PD-AP 1-580

TITLE: MARSABIT DISTRICT EMERGENCY RELIEF PROJECT

83875

REFERENCE NUMBER: 968-1032-G-00-3016-00

REPORTING PERIOD: SECOND 3-MONTHS OF 6-MONTH EMERGENCY GRANT
MARCH 9, 1993 TO MAY 31, 1993

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY INTERNATIONAL
P.O. BOX 14978
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DATE: 8 JULY, 1993

1. PROJECT SUMMARY

There were 188,000 people in Marsabit District registered for food relief in June-July, 1992. These people were registered by churches, Non-Government Organizations, and in several communities, by committees of elders. At that time, the drought and concomitant famine was well established and reported as being in an emergency situation by the Office of the President of Kenya.

The registered recipients represented the entire estimated population of the District. However, the amount of food allocated to the District was set at full ration for 89,000 recipients. Due to procurement difficulties by World Food Program and logistical problems by the primary transporters, Marsabit District less than the allocated amount for the first four months of the grant. Excess quantities were received and dispatched during the last two months, in April and May, 1993.

The total amount received by Food for the Hungry/ Kenya was dispatched to 43 distribution centers throughout the District and covered every area of habitation on a monthly basis.

A 4-wheel drive LandRover was purchased for use in traveling to remote areas for monitoring distribution efficiency, contacting implementing agencies, ascertaining fairness and completion of distribution and for nutritional assessments. Due to availability problems and lack of choice, the vehicle did not arrive in Marsabit District until mid-to-late-February. At this time, almost half of the 6-month Grant period was over.

Two registered nurses and two nutrition monitors did assessments on a total of 4,700 children throughout the District. Their assessments were done in 29 centers and the results helped determine the pockets of greatest need. The identified pockets were supplied with additional rations and supplementary food for the children.

Monitoring of distribution and "end-use" surveys were carried out throughout the District to assure that the food being dispatched reached the recipients and was distributed equitably. Unannounced and random surveys were done in manyattas scattered throughout remote areas of the District to compare with distribution records to assure accuracy of recording and to discourage theft of the commodities.

2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

2.1 Food for the Hungry/Kenya has served as Lead Agency for World Food Program since June, 1992, in the relief operations in Marsabit District in northern Kenya. Table IV is an example of a monthly Distribution Profile of distributed comodities which FHI prepares for donor agencies and the District Famine Relief Committee at the end of each month.

2.2 Food commodities, milk, medicines and vitamins were procured by Food for the Hungry/Kenya and distributed to communities in greatest need as determined by nutritional assessments and to clinics or dispensaries where specialized attention could be given to those in critical need of supplementary foods, vitamins and medicines. Table I lists the malnutrition rates throughout the District as determined by the FHI nutrition monitors. It show that in most areas, the rate of malnutrition has declined.

2.3 Nutritional Assessments. Table I lists the results of assessments done in remote manyattas or villages throughout the District. Examples IA & B are completed nutritional reports from two community assessments.

2.4 Community Health Awareness Programs. The success of this objective could not be measured in the six-month period of this grant. It continues to be an on-going process whereby our nutrition monitors work with the mothers each time they visit a community to weigh and measure the children. A measureable goal would need to be established and this has not been done.

2.5 The Monitoring and Evaluation trips are listed in Table II. Example II is a completed report and end-use survey.

2.6 Post-Drought Activities. Food for the Hungry/Kenya-Marsabit is involved in a number of Post-Drought activities. These include Food For Work (FFW) and Cash For Work (CFW) projects, food security and water development projects and a joint program of phase-out plans with GTZ (German Technicological Group) .

3. STATUS OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Food Assistance During the 6 months of the Grant period, Food for the Hungry received, off-loaded and stored WFP and Kenya

Freedom From Hunger commodities in the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB). Distribution profiles for the District were calculated each month according to the amount of relief food received, local transporters contracted and the food dispatched to 43 community centers where the foodstuff was distributed by implementing partners, mostly non-government organizations and churches. The amount of food handled for the above donors consisted of 78 MT millet, 23 MT tinned meat, 3,737 MT yellow maize, 848 MT beans and 236 MT vegetable oil.

