COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND NATURAL RESOURCE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Clark University
International Development Program
950 Main Street
Worcester, MA 01610

Institute for Development Anthropology
99 Collier Street
Suite 302, P.O. Box 2207
Binghamton, NY 13902

PD-AAU-929

MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT MONITORING

TRIP REPORT AUGUST 1985

by

DOLORES KOENIG

INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT ANTHROPOLOGY

MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT MONITORING (625-0955)

TRIP REPORT AUGUST 1985

by

Dolores Koenig

Institute for Development Anthropology

Table of Contents

1.0 Project Progress to Date

2.0 Particular Tasks

- 2.1 Indicators
- 2.2 Domestic Economy Study
- 2.3 Role of the Long Term Field Researcher
  - 2.3.1 The Role
  - 2.3.2 Vehicle
  - 2.3.3 Land Tenure Study
- 2.4 Computer Technical Assistance

3.0 Conclusions

- 3.1 Activities by Calendar
- 3.2 Task Responsibility

Appendix A Forms for Master Settler List

Appendix B1 Village Level Indicators
Appendix B2 Price Questionnaire
Appendix B3 Household Level Questionnaire

Appendix C1 Instructions for Village Level Questionnaire
Appendix C2 Price Questionnaire Instructions
Appendix C3 Instructions for Household Questionnaire

Appendix D Equipment List

Appendix E TOR: Information Systems Specialist

MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT MONITORING (625-0955)

TRIP REPORT AUGUST 1985

by
Dolores Koenig

Institute for Development Anthropology

The first advisory visit by an IDA senior social scientist to the Manantali Resettlement Project Section Sociale et de Suivi (*henceforth* the Project *or* SSS) took place in August 1985. This report outlines the major accomplishments of the visit. After a general overview of project progress to date, the following components are discussed: (1) the collection of quality of life indicators by the SSS; (2) the Domestic Economy Study; (3) the role of the long term field researcher and the land tenure study; and (4) terms of reference for information management technical assistance.

1.0 Project Progress to Date

Overall project implementation has finally begun. A number of Malian firms have been awarded contracts for various project components and have started work. The CCSC technical assistance team has also arrived. The overall rate of progress of project implementation remains slow for two especially striking reasons: finances and the weather.

The project labors under difficult cash flow problems and a financial manager acceptable to all parties has not yet been appointed. Without this person in place, procedures to get funds are extremely involved and time consuming. For example, the first phase of the archaeological study was completed on July 6 and invoiced on July 9, but payment was not received until mid-August. Attempts are being made to appoint someone as quickly as possible to expedite payment procedures, but cash flow is likely to remain a problem for at least several more months.

The weather is also impeding implementation. Mali, along with much of semi-arid Africa, has to date experienced one of the best rainy seasons in recent years. Although this is very hopeful for the country, it has had several impacts on project implementation. First, the roads are less passable than they have been in recent rainy seasons. Well digging at the resettlement sites cannot begin because the drilling rig must travel overland from Bamako to Manantali and this cannot be done until rains stop and roads are dry enough to to allow passage. The second major effect is less direct, but equally important. Since the rains are so good, farmers are concentrating their labor on their fields. Many rural dwellers have promised to work on resettlement activities, but their labor will not now be available to the project until after the last weeding, perhaps as late as November.

Nothing can be done about the weather, and attempts are being made to remedy the financial situation. However the general slowness of project implementation provides a background to understanding the activities of the SSS. In particular, if much implementation activity needs to be packed into the period from November 1985 through June 1986, the SSS *animateurs* might then have to spend more time on their implementation activities *per se* (e.g., food distribution and employee relations) and less on monitoring. Although some monitoring *should* begin as soon as possible, compromises will likely need to be made (see Section 2.1 below on indicators).

The SSS is the only major unit to have moved permanently to Manantali. They are more or less at full staffing and are presently divided between base headquarters (now temporarily at Keniekenieko) and the villages. The director of the SSS is a sociologist, Yacouba Konate. He is aided at Keniekenieko by two *Techniciens de Developpement Communautaire* (TDCs), Salif Danyoko and Andre Diallo. Their work is to supervise the six village-based *animateurs*, and to assure the running of the SSS when the director is in Bamako. There is also an *animatrice* at Keniekenieko responsible for women's concerns in all the villages. Finally Curt Grimm of IDA has been acting as a general counterpart to director Konate. The SSS also has a number of chauffeurs and office clerks at the base and will soon have its own secretary.

The only position currently unfilled is the director's assistant. This was to be a trained sociologist, preferably female, to assure representation of women's interests. It has been virtually impossible to find a qualified woman willing to reside in Manantali for several years. The work she would have done seems to be covered adequately by the two TDC's (running the base in Konate's absence) and by the *animatrice* (working with the women), and recruitment for this position appears to be nobody's priority concern.

Until now the major activity of the SSS has been compilation of a Master Settler List (MSL), a basic census of people, structures, fields, possessions and animals (see Appendix A for a copy of forms used). This has been completed in at least half the villages and *animateurs* will continue with it until it is finished. The *animatrice* has also been working with each village to set up women's committees (analogous to the long-existing men's committees) for resettlement activities. *Animateurs* have also done subsidiary activities such as identifying all improved structures - to be compensated rather than replaced - in readiness for a mission that will decide the amount of actual indemnities to be paid, and identifying potential employees for major project activities.

While the capabilities of different *animateurs* is somewhat uneven, on the whole they seem to constitute a competent group. They work hard and are quite well motivated. On the day I left

Manantali, rainfall the previous night had been especially long and heavy, but the *animateurs* all showed up for a scheduled meeting, even though the trip was hard and long.

The major problem confronted by the Section seems to be that it is very difficult to delegate any of its work back to the PRM in Bamako, necessitating frequent trips to Bamako by Konate for personal liaison. It was this problem that caused inaction on the issuing of an RFP for the Domestic Economy Study (see 2.2 below).

