab ama roob ku filan qoyska ma soo saari karaa cunto ku filan?

106. For **how long** can this household store food for own use?-----

Intee in la'eg ayuu qoyskani kaydsan karaa cuntadiisa isticmaalka?

107. Most of the time, how does the household utilize the harvested crops?-----**(if used for different purposes, please state approximate percentages)**

Badanaaba sidee ayuu u isticmaalaa dalaga u soo go'a?

108. What problems does the household face in its normal farming activities?-----

Maxay yihiin dhibaatooyinka la kulma qoyska xilliga tacabka?

109. How far away is the nearest market center?-----

Intee ayuu jiraa suuqa kuugu dhow?

110. Compared to 2002, would you say it is **now** easier to transport commodities to the market for sale (e.g. *because of improved roads*)?-----
Marka la barbardhigo 2002, mala dhihi karaa hadda ayay sahlan tahay in badeecada la suuq geeyo (sababtoo ah jidadka la hagaajiyey)

Thanks a lot for your time, patience and cooperation. God Bless You!

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)
EVALUATION OF THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
CARE SOMALIA
SOM/09/2004 of February-April 2004

ANNEX 13 (SPSS QUESTIONNAIRE-EFD ZONES):
EMERGENCY FOOD DISTRIBUTION-GEDO REGION

Instructions

Please answer all questions and accurately enter the responses on the spaces provided after each question. Parts I, II and III call for a mixture of coded and non-coded answers. The rest will require you to simply tick out the responses from the choices given.

Part I: (Identification)

Aqoonsi

----1. RegionCode..... 2.

District.....Code.....

Gobol *Degmo*

----3. VillageCode..... 4.

Number.....

Tuulo *Qoys Lambar*

Household

----5. Highest level of education attained by household head

Heerka aqoonta ee madaxa qoyska

1) Nil 2) Koranic 3) Primary 4) Secondary 5) College 6) University

Majiro Quran Dugsi hoose Dugsi sare Machad Jaamacad

Part II: (Enumerator)

b) Enumerator's name.....Enumerator's signature.....

Magaca waraystaha *Saxiixa waraystaha*

c) Date of interview

Remarks.....

Taariikhda waraysiga *Faalo*

Part III: (Supervisor-Quality Assurance)

e) Supervisor's name f) Supervisor's signature.....

Magaca kormeraha *Saxiixa kormeraha*

----6. Supervisor present at interview? 1-Yes 2-No

Kormeraha ma joogey waraysiga

g) Remarks

Faalo

16. CARE has played a good role in project implementation <i>CARE waxay door fican ka qaadatay hirgelinta mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
17. The project has been helpful to the households in need <i>Mashruucu waxuu caawiyey qoysaskii baahnaa</i>	1	2	3
18. Because of CARE, the local NGOs under the project now work better <i>CARE darteed NGOyada wadaniga ah ee mashruucan waaka shaqo wanaagsan yihiin sidii hore</i>	1	2	3
19. The local community was involved in identifying the project (2002-3) <i>Bulshadu waxay ka qaybqaadatay xulasha mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
20. The local community is always involved in project implementation <i>Bulshadu waxay markasta ka qaybqaadataa hirgelinta mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
21. The community is happy with the way they are involved in the project <i>Bulshadu waxay ku faraxsan tahay sida ay uga qaybqaataan mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
22. All the project activities were implemented in time <i>Dhaman howlaha mashruuca waxaa lagu qabtay waqtigii loogu tala galay</i>	1	2	3
23. All the project activities were implemented according plan <i>Dhaman howlihii mashruuca waxaa loo qabtay sidii loo qorsheeyey</i>	1	2	3
24. Because of the project, most people have stopped selling their livestock to buy food <i>Mashruuca dartiis, dadka badan kii waxay joojiyeen iibinta xoolahooda si ajay ugu soo gataan cunto</i>	1	2	3
25. Because of the project, most people have stopped selling other assets to buy food <i>Mashruuca dartiis, dadka badan kii waxay joojiyeen iibinta hantidooda si ajay ugu soo gataan cunto</i>	1	2	3
26. Because of the project, most people nowadays spend less money buying food <i>Mashruuca dartiis, dadka badan kii beryahan waxaa ka yaraadey qarashkii cuntada ku soo gadan jireen</i>	1	2	3
27. Because of the project, most people have stopped borrowing food from relatives, etc. <i>Mashruuca dartiis, dadka badan kii waxay joojiyeen amaahdii cunto ee qaraabada ka soo qaaden jireen</i>	1	2	3

28. We eat most of the food we get from CARE <i>Badanaaba waxa aan cunaa raashiinka aan CARE ka helno</i>	1	2	3
--	---	---	---

