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Save the Children Federation-USA

SOMALIA PROGRAMME

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To: All Receiptants
From: Charisse Adamson, SCF (USA) CA

Subject: Forestry Semi - Annual Report

Attached please find the Qorioley Refugee Forestry
Projects Semi-Annual Report for August 1985 - January
1986.

cc: George McCloskey, USAID
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SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION

QORIOLEY, REFUGEE FORESTRY PROJECT

SEMI- ANNUAL REPORT

AUGUST 1985 - JANUARY 1986

Submitted by:

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Forestry Coordinator

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Introduction:

The forest resources of arid and semi-arid Somalia consist of scattered low trees and open woodland. These areas provide poles for construction as well as fuelwood. Fuelwood is essential for cooking in Somalia because alternative energy sources are simply not available to the vast majority of the population. Without fuelwood, most of the food staples of meat and grains are not edible. In addition to the basic life maintenance uses of construction and fuelwood, trees are utilized for the following agro-forestry purposes: Provision of wind protection for farms, forage production, and fruit protection. Trees also have aesthetic and amenity values. Shade trees in and around villages and refugee camps can greatly enhance the comfort and appearance of these areas.

The process of fuel collection and transport has been witnessed by most persons travelling through Somalia. This single most important use of forest resources is carried out by older women and children. Fuelwood is often gathered from areas located several kilometers from home and then carried back in large bundles. This laborious task, which now often takes an entire day, is becoming exceedingly difficult as the demand for fuelwood increases. The increased demand in the Qorioley District, located approximately 100 km south of Mogadishu, is attributable to the influx of refugees over the past eight years. Refugee populations in the camps around Qorioley have doubled and tripled.

In response to Somalia's deforestation problem, Save the Children initiated the Qorioley Refugee Forestry Project in 1981 under UNHCR funding. The project was continued through a cooperative agreement between Save the Children and the Somali National Range Agency, with funding from the U.S. Agency for International Development. Initiated in April 1983, the objectives of the Cooperative Agreement were as follows.

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1. Establishment of tree planting and fuel production schemes for 375,000 seedlings on sites in the vicinity of the refugee camps.
 2. placement of 235,000 seedlings as windbreaks and shelterbelts on and around 1,000 hectares of farmland, along 16 kms of roads and 5 kms of canals; and 19,000 or more seedlings as shade trees in the camps and other communities.
 3. Establishment of a forestry nursery system for all local needs, including expanding the central nursery to an annual seedling capacity of 336,000 and setting up satellite community nurseries on two sites.
 4. Directed research and demonstration, especially at the Land Resource Management Unit and at the Arboretum of models for firewood plantations, agro-forestry, controlled rangeland management, and fruit and nut bearing trees.
 5. Training of project staff, on site training experience for Afgoi forestry students, and management and technical training for community staff to run the satellite nursery programs.

The quantitative objectives listed above were determined prior to any `hands on` experience in afforestation and reforestation in Somalia. Subsequent experience has taught us that some of these goals were unrealistic. Hence AID Evaluators such as James Seylor (AID Regional Forestry Advisor, Nairobi) have recommended that production targets serve as guidelines only. A major impediment to meeting production targets, unforeseen at the time they were determined, was drought. Flexibility for drought was not allowed for in the presentation of contract objectives, yet three of the first five planting seasons experienced severe drought. Lack of prior knowledge and severe drought notwithstanding, project results have been excellent.

SECTION 1: ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

All quantitative results are based on a National Range Agency survey conducted from December 11, 1985 to January 20, 1986. Although the trees listed in each table were originally planted for one purpose (eg. fuelwood, construction, or shade), most of them are multipurpose and therefore respond to several needs at once e.g. in addition to increasing food supplies, fruit trees provide wind protection, shade and some times fuelwood.

Objective: Planting of 375,000 seedlings for future use as fuelwood on sites in the vicinity of refugee camps.

Accomplishment: By the end of the 1985 planting season 345,000 fuelwood seedlings had been planted. Of these, 195,000 are surviving (see Table 1). Over 100,000 seedlings were lost from droughts occurring during the first three planting seasons. The survival percentage of 57% for these trees is rather good considering the drought. Also significant is the apparent trend of improving survival figures. The planting plan for the final contract period planting season of April 1986 will raise the total number of trees planted to 450,000 seedlings and the survival figure to 66%.