During this same time period FHI received and distributed the following donations of requested supplementary food items:

AmeriCares - 10 MT CSM + 10 MT UniMix from FHI = 20 MT combination.
AmeriCares - 0.6 MT MultiVitamins and Vitamin A
Nestle of Geneva - 9.5 MT NIDO full-cream milk powder
Norwegian Church Aid - 2 MT BP-5 biscuits (high supplement)
Penn Foundation - 167 cases of vegetable oil (3.3 MT)
Star of Hope - 36 MT beans and 263 cases vegetable oil (5.3MT)
Food for the Hungry - Medicines valued at approximately $6000

In the Grant Proposal it was stated that FHI would supply approximately 100 MT of beans, dried milk powder, supplemental feeding supplies for children and vitamins during the 6 months of the Grant period. The above commodities equal 76.7 MT. After the proposal was written but before approval, FHI supplied and distributed 9.92 MT beans, 2.5 MT dried milk powder and 0.14 MT vegetable oil for a sub-total of 12.56 MT. This combined with the amount supplied during the grant period equals 89.26 MT total. Emergency requests for medical supplies in the District necessitated using funds for the purchase of medicines instead of additional food supplies as originally stated in the proposal.

3.2 Training of Personnel Two FHI-recruited Registered Nurses were oriented to the District and the different tribes by working with the Ministry of Health Officer, Dr. Tumbo, and with two UNICEF nutritionists. They initially worked with UNICEF in several centers in the District doing assessments (Moyale, Dabel and Korr). Before their departure in March, they prepared a training manual which was used to train assistant nutrition monitors for the project. This manual is appended as Example III. Additional training in health care for one of our nutrition monitors is included as Example IV.

3.3 Nutritional Assessments and Supplemental Feeding Programs The arrival of the new Relief vehicle in February, 1993, almost 2 1/2 months after the start of the Grant period, made it impossible to keep up the originally proposed trip schedule for nutritional assessment and monitoring. The trips were also severely hampered by an unusually long, heavy rainfall period starting in November, 1992 and ending in March, 1993.

Even with the above mentioned constraints, trips were made at least once to 29 major centers, representing all areas of the District. A total of 4,700 children under 5 years of age were measured height-for-weight and charted for percent malnutrition. Table I lists the results of these assessments. Example I shows a sample of the narrative report submitted after each trip which was used to determine need of relief food and supplemental feeding for children and the aged. In all communities with high malnutrition rates, FHI responded by supplying CSM-UniMix, full-cream milk powder, BP-5 biscuits, beans, oil, medicines and multi-vitamins. The distribution of FHI commodities to these communities is shown in Table III.

In January, 1993, the results show an average of 16% of the children under 5 years old in Marsabit District were below the 80 percentile range in height-for-weight measurements. In May, 1993, the average fell to 10%. This indicated an improvement in the nutritional status of children in the District during relief operations.

3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Trips Several unpredictable circumstances hampered the time schedule for the monitoring and nutritional assessment trips. Insecurity in the District made road travel hazardous and some centers could not be visited due to this reason. On April 15, 1993, returning from Korr and Laisamis the Relief LandRover broke a coil spring which could not be replaced in Marsabit. It was necessary to order a new one which has taken over 2 months to ship from Britain. Even with the late arrival of the new Relief LandRover and the abnormally heavy and long rains in December, 1992 through March,1993 which made the roads impassable much of the time, 34 distribution centers were visited. During these visits, the commodity receipt and distribution records kept by the implementing agency or partner were examined; the FHI monitoring participants visited with the distribution committees and community elders; then random surveys were done on three households from different manyattas (family or clan compounds). These results were compared to the records kept by the implementing agency. Where necessary, additional training of the local agencies in record-keeping was done by the FHI Assistant Relief Manager.

In several communities the distribution records did not agree with the results of the household surveys. In two communities it was necessary to chose new implementing partners (Kurungu and Korr) due to irregularities in records or distribution.

The results of visiting remote communities for household surveys also evidenced the need for additional distribution centers to be established where food would be sent directly. These were Merille, Uran and Dabel. Local distribution committees and implementing agencies were put in place to assure that everyone would have reasonable access to relief food without having to travel excessive distances.

Table II lists the communities visited and summary of results. The results of the visits also influenced the decision of where additional WFP food needed to be sent or areas that may have received excess due to other outside sources of relief food. Example II is a copy of a completed report and end-use survey which is representative of all trip reports.

3.5 Post-Drought Activities Food for the Hungry is using Food For Work (FFW) in water development projects in Kurungu, Sololo and Dabel communities in Marsabit District. These involve improving water sources and distribution and rainwater catchment schemes. School classrooms are also being constructed with FFW. The FFW program is being sponsored by GTZ as part of a phasing-out plan for the District in relief food. These projects are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1993.