29. We exchange most of the food we get from CARE so as to get other food types <i>Badanaaba waan bedelena raashinka aan CARE ka helno si raashin kala duway u helno</i>	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

30. Our living standards have improved because of the project <i>Heerka nolosheena wey horumartey mashruuca dartiis</i>	1	2	3
--	---	---	---

31. Through the project, we got food to supplement our own.

Waxaan ka helnay mashruuca raashin ku kabano keeni hore

1) Yes 2) No 3) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

32. Because of the project, we have minimized the selling of our assets to buy grain

Mashruuca dartiis waxaan yaraynay gededii hantidena si aan usoo gadano badar

1) Yes 2) No 3) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

33. Through the project, we received the food items we were promised

Mashruuca waan ka helnay rashinkii naloo balan qaaday

1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

34. We always got our promised food items *in time*.

Markasta waxaa heli jirnay cuntada naloo balanqaado waqtigeeda

1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

35. CARE staff were sometimes present during food distributions

Shaqalaha CARE waxay maraka qaar goobjoog ka ahaayeen raashin qaybinta

1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

36. The project benefits reached all the beneficiaries as required

Faa'iidada mashruuca waxay gaartaa dadka mudan

1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

37. After food was issued to us, CARE staff came to check how it was used

Raashin qaybintii kadib waxaa yimid shaqaale CARE si ay u hubiyaan isticmaalka rashinka

1) Yes 2) No 3) Sometimes 4) Don't know 5) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

38. The food we got from CARE is of good quality

Cuntaada aan CARE ka helno waa nooc wanaagsan

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

39. The quantity of food we get from CARE is enough to supplement our own

Tirada cuntada aan CARE ka helno wey ku filantahay quudinteena

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary

- Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale*
40. The food we get from CARE arrives in time most of the time
Cuutada aan ka helno CARE waxay ku timaada waqtigii loogu tala galey
 1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
41. The food we get from CARE is not enough to supplement our own
Cuuntada aan CARE ka helno kuma filna quudinteena
 1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
42. Because we get food from CARE, we now have more time to do other things
Cuuntada aan CARE ka helno darteed waxan waqti badan in aan waxyaabo kale aan sameysano
 1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
43. The food given through the project is very useful to the community
Raashinka lagu bixiyey mashruuca wuxuu faa'iido u leeyahay bulshada
 1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
44. Because of the project, the number of poor people has decreased
Mashruuca dartiisa tirada sabooluimada aad a yeg hoos u dhacdey
 1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale
45. Because of the project, people now have more assets
Mashruuca dartiis, dadka hada dadka waxa ay heystan hanti badan
 1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary
Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

Part VI: Appropriateness of the project strategy to meet stakeholder needs

46. The community was actively involved in selecting project beneficiaries <i>Bulshadu waxaykaalin mug leh ka qaadatey xulidda shaqaalaha mashruuca</i>	1	2	3
--	---	---	---

47. The community is happy with CARE's targeting of beneficiaries <i>Bulshadu waxay ku faraxsantahay sida CARE u abaartay dadka mudan</i>	1	2	3
--	---	---	---

48. Because of the project, there's now more food, and less malnutrition <i>Mashruuca dartiis waxaa hadda jira cunto badan nafaqa darida oo yaraatay</i>	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

49. Minority groups are well represented among the beneficiaries <i>Dadka laga tira badan yahay si fiican ayey uga dhex muuqdaan shaqaalahay</i>	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

50. Food items from the project always arrived when it was needed most <i>Raashinka mashruuca wuxuu yimaadaa waqtiga loogu baahi badan yahay</i>	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

51. Because of the project, we now eat two or more meals per day	1	2	3
---	---	---	---

Mashruuca dartiis hadda waxaan wax cunaa laba iyo ka badan maalintii

52. Did you take part in the project identification stage- e.g. during needs assessment?

Maka qayib qaadatay xulidda mashruuca sida markii qiimaynta baahida

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary

Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

53. Have you played a role in the regular monitoring of project activities?

Ma ka qayb qaadatay howlihii kormerica mashruuca

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary

Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

54. Are there regular community meetings to discuss and review project activities?

Ma jiraan kulamo-bulsho oo joogto ah oo looga hadlaayo howlaha mashruuca

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary

Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

55. Do you attend such meetings regularly?

Kulamadaas joogto ma uga qayb gashaa

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary

Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

56. Is the community usually given chance to make important suggestions to the project?

Bulshada inta badan mala siiyaa fursad ay uga qayb qaataan mashruuca

1) Yes 2) No 4) Don't know 4) Non-beneficiary

Haa Maya Ma aqaano Aan noqon shaqaale

57. In your opinion, what are the hardships or constraints that the project faced during its implementation in your community?