2.0 Particular Tasks

2.1 Indicators

The *animateurs* will collect quality-of-life indicators throughout the life of the project to be analyzed by the SSS with the help of IDA research/technical assistance. They are designed to be very gross indicators that should bring to the PRM's attention any serious problems needing prompt or immediate action during resettlement.

Appendices B1, B2, and B3 contain drafts of three questionnaire forms for indicator collection. The first set (B1 & B2) is to be used at a village level, while the second set solicits household level information. Neither sample size nor timing has been clearly decided upon and a major constraint is the availability of *animateurs* to do this work. I had originally thought that village level data might be collected each month in each village (the total universe). Household data would also be collected monthly but from a sample, 10 per *animateur*, spread equally over two villages (for a total sample of 60 households in 12 villages). Villages would be selected first and then households would be selected randomly within each village.

The easiest alternative is pure random sampling. However, stratified random sampling may be preferable. Due to the small size of the total sample, only a few parameters could be used. The most likely criteria for village selection would be to make sure that the sample includes villages to be resettled both up and downstream, those that will be between New Bamafele and the dam, and those that will not. Since the MSL has not yet been analyzed, we do not have criteria distinguishing families into groups that may have more or less success in reinstallation, so it is hard to know which would be the crucial criteria for a stratified household sample. The most likely difference would be wealth, and for this we have only gross indicators (e.g., number of cattle owned, size of family).

My suggestion would be to sample randomly both villages and households, but if the resultant village sample does not include villages from the different categories mentioned above to do it over again as stratified random sampling (e.g., grouping all upstream villages together and then sampling, and doing the same with downstream villages). For household sampling, I would sug-

gest putting the names of all household heads in a hat and picking them in public in front of the villagers. Although less elegant than using a random number table, this method does have the advantage of letting villagers see the selection process. Final sampling decisions should be made by the SSS.

The other problem is timing. The ability of the *animateurs* to spend time on indicator collection depends on the demands of their other work. If they have many other things to do, they will lack time for monthly village-level questionnaires. The problem is complicated by the fact that the number of villages (and hamlets) per *animateur* varies widely, ranging from two to twelve.

There are several alternatives to the proposed ideal. First, a sample of villages for monthly questioning could be chosen, or the questionnaires could be used every two or three months instead of monthly. Or, some villages could be done each month, while others would be surveyed bimonthly or trimonthly. A phased schedule could also be used, whereby the forms are begun first in some villages while others are added later. Since this is directly dependent on competing claims for the *animateurs'* attention, the exact scheduling for the indicators is a policy matter to be decided in the field by the SSS.

The indicator questionnaires should be put on data bases on the computer in a form whereby simple graphic representations of trends can be easily generated. Insofar as possible, this was kept in mind as forms were drafted, but it is recognized that the computer expert may recommend further format changes.

Preliminary instructions for the various forms have also been drafted (C1,2,3). These will need to be revised in light of field experience, and more complete systems of codes elaborated. They will also need to be put into better French. Again, this should be done directly by the SSS.

Some equipment also needs to be procured to gather the suggested indicators. Most of this can be obtained readily in Bamako, but some items may have to be procured in the US (such as weight/height tables). Appendix D is an equipment list and shows whether the equipment is more readily obtainable in Bamako or in the US. Note also that arrangements might be made with Agrymet to train PRM personnel in taking rainfall measurements; Abdul Diallo, AID Agricultural Office should be contacted for further information.

The collection of indicators can begin anytime after the completion of the MSL, when forms are duplicated, animateurs are trained and equipment is procured. It would be best if this process is well underway by the time of Grimm's departure in late October.

2.2 Domestic Economy Study

Although the RFP for the Domestic Economy Study was ready to be sent out sometime in July, necessary authorizations were not obtained until Konate and Grimm came to Bamako from the field in early August. The RFP was sent to four Malian organizations (IER, ISH, SNED, and BECIS) on August 8th, who were given one month (until September 8th) to respond.

It is planned that copies of the proposals will be sent to IDA as soon after receipt as possible so that IDA/SARSA senior personnel can review them and provide some input to the selection process.

Delay in sending out the RFP means that the initiation of the domestic economy study, intended for the 1985 rainy season (especially August and September), is now deferred until the 1986 dry season months of February and March.

This suggests the following workplan:

(1) September 8 - submission of proposals to PRM, with copies made promptly and sent to the Institute for Development Anthropology for review and comment;
(2) mid-October - with receipt of IDA's assessment, decision is made on choice of firm;
(3) by end of December 1985, contract is finalized with selected firm;
(4) January 1986 - field visit by IDA senior research/technical advisors, to advise on workplan and research strategy;
(5) February/March 1986 - research Phase I begins.

Criteria for the selection of the firm were discussed by Konate, Grimm, and Koenig, who agreed on the importance of the following. First, since this work will complement the more quantitative indicators already collected by the *animateurs*, we prefer a research design that stresses more qualitative, in-depth material and analysis, than one focused heavily on the collection of quantitative data, although of course both quantitative and qualitative data are important. Secondly, it is important that the firm has the analytic capability to undertake in-depth research. An indication of this capacity to go beyond mere questionnaire completion will be the commitment of the firm's senior level personnel to direct participation in the field research, and that commitment should be clearly spelled out in the proposal. Merely providing interviewers to question informants and record data would not be considered responsive. Thirdly, it is important that the proposed field team include women among its senior personnel, since women and children in rural societies, who tend to experience the highest risks in dam-caused relocations, can most effectively be approached by other women. Although it has not proved possible for PRM to appoint qualified women to long-term SSS positions in Manantali, discussion with potential firms leads us to believe that it would be possible to

women to be appointed for the short-term (one month at a time) field work required by this project. Fourth, it is important that the proposed budget be realistic, with specificification of line item costs. Fifth, proposals should correspond closely to the TOR in the RFP. and if additional tasks are proposed, they should complement directly those already in the TOR. Proposers should indicate a clear understanding that the *animateurs* are already in place, collecting much information, and that they will therefore constitute important information sources, to avoid duplication and unnecessary coverage of the same ground. Finally, Michael Horowitz suggests that where competing proposals are of equivalent quality, a very rapid "best-and-final" should be solicited to respond to any critique provided by PRM, USAID, and IDA, so long as that does not unduly delay the final selection. In this regard, it would be helpful for firms to submit details of their previous relevant work.