4. BUDGET

The Proposed Budget and Actual Expenditure through May 31, 1993 was as follows:

Cost Element	BUDGETED	EXPENDITURE	VARIANCE
Temporary Staff	$ 3,376	$ 2,037	(1,339)
Casual Labor	4,560	965	(3,595)
Transportation	34,600	4,127	(30,473)
Vehicles	40,000	24,487	(15,513)
Monitoring and Nutritional Assessment Mileage	4,440	5,235	795
Meals and Lodging for Assessment Team	1,744	607	(1,137)
Office Supplies and Field Equipment	2,300	487	(1,813)
Exchange Gain	0	(746)	(746)
	$ 91,020	$ 37,199	(53,821)

The large variance was due to several factors:

Casual Labor - much less food was received from WFP than was allocated and this category was for off-loading of the foodstuff.

Transportation - at the time of the writing of the proposal, FHI was shipping in several containers of food from abroad. However, these shipments arrived before approval of the Grant and thus the money was not re-imburseable for shipment or transport to Marsabit.

Vehicle - due to the emergency state of the famine, FHI was forced to purchase a locally-assembled vehicle at a much lower price than an imported model. There would have been at least a 3-month wait for an imported 4WD vehicle.

Meals and Lodging - due to the unavailability of lodging in many of the remote assessment areas, the staff slept on cots and did not use lodges.

5. OVER - ALL SUMMARY

GOALS MET

A. Received, stored, dispatched all relief food allocated to Marsabit District, as per agreement with World Food Program and CARE International in serving as Lead Agency in the District. This included 78 MT millet, 23 MT tinned meat, 3737 MT maize, 848 MT beans and 235 MT vegetable oil.

B. Procured and distributed supplemental commodities to fill unmet needs in communities most affected by the drought as ascertained by our monitoring and nutritional assessment trips. FHI procured and distributed 20 MT Uni-Mix (supplemental food for children and the aged), 9.5 MT milk powder, 2 MT high-energy biscuits for medically-severe malnutrition, 8.6 MT vegetable oil, 36 MT beans and 2 consignments of medicines for the District Hospital and for remote clinics to treat epidemics of malaria, dysentery, thyphoid fever, and microbial diseases.

C. Recruited 2 Registered Nurses and trained 3 assistant nutrition monitors to perform assessments on children under 5 years of age throughout the District. Over 4,700 children were measured and observed for obvious signs of malnutrition in 29 centers in the District. These were widespread and were representative of the District as a whole. As a result, additional foodstuff and supplementary feeding was sent to the areas of need along with vitamins and medicines where needed. Continuing nutritional assessments have shown the effectiveness of the food relief and supplementary supplies sent to communities within the District in the past 6 months. The malnutrition rate has fallen from 16% in December to 10 % in May, 1993.

D. Field trips to monitor effectiveness of distribution system were carried out in all but 2 major distribution centers in the District. Road and security conditions prevented visiting these centers. Community discussions with elders, famine relief committees and implementing agencies resulted in better record-keeping, assurance of fair distribution, and making necessary changes for better effectiveness by changing implementing agencies in two centers and by establishing 2 new distribution centers for convenience of the recipients.

E. Food for the Hungry is participating in relief phasing-out activities by managing Food For Work programs in 3 communities in water development projects and in several communities by building classrooms with FFW.

GOALS NOT MET

F. Due to late arrival of the new Relief LandRover, heavy and long rainfall in the District from December through March, making many roads impassable, and due to insecurity in travel to some sites, not as many trips were accomplished as originally planned in the original proposal. On May 14th, 1993, a rear coil spring broke on the LandRover and a replacement had to be ordered from Britain.

The proposal did not take these possibilities into consideration and was therefore too ambitious in the number of trips that would be accomplished. This was true for both the nutritional assessment and the distribution monitoring trips.

G. Community Awareness Program. During this 6-month period, it was not possible to completely implement a program of nutritional and health awareness. The recipients of food aid were not initially interested in most communities - except those on Marsabit Mountain who have been exposed to health standards more often. Even though the health monitors worked with the mothers, it will take more time and effort to effect interest and to teach awareness.

NOTE: An addendum will follow which will include 1-8 June, 1993 expenses. Due to the date of the end of the Grant period, it is necessary to wait for the financial reports for the entire month of June which will be available 15 days after the end of the month. This final report will be submitted soon thereafter.