Aragtidaada maxay ahaayeen dhibaatooyinkii soo wajahay xiligii hirgelinta mashruuca laga fulinaayey bulshadiina

58. From your experience, what was done to address or correct those hardships/constraints?

Waaya aragnimadaada maxaa laga qabtay dhibaatooyinkaas

59. Kindly suggest recommendations that can improve the project activities in future

Fadlan soo jeedi talooyin kor loogu qaadi karo howlaha mashruuca-----

60. Do you own any animals?-----

Wax xoolo ah ma leedahay

61. If yes above, kindly provide the following information (*according to years*):

Hadii ay haa tahay ka jawaab su'aalahan

	Camels <i>Geel</i>	Cattle <i>Lo</i>	Goats <i>Ari</i>	Sheep <i>Ido</i>	Donkey <i>Dameer</i>
Now (2004)					
2003					
2002					

62. What is the **most important** source of income for the household?-----

Xagee ugu muhiimsan ee qoysku daqliga ka soo galaa

63. Within this household, **who** makes this income?-----

Qoyska dhexdiisa yaa daqligaan soo geliya

64. Looking at the years **2002** and **2003**, has your family income *increased, decreased* or *remained the same*?-----

Marka aad firiso sanadka 2002, 2003 dhaqaalaha qoyska, ma hoos ayuu u dhacay mise kor mise waa sidiisii?

65. What is the **second most important** source of income for your household?-----

Waa xagee meesha labaad ee dakhli ka soo galo qoyska?

66. Who takes part in earning this income?-----

Yaa ka qayb qaata helitaanka dakhligan?

67. Comparing **2002** and **2003**, has your family income from the second most important sources *increased, decreased* or *stayed the same*?-----

Adigoo is barbar dhigaaya 2002, 2003, meesha labaad ee daqliga guriga soo g'ala ma korortay mise hoos ayay u dhacday mise waa meesheedii

68. Any other income sources please?-----

Fadlan meela kale oo wax kaa soo galaan ma jiraan

69. Given an opportunity, which income source would you expand **immediately**?-----

Hadii fursad lagu siiyo ishee dhaqaale ayaad degdeg u kordhin lahayd

70. Which of the following were the **major sources** of food for your household in the years **2002** and **2003**? (**Please tick the boxes corresponding to the answers given**)

Ilaha soo socda kuweebaa ugu muhiimsanaa ee qoyskaaga cunto ka heli jirey 2002, 2003

	Stored Food <i>Keyd</i>	Farm Produce <i>Wax soosar beereed</i>	Purchases <i>Iib</i>	Exchange <i>Kala bedesho</i>	Borrowed <i>Amaahsas ho</i>	Gift <i>Deeq</i>	Food Aid <i>Kaalmo</i>

2002							
2003							

71. For **how many months** last year (2003) was the household **food self-sufficient**?

Sanadki hore imisa bilood ayuu haystay cunto kufilan qoyskaagu

72. If yes, which months were they?

Hadii, ay haa tahay waa bilahee

73. What was the average number of meals taken **daily by each group last year, 2003**? *Celcelisahaan sanadkii hore imisa jeer ayay koox walba maalintii wax cuni jireen?*

Children-----Men-----Women-----Boys-----Girls-----
Caruur Rag Dumar Wiilal Gabdho

74. What are the most important foods for this household?-----

Maxay tahay cuntada ugu muhiimsan ee qoyskan

75. What are the **usual sources** of the foods named above?-----

Raashinka kor lagu sheegay xagee ugu muhimsan ee laga helay?

76. For **how long** can this household store food for own use?-----

Intee in la'eg ayuu qoyskani kaydsan karaa cuntadiisa isticmaalka?

Thanks a lot for your time, patience and cooperation. God Bless You!

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)

EVALUATION OF THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
CARE SOMALIA

SOM/04/2004 of February-April 2004

ANNEX 14: CHECKLIST FOR KEY INFORMANTS AND FOCUS GROUPS (EFFW)

Region----- Code-----
 District----- Code-----
 Village----- Code-----
 Date of Interview-----

Names of key informants/focus group discussants

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----

Name of supervisor -----**Signature of supervisor**-----

1. When did CARE start working with this community?
 How did it come in at the beginning?
 What about the local NGO-- how long has it been working here?
 Why was it formed in the first place?
 What does the local NGO do for you?
 What about CARE?