Objective: Placement of 235,000 seedlings to windbreaks and shelterbelts on and around 1,000 hectares of farmlands, along 16 km of road, and 5 km of canals; and 19,000 or more seedlings as shade trees in the camps and neighbouring communities.

Accomplishment: Windbreak and shelterbelts planting has totaled 120,000 seedlings with 60,000 surviving (see Table 2). Accomplishment of this objective prompted the formation of the extension service which has proven to be the most effective method of establishing seedlings on farms and roads. This

service while not envisioned in the original agreement, has contributed greatly in the past year to the attainment of this and other project objectives.

The canal planting portion is scheduled to start in March 1986.

Shade tree planting through the extension service has been a runaway success, with over 100,000 shade trees planted and over 62,000 surviving (see Table 3). This indicates the demand for these trees was underestimated in the preparation of the contract objectives. While these trees are providing windbreak protection and will ofcourse eventually become fuelwood, they are allocated to shade trees because they are planted near houses. The demand for shade trees has not been satiated and while the objective of 19,000 has been surpassed, the project will continue to provide seedlings for home use.

Objective: Establishment of a forest nursery system for all local needs, including expansion of the central nursery to an annual capacity of 336,000 seedlings and setting up satellite community nurseries on two sites.

Accomplishment: This objective which is fundamental to the concept and intent of the agreement has been surpassed by the development of the largest, most sophisticated forest nursery in the country. Annual capacity of the central nursery in Qorioley is 600,000 seedlings per year. More significant, the nursery is currently under the complete technical management of seconded NRA national staff. This management has evolved from SCF technical advice and training.

Two satellite village nurseries have been started in the nearby communities of AbdiAli and Farxanni. One nurseiy currently has seedlings growing for their first crop, the second is

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completing construction of a small cistern to provide water for their nursery. These nurseries, because of their ability to continue providing seedlings in the future, may make the most telling impact in the long term.

Objective: Directed research and demonstration, especially at the Land Resource Management Unit, and at the Arboretum of models for fuelwood plantations, agroforestry, controlled rangeland management, and fruit and nut bearing trees.

Accomplishment: Research and demonstration has taken the form of applied and practical rather than theoretical and academic. Prior to 1983 when SCF started this program the body of knowledge necessary for afforestation and reforestation did not exist in the Qorioley area ; now it does. The questions like: Which species for what area , how to plant them, and how to cultivate them have been answered. And more importantly, that knowledge exists with Somali people trained through the efforts of SCF.

It is the SCF philosophy that demonstration models are best held in the hands of local residents. The focus of the forest extension service developed by SCF in the implementation of the project has been applied demonstration. While all efforts of the project have been demonstrative those of the extension service are particularly so because of their proximity to and credibility with the people of the Qorioley area. These have included:

Fuelwood, plantation: over 40,000 fuelwood trees planted in woodlots.

Agro-forestry: Over 10,000 leucaena seedlings intercropped with maize and sesame in one model.

Controlled rangeland management: Over 10,000 trees in live fencing schemes.

Fruit and nut bearing trees: Over 36,000 fruit trees planted with 22,000 surviving (see Table 4).

These accomplishment are in the villages and refugee camps where they are available to all residents.

Objective: Training of project staff, on site training experience for Afgoi forestry students, and management and technical training for community staff to run the satellite nursery programs.

Accomplishment: SCF expatriate staff involvement has been primarily training in this project. In this penultimate semi-annual report, accomplishment of this is apparent in the technical abilities of national staff.

National staff is further providing technical training to nursery managers from other projects and all technical training for nursery and outplanting management for village forestry projects. Included in this accomplishment is the on-site training of 24 Afgoi students. Technical training for community members is accomplished by national staff that were trained by this project.

Accomplishments to the letter of the contract objectives have been excellent, accomplishments to the intent of the contract have been outstanding.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (U.S.A.)