2.3 Role of the Long Term Field Researcher

There are a number of issues which directly concern the long term field researcher/technical assistant (Curt Grimm). These are varied, but it is sensible to discuss them all in one place.

2.3.1 The Role. Although Grimm is supposed to undertake the Land Tenure Study, he has in fact spent the first four months in Mali serving as general counterpart to Yacouba Konate, director of the SSS. This has been a very useful role in the first part of the field period, since it has allowed Grimm to get to know a great many people involved in the project, the problems of project implementation, and to familiarize himself with both actual and potential social issues related to resettlement as Konate has been able to share with Grimm his intimate knowledge of the area.

However, it is crucial that all understand that over the long term, Grimm's primary task is to do the land tenure study, rather than serve, however informally, as general administrative counterpart to the director. While this is understood by all persons directly involved in the project, there appear to be misconceptions on the part of some others.

An example may be seen with the World Food Program, which because of prior experience, more or less requires an expatriate presence for delivery of food commodities. Since food distribution is one of the tasks subsumed under SSS, and since Grimm accompanied Konate to discuss WFP deliveries, it was perhaps assumed that he would be available to do this. This seems a clearly inappropriate task. We would like AID's assistance if necessary to assure that the project provide someone else.

2.3.2 Vehicle. It is clear that Grimm will need his own vehicle, and that due to conditions in Manantali, this needs to be a 4-wheel drive vehicle with a high bed. In light of other

project vehicles, this would best be a diesel-powered Toyota, either a station wagon or a pick-up.

Since AID will be ordering additional vehicles for the project, and since they must procure a waiver in any case, they have agreed to procure this vehicle directly for IDA, and to then de-obligate the money from the IDA contract.

Ideally, the vehicle would be available for Grimm on his return in February. It is clear that one reason that Grimm has worked closely as a counterpart to Konate and has not done much on his own is his lack of his own transportation, and the need to rely on other PRM project vehicles.

2.3.3 The Land Tenure Study. Grimm has begun discussions with farmers about land tenure practices, especially in the village of Keniekenieko, where the provisional PRM base is located. As travel is difficult in the rainy season, this seems a good strategy. He is clearly at the first stage of fieldwork, where he is mainly getting ideal constructions from people concerning how the land tenure system *ought* to work; this is expected at this stage of fieldwork. Although he says that his Bambara/Malinke language skills are not yet good enough to carry on sophisticated conversations, they are clearly present and seem to be improving. The rest of the PRM staff helps by refusing, from time to time, to talk to him in French.

2.4 Computer Technical Assistance

The utility of monitoring lies not so much in the data collection itself, but in the ability to get the data into the hands of decision makers in a useful form. Since the project has purchased micro-computers, and will have one in the field at Manantali, the design of data base programs that will easily allow simple analysis, and will facilitate the transformation of this analysis into graphic format, is extremely important.

Although Grimm, Horowitz, and Koenig all have some familiarity with computer filing, retrieval, and analysis of information, the project needs more expert assistance in providing appropriate training to Malian personnel. To this end terms of reference have been prepared for a computer expert (Appendix E) to be made available to the project under the SARSA Cooperative Agreement. The terms themselves are rather general, but the addition of (1) forms for the Master Settler List (Appendix A); (2) the draft questionnaire forms for the indicators (Appendix B and perhaps C); and (3) TOR for the Domestic Economy Study (from January 1985 report) should clarify the job that needs to be done.

Ideally, the computer expert should arrive in Mali before the middle of October, for Grimm departs for the United States shortly thereafter, and will be away from Mali for several months. It is probably too late now to make the necessary arrangements within so tight a time frame, and in any case IDA has not been advised that the expected computers have arrived in

country and are up and running. While they are expected "imminently," it would be prudent to delay the computer/information manager's first visit until the advice is in hand.

3.0 Conclusions

Two summaries conclude this report. The first lists the specific tasks to be accomplished calendrically. The second lists the same set of tasks in terms of the specific individual or group responsible for their realization. Such listing, it is hoped, will facilitate timely task accomplishment.

3.1 Activities by Calendar

September

Early - finalize indicator forms, prepare stencils and make copies

8th - receive proposals for Domestic Economy Study (and s copies to IDA for review and comment)

Late - begin indicator collection (after training session. when necessary equipment procured, with a restricted sample if necessary)

October

15th - choose firm for Domestic Economy Study

25th (approximate) - Grimm returns to US

November

PRM negotiates and finalizes contract with Domestic Economy Study firm (at least one copy of questionnaire forms should remain property of PRM)

December

January

early - IDA senior research/technical advisor team to Bamako to work with Malian firm on final design for Domestic Economy Study and to work with Manantali base on results/report format for indicators (note Koenig available approximately 2 through 20 January);

late - vehicle available prior to Grimm's return (note that it would be desirable if the vehicle were available for the senior research/technical assistance advisor team's visit)

February

Malian firm begins Domestic Economy Study

Grimm returns for work on Land Tenure Study

Unscheduled

Micro-computer/management information systems specialist to travel to Mali shortly after project computers are up and running

3.2 Task Responsibility

AID/Bamako:

- procure vehicle
- notify IDA ASAP when computer arrives and is installed in Manantali
- comment on Domestic Economy Proposals

IDA:

- comment on Domestic Economy Study (sending copy to Koenig)
- provide computer expert when appropriate
- procure Save the Children tables

SSS (Konate and Grimm):