2. Over the last 2 years, how many projects have been implemented in your community by CARE and the local NGO?
 On its part, what has the community done as a result of the project support?
 Explain how much work the community did by way of constructing roads.
 Explain how much work the community did by way of constructing canals.
 Explain how much work the community did by way of constructing water facilities.
 Have the water facilities helped to reduce the movement of animals? How? Why?
 Which of the community projects can you say has been most successful? Why?
 Which project work has had the greatest impact on the people's lives?
 Which project has done most poorly? Why?

3. Has more agricultural land been opened up for farming as intended by the project? If yes, where and how much? Has food production increased as a result of the project opening up more farming land? Is there more water now for irrigation as a result of the project?

4. How will the community maintain the facilities that were rehabilitated under the project?
 Were any management committees (*e.g. canal management committees, roads management committees; water catchment committees; roads maintenance committees, etc*) formed within the community to maintain and sustain those facilities?
 What are their roles?
 Do they have a constitution?
 Do people pay any user fees to help maintain some of those facilities?

5. Please comment on the food distributions
 Did the food reach the most needy?
 Was the food adequate to cover the most critical needs (*NOT providing 100% dietary support*)? Did it always arrive on time?
 On average, did the food last long enough? How long was that?

6. Concerning the roads, would you say access to markets has now improved?
 How have the rehabilitated roads improved community livelihood?
 What has been the effect on the flow of traffic (people, animals, vehicles, etc)?
 Are there any bad effects?
 Compared to the year 2002, is the situation now better, worse or the same?

Instrument 11: PRA Tools

As parallels to the review of livelihood impacts, the following will be done in every district:

- 1) Wealth ranking exercises (proportional piling)
- 2) Seasonal availability calendar for foods
- 3) Proportional piling for food sources
- 4) Foods preference ranking/pair-wise comparison

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)

STAFF TRAINING NOTES

CARE SOMALIA AND LOCAL NGO STAFF

EVALUATION OF RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM- CARE SOMALIA

SOM/02/2004 of February-April 2004

ANNEX 15: Training Manual

Evaluation

This refers to the *assessment*, at one point in time, of the following:

- The *impact* of a piece of work
- The extent to which stated *objectives* have been met

Significance of this particular evaluation to you as enumerators & supervisors

- Rating for your work
- Important influence on the future direction (CARE & partners)
- Donor requirement
- International conformity
- Skills transfer/capacity building (concepts & tooling)
- Brelan certification for participation
- Enhanced bargaining power

Types of evaluation

1) Mid-term evaluation

The emphasis is on *process*. It seeks to answer a variety of questions e.g. *are program activities moving/being implemented as planned? Have any changes been made to the original plan? If yes, why, how, how much/many and what are the effects, and at what cost?* The ultimate goal of a mid-term evaluation is to identify and implement beneficial adjustments *in a timely manner* so that any threats can be warded off up-front.

2) End-line/end-term/final evaluation

The emphasis here is on *impact* i.e. the extent to which objectives have been met. While doing this, it also examines the *processes* involved.

How evaluation differs from monitoring

Whereas *monitoring* is a systematic and continuous assessment of the progress of a piece of work over time, *evaluation* is done at *one point in time*.

And while *evaluation* is of two types (*mid- & end-term*), a well-developed *monitoring system* has many facets, namely:

- *Management and/or administration*
- *Finance*

➤ *Program*

A well-informed *monitoring system* must have a detailed and elaborate plan & periodicity for collecting the requisite data. Thus, it must define/name all variables to be monitored (e.g. *staff/personnel issues, vehicular, budget/expenditure, salaries, cash flow analysis, outputs, inputs, etc.*). Further, it must explicitly define the sort of information to be collected, including sources for the same as well as their utility.

And this evaluation will also assess the M & E systems used by CARE and its partners.

To be able to conduct successful evaluation, the following are pre-requisites:

- 1) There must be *clear* and *measurable* objectives
- 2) There must be *key indicators* which can demonstrate *progress* towards the objectives
- 3) There also ought to be *adequate information* about the *indicators*. This would be used to establish whether *any changes have resulted from the program interventions*.

Cardinal points for evaluation

- 1) Evaluation seeks to establish if *any positive changes* have resulted from the program
- 2) While collecting fresh data, a good evaluation seeks to *review* and *utilize* basic information already collected (e.g. from *baseline surveys, routine monitoring, etc.*)
- 3) Ideally, an evaluation is a *learning process*. Hence the need to make it as *participatory* as possible. The learning is for all parties-- the *evaluator, client, beneficiaries* and *other stakeholders*.
- 4) Evaluation is *not* a technique of fault finding! Rather, it aims to assess how a specific program can be made *more effective*.
- 5) Therefore, a good evaluation should be *critical* but not *destructive*. It should not be seen as negative judgment and should not threaten program staff. And all participants should be *honest* and *dedicated*.
- 6) To promote a desirable sense of belonging and ownership of results, a good evaluation should involve relevant program staff at all stages. Hence your current participation in this training, tools fine-tuning, pre-testing of instruments and field data collection.
- 7) Conformity to international evaluation ethics, standards and norms (*professionalism*)