QORIOLEY REFUGEE FORESTRY PROJECT

NOVEMBER 1985

FUEL WOOD PLANTINGS. TARGET: 375,000 SEEDLINGS, BY APRIL 1986

SPECIES	1983- 1984 Dry Land Plantation	1984- 1985 Irrigated Planta- tion	1984-1985 Community Wood Lots	TOTAL
Leuceana Planted Survived %	63,946 ∅ ∅ %	148,000 140,600 95%	50,800 31,920 61%	262,746 172,520 66%
Cassia Planted Survived %	13,020 ∅ ∅ %	13,000 5,200 40%	900 585 65%	26,920 5,785 21%
Parkinsonia Planted Survived %	35,750 ∅ ∅ %		300 195 65%	36,050 195 ∅
Others* Planted Survived %	∅ .	20,000 18,000 90%		20,000 18,000 90%
Total: * Planted Survived %	112,176 ∅ ∅	181,000 161,800 91%	52,000 32,700 63%	345,716 196,500 57%

* OTHERS includes: Melia, Eucalyptus, Casuarina

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (U.S.A.)

QORIOLEY REFUGEE FORESTRY PROJECT

NOVEMBER 1985

WIND BREAKS & SHELTERS BELTS. TARGET: 235,000 SEEDLINGS BY APRIL 1986

SPECIES		1983-1985 Farm & Road	1983-1985 Canal	1982-1985 Other Agencies	TOTAL
Parkinsonia	Planted	39,358	∅	30,014	69,372
	Survived	26,005		6,090	32,095
	%	66%		21%	46%
Casuarina	Planted	∅	∅	13,705	13,705
	Survived			8,096	8,096
	%			59%	59%
Others	Planted	7,877	∅	29,070	36,947
	Survived	6,822		13,585	20,407
	%	.86%		.46%	.55%
Total	Planted	47,235		72,789	120,024
	Survived	32,827		27,771	60,598
	%	.69%		.38%	51%

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION (U.S.A.)

QORIOLEY REFUGEE FORESTRY PROJECT

SHADE TREES TARGET: 19,000 "OR MORE" SEEDLINGS BY APRIL 1986.

SPECIES	1983-1985 VILLAGES	1983-1985 REFUGEE CAMPS	TOTAL
Cassia Planted	32,000	23,500	55,500
Survived	18,000	17,765	35,765
%	56%	76%	64%
Leuceana Planted	2,000	23,000	25,000
Survived	1,000	10,720	11,720
%	50%	47%	47%
Other Planted	2,500	21,500	24,000
Survived	1,775	16,385	18,160
%	71%	76%	75%
Total Planted	36,500	68,000	104,500
Survived	20,775	41,870	62,645
%	57%	62%	59%

NOVEMBER 1986
Research, Demonstration, Fruit Trees
Target: Non Specific

Species	Status	R & D	Refugee Camp	Village	Other	Total
GUAVA	Planted	70		10,050	358	10,478
	Surviving	70		5,850	272	6,192
	%	100%		58%	76%	59%
PAPAYA	Planted	120	1,700	11,150	67	13,037
	Surviving	80	1,173	6,520	40	7,813
	%	66%	69%	58%	60%	60%
MANGO	Planted	2		1,700	200	1,902
	Surviving	2		1,173	150	1,325
	%	100%		69%	75%	70%
TAMARINDO	Planted	10	5,000	5,025	632	10,667
	Surviving	10	3,750	2,925	332	7,008
	%	100%	75%	58%	53%	66%
CITRUS	Planted	6		125	52	183
	Surviving	6		125	42	173
	%	100%		100%	81%	94%
Fuel-wood Qorioley Area	Planted	1,960				1,960
	Surviving	1,457				1,457
	%	74%				74%
Fuel-wood AFWTC Afgoi	Planted	5,241				5,241
	Surviving	?				?
	%	?				?
	Planted	7,409	6,700	28,050	1,309	36,059 *
	Surviving	?	4,923	16,593	827	22,343
	%	?	73%	59%	63%	62%

* Not including Fuel-wood AFWTC Afgoi

SECTION 2: PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

The major problem or constraint inhibiting attainment of sub-project objectives is the objectives themselves. Concrete, absolute, quantified project objectives, when dealing with afforestation without a developed localized body of knowledge and subject to erratic rainfall is simply not realistic. There have been no serious problems inhibiting meeting the attainment of the intent of the objectives. There have been however, problems inhibiting the attainment of the letter of the objectives. The main problem has been drought. During the planting seasons of Der 1983, Gu 1984, and Der 1984 there was not enough rain to sustain the planted seedlings. This represents half of the planting seasons under the contract period. Fortunately, the rains have improved during 1985 and we hope these continue. This is a semi-arid region which has cyclical (though unreliably so) droughts. We are using drought resistant species, catchment planting, irrigated (where possible) land, and relying on care from community members. By utilizing these methods, we are obtaining some measure of success.