TABLE I

NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENTS IN MARSABIT DISTRICT
USING HEIGHT-FOR-WEIGHT MEASUREMENTS

From Selective Feeding Programs (OXFAM Practical Health Guide No.1)
P. 7 2.1 Weight for height Chart

weight/height over 100% = overweight
wt/ht 80 - 100% = adequately nourished
wt/ht 70 - 80% = moderately malnourished
wt/ht 70% or less and/or edema = severely malnourished

The percentage of children measured that were 80% or less of the norm (moderately to severely malnourished) determined the degree of malnutrition in a community.

COMMUNITY	1992 NOV.	DEC.	1993 JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.
MOYALE	13%						7-9%			
Average of Hellu, Godoma, Nana, Oda, Buri = 8.2% (range 2.2-12.5 %)										
DABEL	27%*					10%				
SOLOLO			6%		9%		7.5%	8.6%		
ANONA							22%			
NORTH HORR			18%							
DUKANA				10%						
BALESA				10%						
MAIKONA						14%				
HURI HILLS			5%			5%				
FOROLE						10%				
KALACHA			15%							
EL GADE			22%							
TURBI				13%			10%			
BUBISA				6%			9%			
LAISAMIS				22%	23%					
KORR	29%	16%		17%						
ILAUT/ARSIM					10%					
LOGLOGO					28%*	inaccurate scales (WV)				
NGURINET						inaccurate scales (WV)				
LOIYANGALANI			34%		28%					
GATAB					13%		10%			
KARGI	information not accurate									
KURUNGU			30%	13%	13%					
SONGA			11%							
BADASSA			1%	3%*			1%			
KARARE			16%				9%			
BORU HARO				10%*						
DID YATTANI					11%*					
MAMO BIQA				8%*						
GODANO KOTE					4%*					
SAGANTE				11%*						
KITURUNI							10%			
			===	===	===		===			
District Averages:			16%	11%	14%		10%			

EXAMPLE IA

HURRI HILLS NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT TRIP

APRIL 21ST 1993

Participants: Fransisca Nachuku
Josephine Wato
Stephen Danabo

Compiled by : Josephine

The weather condition in Hurri Hills is very cold and foggy all the time.The soil is very fertile but very few people do farming due to lack of agricultural knowledge and loss of their oxen to the 1992 draught.

Population
The approximated population is 410 households.

Background
The community would practice agriculture if only they were assisted by the government's ministry of agriculture or any willing agent/NGO. The farmed area has decreased with time to a very small portion due to the loss of oxen to the draught while some people sold the few remaining ones to catch up with the impacts of the draught.Seeds aren't readily available in the area and the little distributed by relief agencies is not even enough to feed the family let alone spare any for seeds.

The few animals remaining don't give any milk at the moment therefore they still needed the relief food.The only foodstuffs available in the shops are sugar and tea leaves.

Health

There are a few cases of upper respiratory infections and eye infections especially for children.There were a few wells from where the community could get water.There are no pit latrines in the villages and only a few in the town center.

Data Collected

Fransisca and Josephine filed the following height for weight record for the children.

Category interval	number seen	Percentage
< 70	1	1.1)
70- 80	4	4.2) 5.3%
80- 85	16	17.0
85- M	73	77.7

The total number of children seen was 94.

Recommendation

Relief operations in the area should continue for a few more months.

EXAMPLE I B

GATAB NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT TRIP

MARCH 31ST 1993

Participants; Stephen Danabo
Fransica Nachuku
Josephine Wato

Compiled by : Josephine Wato

The weather condition in the area is very suitable for human life. The soil is very fertile and it could produce a lot of crops if only the residents were farmers. The livestock looked healthy and the people too.

Population

There are 560 households and about 3020 people as narrated by the chief. The community would have practised agriculture if they had assistance from the ministry of agriculture. Few people who tried to farm managed to harvest some sacks of maize.

Background

The community lost quite a number of livestock and few were left after the prolonged draught. There are a few animals (goats) though not a source of food at the moment. They should lactate in seven months time. The community still depends on relief food. They are very grateful and asked for more food for the next seven months. There are no foods in the shops at the moment.

Health

The most common diseases in this region are malaria, upper respiratory infection and minor accidents(burns).

Data collected

Fransisca and Josephine did the height and weight measurements and filed the following report;

Category	#seen	Percentage	
Less than 70	2	1.7	12.5%
70-80	13	10.8	
80-85	22	18.3	
85- M	83	69.2	

Recommendation

The relief programme should conntinue until the situation goes back to normal.

EXAMPLE II.

