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**REVIEW OF THE CURRENT
STATUS AND STRATEGY
FOR FOOD AID TO
SOMALIA**

**A REPORT TO
UNOSOM/HUMANITARIAN DIVISION**

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I. Context

As an outcome of the informal donor's meeting on Somalia held in Paris on July 9, 1993, it was agreed that USAID would prepare a paper reviewing the current food aid strategy in Somalia which includes an assessment of the disincentive effects of donor food assistance on local agricultural production. Inasmuch as WFP/Somalia has recently drafted a food aid assessment/strategy, this report will use the WFP document, included as Attachment A, as its reference point where applicable.

II. Executive Summary

The large tonnages of donated coarse grains distributed in Somalia since August, 1992 accomplished their purpose of saving countless lives. A residual effect has been severely depressed market prices which will likely worsen as a good Gu crop arrives on the market in September.

While the ability to influence market prices is limited in the short run, some actions will help reduce the disincentive effects on the farmer. These include the diversion of large cargos of coarse grains, already done, and the August termination of general distributions of donated commodities in several parts of the country. In addition, a coordinated effort should be undertaken to use monetization proceeds to purchase local production, in order to boost prices, which would be used in direct distribution programs for returnees and local/community quick impact projects.

With the emergency situation now ended, the use of monetization proceeds to fund rehabilitation efforts has replaced general distribution as the focus of the food aid strategy. The arrival soon of much larger quantities of high value commodities for monetization requires consensus, presently lacking, on several issues.

It is not recommended that the "public" sector (i.e., regional/district police, judiciary, health, and education or the new-formed District Councils) be a principal recipient of monetization funding. The emphasis should be directed at the "private sector", (i.e., community/local groups) with highest priority given to the returning displaced persons/refugees and quick impact projects, including income generating activities. Final regional allocations of monetization funds should reflect these priorities.

Review and approval of monetization projects up to \$50,000 should be delegated by the Central Committee in Mogadishu

(UNOSOM/Humanitarian, WFP, CARE, USAID) to regional coordination groups. The proposed lead agency for each regional group requires further review before being finalized. UNOSOM/Humanitarian must staff-up at the regional levels if it is to play the important role which it should in this process.

The plan to sell the entire 12,000 metric tons of wheat flour in Mogadishu should be modified to sell 4,000 metric tons in Mombasa with the proceeds utilized in Somalia. The current market absorption rate in Mogadishu would require six to nine months to sell the entire amount which would not allow for the rapid generation of urgently needed funding and would raise "shelf-life" concerns over the wheat flour.

WFP in-country stocks to cover continuing direct feeding requirements through 1993 for distressed areas, supplemental MCH, institutional, returnees, and local/community impact projects will need to be supplemented by transshipment to Somalia of some of the stocks from diverted cargoes held in Mombasa. For the returnees and impact projects, local procurement and cash for work funded through monetization will also be utilized. Given shifting NGO priorities from supplemental feeding to non-food activities, care must be exercised by the donors to ensure that targeted supplemental requirements, identified by nutritional monitoring, are met.

III. Disincentive Effect Of Donor Food Aid on Local Agricultural Production

A. Food Commodity Market Prices

As part of the global response to the civil war which ravished Somalia in 1991 and 1992, well over 200,000 metric tons of donor food aid were distributed in Somalia since August 1, 1992. Given the widespread losses from looting, theft, and diversions in a chaotic and insecure environment, the donor strategy of blanketing the country with as much food as possible must certainly be credited with saving tens if not hundreds of thousands of lives.

The unavoidable consequences of such a strategy was that large quantities of donated commodities found their way into market places around the country. Prices have reacted accordingly. CARE, who follows regional prices under their Southern Somalia Market Sales Project, stated in their April-June quarterly report that "given the relief programs going on in Somalia, particularly in the southern regions, low value commodities such as maize, beans, wheat, sorghum, are very low in price in the local markets."