- finalize indicator fiches and make stencils and copies
- procure Bamako equipment
- contact Diallo, AID, about rainfall measuring
- check Rapport Sanitaire about 1st Region diseases
- find out if compteurs can be put on some pumps
- train animateurs in their use
- work with animateurs on choice of samples (timing and size)
- send proposals to IDA for comment

PRM:

- negotiate and finalize contract for Domestic Economy Study

Koenig:

- send copies of Allan Johnson work time article
- send copies of Kita codebook

APPENDIX A

FORMS FOR MASTER SETTLER LIST

Appendix A

QUESTION 1 — RECENSEMENT DEMOGRAPHIQUE DES CONCESSIONS — FICHE 1

Arrondissement de : _____ Numero de Concession : _____ Enquêteur : _____

Village de : _____ Nom Chef de Concession : _____ Date de Passage : _____

Hameau de : _____ Nouveau village : _____

N°	Noms et Prénoms	SEXE	AGE	ETAT CIVIL	LIEN AVEC LE CHEF DE CONCESSION	ACTIVITE PRINCIPALE	ACTIVITE SECONDAIRE	PRESENTS	ABSENTS		RAISON et LIEU	OBSERVATIONS
									-6mois	+6mois		
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												

TION 1

RECENSEMENT DEMOGRAPHIQUE DE LA CONCESSION FICHE II

21

odissement de : _____
age de : _____
au de : _____

N° de concession : _____
Nom Chef de concession: _____
_____
Nouveau village: _____

Enquêteur : _____
Date de passage : _____

Noms et Prénoms	SEXE	AGE	ETAT CIVIL	LIEN AVEC LE CHEF DE CONCESSION	ACTIVITE PRINCIPALE	ACTIVITE SECONDAIRE	PRESENTS	ABSENTS -6mois	ABSENTS +6mois	RAISON et LIEU	OBSERVATIONS

Activités : Code

Agr.	Menage	Elevage	Pêche	Chasse	Comm.	Arti.	Manoeuvre	Autres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Lien avec le Chef de Concession : Code

Ep = épouse

F = Fils

PF = petit fils

FR = frère

C = cousin

M = mère

Bf = belle fille.

STION 2 FICHE II

UCTURES PHYSIQUES
ES CONCESSIONS

ARRONDISSEMENT DE : _____
VILLAGE : _____
HAMEAU : _____
N°CONCESSION : _____
NOM CHEF CONCESSION : _____
NOUVEAU VILLAGE : _____

ENQUETEUR : _____
DATE DE PASSAGE : _____

N°	NATURE	NBRE	NBRE DE PIECES				LOCALISATION			OBSERVATIONS
			1	2	3	4 et +	Dans la Concession	Hors de la Concession ds village	Dans Hameaux (non/[illegible])	
1	Cases d'habitation									
2	Au[illegible] domestiques)									
3	[illegible] d'habitation [illegible] en paille)									
4	Autres Maisons (toit en paille)									
5	Maison d'habitation (toit en tôle)									
6	Autres maisons avec toit en tôle									
7	Maison d'habitation en dur									
8	Autres maisons en dur									
9	Greniers(arachides)									
10	Cuisine									
11	Latrine									
12	Poulailler									
13	Parc (individuel et familial)									
14	Remise de Magasin ou hangar									
15	Mirador									
16	Lieu de culte (familial et individ.)									
17	Puits non aménagés									
18	Puits aménagés									
19	Autres									

QUESTION 3 FICHE III

INVENTAIRE DES PARCELLES DE CULTURE EN SEC.

ARRONDISSEMENT DE : _____
VILLAGE : _____
HAMEAU : _____
N°CONCESSION : _____
NOM CHEF DE CONCESSION: _____

NOUVEAU VILLAGE : _____

ENQUETEUR : _____
DATE DE PASSAGE : _____

NBRE DE PARCELLES	PROPRIETAIRES	CULTURE PRATIQUEES	OBSERVATION	
				1
				2
				3
				4
				5
				6
				7
				8
				9
				10
				11
				12
				13
				14
				15
				16
				17

Parcelles de Jardinage

NBRE DE PARCELLES	PROPRIETAIRES	CULTURES PRATIQUEES	OBSERVATIONS

SECTION 4. **FICHE IV.**

ARRONDISSEMENT DE : _____
VILLAGE : _____
HAMEAU : _____
N°CONCESSION : _____
NOM CHEF CONCESSION : _____

NOUVEAU VILLAGE : _____

ENQUETEUR : _____
DATE DE PASSAGE : _____

91

1. EQUIPEMENTS ET OUTILLAGES AGRICOLES

Matériel possédé	Nbre
Charrue	
Charrette	
Herse	
Multiculteur	
Semoir	
Pulvérisateur	
Daba	
Autres	

2. MOBILIER

Nature	Nbre
Lits	
Chaises	
Tables	
Matelas	
Nattes	
Appareils Radios	
Machines à coudre	
Motocyclettes	
Bicyclettes	
Mortiers	
Canaris	
Marmites	
Autres	

3. CHEPTEL

Espèces	Nbre
Bovins	
Boeuf de traits	
Ovins	
Porcins	
Chevaux	
Anes	
Caprins	
Vollailles	
Autres	

Compléter les 2 premiers tableaux si nécessaires.

QUESTION 5. FICHE V.

INVENTAIRE DES ARBRES FRUITIERS.

ARRONDISSEMENT : _____
VILLAGE : _____
HAMEAU : _____
N°CONCESSION : _____
NOM CHEF CONCESSION : _____

NOUVEAU VILLAGE: _____

ENQUETEUR : _____
DATE DE PASSAGE: _____

AGE / ESPECE	0 à 3 ANS	3 A 10 ANS	10 ANS ET PLUS	TOTAL
Oranges				
Manguiers				
Citroniers				
Papayers				
Bananiers				
Goyavier				
Mandariniers				
Autres				

Compléter le tableau si nécessaire.