HURRI HILLS DISTRIBUTION ASSESSMENT TRIP

APRIL 21ST 1993

Hurri hills is covered with fog from the foot of the hill to the peak. The name Hurri is associated with the fact that, through out, the hill is covered with fog. At the foot of the hill the land is fertile and very good for farming. The soil is the productive loamy type. There are a few trees and plenty of pasture. The people living at the foot of the hill are mainly nomadic and they move from place to place in search of water while the people living on the top are mainly farmers. The farmers are mainly of the Konso tribe, while the nomadic ones are mainly Gabra.

Population

Except for the Gabra who are nomadic the rest are sedentary. The number of people is a bit constant in Hurri hills. There are about 410 households.

Health

People's health has in Hurri has greatly improved. There were no children suffering from malnutrition seen during this visit.

A number of people in the area have harvested a little maize and beans this last season.

Problems

Inaccessibility: The area is very productive but it is hampered by the poor road network, hence the people are often cut off from Marsabit and other towns.
They also don't get seeds, chemicals and other farming implements.
There is no ready market for their products.
There is a water problem on the hill for both the animals and human being.
They have lost their oxen and the few left had to be sold in the fear of loosing them.
They lack good storage facility.
The variety of seed they use for the area is not appropriate.

Solutions suggested

The community, through the help of the Lutheran church have worked on the roads through a food for work program. This has connected the town to Maikona.
They have also constructed a dam to minimize the water problem. The catholic mission have also built a few concrete water tanks for a few people.
The people are asking NGO's to help them by providing seeds.
The members of the community are combining efforts to plough their land.

PHI/Kenya
Marsabit

TABLE II

4 July 1993

END-USE SURVEY SUMMARY

COMMUNITY	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	FREQUENCY OF DISTRIBUTION	QUALITY OF RECORD-KEEPING	PROBLEMS
Moyale	World Vision	?	Poor	Records not availab.
Dabel	Chief/Commun.	Weekly	?	?
Sololo	Lutheran/CPK	Bi-weekly	Good	None
Uran	CPK	New set-up	None yet	New Center
Maikona	Catholic	Monthly	Very good	None
Huri Hills	Lutheran	Bi-weekly	Excellent	None
Foroll	Lutheran	Bi-weekly	Excellent	None
Turbi	CPK	Weekly	Good	None
Bubisa	World Vision	Weekly	Not good	Records don't match*
Kalacha	A.I.C.	Weekly	Excellent	None
El Gade	AIC/Commun.	Monthly	Good	None
Ragge	A.I.C.	Bi-weekly	Excellent	None
North Horr	Catholic	Weekly	Good	Some records don't match*
Balesa	World Vision	Weekly	Good	None
Dukana	Chief	When Avail.	Good	None
Loiyangalani	Catholic	Bi-weekly	Poor	Records don't match*
Gatab	A.I.C.	Information not available - man gone		
Kargi	CPK	Weekly.	Good	Records don't match*
Kurungu	A.I.C./Chief	Monthly	Poor	Records don't match*
Laisamis	Catholic	Weekly	Not Good	Not enough food
Merille	Catholic	Monthly	Not Good	New Center
Korr	BTL	Weekly	Excellent	None
Ilaut	Community	Monthly	No information available	
LogLogo	World Vision	Weekly	Good	Records don't match*
Ngurinet	World Vision	Weekly	Very good	None

CPK - Church of the Province of Kenya
A.I.C. - African Inland Mission
BTL - Bible Translation and Literacy

* Records don't match = The food distribution records of the implementing agency don't match with the amount of food received by the people in the villages or manyattas (family compounds) as per random household survey.

EXAMPLE II

HURRI HILLS DISTRIBUTION ASSESSMENT TRIP

APRIL 21ST 1993

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Food for the Hungry International
P.O. Box 125
Marsabit

MARSABIT DISTRICT

RECORD KEEPING ASSESSMENT AT
DISTRIBUTION CENTERS

CENTER: HURRI HILLS. DATE: 21/4/93.

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: LUTHERAN.

PERSON IN CHARGE: DENGE JARSO.

		Circle Answer	
1.	Is the Receipt Verification Form kept up-to-date?	(Yes)	No
2.	Does Receipt Verification at center agree with FHI Dispatch Orders?	(Yes)	No
3.	Distribution Ledgers kept up-to-date and accurate?	(Yes)	No
4.	Ledger amount distributed agree with HH surveys?	Yes	No
5.	Calculated: HH entitlement same as amount distrib.? Ex: amount delivered ÷ registered HH = _____ Kg/HH/month. Does this figure agree with Distribution Ledgers and HH surveys?	(Yes)	No

# HH	Amount.
1-2	6kg
3-5	8kg
2-10	12kg.

6. Physical Inventory at Community site = 0 bags cereals
0 bags beans 0 cans oil

7. Why was all food not distributed? _____

8. How often is food distributed? twice a month.

9. If Centers are storing food, then they need to have Stock Cards to keep inventory. Are they doing this? Yes No

10. Fill out Storehouse Inspection Form if Center is storing food.

Surveyor filling out this form: STEPHEN DANABO GALGALO.