Nature of data required for evaluation

For successful evaluation, we shall require two types of information:

- a) Qualitative or descriptive data
- b) Quantitative data for statistical analysis

Types of data

- 1) Primary (*must be actively collected- currency crucial*)
- 2) Secondary (*existing- already collected e.g. through monitoring, reviews, needs assessments, baseline surveys, preceding evaluations, periodic reports, books, manuals, magazines, newspapers, journals, Internet, etc.*)

We shall use the following tools and participatory methods to gather our needed *primary data*:

- 1) Questionnaires (*closed*)-- quantitative data
- 2) Questionnaires (*open-ended*) for qualitative data
- 3) Focus group discussions (FGDs)
- 4) Key informant interviews (KIIs)
- 5) PRA techniques (e.g. seasonal calendars for food availability; proportional piling for food sources; preference ranking for food types)

Only this way can the findings be said to be *representative* and *triangulated* for accuracy.

Designing questionnaires & other data collection instruments

The following should be noted:

- 1) In a questionnaire, everyone is asked the same questions *in exactly the same way*. Only this way can the results be compared numerically/statistically. While designing the questionnaires, therefore, care must be taken to ensure that the total number of questions, their order and wording are uniform otherwise there can be undue, varying effects on the way they are answered by the respondents.
- 2) All the questions built into the questionnaire must be relevant to the particular evaluation (whose scope is defined vide the TOR/SoW). *Questions should not be included for fantasy or other agenda!*
- 3) A good questionnaire will translate/constitute each item on the TOR/SoW into a variable to be assessed/measured
- 4) The questionnaires should be translated to the local language to further ascertain uniform understanding/interpretation of each item.
- 5) A combination of both closed and open-ended questions can be used in the same questionnaire
- 6) Avoid ambiguity while maximizing on clarity and simplicity

- 7) Avoid double-barreled questions
- 8) The sections within a questionnaire should be ordered logically, following the variables' layout as well as the advancement of objectives.
- 9) Piloting or pre-testing of the data collection instruments helps to ensure that the respondents' would have the knowledge, memory as well as recall needed to answer the questions effectively. If not revision is done accordingly.
- 10) Prior to piloting, the enumerators/supervisors to administer the questionnaires on each other. This helps in familiarization and internalising the key concepts on each instrument.

Piloting or pre-testing

This will be done on a small group of respondents near the training location but who will not partake of the data collection interviews *per se*. Based on the outcome of the pre-test, needed revisions would be done to the data collection instruments. This could include exposure of wording problems, translation of questions, relevance (or lack of it) of questions, translation, length of the questionnaires.

The pre-test exercise should identify any confusing and easily misunderstood questions. If any such are found, they should then be re-worded to improve on their clarity while pre-empting multiple meaning(s) and weeding out needless questions. After noting the time it takes to administer the questionnaires, the team should consider either shortening the questionnaires or avoiding unnecessary questions, if warranted. Alternatively, the sample size can be decreased.

The results from the pre-test will not be included. Why?

Roles defined

a) Enumerators

Enumerators are primarily tasked to accomplish the following:

- 1) Locating the respondents in the field *as per the sampling detail*.
- 2) Conducting the interviews
- 3) Recording the responses (filling in the answers on the questionnaires)
- 4) Reporting back to the supervisors
- 5) Approaching and encouraging the respondents to answer every question *honestly* and *exhaustively*.

To be able to function effectively as detailed above, the following will be expected of the enumerators:

- 1) *Must demonstrate adequate knowledge of the local language*
- 2) *Must understand and respect the local customs*
- 3) *Must be comfortable and at ease throughout the exercise*
- 4) *Must be literate and used to speaking **to** and **with** people*
- 5) *Must have a pleasant personality*
- 6) *Must not misuse the pleasant personality!*

- 7) *Must be able to control his or her reactions to what people say or answer lest the respondents are tempted to think they are being judged!*
- 8) *Therefore, avoid:*
 - a) *Frowning*
 - b) *Smiling*
 - c) *Making any bad sounds or movements*
- 9) *Be courteous both on arrival and exit, never forgetting to thank the respondents for their time and cooperation throughout the interview*
- 10) *Must carry themselves with dignity but not pride*

Enumerators may encounter the following difficulties:

- 1) Nervousness
- 2) Reluctant respondents
- 3) Rude respondents
- 4) Impatient respondents
- 5) Dishonest respondents (may deliberately exaggerate, understate, etc.)
- 6) Embarrassments
- 7) Interference/intrusion by others
- 8) Ridicule

To mitigate the hardships above:

- 1) Ensure you do a very polite and brief introduction, allow respondent to do same
- 2) Explain to the respondent what the exercise is all about
- 3) Suggest to your host that you go sit together in some quiet corner
- 4) Assure the respondent that the information collected will be treated confidentially
- 5) Assure the respondent that your interview wont take too many minutes
- 6) To give the respondent time "*to breath*" between questions, introduce every section, e.g. by saying "*am now going to ask you questions on farming, livestock, trade, etc.*"
- 7) End the questioning or interview politely & thankfully
- 8) Stress the role of confidentiality
- 9) Don't make any promises-- programmatic or otherwise. *Limit yourself to the questionnaire!*
- 10) Make allowances for some mistakes
- 11) Arrange the questionnaires neatly and in order, preferably giving each completed questionnaire a code number (e.g. 001, 023, etc.)

Interviewing *per se*

An interview is a *conversation* with a *purpose*. It's a *skilled* activity that can be conducted anywhere so long as the following are observed:

- a) Privacy
- b) Quiet and friendly environment
- c) Flexibility in sitting arrangements
- d) Non-abstractive

- e) Appropriate timing
- f) Professionalism/ethics

Strategic interviewing skills for data collection that can help enumerators:

1) Initiate

State the purpose of the interview and get the interviewed talking

2) Listen

Listening is an art! Therefore, listen carefully and actively, storing any topics/information to be pursued later, if need be.

3) Focus

Direct the respondent to the attention of the pertinent issues

4) Probing

This is very crucial and must be done whenever the respondent appears unsure, cannot recall, when a lot of time has elapsed or the event being referred to caused so much stress so that you have to answer additional questions to properly discern the pertinent issue(s).

5) Prompting

This involves giving the widest latitude of possible responses for them to choose from. *But do not suggest the answer!*

6) Pausing

Allowing respondents to answer by pausing helps them to improve their depth of thinking. By also saying nothing intermittently, pressure may be created for the respondent to say something additional. However, this technique should be used with caution as some respondents may inadvertently feel clumsy and lose concentration, poise, pulse and stamina.

7) Pace

Speak clearly but do not rush or slow too much

8) Head nod

This action has the magic to encourage the respondent to say more!

9) Reflecting the idea

The interviewer paraphrases the response, encouraging additional comments from the respondent.

10) Reflecting feelings

Here, the interviewer detects/senses and acknowledges the respondents' feelings rather than try to ignore them. This is a confidence building exercise.

11) Interjection

Avoid it----- unless it's inevitable (e.g. if respondents obviously digress/change topics)!

b) Supervisors

As the title says, their role is to supervise and coordinate all field exercises during the evaluation. In addition to having skills similar to those of the enumerators, they are also expected to accomplish the following:

- 1) Ensure the enumerators do not have any problems- if there, solve them promptly
- 2) Help enumerators identify, be cautious about and avoid any biases
- 3) Note and familiarize self with each enumerator's personality, mobilizing the latter to put the same to best use
- 4) Firmness to ensure that the enumerators do their job well
- 5) Thoroughness to make sure all the needed data is gathered, every question completed.
- 6) Firmness to return any incomplete questionnaires for completion.
- 7) Tidy and clear speakers
- 8) Energetic and polite
- 9) Guide enumerators re their appearance, speech, and mannerisms (too loud or too soft, NOT GOOD).
- 10) Temperament- enumerators should be assisted to know how to react when respondents become bad mannered or irritating. Instead of resorting to a shouting match, an enumerator caught in such circumstances should be calm, not reacting with temper.
- 11) Ensure enumerators' willingness to adhere to instructions throughout the exercise
- 12) Be alert to any unexpected changes in approach by the enumerators and take corrective action promptly.
- 13) Get regular feedback from respondents
- 14) Meet with the enumerators DAILY to discuss emerging issues, hardships, etc. and plan the strategy for the next day(s).
- 15) Ensure the enumerators have written their names on and signed each filled questionnaire
- 16) Ensure they as supervisors also put their names and signatures on every filled questionnaire as a sign of good supervision. Before signing, they should go through every questionnaire with the enumerator because, thereafter, *only the supervisor takes responsibility for any mistakes/irregularities that may arise.*