APPENDIX B1

VILLAGE LEVEL INDICATORS

Appendix D1

Questionnaire - Indicateurs

Village _____ Date _____
code Jour Mois Annee

Section Population

Population du mois dernier _____ (rapporter du mois passe)

Entrants et Naissances	Nom	Age	Sexe	Motif

Recapitulation

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39
Hommes							
Femmes							

	40-49	50-59	60+
Hommes			
Femmes			

TotalA _____
(population plus entrants et naissances)

Sortants et Morts	Nom	Age	Sexe	Motif

Recapitulation

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39
Hommes							
Femmes							

	40-49	50-59	60+
Hommes			
Femmes			

Total _____
(population: TotalA moins sortants et morts)

Situation d'Eau

Puits (NV) Existant_____(a rapporter du dernier mois)
(forages non compris) Ajoute _____(pendant le mois passe)
Totale _____

Niveau d'eau des puits (s'il y a moins de 10 puits, mesurer tous)
(s'il y a plus de 10, faites une echantillon de 10 au hasard)

Nombres de puits mesures _____

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	Moyen
Profondeur											
Niveau d'eau											

Forages: Combien au village?_____
Est'ce qu'un des forages etait en panne pendant le mois passe?
(NV) Oui_____ Non_____
Si oui, combien de fois?

Pour chaque panne, donner les informations suivants:
Combien de jours avant d'etre repare? _____
Le probleme? _____
Cout de reparation _____
(S'il y a plus d'une panne, ecrire les informations sur les autres ici ou au verso, et marquer ici _____)

Total: Jours en service_____ Hors de service_____
Cout Total de Reparation_____

Sante
Taille/Poids des Enfants - 65 cm - 115 cm
(echantillon des 10 enfants pris au hasard: 5 garcons & 5 filles)

Nom	Taille	Poids	Plus de 100%	100%	90-99	80-89	Moins de 80

Recapitulation

	Plus de 100%	100%	90-99%	80-89%	Moins de 80%
Garcons					
Filles					

Informations General:
Quels sont les problemes les plus importants pour les villageois pendant le mois passe?

Comment est-ce que ces problemes sont resolus?

Autres Informations (a rapporter des autres sources)

Pluviometrie: _____
(pour les 6 villages hotes aux animateurs)

Informations sur les travailleurs (a rapporter de la section administrative)

Tache	Jours Hommes	Jours Femmes	Total Gagne	
			Argent	Nourriture

APPENDIX B2

PRICE QUESTIONNAIRE

Prix au Village

Village_____ **Date**_____
Code **Jour** **Mois** **Annee**

	Disponabilite Oui	Non	Mesure	Prix #1	#2	#3	Moyen
mil/sorgho							
riz							
fonio							
the							
sucre							
poisson							
huile							
viande							
noix de kola							
tabac							
cigarettes							
piles							
petrole							
autres (detailler)							

APPENDIX B3

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire Menages

Village_____ Menage_____ Date_____

Production Agricole: Champs

Numero	Proprietaire	Stat-ut	Culture	Date de Semences	Date de Recolte	Rendement Oui/Non

Pour les champs ou un carre de rendement est fait:

Numero	Proprietaire	Stat-ut	Culture Principale	Super-ficie	Mesure Recolte	Rendement Total

Activites Artisanales

Qui?	Activite?	Autoconsommation? Vente?	Si Vente. Proportion

Arbres Plantes: NV

Arbre	Existants	Plante	Pertes	Total
Manguiers				
Papayers				
Citronniers				
Oranges				
Bananiers				
Goyaviers				
Mandariniers				
Autres:				

S'il y a beaucoup de pertes, demander pourquoi (ex. manque de pluies, degats animaux)

Cheptel

Animal	Existant	Morts	Ventes	A cause de?	Naissance	Achats	Total
Boeufs							
Vaches							
Anes							
Moutons							
Chevres							

Est-ce qu'un membre de la famille a fait des achats importants pendant le mois dernier? Si ou, lequel? Couts?

_____
Montant Total

Est-ce qu un membre de la famille a fait des ventes importants pendant le mois dernier? Si ou, lequel? Combien gagne?

_____
Montant Total

Est-ce qu'il y a quelqu un dans la famille qui n a pas pu travaille la semaine passe au cause de maladie? Si oui, remplir

Qui?	Sexe	Age	Maladie

Recapitulation des maladies de la semaine passe

Maladie	Jours Perdus Hommes	Jours Perdus Femmes

APPENDIX C1

INSTRUCTIONS FOR VILLAGE LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix C1 Instructions for Village Level Questionnaire

Instructions Provisoires
Questionnaire Indicateurs
Niveau Village

Village:
Ecrivez le nom du village, aussi bien que le numero d'identification/code qui sera attribué à chaque village.

Date:
Ecrivez la date quand les informations etaient collectés.

Section Population:
Population du mois dernier: Rapporter ce chiffre du dernier questionnaire; c'est pour l'aide des animateurs.

Entrants et naissances: Il faut demander aux villageois les personnes qui sont venus rester au village depuis le dernier questionnaire (soit un mois ou plus). Pour chaque entrant et naissance, il faut ecrire le nom, l'age, le sexe et le motif de la personne. La SSS doit elaborer une liste des motifs importants. Voici une liste provisoire:

naissance
mariage
travail
rendre visite
rejoindre la famille

Recapitulation: Ici il faut compter le nombre d'entrants et naissances selon la categorie d'age et de sexe. Pour retrouver le TotalA, il faut ajouter le nombre total d'entrants et naissances à la population totale du questionnaire dernier.

Sortants et morts: Il faut demander aux villageois les personnes qui ont quittes le village depuis le dernier questionnaire aussi bien que les morts. Il faut toujours les noms, les ages, les sexes et les motifs des personnes. Voici une liste provisoire des motifs:

mort
mariage
travail
rendre visite
rejoindre la famille

Recapitulation: Ici il faut compter le nombre de sortants et de morts selon la categorie d'age et de sexe. Pour retrouver le Total, il faut soustraire le nombre de sortants et de morts de TotalA.