END USE SURVEY

District: MARSABIT Date of Visit 21/X/93.

Division: MEKONA Names of Surveyors: STEPHEN, DANABO

Center: HURRI HILLS. Title: Ass. RELIEF MANAGER

Other Surveyors: NACHUKU, WATO & Ahmed Dofi

Population of Center:	Number Receiving Food:	Information Source
410 H-H	All	Lutheran. church

Does Distribution Committee Exist?

Names	Titles
Mamo Barabo	Ass. Chief.
Koroma Jatani	Elder.
Afsi Ibrae / Shunati Omuro	Elder

Distribution Methodology Present Indicate Yes or No.

1. Food Arrives directly from District Capital YES
2. Food Arrives from Division warehouse
3. Food Arrives from Location Warehouse
4. Food Arrives accompanies by:

   NGO Yes/No. Name of NGO NO

   Government official Name and Title

5. Food Arrives by Truck
6. Food Distributed ( ) Directly from Transport Vehicle.
   (✓) From Local Warehouse
7. Food Distributed by: (✓) Distribution Committee.
   ( ) NGO
   ( ) DO

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8. Copies of Delivery Notes duly filed with local clerk Yes/No.
Last Delivery Notes:

No.	Date	No.	Date	No.	Date.
F0411.	12/11/93	F0527	5/1/93.	F0618	5/3/93.

9. Destination verification reports filled out on file locally Yes/No.

10. Family Distribution Ledger utilized for distribution Yes/No
CARE's Format Yes/No. Local Format Yes/No.

11. Last Distribution Dates, Amounts and quota according to local authorities:

Date	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Quota per person:
25/1/93	Yellow Maize			Cereal:
8/2/93	Yellow Maize			Pulses:
8/3/93	Yellow Maize			Oil:
15/3/93.	Yellow Maize			

~~Household~~
~~# (1-2) - (5 to 6 kg)~~
~~3-5 - (8 Kg~~
~~10 9 - 12 Kg.~~

# IN Household	# AMOUNT RECIEVED:
1 — 2	6 Kg.
3 — 5	8 Kg.
6 — 10	12 Kg.

13. #Of mortality in last month Yes.

Major causes of Death: Diseases. (These are mainly people moving with animals

14. Level of malnutrition at this time Nil/Slight/Moderate/High.
Malnourshiment among children _____ %

15. Is the malnutrition rate of this village getting worse/better/constant.

16. Percentage of population Nomadic 50 %Sedentary farmers 50 %

17. Health of Camels Good/Poor. after five month.
Cattle Good/Poor 12th month.
Goats good.

18. Evidence of Animal Deaths in last month No.

19. Water Sources:

	Number within five km.	Dry/Full/ low	Water quality	Water treated yes/no	Comments
River					
Wells	1 Km Kalacha [illegible]	Low	Good	No.	
Dams	1 Km	~~Low~~. Dry.			

20. Agricultural Sitrep

Crop Type	Hectares	Condition of plants	Expected date of harvest	Expected yield per hectare
Maize	15-20.	germinating	September	30-60 bag x 9 dry.
Beans	15-20.	"	August.	7-10 bags.

The have ~~wo~~ seed & oxen to help in plough.

- Problems:

Each HH should be in different manyatta.

	Name of Family Head / Number of Persons in Household.	DATE OF LAST DISTRIBUTION	Commodity Amounts Received. cereal	beans	other	DATE OF 2ND LAST DISTRIBUTION	Commodity Amounts Received cereal	beans	other	DOES THIS FAMILY SHOW UP ON DISTRIBUTION LEDGER	DO AMOUNTS AGREE WITH DISTRIBUTION LEDGER.
House hold No. 1	ALI JIRMA.		8kg.				18Kg.	3		Yes /no	
	5									Yes /no	
House hold No. 2	MALICHA UMMO		16Kg				16Kg	3kg		Yes /no	
	8										
House hold No. 3	GUFU DALACHA										
	4		8Kg				16Kg	3			
	17										

xplain Discrepancies: