

MEMORANDUM

July 6, 1986

TO: Chief, PPC/CDIE
THRU: Akim Martínez, PROG
FROM: Hazel M. McPerson, FROG *N. Mc. Mc.*

DI / February

Attached please find a report on the proceedings of the Third International Congress of Somali Studies, held in Rome, Italy, May 26-30, 1986, which I am sending to you at the direction of Louis A. Cohen.

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June 30, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Louis A. Cohen, DIR
THRU: Akim Martinez, PROG *AKM*
FROM: Hazel M. McFerson, PROG *HMM*
RE: Report on the Third International Congress of Somali Studies, Rome, Italy, May 26-30, 1986

Attached please find a copy of the above report. I apologize for the delay in getting this to you.

Distribution:

Loring A. Waggoner, PROG
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MEMORANDUM

June 29, 1986

TO: Louis A. Cohen, DIR
THRU: Akim Martinez, PROG
FROM: Hazel M. McFerson, ERG
RE: Third International Congress of Somali Studies, Rome,
Italy, May 26-30, 1986

Appendix I summarizes the highlights of the Congress.
Appendix II is the General Program. My major observations
and comments are presented below.

1. Overall Evaluation

The Congress was well-organized, comprehensive in the range of topics presented in the workshops and invaluable for anyone interested in understanding the complexities of Somalia. The papers presented in the economics and development workshops which I attended, were, for the most part, of a high quality and relevant. They were policy-oriented and recommendations were pragmatic. The Congress was devoid of ideological confrontations that generally mar "ethnic" conferences; the prevailing atmosphere was one of scholarly collegiality.

The international aspect of the Congress and the status which it has attained since its inception in 1978, were reflected in the numbers and geographical locations from which delegates came: more than 200 participants attended from the United States, Europe, the Gulf States and Somalia. In particular, Somalis --both those living outside the country and in Somalia-- were well-represented as participants and as presentors of papers ^{1/}.

^{1/} Expatriates knowledgeable about Somalia were also well-represented. These included B.W. Andrzejewski, Lee V. Cassanelli and Charles Gesheker (all of whom were among the original founders of the Congress); I.M. Lewis, Angelo Del Boca, Steven A. Brandt, Richard Ford, Edward Alpers, Peter Contze, Thomas Labham, John William Johnson and P. Grassivato Gallo. Alan Hoban who did not attend, submitted a paper.

The workshops, which followed an intensive schedule, were on the following topics: language, history, chemistry and geology, medicine, economics and development, archeology, agriculture, women, literature, energy, traditional medicine, law, folklore, politics and veterinary medicine. The comprehensiveness of each workshop was reflected in the number of papers presented; for example, the development workshop which I attended over the course of the Congress, consisted of 5 sessions, with an average of four discussants each. Topics ranged from examining the role of expatriate experts in Somalia to the role of the IMF. (see Appendix II.) I have placed abstracts of papers in the USAID library.

Among the conclusions presented in the economics and development workshops:

- Dependence is increasing in Somalia, as the result of over-reliance upon expatriate experts; Somali counterparts are generally not being trained to assume more responsibilities. Expatriate technical experts should be chosen for their ability to transfer information to Somalis as well as to carry out the more technical aspects of development assistance.
- Somalia has not utilized its potential in exploiting natural and human resources for development; the fisheries industry was cited as one sector which is particularly promising economically.
- The private sector has a role to play in developing the country, either in joint ventures or in other capacities. Somalia, however, has to assess what it has to offer the private sector.
- Trained Somalis living outside the country are hampered from returning to help in the country's development by current political and socioeconomic policies of the GOS. Donors should support policies which will help create a climate to encourage trained Somalis to return.
- Little development is taking place, inspite of high donor expenditures. Development entails: (i) more emphasis being given to the transfer of information and technologies to help Somalis develop skills; (ii) reform of the civil service is essential. Until this happens, skilled Somalis in-country will have no incentive to go into the public sector. They will opt instead for higher-paying unskilled jobs as taxi drivers, barbers, etc., or they will migrate thereby perpetuating dependence on expatriate experts; (iii) qualifications of technical experts should not be limited to professional experience and competence, but should include a human development component as well. This includes appreciation for Somali society and culture, and the ability to work well with Somalis. Also important: the expert should, where relevant, have experience in similar activities gained from working in the home country. (For example, it was noted that many policy advisors assigned to government ministries in Somalia, have not had government experience in their own countries.)

2. Significance of the Congress for USAID/Somalia

The Congress was helpful in providing a context for understanding the complexities of Somalia and for facilitating access to information not available in Somalia and to people (both Somalis and expatriates) knowledgeable about the country. The caliber of Somali participation was impressive. Discussions in workshops were frank and open; Somalis from outside the country were knowledgeable and pragmatic in their assessments of the problems facing their country. In particular, they were not constrained by the presence of the NSS (their identities were known to conference participants.)

As noted, many Somalis living outside of Somalia expressed the desire to return to Somalia, to help develop the country, but they noted that many of the current policies of the SOS precludes this at present. There was strong interest in the work of the Inter-governmental Committee on Migration which assists Somalis living abroad on their return home. (This is in spite of the fact that the Committee has helped facilitate the return of less than 25 Somalis since its establishment about three years ago.) Haqabtir, the recently-established Somali PVO was cited as an example of the role that returning Somalis can play in development and of the contribution to returning Somalis by the Committee on Migration.^{2/}

The congress also presented the opportunity to observe the nature of relations between Somalis and Italians in Rome. There is a continuing strong bond between the two groups, which is partly facilitated by a common language (Italian) and by the mutual respect and cooperative spirit that apparently is strong. Italian researchers were well represented among those presenting papers. Of 184 presentors, listed in the program, there were 65 Somalis, 48 Italians, approximately 9 Americans. Many Somalis presented papers in Italian.

Because the close collaboration between Italian-speaking Somalis and Italians highlights the importance of a shared common language, USAID should consider language training in Italian for selected AID Direct Hires who are assigned to Somalia. This would provide a pragmatic alternative to recommendations for expatriates working in Somalia to learn Somali. Italians enjoy a comparative advantage in working with Somalis, and they are, overall, regarded more favorably than other nationalities, in part because of the shared language. This is also apparent in the type of culturally-sensitive research which Italians are permitted to undertake. For example, Dr. Pia Grassivaro Gallo, University of Padua, Italy, reported on the result

^{2/} The return to Somalia of Abdi Osman, Director of Haqabtir was under the auspices of the Committee.

of research undertaken on female circumcision, which involved interviewing 2,000 women living in Mogadishu. The purpose of the research was to ascertain the relationship between type of circumcision practiced and other variables such as regional origins or generational influences. But it also demonstrates the level of trust which Somalis generally have about Italian researchers.^{3/} Dr. Gallo found that regional origins do not determine the type of circumcision which is practiced. Rather, generational influences are important. The oldest female relative, usually the grandmother sets the pattern. If the grandmother had a Pharonic circumcision, other family members would follow this pattern. (see Appendix I)

Whenever possible, USAID/Somalia should support research projects that will help American academics keep pace with their Italian colleagues in Somali Studies. American academics played an important role in the formation of the Congress in 1978, in Baltimore, Maryland. Among those involved were: Charles Geshekir (California State University/Chico); Lee V. Cassanelli (University of Pennsylvania); and Sidney Waldron (SUNY-Cortland). Since the founding of the Congress, however, European academics, particularly Italians, have played an increasingly important role.

Equally important for USAID/Somalia were workshops which examined topics relevant to the CDSS. For example, interest was expressed in the role of the private sector and its contribution to Somalia's development. Several of the papers were directed to areas which are crucial for the emergence of a strong private sector in Somalia. Lee V. Cassanelli, for example, traced the roots of the chronic labor shortage and occupational specialization in Somalia, to ^{the} precolonial social structure of the 19th century, which consisted of free farmers, client farmers and slaves. Free farmers included agro-pastoralists who divided their time between farming and herding; client farmers who lived along the rivers of Somalia and were attached to powerful clans, and slaves imported from East Africa. Divisions among these groups crystallized after the Italians abolished slavery in the south in 1904. Coincident with this was the ascendancy of agriculture in the Italian colonial economy. Cassanelli argued that the Italians officially abolished slavery in the hope that the newly-liberated labor force could be employed on Italian-owned plantations. But the anticipated "surplus labor force" never developed, and seasonal shortages of rural labor remains a problem today; occupational specialization, which emerged during the post-slavery period also characterizes contemporary social groups. (cf. Appendix I.). These developments are important for understanding the origins of the socioeconomic diversity that exists in Somalia's relatively homogeneous society

^{3/}This is especially apparent in the research Dr. Gallo also did on pre- and post circumcised young girls, as is described in the Appendix.)

Professor Cassanelli's presentation highlights non-economic factors which influence occupational choices. (A study of general Somali attitudes towards different occupations, and the implications for private sector development, will be undertaken as part of the USAID/Somalia Privatization and Policy Initiatives Socioeconomic and Policy Studies.) Other presentations which are of special relevance to the PIPS studies:

--Dr. Virginia DeLancey examined "The Microeconomic Effects of Family Size in Somalia". Prevailing approaches to the study of fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa were examined; most studies focus on the health-related consequences of fertility, rather than the socioeconomic aspects related to savings, investment and expenditures. (A study of "Fertility, Childbearing, Family Size and Economic Development" will be undertaken for the PIPS Socioeconomic and Policy Studies.)

--Richard Ford, "Somalia: A Nation In Search of a State", evaluated the Sand Destablization Project around Merka;
--Thomas Labhan reported on "Consumer Behavior and Income Structure";
--Jorg Janzen assessed "The Somali Fishing Economy: Structure, Problems and Perspectives".
A summary of each is presented in Appendix I.

--Finally, the plenary committee reported that the fourth congress will take place in Mogadishu in 1989. Although it is understandable that a Somali Studies Congress should convene in the country, many of the participants expressed doubt that this congress will be as effective as those preceeding it. (The First Congress of Somali Studies, from July 6-13, 1980, was also held in this city.) Many participants felt that the political climate in Somalia would prevent open and frank discussions, and would also dissuade some of the participants from attending. Nevertheless, wherever the next congress is held, USAID/Somalia should continue to cosponsor the congress and a USAID representative should attend.

Appendix

Report on the Third International Congress of Somali Studies, University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy, May 26-30, 1986

The Congress was jointly sponsored by a number of institutions, including USAID/Somalia; Dipartimento per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo; Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione; Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Dipartimento di Scienze del Linguaggio dell'Universita di Roma "La Sapienza", and Somali Airlines.

The Congress was opened by Dr. Hussein M. Adam, SURERD and Professor Annarita Puglielli, University of Rome, co-coordinators. Dr. Adam's keynote address on The Development of the Somali Studies International Association (SSIA) traced the organization's origins in Baltimore, Maryland on November 4, 1978, at the 21st Annual Convention of the US-based African Studies Association (ASA), and reviewed its missions and accomplishments to date. He also noted that:

--The SSIA is not a parastatal arm of the Somali Government;
--The SSIA is not "a tool for any partisan political groups that are waging battles against any particular Government";
--The SSIA is not culturally chauvinistic; it believes the Somali experience can be studied and enriched by both indigenous and foreign scholars and researchers, and that "progress" can be achieved through rational discussions, criticisms and counter criticisms.

Dr. Adam concluded his address with an appeal to the Italians to set aside financial and technical contributions to assist in strengthening existing Somali Language Publication projects and to establish a Somali Studies Journal and occasional publications.

Professor Puglielli limited her remarks to briefly welcoming, in Italian, the participants. Professor Puglielli has played a key role in the Somali-Italian Language (Dictionary) project; this has resulted in a series of significant publications.

Workshops were conveniently held on a staggered basis, which prevented overlapping of related sessions. The development and economy workshops were spread out over the 5 day period, for example, thereby permitting participants to attend all of the workshops in a particular area of interest. One short coming of the Congress: the workshops were not organized on a thematic basis. Rather, a number of related topics comprised the economics and development workshops, thus resulting in interesting groupings. For example, a paper on the socio-economic effects of family size in Somalia was put into the workshop on Women --which focused on female circumcision. Perhaps this was because the expatriate presenting the paper is a woman, as were all of the participants in the Women workshop. A paper on indigeneous concepts of wealth was put into the Folklore workshop, along with presentations on folk dancing and music.

The following are the proceedings of the workshops which I attended:

I. Development Workshop

The workshop was convened by Thomas Labhan, Congress co-organizer. The discussants were Peter Contze, Abdishakour A. Gulaid, Said F. Mohamoud and Mahamed S. Samatar. I served as rapporteur for this session.

Peter Contze spoke about "The Role of Technical Assistance in the Somali Development Process". Drawing on his experiences in Somalia over the past three years as representative of the GTZ, the speaker examined the role of technical assistance experts and assessed their contribution to Somalia's development. The central question underlying the discussion: to what extent do technical experts help to facilitate development by transferring knowledge and helping Somali counterparts to develop skills? The speaker noted: --The magnitude of foreign assistance which Somalia receives from a number of donors is among the highest in the world on a per capita basis (approximately \$300-\$400 million USD annually), yet only about 1/3 is earmarked for technical assistance delivered through technical experts. --A large amount of funds for technical assistance is used to pay for equipment and perks for the expert (housing, car, children's education, etc.), with only a small amount (10%) earmarked for technical assistance training for Somali counterparts. --it is crucial that foreign experts train Somali counterparts to replace them, and yet a recent UNDP study (1984) concluded that Somalia is increasingly becoming more dependent on outside experts. Somali counterparts are not being trained. --Mr. Contze is pessimistic about the pace of development in Somalia, because there is so little skills transformation. His presentation and recommendations were well thought out, realistic and generally excellent. The discussion of his presentation was in tandem with the next speaker, since both offered different views on the same subject.

Abdishakour A. Gulaid assessed "The Role of Expatriate Experts in the Somali National Development". The speaker, who is currently residing in Germany, noted that:

--Development issues are controversial, and the controversy even extends to the term "expert", which is of recent origin in the development context. The word was not used during the colonial period, even though colonial authorities performed many of the same tasks--such as education--as the contemporary experts.

--In the contemporary period, experts are the heart of technical assistance. Among their functions are:

- i. The transfer of knowledge and skills training;
- ii. Assisting the host country formulate policy through advising government ministries.
- iii. Building counterpart relationships and assisting in research through local bodies such as SFDAM and SOMAC.

--The speaker offered a set of criteria which should be used to assess the role and contribution of experts:

i. Objectives and Initiatives:

What motivates experts to come to developing countries? Do they come because development assistance is viewed purely as a job and career considerations are primary? Or do they come for more altruistic reasons, such as dedication to the Third World?

Motivations: this is extremely important. Because of the slow pace of development and technical assistance (which offers few immediate results), many experts quickly become discouraged.

ii Cooperation: this is usually good among experts.

iii Loyalty: Experts should be loyal to the country in which he/she is working.

iv. Effectiveness: This should be apparent through the skills transferred to Somali counterparts.

--Consideration must be given to the socioeconomic impact which experts have on Somalis. One example is housing: an increasing number of wealthy Somalis are investing in urban real estate for the expatriate market; and an increasing number of Somalis coming to Mogadishu on business opt to stay in hotels, rather than with members of their extended family.

--Dependence is increasing at the same time as Somali self-confidence and self-help capacity are decreasing. Reliance on expatriates creates a psychological climate which causes Somalis to lose their self-confidence.

Mr. Gulaid made the following recommendations:

- 1 A national policy for utilizing experts should be established;
2. A monitoring and evaluation system should be created for assessing the contributions of experts;
3. Long-term experts should study Somali;
4. The term of experts should not exceed three years. (To stay longer distorts their views.);
5. Somalis should be encouraged to actively participate in research with partner institutions abroad.

Among the points raised in the discussion period:

--Experts should make an attempt to live among Somalis, because this would help them better communicate in the work environment, and because Somalis are more responsive to experts who make an attempt to live among them.

--Counterpart relationships should not place Somalis in a subordinate role where they are only translators and provide logistics. Counterpart relations mean partnership and equality between Somalis and the experts.

--Sharing a common language is important. Different language creates barriers which prevent effective communication and skills transfer. An ideal example of the relative success of shared language are the relations between Somalis and Italians.

The next two panelists were Said F. Mohamoud, an Atlanta, Georgia-based consultant and Mohamed S. Samatar, Somali National University.

Mr. Mohamoud spoke about "The Need to Develop Somalia's Natural Resources". Among the points raised:

--Somalia has an as yet untapped potential to develop, inspite of its current poverty due to: (i) the large size of the country; (ii) the Somali coastline, which is the second largest in Africa and; (iii) the country's largely untapped resources.

--Somalia should develop her resources (natural and human) and concentrate on attracting foreign investors.

--The traditional nomadic system has failed because it does not contribute to "modernization". Large numbers of Somali nomads are existing on the edge of starvation which contributes to urban migration.

--Somalia does not use her human potential in a rationale way. Nomadism is an "indulgence" which Somalia cannot afford. "Nomadic movement shackles nomads and makes them prisoners". Nomadism is, thus, static, outdated and does not contribute to development. Attempts to "rationalize" pastoralism have failed. There is a need to transform pastoralism into a productive economic system, thereby improving it.

--The current economic malaise has to be overcome, by redirecting Somalia's export capacity. For example:

- i. The country is no longer able to effectively compete for a large external market for its meat products;
- ii. Bananas and sugar have low production and trade levels;
- iii. The devaluations of the Somali shilling since 1981 and the currency problem is reflective of underdevelopment;
- iv. Somalia has lost ground in the hides and skins sector, which has been reduced to about 80% of its previous levels. This is a reflection of the crisis in livestock, which has an immediate impact on the nomads.

The speaker recommended that:

1. Somalia develop the fishing industry to service foreign markets. In order to do so, the country will have to develop infrasture, such as jetties, roads, etc.
2. Foreign investment should be emphasized;
3. Somalia has to develop a policy on investment, including revising laws and regulations to encourage investment;
4. The state has not done its job well. Corrupt government officials have lost sight of how they should behave;
5. State functions should be transferred to the private sector, because private initiatives can stimulate development.

Although discussion did not follow the presentation Hussain Adam, raised the following questions: does the private sector have the capacity to develop all sectors in Somalia?; what does Somalia have to offer the private sector? He noted that Somalia, in common with the rest of Africa, has to come to grips with what and how development will occur.

Mohamed S. Samatar spoke about the "Economic Impact of the Development Projects in the Juba Valley". He noted that:
--There are at least eleven development projects planned for the Juba Valley. The Juba Valley has considerable potential to develop agricultural products. However, there is a need for a strong agency to coordinate development projects. Among the projects already underway is the Fanole Project, which is the first stage of the Juba Valley Scheme. This project includes the construction of a dam, and the construction of an electrification scheme. Furthermore, Fanole has tremendous potential for agricultural development. There are three main constraints, however, to fully exploitng the potential of the Juba Valley: (i) The lack of a unifying "de facto" authority responsible for the development of water resources in the Juba Valley; (ii) A shortage of water in the river during the months of January-April; (iii) A tendency of the river to flood, especially during the months of October and November.
--There are considerable labor problems which have to be rectified; particularly the shortage of labor which occurs during the peak of the farming season. This shortage can be overcome by offering financial incentives to workers.

--The speaker called for research in the following areas: (i) Labor in the Juba Valley. How can laborers from within and outside the area be attracted to participate in the project?; (ii) what are the effects of large-scale projects on pastoralism?; (iii) an investigation should be made into the Juba water maintenance system and an assessment made of the implications for the Bardhere Dam.

If. Labor

Lee V. Cassanelli, in "The End of Slavery and the Transformation of Rural Labour in Somalia", examined the relationship between a chronic labor shortage and occupational specialization of low status groups in Somalia. He noted that although farmers constitute only slightly more than 25% of Somalia's population, agriculture has always played an important role in the country's economy. He also noted that:

--Agricultural production after 1850 was high. Southern Somalia was an exporter at this time, although there were existing pockets of poverty in the country. The Shebelle Valley was the important agricultural area.

--Among the unique socio-economic conditions of the 19th century were the new markets, slavery and the presence of a small foreign merchant community of Indians and Arabs who provided capital and organized export markets.

--Low status occupational groups in Somalia originated in slavery. The descendants of slaves never became rural wage laborers as the Italians had expected. Instead, low status groups became building and iron workers, mid-wives, laborers, leather workers and street sweepers. Cassanelli concluded that the legacy of differentiation still exists; low status people are widely recruited into the military, because today the military is viewed as an undesirable occupation.

Iff. The Economy Workshop

The workshop was chaired by Richard Ford, Clark University. The Panelists were: Hussein M. Adam, Marco Guadagni, and Richard Ford. Alan Hoben was listed as presenter of a paper in absentia on "The Political Economy of Land Tenure in Somalia", a copy of this was not made available to participants.

Marco Guadagni examined "Land Tenure Issues in Rural Development" and noted that:

--There is a confused land tenure system in the rural areas which needs clarification. Customary law is not recognized by the state, although in reality, 99% of the farmers follow customary practices. He concluded with the question: how have rural irrigation systems modified customary land laws from a legal point of view?

Richard Ford discussed "Somalia: A Nation in Search of A State". His presentation, however, focussed on issues pertaining to rural development. While noting the difficulties in Somalia's rural development he said there have been large numbers of successful projects, such as the Sand Dune Stabilization project around Merka. The dunes have been stabilized around the area as has the development of water resources. Among the lessons learned from this experience:

1. The problem served to mobilize the community.
2. The approach of the local government allowed for utilization of a traditional socio-political system. A new structure for resolving the problem did not evolve.
3. The project used sound technology, which combined both labor and capital intensive methods.
4. Local leadership was aware of and committed to solving the problem.
5. A sustained maintenance system was established.
6. Clear incentives were offered to spur community interest.

Hussein Adam's presentation on "From Relief to Development: New Approaches to Somali Rural Development Strategy", reviewed the proceedings of the National Conference on Somalia's Rural Development Strategy, held in June 1985. Among the highlights:

--The refugee crisis, self-reliance and settlements focussed attention on the issue of Somali land tenure and land use systems. The Conference recommended that linkages be established for research and public policy, as well as implementation and evaluation of these issues.

--Drought contingency planning should be regarded as a systematic aspect of rural development strategy and planning.

Abdurahman M. Awes and K.W.H. Bechtold examined "The Debt Crisis of the Developing Countries and the IMF Conditionality: Potential Economic and Social Consequences in Somalia". Although listed in the program, Mr. Bechtold was not at the Congress.

Mr. Awes, who lives in Germany, reviewed Somalis's experience with the IMF between 1980-1984. During this period Somalia experienced severe financial problems which necessitated the implementation of an IMF adjustment program, which aimed to (i) stimulate domestic production; (ii) slow the rate of inflation and; (iii) attain a sustainable external sector position over the medium term. To achieve these goals Somalia adopted, Mr. Awes claimed, the following economic policy measures:

- the Somali Shilling was devalued.--
- agricultural producer prices were raised
- pricing and marketing were liberalized, as were private imports;
- economically non-viable public enterprises were shut down, and private enterprise was encouraged;.

Somalia also instituted "demand-oriented" measures consisting of:

- an austere expenditure policy (in the form of cancellation of subvention in articles for daily use*);
- increasing government revenue, through taxes, fees for public services, and interest rate augmentation;
- limiting administrative and other expenditures;
- limited recruitment of public sector employees;
- granted no cost-of-living salary adjustment to civil servants;
- reduced capital outlay;
- discontinued the policy of guaranteed employment for high school graduates;
- reduced domestic liquidity.

Mr. Awes concluded that in spite of these measures, the economy has not improved as the IMF maintains, but has increasingly deteriorated. In his view, the adjustment program affected to a great extent "only the poorest and marginalized" urban Somalis who were dependent on salary and wages. Furthermore, in his view:

- a large "part of the economic policy measures are 'magical' combinations which are contradictory and incompatible";
- conditionality has to be based on social and economic realities, and attention has to be given to factors such as per capita income and income distribution;
- economic data used by the IMF does not have the statistical validity imputed to them by the Fund.

Although the abstract of the paper promised an "empirical investigation" of IMF conditionality and an assessment of the social and economic consequences for Somalia, the presentation did not achieve this. Dr. Awes's presentation which was mainly a recitation of statistics documenting Somalia's economic deterioration --lacked the theoretical and analytical framework necessary for undertaking, as promised in the abstract, a "development-oriented perspective of the adjustment process". Nor did his presentation provide information to support the assertion the IMF adjustment program showed "insufficient flexibility with regard to changing world economic conditions and to country specific differences in the causes of balance of payments problems or in the capacity to transform". Given the current controversy over the role of the Fund

in developing countries, the presentation should have evoked serious discussion, and workshop participants were clearly disappointed with the level of analysis. One participant noted that the analysis did not make reference to recently published and well-substantiated criticisms of the Fund, nor did the analysis offer any solutions.

Thomas Labhan's discussion of "Consumer Behavior and Income Structure" focussed on highlighting what he perceives to be the "striking discrepancy" between official income (wages) and consumption patterns in Mogadishu. Salaries and consumer patterns do not correlate. He noted the increase in the number of variety shops opening in the Maka-Al-Mukarama section, as an indication of the Somali consumer's growing ability to purchase imported goods. He concluded that the emergence of "straight out entrepreneurs" is consistent with the economic development that is taking place.

- Urban Somali consumer preferences are changing from traditional to imported goods. And ownership patterns are also changing, as reflected in the increase in the numbers of women store owners. One reason for the surge in economic activities, are the remittances from abroad. He also noted:
- an increase in the economic strength of individuals rather than of groups and extended families, which is an important aspect of the current economic activity.
- store owners and clients are from the same social strata.

Jorg Janzen assessed "The Somali Fishing Economy: Structure, Problems, Perspectives". Among the highlights of the presentation:

- In Somalia the fisheries sector is the third most important natural resource after nomadic pastoralism and crop production, and consists of two sectors: (i) traditional artisanal in-shore fishing is carried out in small boats along the Somali coastline bordering the Gulf of Aden in the north and the Indian Ocean in the east and; (ii) modern offshore fishing is carried out by a number of foreign vessels; this sector has not yet become important in the fishing economy.

The bulk of the discussion focussed on Somali fishermen. There are an estimated 3500 full-time fishermen and about 10,000 occasional fishermen. The latter are also engaged in other economic activities, such as livestock, frankincense, farming and trade.

- Since the 1970s, a considerable number of fishermen have organized into fishing cooperatives which provide basic assistance such as loans, equipment, spare parts and food. Because of the lack of adequate facilities and modern equipment, only a small portion of the "huge" fish potential of Somalia is exploited. This potential is estimated at about 200,00 tons --less than 10 percent of which is utilized.
- In order to obtain higher prices than offered by the GOS, Somali fishermen prefer to sell most of their dry fish to private Somali and foreign merchants. Most of this is exported to Kenya and to the Gulf States, or is smuggled out of the country.

Janzen recommended that in order to improve the economic conditions of the Somali fishing industry, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources should set up a program of development. The most important aspects of this plan would:

- i. improve the physical/technical infrastructure (supply of water and electricity, construction of jetties, roads and transport facilities,
- ii. improve the social infrastructure (construction of schools, health centers, etc.);
- iii. identify marketing possibilities for both fishermen and factories.
- iv. modernize and rehabilitate existing fish factories (there are five fish factories in Somalia: three are functioning in Kismayo, Kabo, Qandala; two in Bolimoog and Laas Khorah are not.
- v. repair and construct new cold storage facilities.
- vi. provide new fishing equipment.

Although Somali nomads are traditionally not fish eaters, fish consumption appears to be increasing among urban Somalis and there is an increasingly large expatriate market in Mogadishu, and a potentially large foreign export market. Janzen concluded that the emphasis should be on producing fish for export, rather than for local consumption. Revival of the fishing industry would also increase employment opportunities for women and children --both of whom comprise a large majority of those engaged in the fish industry. The speaker noted that fishing has not been linked to development projects in Somalia, although this sector is one which has great potential and in which joint Somalia/foreign ventures could be undertaken. There are also areas, such as in the north, where bilateral and multilateral donor programs should support fishing projects. However, effective revitalization of the fishing industry depends on the appropriate policy initiatives to create a climate conducive to achieving this.

--Virginia DeLancey examined "The Microeconomic Effects of Family Size in Somalia". Dr. DeLancey's presentation noted that:

--prevailing approaches to the study of fertility in Africa, generally emphasize the health-related consequences, such as: levels of malnutrition, morbidity and mortality for infants, children and mothers.

--Few specific studies on health-related consequences of high fertility and close child spacing have been conducted in Somalia. The existing data, however, suggests that Somalia fits into the overall pattern for Sub-Saharan Africa in terms of levels of malnutrition, high birth rates, closely spaced pregnancies, high maternal infant and child mortality rates.

--less research has been done on the socioeconomic consequences of family size and fertility, particularly upon income, savings and expenditures throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

Dr. Abdirahman D. Beilah, King Saud University, Saudi Arabia, examined "The Myth of Capital Requirement in Development". His central arguments: (i) an increase in consumption can be considered as the initial step of economic progress, specifically in countries where a majority lives below minimum consumption levels. There must also be a distinction between the consumption-as-investment approach that is geared toward consequent increase in production and the conspicuous consumption phenomenon that may result from an unselective boost and (ii) increased production is "more a function of...social elements in a society--such as the degree of entrepreneurship, skills, social institutions, social ingenuity, nature of political leadership, etc., than is the use of capital. Capital in its physical and financial elements, is important to development, but only to the degree that it is complemented by indigenous social factors". A copy of the paper is in the USAID library.

IV. Women

Dr. Pia Grassivaro Gallo, University of Padua, Italy, assessed the psychological aspects of female circumcision. To support her thesis that circumcision does have harmful psychological consequences, Dr. Gallo showed a film based on her research which depicted through drawings, young children's responses to the operation. Specifically, the research assessed what the operation meant to girls of school age and the psychological connotations they attribute to the operation. Among her findings based on interpretation of the children's drawings:

- pre-circumcision attitudes of girls generally emphasized the party atmosphere which prevailed as relatives and friends prepared for the operation. Drawings depicted sweets, new clothes and other gifts.
- post-circumcision drawings portrayed the loss of self-esteem and trauma experienced by many girls. (For example, the loss of self-esteem was depicted, Dr. Gallo said, through drawings of miniscule female figures laying on oversized beds.) Other drawings revealed the children's psychological reaction to those who circumcised them. Children circumcised in the Degfer Hospital drew white garmented men with limbs missing or with extremely long arms. Other girls focussed on recurring dreams of lions eating children, of a thief wielding a knife, of children falling or with their legs tied (which Dr. Gallo said depicts physical attack.) Additional research reports by Dr. Gallo on female circumcision in Somalia are available from the USAID/Somalia Program Sociologist. 3/

3/ Pia Grassivaro Gallo, "Relations Between Circumcision and Sexual Maturation of Somali Women", Acta Medica Auxologica, Vol. 17, No. 3, 1985, pp. 239-248.

_____, "Views of Somalia's Future Health Workers on Female Circumcision", unpublished article.

_____, "Female Circumcision in Somalia", Anthropology Anz, Jg. 13, No. 4, December 1985, pp. 311-326, (with co-author Marian Abdisamed)

_____, "Female Circumcision in Somalia: Some Psychological Aspects", Genus, Vol. XLI No. 12, 1985.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
OF SOMALI STUDIES

University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy

May 26-30, 1986

GENERAL PROGRAM

Congress Coordinators:
Prof. Annarita Puglielli, Roma
Dr. Hussein M. Adam, Mogadishu

OUTLINE

PROGRAM

Monday - May 26

9 a.m.-9,30p.m.

Congress participants registration

5p.m.

Official opening of the Congress

7p.m.

Cocktail party

Locations:

Aula Magna - Rettoratoj Università di Roma "La Sapienza"

Official opening
General Assembly of SSIA

Tuesday - May 27

9,30a.m.-1,30p.m.

Sessions (coffee break at 11,15)

2p.m.

Lunch

3,30-6,30p.m.

Sessions

6,30p.m.

Organizational meeting for the General Assembly SSIA

Facoltà di Economia e Commercio - via del Castro Laurenziano, 91

Registration and all other activities

Lunch will be given from Tuesday to Friday in the University Cafeteria
via De Lollis, 24B

Wednesday - May 28

9,30a.m.-1,30p.m.

Sessions (coffee break at 11,15)

2p.m.

Lunch

3,30-6,30p.m.

Sessions

Thursday - May 29

9,30a.m.-1,30p.m.

Sessions (coffee break at 11,15)

2p.m.

Lunch

3,30-5p.m.

Sessions

5,15p.m.

General Assembly SSIA

8,30p.m.

Film show

Friday - May 30

9,30a.m.-1,15p.m.

Sessions (coffee break at 11,15)

1,15-2p.m.

Closing session

PROGRAM OF SESSIONS

	ROOM	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9a.m.-1,30p.m.	7A	MEDICINE	TRADITIONAL MEDICINE	TRADITIONAL MEDICINE	POLITICS
	7B	DEVELOPMENT	---	DEVELOPMENT and ECONOMY	DEVELOPMENT
	6A	LANGUAGE	LITERATURE	LANGUAGE	LITERATURE
	6B	HISTORY	HISTORY	EDUCATION	VETERINARY MEDICINE
	6C	CHEMISTRY and GEOLOGY	ENERGY	FOLKLORE	---
3,30-6,30p.m.	7A	MEDICINE	TRADITIONAL MEDICINE	MEDICINE	---
	7B	AGRICULTURE	EDUCATION	DEVELOPMENT	---
	6A	LANGUAGE	ECONOMY	---	---
	6B	ARCHAEOLOGY	HISTORY	EDUCATION	---
	6C	WOMEN	LAW	---	---

I LANGUAGE (Room 6A)

- Salah M. Ali L'unità della lingua somala in contrapposizione con la barriera delle parlate
- Cardona G. Somalia and the Indian Ocean: Cultural and linguistic contact
- Mioni A. Phonology of loan words
- Danti G. Issues in the verbal morphology of Somali
- Gebert L. Verbal aspect in Somali
- Lecarme J. Subject marking in Somali

II HISTORY (Room 6B)

- Hassan O. Axmed Sul primo decennio dell'era fascista
- Calchi Novati P. Il passaggio dell'Oltregiuba dalla Gran Bretagna all'Italia e i suoi effetti per l'unità nazionale somala
- Del Boca A. Il lager di Danane
- Gesheker C. and Scholl M. The Somaliland campaign of 1920: Footnote or turning point in aviation medicine
- Mohamed H. Muktar The emergence and role of political parties in the inter-river region of Somalia from 1947 to 1960
- Abdirahman O. Raghe Somali Trade Union movement 1960-1969

III CHEMISTRY and GEOLOGY (Room 6C)

- Axmed M. Abdurahman Chimica e ricerca nell'Università Nazionale Somala
- Mohamed A. Arush and Sassi F.P. Recent scientific research activities concerning geology and mineral resources in Somalia
- Omar S. Yusuf Sfruttamento delle cave e difesa dell'ambiente
- Mohamed A. Mohamed Etude géologique et hydrogéologique du bassin central de Somalie

IV MEDICINE (Room 7A)

- Greco R. et al. Epilessia post-traumatica nei traumi cranici da proiettile (confitto dell'Ogaden)
- Kalif Bile et al. A cross-sectional study on the prevalence of hepatitis B markers in Somalia
- Kalif Bile et al. A case control study of chronic liver diseases in Somalia
- Axmed I. Guleed et al. A study on initial drug resistance of M. tuberculosis in Somalia
- Abdullahi M. Axmed Aftermaths of khat prohibition in Somalia
- Abdullahi S. Elmi Drug abuse and its management in Somalia

V DEVELOPMENT (Room 7B)

- Abdihakour A. Gulaid The role of expatriate experts in the Somali national development
- Conze P. The role of technical assistance in the Somali development process
- Yusuf O. Ali Somac/Sarec research cooperation: Notes on experiences
- Said F. Mohamoud The need to develop Somalia's natural resources
- Mohamed S. Samantar Economic Impact of the development projects in the Juba Valley
- Abul A. Sahal The socio-economic impact of the main projects in the Juba Valley on the people who inhabited in the area of the projects

I LANGUAGE (Room 6A)

- Abdalla O. Mansur A lexical aspect of Somali and East Cushitic languages
 Zaborski A. Morphological developments in Somali dialects
 Crevatin F. (In absentia) Conseguenze possibili di un etnonimo: *xayaad* 'riti e danze contro la possessione'
 Lambert M. The position of *jiiddo* among Somali dialects
 Ajello R. A particular function of 3rd person pronouns in Af Asiraat
 Saeed J. Somali syntax

II ARCHAEOLOGY (Room 6B)

- Coltorti M. and Mussi M. Late Stone Age Hunter-Gatherers of the Juba Valley, Southern Somalia
 Brandt A. and Axmed D. Jaamac The four ecological and archaeological projects: The first two seasons
 Osman Y. Mahamed The relationship between pottery vessel form and function: a case study of Berdale village, Southern Somalia
 Hussain S. Aymed An ethnoarchaeological study of pottery technology at Berdale, Somalia
 Costa Sanseverino H. The mainland creeks of Southern Somalia: an archaeological appraisal
 Wilson T. Archaeological evidence for the development of Society on the East African Coast

III WOMEN (Room 6C)

- Faduma H. Mohamed Medical and social aspect of female circumcision in Somalia
 Grassivaro Gallo P. Female circumcision in Somalia
 Mahdi A. Diriye Actions taken against female circumcision are they enough?
 Barnes Dean V.L. Symbolic aspects of female circumcision in Somali culture
 Palmeri P. Aspetti socioculturali della circoncisione femminile nell'Africa subsahariana
 Delancey V. The socio-economic effects of family size in Somalia

IV MEDICINE (Room 7A)

- Dieci P. et al. Un programma di cooperazione sanitaria in Somalia: attività in Italia per la sensibilizzazione allo sviluppo dei popoli
 D'Arca J. et al. Programma di intervento sanitario del CISP nel distretto di Jilib: prevalenza di patologie infettive e non, e aspetti epidemiologici
 Tarsitani G. et al. Experiences of primary health care in Somalia
 Abdulaziz S. Aden and Cappelli A. Ricerche e bisogni sanitari di alcune comunità rurali in Somalia
 Gullay M. Recommendations pour l'usage approprié du radio-diagnostic médical en Somalie
 Mursal O. S. Mursal and Riad A. Dayoumi Comparison of Erythrocyte enzymes and serum protein genetic markers among the Somalis and the Nilotes of Southern Sudan
 Ali Mohamad Are there connections between the state of people in the Third World and in the industrialized culture? e.g. Somalia

V AGRICULTURE (Room 7B)

- Von Dogulawski M. Medium term development prospects of Somali agriculture
 Falcali M. and Gullo C. La teoria delle tecnologie appropriate e la realtà del mondo agricolo somalo
 Nur H. Sheikh Potential for by-product feeding in Somalia
 Varotti A. La coltivazione del mais: aspetti economici e sociali
 Abdullah H. Aden Il mais, alcune considerazioni economiche

Plenary session:

Organizational meeting for general Assembly SSIA

6,30 p.m.

21

I LITERATURE (Room 6A)

- Ricci L.
Corrispondenza familiare epistolare
- Muhammad M. Mahammadain
The geographic environment and the Somali proverbs: Some selected examples
- Axmed F. Ali 'Idaajaa'
The Somali proverbs: Their nature and use
- Dardolph J.
Close Sesame by Durridin Farah: The novel and the history of Somalia
- Johnson J.
Set theory in Somali metrics
- Koster J.
Phytnic structure in Somali poetry

II HISTORY (Room 6B)

- Lewis I.
Keeping the birds at bay: the protective power of the rev. Sheikh Mumin in Southern Somalia
- Luling V.
Early population movements in Southern Somalia
- Scaramella C.
Nomadismo pastorale in Somalia
- Cassanelli L.
The end of slavery and the transformation of rural labour in Somalia
- Triulzi A.
L'archivio storico della Società Africana d'Italia
- and Scaramella C.
Effects of XVI cent. events on the history of the Horn
- Mohamed A. Rirash

III ENERGY (Room 6C)

- Ariatti F.
Il ruolo dell'Enel nella cooperazione con i Paesi esteri
- Mancini C.
La cooperazione dell'ENEA con i Paesi in via di sviluppo
- Laux H.
The situation of wood fuel supply and demand in Mogadishu
- Abdulkadir A. Gabow
Water from wind in Somalia
- Yusuf M. Axmed
Problemi della pianificazione degli interventi in piccoli impianti idroelettrici e digestori in Somalia
- Abdirahman S. Axmed
Comportamento affidabilità del materiale elettrico ed elettronico nel clima equatoriale somalo
- Nicoletti B. and Spada M.
Maintenance

IV TRADITIONAL MEDICINE (Room 7A)

- Cappelli A.
Medicina tradizionale
- Abdullahi M. Axmed
Somali traditional Healers: role and status
- Jaria A. et al.
Validità e limiti dell'approccio psicanalitico in psichiatria transculturale
- Abdullahi S. Elmi
Studies on medicinal plants of Somalia
- Greco R.
Terapia tradizionale dell'ipocrepato in Somalia
- and Antonlotto A.
osservazioni medico-antropologiche
- Mixit R.
Medicina tradizionale e psichiatria nella Repubblica Somala: alcune osservazioni

I ECONOMY (Room 6A)

- Abdurahman M. Awes
and Bechtold K.H.W.
The debt crisis of the developing countries and the IMF conditionality
- Henderson D.W.
Entrepreneurialism in Somalia: Some considerations
- Feldsieber M.
Private sector promotion in Somalia and prospects for economic growth
- Lahahn T.
Consumer behaviour and income structure
- Mohamed A. Tarmum
Analisi dell'intercambio Italo-somalo nel ventennio 1960-1980

II HISTORY (Room 6B)

- Mohamed H. Muktar
Alpers E.
The Arabic sources of Somali history
- Mohamed S. Hassan
The Somali community at Aden in the XIX cent. - Nationalism in British Somaliland and unification in 1960
- Mohamed A. Mohamed
Mohamed H. Muktar
Antiquité de la Somalie
- All M. Iye
The emergence and role of political parties in the inter-river region of Somalia from 1947 to 1960
- A Somali social contract: The Issa "xala"

III LAW (Room 6C)

- Sacco R.
Fonti e caratteri della proprietà nel diritto somalo
- Shek A. Mohamed
Alcune considerazioni sulla Pubblica Amministrazione nell'ordinamento giuridico somalo
- Sa'da A. Ali
Dumaal e xiskilisan
- Guadagni M.
Legal developments in rural Somalia
- Lucchini S.F.
Problemi di strategie e di struttura per lo sviluppo urbanistico di Mogadishu
- Grassivaro G.
Recenti aspetti demografico-sociali della città di Mogadishu

IV EDUCATION (Room 7B)

- Abdurahman A. Ibrahim
Leadership styles and principals in Somali schools
- Kelly H.
Is there a future for Nomadic education?
- Hassan A. Keinan
Modernizing Koranic schools in Somalia
- Shamsi I. Hussien
Transition of the education on the Somali Republic in the post-colonial years
- Pestalozza L.
La scelta dell'Università
- Malesani P.
L'Università Nazionale Somala: un'esperienza di collaborazione somalo-italiana

V TRADITIONAL MEDICINE (Room 7A)

- Documentary film show

Thursday - May 29

9.00 a.m. - 1.00 a.m.

I LANGUAGE (Room 6A)

- Clise M. Siyaad Lessico e letteratura della caccia
- Axmed A. Abokor The writing of a Somali Dictionary
- Caney J. The synonym in modern Somali terminology
- Serzisko F. Somali syntax
- Maarten M. Somali syntax
- Hassan H. Horry L'influenza della lingua araba sul somalo

II EDUCATION (Room 6B)

- Del Bono G. Formazione universitaria nei PV5 e strumenti operativi
- Vianello E. L'insegnamento delle scienze di base presso l'UNS
- Tedeschini Lallo B. An experimental approach to the teaching/learning of language and science in Somalia (II)
- Dandiera M. An experimental approach to the teaching/learning of language and science in Somalia (II)
- Sebastiani A. and Stefanini M. La formazione del medico all'UNS
- Ambruso S. Testing study skills in beginner learner of an L2: The Somali case

III FOLKLORE (Room 6C)

- Axmed Y. Farah Indigenous concepts of wealth
- Abdullahi S. Abdi Danze folcloristiche somale
- Helander B. Individual identity as mysticism: on the concept of burji
- Giannattasio F. The study of Somali music

IV DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMY (Room 7B)

- Mohamed S. Mohamad Analysis of livestock production problems in Somalia
- Janzen J. The Somali fishing economy: structure, problems, perspectives
- Abdirahman D. Belleh The myth of capital requirement in development
- Mohamed A. Abukar Sommario del programma di stabilizzazione e riabilitazione dell'economia della Somalia
- Krokfors C. Special aspects of seasonal distribution of livestock
- Ibrahim M. Abyan Notes on the institutional development of the Somali Institute of Development Administration and Management (SIDAM)

V TRADITIONAL MEDICINE (Room 7A)

General discussion

Thursday - May 29

3:30-5:00 p.m.

I EDUCATION (Room 6B)

- Abdulkadir Ismail Un breve cenno sulla cooperazione universitaria Italo-somala
- Serra Bonetto C. Teaching Italian for Academic Purposes at UNS
- Giunchi P. Interlanguage strategies of Somali speakers
- Bonera G. et al. (in absentia) Somali culture and the modern sciences: an educational approach
- Hoben S. (in absentia) Language use in education in Somalia

II MEDICINE (Room 7A)

- All S. Faqi Collection and classification of some poisonous plants
- Tresalti P. Impact of urbanization on health
- Maye A. Omar and Jarla A. Integrated mental health service in Somalia

III DEVELOPMENT (Room 7B)

- Panel on: Drought, famine and rural development issues in Eastern Africa
- Participants:
- Hussein M. Adam From relieve to development: New approaches to Somali rural development strategies
- Ford R. To be announced
- Bereket H. Selassie Rural development in Eastern Africa: is anything working?
- Hoben A. (in absentia) The political economy of land tenure in Somalia

Thursday - May 29

5:15 p.m.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SOMALI STUDIES INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

23

I LITERATURE (Room 6A)

- Dahabo F. Hassan
Andrzejewski B.W. Sulla letteratura per l'infanzia in Somalia
Somali literary texts in school books published by the Ministry of Education
- Ali J. Axmed
Said S. Samatar Creating African literature: The case of Somalia
Oral poetry and political dissent in Somali society: The Hurguno series
- Jean-Pierre W.A. Caliban in the Czar's Court: Notes on A. Purkin's
The Moor of Peter the Great
- Wendell A. Somali oral poetry

II VETERINARY MEDICINE (Room 6B)

- Abdullahi A. Herzi Preliminary study on species of Phlebotomus (Diptera
Psychodidae) from the Herzein regions of Somalia
- Abdullatif M. Abdi
Herzi A. Guled et al. Zoonosis parassitarie in Somalia
Preliminary investigations on the efficacy of Vernonia
Mogadocensis in goats infested with Sarcoptes Scabiei
- Wiegand D. and Marx W. Serological investigations to detect causes of abortion
and sterility in domestic animals
- Sallim H. Alio
Farina R. I pastor i somali e le malattie degli animali
Gli animali selvatici come serbatoio di patogeni per gli
animali domestici e per l'uomo in Somalia

III POLITICS (Room 7A)

- Axmed I. Samatar
and Abdi I. Samatar The state, agrarian change, and crisis of hegemony in
Somalia
- Omar O. Rabeh The conflict in the Horn
- Yusuf M. Haid The Ogaden war 1977-78: Its roots and impact on the
international politics
- Greenfield R.D. Ethiopian military incursions across the provisional
administrative line into the Somali Democratic
Republic, 1982-1985
- Mohamoud A. Turyare An analysis of Somali foreign policy

IV DEVELOPMENT (Room 7B)

- Axmed M. Hashi Somalia's livestock industry and its international
relations
- Stern W. Livestock-trade in North Somalia, its organization
implementation and problems
- Nur A. Weheliye Small nomadic pastoral economy
- Mohamed A. Husseln Traditional practices of camel husbandry and
management in Somalia
- Hjort A. Camel herd dynamics in South Somalia: long term
development and milk production implications
- Muktar A. Mohamed The importance of camel milk