Other problems encountered with the project have been relatively minor and not unique to this project. Fuel shortages and lack of spare parts have of course made transportation difficult at times. Communication problems within the project and GSDR have at times created small crises. These kinds of problems are not major and are common to development. Patience and perseverance tend to be the only solution and these we have tried.

SECTION 3
 PERCENTAGES OF COMPLETION OF
 QUANTIFIABLE OBJECTIVES

compiled 20/i/86

Objective	Accomplishment	% Complete
Planting 375,000 fuelwood seedlings	345,000 planted with 195,000 surviving	92% planted and 52% surviving
Placement of 235,000 seedlings for windbreaks	120,000 placed with 60,000 surviving	51% placed and 26% surviving
19,000 shade trees	100,000 placed with 60,000 surviving	525% placed and 316% surviving
Establishment of a forest nursery with annual capacity of 336,000 per year	established a nursery with an annual capacity of 600,000 seedlings per year	178%
Research & Development	accomplished	100%
Training	accomplished	100%

Average percentage completion using survival percentages = 128%

SECTION 4: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Project implementation is timely. We are planning the Gu 1986 planting season which will be the final under the current agreement. We see no reason unusual acceleration will be required to meet target dates. The coming planting season will be scheduled by the rains. They are expected to start sometime during March-April and continue through April-May. Since the current agreement expires on April 10, 1986, some coordination between GSDR and SCF will be necessary for SCF's involvement to the end of the planting season. We feel nevertheless that we have already surpassed (see sections 1 & 2) sub-project objectives and that implementation is on schedule.

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION PLANS FOR THE REMAINDER OF PROJECT LIFE

April 10, 1986 is the termination date for the sub-project agreement. The four months remaining will emphasize the management transition from SCF to the GSDR/NRA. A plan for this transition has been submitted to the GSDR and we are awaiting reply. SCF has complete confidence in the technical capabilities of the Somali Nationals trained by the project. Their technical competence has been proven in nursery management, outplanting, and extension activities. The goal of this transition is to facilitate a smooth phase over of the project management.

Two major expenditures are scheduled during January and February 1986. The first is construction of one kilometer of all weather road linking the forest nursery and the closest hard surface road. The second is a comprehensive agro-forestry training program.

The road is necessary to provide nursery access during the rainy seasons. It is routed through refugee camp 1 and in addition to providing nursery access will be used by the residents of the camp. The primary purpose of the road is to ensure vehicle access to the nursery for the lifting and outplanting of the seedlings. Completion of this road completes the construction of the largest most sophisticated forest nursery in Somalia.

The second major expenditure during the remaining project life is the intensive two week training program scheduled for the first two weeks in February. This program includes eleven senior staff members of the forestry who will tour applied agro-forestry projects in Kenya. This is intended to complement the core training they have already received over the course of the project.

The remaining plans include the planting of 200,000 seedlings and continuation of normal project operations.

SECTION 6: SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF SUB-PROJECT FUNDS

AID funds for this project will be committed or spent prior to April 1986. Please see Table 5.

Table 5
SAVE THE CHILDREN FED.

CDA FORESTRY SUB-PROJECT 649-0122
PROJECT BUDGET V. EXPENDITURES

	<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Expenses Thru Dec 31, 1985</u>	<u>Projected Expenses Jan 1, '86 - April 9, '86</u>	<u>Total Project Expenses</u>
1. Technical Assistance	258,462.00	315,416.50	20,500.00	335,916.5
2. Local Personnel	31,826.00	37,549.34		37,549.3
3. Commodities	143,099.00	104,687.57	17,000.00	121,687.5
4. Training	48,501.00	7,176.59	25,000.00	32,176.5
5. Operations/Admin.	141,981.00	120,669.07	9,835.00	130,504.0
TOTAL	623,869.00	585,499.00	72,335.00	657,834.0