How to successfully deliver on this evaluation

- 1) Be committed 100%
- 2) Have maximum interest
- 3) Freely discuss any questions, issues, concerns, etc. with the consultant and team leader before embarking on field work
- 4) Enumerators and supervisors should be literate, numerate and accurate
- 5) Go through practical preparation/rehearsal e.g. administering questionnaires on yourselves + the pre-test
- 6) Go through a proper training
- 7) Optimal supervision of field data collection
- 8) Maximum honesty
- 9) Respondents must understand the relevance of the evaluation and why they are required to provide information

- 10) The respondents must be sufficiently motivated to take part
- 11) The respondents must appreciate and demonstrate the significance of the evaluation exercise
- 12) Maximum interest must prevail throughout the field data collection period
- 13) Maximum honesty must be maintained always
- 14) In evaluation, there are *no bad and good answers! Neither wrong nor right answers!* The enumerators must record the feedback from the respondents without attempting to make them *sound or look better!* Every response, *honestly given by a respondent*, is very significant for evaluation.
- 15) Every time a respondent gives answers to your questions, *maintain the most neutral facial expression* as you record the same. Otherwise the respondents start thinking you are *judging/rating* their answers.
- 16) The moment respondents think/suspect you are rating/judging their responses, they begin to coach their subsequent feedback and you end up collecting trash!
- 17) As in "*garbage in, garbage out*", the moment respondents start giving you "coached answers", the risk may be transferred to the end whereby the evaluation verdict can also be wrong because of some respondents giving "*convenient answers*".

Traits or characteristics to be shared by enumerators and supervisors

- 1) Maintenance of confidentiality
- 2) Display of honesty
- 3) Demonstration of firm grasp of subject matter in the data collection instruments
- 4) Demonstration of understanding for the respondent
- 5) Warm and loving
- 6) Generally knowledgeable
- 7) Exuding confidence
- 8) Be learned
- 9) (Strategic) decision making
- 10) Faithful and loyal
- 11) Ready to help where needed
- 12) Excellent listener
- 13) Always ready, alert and steady

Potential threats to good interviewing

- 1) Failure to meet interview objectives
- 2) Poor public relations
- 3) Poor listening
- 4) Lack of confidentiality
- 5) Interviewing bias
- 6) Being judgmental
- 7) Inappropriate mannerisms

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)

**EVALUATION OF THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
CARE SOMALIA**

**SOM/10/2004 of February-April 2004
(Participants' Examination)**

ANNEX 16: Participants' Examination

Breldan Consultancy (1986) Program Evaluation 2002/2003 "The Rural Food Security Program", **CARE Somalia**, February 24-April 9, 2004.

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)

**EVALUATION OF THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
CARE SOMALIA**

SOM/08/2004 of February-April 2004

ANNEX 17: Participants' Evaluation of the Training Workshop

- 7) Was the training useful to you as a person, meeting your expectations?
- a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure
- 8) Did you learn any new skills about evaluation from this workshop/training?
- a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure
- 9) Was the training relevant to the evaluation we are doing for the CARE Somalia *Rural Food Security Program*?
- a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure
- 10) Did you feel well involved in the training (*was it participatory*)?
- a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure
- 11) Are you going to share any new skills you have learnt with others working with you in the field?
- a) Yes b) No c) Not Sure

12) Anything you would like us to change in future to make the training more useful or interesting?----

Thanks a lot and God Bless You

ANNEX 18-CARE RFSP: SAMPLE OF THE BRELDAN CERTIFICATE (PHOTOCOPY)

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)**EVALUATION OF THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM****CARE SOMALIA****SOM/07/2004 of February-April 2004****ANNEX 19: LNGO Capacity Analysis****I: Potential Autonomy**

- 1) How dependent is your LNGO on CARE? [*Progress towards self-reliance*]
 - 3- LNGO can effectively operate without CARE's mentoring
 - 2- LNGO can be self-reliant in another 6-12 months
 - 1- LNGO still requires guidance from CARE for another 12-24 month
 - 0- LNGO will still need CARE for many more years for program assistance

- 2) How able is your LNGO group to operate without direction or intervention of CARE? [*How able is the LNGO to operate without direction or intervention of CARE*]
 - 3- LNGO always tries solving most problems before involving CARE
 - 2- LNGO often tries to solve problems before involving CARE
 - 1- LNGO sometimes tries solving problems before involving CARE
 - 0- LNGO is not yet able to solve problems by itself

- 3) How well does your LNGO carry on its meetings without CARE? [*Meetings without parent NGO as test of maturity*]
 - 3- The LNGO is able to meet regularly and effectively without CARE
 - 2- LNGO can meet alone but periodic attendance by CARE needed
 - 1- LNGO can meet alone once in a while but CARE presence required
 - 0- LNGO is not yet able to effectively conduct own meetings

- 4) To what extent is the LNGO able to mobilize resources from within itself and/or externally to meet its needs? [*Resource mobilization*]
 - 3- The LNGO can always mobilize resources from various sources to meet its needs
 - 2- Most of the time, the LNGO can mobilize resources for own use
 - 1- The LNGO can only mobilize limited resources
 - 0- The LNGO is not yet able to mobilize any resources

II: Membership Base

- 5) Do members who get training share with the rest? [*Knowledge sharing for capacity building*]
 - 3- The LNGO actively ensures that knowledge is shared both within and outside
 - 2- The LNGO facilitates the sharing of knowledge amongst members
 - 1- Sharing of knowledge only occurs at the individual's initiative

0- There is no sharing of knowledge yet

6) Does the LNGO have capability or experience to replace poor leadership? [*Ensuring effective leadership*]

3- The LNGO is very capable to replace poor leadership

2- The LNGO generally agrees that poor leadership can be replaced

1- The LNGO is willing to consider replacing poor leadership

0- The LNGO is afraid to replace poor leadership

III: Knowledge Base

7) How does the LNGO get and ensure feedback on its performance? [*Monitoring & Evaluation*]

3- The LNGO has well established procedures/roles for monitoring and evaluating own performance

2- The LNGO has periodic monitoring and evaluation of its performance

1- The LNGO sometimes does monitoring and evaluation if its performance

0- The LNGO has no mechanism for monitoring and evaluating its performance

8) Does the LNGO use participatory M & E for improving its capacities? [*Evaluation for self-mgt*]

3- The LNGO maintains good records and analyses them regularly

2- The LNGO maintains records and does periodic analyses

1- The LNGO maintains some records with irregular or no analyses

0- The LNGO keeps no records

IV: Broadening the Base

9) How does the LNGO relate to other local organizations in its area of operation? [*Linkages with other local organizations*]

3- The LNGO has very good and active cooperation/association with others

2- The LNGO enjoys some cooperation from other local organizations

1- The LNGO has at least one link to other local organizations

0- The LNGO has no links to any local organizations

10) How much understanding, goodwill and support does the LNGO enjoy from the community? [*Community support*]

3- The LNGO enjoys strong and enthusiastic community support for its work

2- The LNGO enjoys some good understanding and support from some sections of the community

1- The LNGO has a little support and understanding from the community

0- The LNGO has no support/understanding from the community

11. *Index score analysis:*

Facet	<i>(Key: 5= Excellent; 4= Very Good; 3= Good; 2= Average; 1= Poor; 0= Very Poor. Each Point = 20%)</i>					
	5	4	3	2	1	0

Needs assessments						
Commodities management						
Disaster response						
Emergency project development						
Project implementation						
Monitoring						
Evaluation						
Reporting						
Peace building						
Community mobilization						
Average index score						
Percent score						

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)**EVALUATION OF THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
CARE SOMALIA****SOM/06/2004 of February-April 2004****ANNEX 20: Strengths & Weaknesses Analysis**

*This tool is to be filled by staff from **both CARE and the local NGO Partners** for purposes of assessing the strengths and weaknesses in their partnership strategy. Each staff member selected to fill the form should do so honestly and exhaustively. **Please DO NOT write your name** anywhere on this form. Only your views are required.*

Name of your NGO-----

Work location/station-----

- 1) In your view, *which things have worked especially well* in the program because of your partnership arrangement?-----

- 2) Why do you say so?-----

- 3) In your opinion, which things are you *very pleased to talk about* regarding the CARE Somalia Rural Food Security Program (RFSP)?-----

- 4) Why so? -----

- 5) In your view, which activities of the RFSP *succeeded most*? -----

- 6) Why? -----

7) What can you have been *very good* about your partnership?

8) What *major weaknesses* do you see in your partnership strategy?

9) Which things *did not work so well* in the CARE Somalia RFSP?

10) In your view, has there been any *major project failure*?

11) Which things don't you want to *remember* about the CARE Somalia RFSP?

12) Which things should have been done better to *improve* program implementation?

13) What, in your partnership, could have been done *or should be done* to make it better?

BRELDAN CONSULTANCY (1986)

**EVALUATION OF THE RURAL FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
CARE SOMALIA**

SOM/14/2004 of February-April 2004

ANNEX 21: INVENTORY OF LESSONS LEARNT (LOCAL NGOs, GEDO REGION)

1) How long has your local NGO been with CARE?-----Years-----Months

2) What are your responsibilities in the project?

3) Please list *all* the **lessons** (**good** and **bad**) you have learnt concerning the *CARE Emergency Food Distributions Project*. This should be between **2002** and **2003** only.

4) Any *major problems* affecting your work with CARE please? Please *list* and *explain* below.