Situation d'Eau

Puits: (NV - uniquement dans les nouveaux villages)
Il faut écrire d'abord le nombre de puits existants depuis le dernier questionnaire. Au debut, ça sera 0; des que les villageois commençent à creuser leurs propres puits aux nouveaux sites, il faut commençer a compter ces puits.

37

Niveau d'eau des puits: Ici, l'animateur doit mesurer le profondeur d'eau aux puits existants, aussi bien que le niveau d'eau dans le puits. S'il y a moins de 10 puits, mesurer tous les puits. S'il y a plus de 10 puits, il faut faire une échantillon avec l'aide de la direction de la SSS. Faites attention dans l'échantillonage de mesurer des puits de villages aussi bien que les puits des jardins et des autres puits importants.

Forages: (NV - uniquement dans les nouveaux villages)

On voudrait savoir le nombre de forages au villages; ça ne changera pas après que les travaux de l'Hydraulique ont termine. Nous voudrions savoir si des puits ont eté en panne depuis le dernier questionnaire. Il faut demander d'abord combien de pannes depuis le dernier questionnaire. Pour chaque panne, nous voudrions savoir combien de jours avant d'etre repare, le probleme qui existait, et le coût de la reparation. Il faut collecter les renseignements sur le cout de la direction du project et pas directement des villageois.

Après avoir collecte les renseignements sur chaque panne, il faut totaliser le nombre de pannes, le cout total de reparation, le nombre de jours en service, et le nombre de jours hors de service. (Chaque forage au village aura la possibilite de 28-31 jours totals de service; un village avec deux forages aura la possibilite de 56-62 forage-jours.)

Sante

La mesure choisie pour la suivi du niveau de santé de la population est celle de taille/poids des enfants de taille entre 65 et 115 cms. Il faut d'abord choisir une echantillon de 10 enfants (5 garçons et 5 filles) pour suivre pendant l'enquete. C'est très important que l'echantillon est choisi au hasard, mais on peut choisir uniquement les plus petits enfants pour faciliter la suivi des memes enfants pendant toute la periode de reinstallation. C'est a dire: il faut mesurer toujours les memes enfants (a moins que l'enfant meurt ou devient trop grand; dans ce cas la il faut choisir une autre de sexe correcte).

On espere achèter les tableaux de "Save The Children" pour trouver les tailles des enfants. Utilisant ceux-là, il faut d'abord peser l'enfant, et puis mesurer la taille selon le tableau. Le tableau donnera directement la taille de l'enfant aussi bien que là ou l'enfant se trouvera par rapport à la norme. C'est surtout le rapport a la norme qui est important. (Si on ne peut pas trouver les tableaux, l'animateur doit mesurer la taille de l'enfant avec un ruban metrique et se referer a un tableau des normes, y compris dans les instructions en anglais.) (Note à la direction: il faut faire attention que les categories de la fiche correspond aux categories du tableau.) Si, pour des raisons quelconques, on n'arrive pas a faire les mesurements taille/poids, on peut mesurer le bras de l'enfant. Voir "Arm Measurement Technique" en anglais, y compris.

Recapitulation: Ici l'animateur doit écrire le nombre de garçons et filles dans les catégories par rapport à la norme.

Informations Generales:

Ici l'animateur doit poser les deux questions aux comités villageoises (hommes et femmes) et écrire les reponses sur les fiches.

Autres Informations:

Pluviometrie: (Uniquement dans les villages où habitent les animateurs.) Chaque animateur sera approvissioné avec l'equipement necessaire pour mesurer la pluviometrie. Il doit la suivre et rapporter les informations sur la fiche. (SSS: Voir Abdul Diallo, USAID bureau d'agriculture pour vous mettre en contact avec Agrament pour les renseignements sur la formations des animateurs dans cette tache.)

Information sur les travailleurs: Utilisant les informations de la direction du PRM sur les villageois qui travaillent directement pour le PRM, il faut rapporter les informations sur les taches faites par les villageois depuis le dernier questionnaire. Il faut aussi collecter le nombre de femmes et hommes qui travaillent, et argent et nourriture recus pour chaque tache.

from Medex 1° Health Care Se
Community Health
Mid Level Health Worker Reference Manual 19

2.3 USING THE ARM MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUE

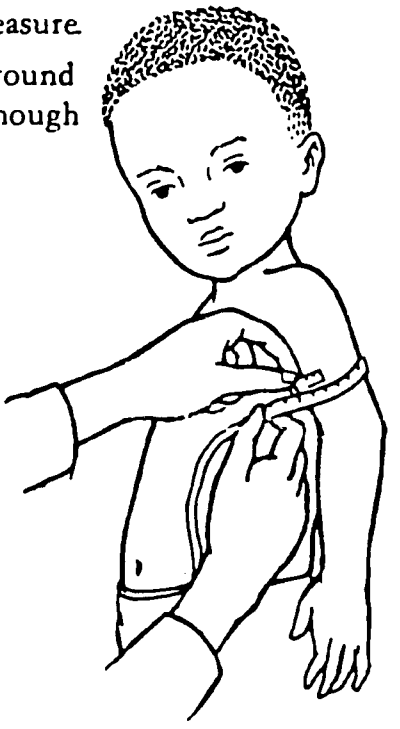
Measuring a child's upper arm can help you determine if he is malnourished. This measurement is helpful only for children aged one to five. Follow these steps to use the arm measurement technique.

a. Be sure child's arm is straight and relaxed.

b. Choose a point halfway between his shoulder and his elbow. Measure around the child's upper arm with a tape measure.

c. Wrap the tape measure firmly around the child's arm but not tightly enough to wrinkle his skin.

d. Record the measurement.



e. Interpret the measurement.

A child whose upper arm measures less than 12.5 cm around is severely malnourished. Encourage the mother to feed the child extra food more often to help him grow.

A child whose upper arm measures between 12.5 and 14 cm around is moderately malnourished. Encourage the mother to feed the child extra food more often to help him grow.

A child whose upper arm measures more than 14 cm around is normal.

	Standard	80%
118	21.1	11.9
119	21.4	12.1
120	21.7	12.4

Annex 3

Weight-for-height

A YOUNG CHILDREN (BOTH SEXES)

Height (cm)	Weight (kg)				
	Standard	90% standard	80% standard	70% standard	60% standard
50	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.0
51	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.1
52	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.2
53	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.3
54	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.5
55	4.3	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.6
56	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.8
57	4.8	4.3	3.8	3.4	2.9
58	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.1
59	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.2
60	5.6	5.0	4.5	3.9	3.4
61	5.9	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.5
62	6.2	5.6	5.0	4.3	3.7
63	6.5	5.8	5.2	4.6	3.9
64	6.7	6.0	5.4	4.7	4.0
65	7.0	6.3	5.6	4.9	4.2
66	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.1	4.4
67	7.6	6.8	6.1	5.3	4.6
68	7.9	7.1	6.3	5.5	4.7
69	8.2	7.4	6.6	5.7	4.9
70	8.5	7.6	6.8	6.0	5.1
71	8.7	7.6	7.0	6.1	5.2
72	9.0	8.1	7.2	6.3	5.4
73	9.2	8.3	7.4	6.4	5.5
74	9.5	8.6	7.6	6.6	5.7
75	9.7	8.7	7.8	6.8	5.8
76	9.9	8.9	7.9	6.9	5.9
77	10.1	9.1	8.1	7.1	6.1
78	10.4	9.4	8.3	7.3	6.2
79	10.6	9.5	8.5	7.4	6.4
80	10.8	9.7	8.6	7.6	6.5
81	11.0	9.9	8.8	7.7	6.6
82	11.2	10.1	9.0	7.8	6.7
83	11.4	10.3	9.1	8.0	6.8
84	11.5	10.4	9.2	8.0	6.9
85	11.7	10.5	9.4	8.2	7.0
86	11.9	10.7	9.5	8.3	7.1
87	12.1	10.9	9.7	8.5	7.3
88	12.3	11.1	9.8	8.6	7.4
89	12.6	11.3	10.1	8.8	7.6
90	12.8	11.5	10.2	9.0	7.7
91	13.0	11.7	10.4	9.1	7.8
92	13.2	11.9	10.6	9.2	7.9
93	13.5	12.2	10.8	9.4	8.1
94	13.7	12.3	11.0	9.6	8.2
95	14.2	12.8	11.4	9.9	8.5
96	14.5	13.0	11.6	10.2	8.7
97	14.8	13.3	11.8	10.4	8.9
98	15.0	13.5	12.0	10.5	9.0
99	15.3	13.8	12.2	10.7	9.2
100	15.5	14.0	12.4	10.8	9.3
101	15.8	14.2	12.6	11.1	9.5
102	16.1	14.4	12.9	11.3	9.7
103	16.4	14.8	13.1	11.5	9.8
104	16.7	15.0	13.4	11.7	10.0
105	16.9	15.2	13.5	11.8	10.1
106	17.2	15.4	13.8	12.0	10.3
107	17.5	15.8	14.0	12.2	10.5
108	17.8	16.0	14.2	12.5	10.7
109	18.2	16.4	14.6	12.7	10.9
110	18.5		14.8		
111	18.8		89 15.09		
112	19.2		15.4		
113	19.5		15.6		
114	19.8		15.8		
115	20.1		16.1		
~~116~~	~~20.5~~		~~16.4~~		
117	20.8		16.7		

APPENDIX C2

PRICE QUESTIONNAIRE INSTRUCTIONS

Appendix C2 Instructions for Price Questionnaire

Instructions Provisoires
Fiche: Prix au Village

Ecrivez d'abord le nom du village, son numéro d'identification, et la date que les prix etaient collectés. Les prix doivent etre collectés chaque mois par l'animateur au village.

On a ecrit d'abord les denrées qui sont souvent disponsibles au villages. Si on ne peut pas acheter la denrée au village, faites "X" dans le carre "disponabilité: non." Si la denrée est vendue au village, soit dans une marché, soit dans une boutique, soit chez quelqu'un, faites "X" dans le carré "disponabilité: oui," et marquez le prix par mesure. Si vendu, notez d'abord la mesure qui est d'habitude utilisée. Si c'est possible de traduire ça en unites metriques, c'est mieux; si c'est impossible, utiliser toujours la même unite locale. Puis notez le prix. S'il y a beaucoup de vendeurs, notez jusqu'à trois prix chez les vendeurs differents. S'il n'y a qu un seul vendeur, notez un seul prix. Dans la colonne "moyen" ecrivez le prix moyen.

Faites d'abord toutes les denrées sur la liste. Aprés avoir termine ça, ajoutez d autres choses qui sont vendues au village, s il y en a. Ecrivez ce qui est vendu sur la liste et remplir comme au-dessus.

APPENDIX C3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix C3 Instructions for Household Questionnaire

Instructions Provisoires
Questionnaire Menage

L'animateur doit noter d'abord the nom de village (et son numéro d'identification), le nom du menage (et son numéro d'identification) et la date d'interview.

Production Agricole: Champs

Nous voudrions etablir une liste des champs dans le menage. Ça comprend des champs du chef de famille, de ses femmes, des jeunes et de tous autres dans le menage. Pour chaque champ, nous voudrions les informations suivants. D'abord, nom du proprietaire et son numéro d'identification. Chaque proprietaire doit aussi être identifié par un code de statut qui va distinguer les catégories importantes des proprietaires et des champs. Voici une liste provisoire des statuts: champ communal du chef du menage, champ individuel du chef du menage, champ communal dirige par un autre homme du menage, champ individuel d'un homme, champ individuel de la premiere femme du chef, champ individuel d'une autre femme; (si tous les champs du chef sont les champs communaux, on peut elimine la catégorie du champ individuel du chef.)

Cultures dans les champs: Rapporter tous les cultures dans le champ. Une liste provisoire des cultures est la suivante: mil, sorgho, arachide, riz, fonio, mais, pois de terre, haricots, niebe, dah, tomates, onions, aubergines, gombo, tabac, legumes europeens, citrons, papayes. Il y aura bien sûr les autres à ajouter. (Koenig enverra les codes de l'enquete agricole à Kita).

Pour chaque champ il faut noter la date de semence (le jour le plus important) aussi bien que la date de recolte (toujors le jour le plus important).

Pour un faible partie des champs, il faut faire aussi une carre de rendement pour estimer la recolte. Si ça sera fait, ecrivez oui; si non, ecrivez non. La SSS doit travailler avec les animateurs pour choisir une échantillon au hasard de quelques champs.

Carre de Rendement:

La deuxieme partie de la fiche servira de rapporter l'estimation de rendement. Rapportez d'abord les information sur la proprietaire; puis ecrivez le nom de la culture que sera estimé. Puis ecrivez la superficie du champ et la quantite dans la carre (choisie au hasard). Puis multipliez pour une estimation de rendement total.

Activités Artisanales:

Il faut demander si quelqu'un dans la famille a fait des activites artisanales depuis le dernier questionnaire. Voici une liste des activités artisanales qui peuvent être importants dans la région: chasse, peche, forge, vannerie, poterie, corderie, huilerie, fabrication beurre de karité, fabrication de soumbala, fabrication de datou, fabrication de pate d'arachide, filage de coton, tissage.

Si l'activité etait fait, écrivez le nom et le statut de la personne qui l'a fait, aussi bien que l'activité même. Puis

demandez si la resultat de l'activité etait pour la consommation du menage (autoconsommation) ou si une partie (ou la totale) etait ou sera vendue. Si une partie sera est pour la vente, écrivez la proportion que etait vendue (ex. quart, moitié, etc.)

Arbres Plantés (NV - Uniquement Nouveaux Villages)

On voudrait etablir une liste d'arbres plantés aux nouveaux sites, aussi bien que les pertes de ces arbres au niveau du menage. Pour savoir le nombre d'arbres existants déjà, rapportez du dernier questionnaire. Puis, ajoutez le nombre planté depuis le dernier questionnaire, et soustrayez le nombre de pertes pour arriver au total pour chaque espèces d'arbre. En plus, s'il y a beaucoup de pertes, demandez pourquoi et écrivez la reponse.

Cheptel

On voudrait suivre l'evolution de nombre d'animaux tenu par les villageois. Comme dans le cas d'arbres, il faut rapporter le nombre de chaque espèce du dernier questionnaire. Puis il faut demander combien de morts et de ventes, et les raisons pour les morts ou les ventes. Puis il faut demander le nombre de naissances et d'achats. Soustrayez d'abord le nombre de morts et de ventes; puis ajoutez les naissances et achats pour avoir un total pour chaque espèce.

(Notez: Il nous semble que l'evolution de nombre d'animaux est un bon indicateur de la qualite de vie de la population puis que le troupeau serve comme une sorte de banque et d'investissement pour le paysan malien. Mais, bien que les paysans ont bien compris qu'il faut savoir le nombre exact de betail pour les demenager, ils ne seront peut-etre pas contentes de continuer à donner les renseignments sur ça. Si ces questions posent des gros problemes, il faut les rejeter.)

Achats et Ventes Importantes:

On voudrait aussi suivre les achats et ventes importants dans la région. Demandez ces deux questions au menage et ecrivez les reponses. Puis totalisez la montant total des achats et des ventes.

Un achat ou vente importante et une qui exige une quantite d'argent assez importante (ex.,betail, sac de cereales, sac d'arachides, poste de radio).

Maladies:

Il faut demander s'il y a quelqu'un dans la famille qui n'a pas pu travailler dans la semaine passee a cause d'une maladie. Si oui, ecrivez le nom de la personne, son age, son sexe et le genre de maladie. (Notez que cette question ne concerne que la semaine passée; les gens risquent d'oublier les evenements avant ça).

Une liste provisoire des maladies est la suivante: paludisme, fievre, fatigue, grossesse, accouchement, blessures, infections, onchocercose, bilharziose. (La SSS doit voir le rapport sanitaire de KBK pour verifier une liste des maladies dans la région).

Aprés avoir enquete la famille, il faut recapituler la liste par maladie en totalisant le nombre de jours de travail perdu par

41

les hommes et par les femmes pour chaque maladie importante dans la semaine precedente.

42

APPENDIX D

EQUIPMENT LIST

Appendix D

Equipment List

Equipment	Quantity	Where to Procure
4-wheel drive vehicle	1	Bamako
meter tapes	6(-18)	Bamako
Plumb lines (to measure well and water depth)	6	Bamako
Scales (type 1) (to weigh children)	6	?
Scales (type 2) (to weigh crops, purchases)	6	Bamako
Volume measures (for establishing metric volume content of purchases)	6	Bamako
Chains for Carre de Rendement	6	Bamako
Pluviometers (check with Diallo and Agrymet)	6	Bamako?
Save the Children chart (for height/weight measurements)	6(-24)	London (IDA has initiated contact)

Note: by telex from Bamako of 10-9-85, IDA has been asked to obtain six 50 meter measuring tapes.

APPENDIX E

SCOPE OF WORK:

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SPECIALIST

Appendix E

Scope of Work:

Information Systems Specialist

1. Conduct training sessions on operation of micro-computers and various programs available.

2. Assist SSS in the establishment of data bases for the completed Master Settler List questionnaires, monthly indicator questionnaires, Domestic Economy Study and lists of villagers employed by the PRM.

3. Help establish report format and necessary statistical methods for the above data bases (e.g., age-sex pyramids, graphic representations of major indicators, various compilations)

To this Scope of Work should be attached:

Questionnaire forms for Master Settler List
Draft Indicator Forms (village and household level)
Terms of Reference: Domestic Economy Study