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Tables 1-7 summarize the market data, collected by CARE, of retail food prices in Mogadishu for April-June, 1993. Grain prices are at rock-bottom levels. As a worst case example, wheat sold at an average price in June of Som.Sh.250 per kilogram which equates, at 4,000 Som.Sh. to \$1, to \$.073/kg or \$62.50/mt. In addition to the availability of donated wheat, this price also reflects the large volume of commercial imports in this period prior to the high seas time of June-August when the arrival of smaller private vessels is very difficult.

While not as dramatic as wheat, other coarse grain prices in Mogadishu as reported by CARE are also very subdued. Sorghum sold in June at Som.Sh.592/kg or \$.148/kg while maize went for Som.Sh.850/kg or \$.212/kg.

A regional commodity price list (Table VIII) prepared by WFP and dated August 3 indicates that prices outside of Mogadishu are somewhat higher but still very much on the low side. For wheat, sorghum, and maize, the average prices are \$.146/kg, \$.140/kg, and \$.125 kg, respectively.

For Mogadishu, the WFP data, unlike the CARE figures, reports separate and widely diverging prices for donated vis-a-vis locally grown coarse grains. The spread for both sorghum and maize is \$.225/kg (\$.375/kg versus \$.15/kg). This anomaly is explained by the very limited amounts available on the market of the preferred domestic varieties. Because of the insecure environment, transportation costs are very high which, combined with the huge quantities of donated coarse grains available in Mogadishu, discourages the movement of local production into the city. Owing to the small amounts involved, CARE does not report on prices of local sorghum and maize. There is no domestic wheat crop.

Both the CARE and WFP data show much higher prices for local versus gifted beans in Mogadishu. CARE reports a difference of \$.254/kg (\$.325/kg versus \$.071) in June while WFP indicates a spread of \$.35/kg (\$.50 kg versus \$.15 kg). In Mogadishu, the volume of donated commodities on the market place is so large compared to local production that vendors can demand a high premium for the preferred local varieties. Even so, the very low prices for the donated price must act as an inhibiting factor on prices of local production.

Outside of Mogadishu, the scant data available do not suggest a similar disparity. For example, the WFP data show a difference in Baidoa of only \$.025/kg between local and imported sorghum.

The CARE figures indicate little improvement in coarse grain prices for the April-June period. Average prices in Mogadishu over the three months remained virtually unchanged for wheat and sorghum while rising \$.059/kg for corn. Normally, prices would be expected to rise significantly during the lean season months prior to the August harvest.

Summarizing, there can be no doubt that the high volumes of donated commodities have created strong downward pressure on coarse grain prices throughout the country.

B. Disincentive Effect of Commodity Prices on Agricultural Production

An April, 1993 WFP/FAO assessment team estimated the short season Der crop harvested in January/February at 123,000 metric tons of cereals. This was judged to be 60% of a normal Der crop and, therefore, could have been expected to sell quickly.

In his May report on displaced persons, David Rogge noted the following: "A major current impediment to the recovery of agriculture, and therefore to the further return of displacees, is the impact which continuing food aid deliveries are having on prices for locally produced grains. The farmers inputs are now considerably higher than the expected returns if grain prices remain at their current low levels. In the Lower Shabelle and in the Dinsor area, sizable grain stocks from the last Der season remain unsold."

In the Quoriolet area in the Lower Shabelle, it was reported that locally-grown maize had been abandoned in many fields for lack of a profitable market.

Estimates are not apparently available of how widespread this practice might have been or what percentage of the crop might not have been harvested for this reason. Similarly, it is impossible to estimate how much, if any, planting was foregone for the current Gu crop because of farmer concerns over this situation being repeated.

It can be safely assumed, however that if farmers cannot get remunerative prices for what is expected to be a generally good Gu harvest now underway, some, perhaps many, will not plant for the forthcoming Der season. Unfortunately, given the very low prevailing market prices summarized above, this is a distinct possibility. In fact, the problem could well get worse in the short run as the Gu harvest begins arriving on the market in early September, further depressing prices.

C. What Can Be Done?

In the short run, there is no easy solution for the current oversupply situation of coarse grains on the market. It is not possible to predict when supply and demand will come into equilibrium at significantly higher price levels. In large measure, this situation is beyond any direct corrective measures. The donated food in the market cannot be withdrawn.

Some actions can be taken, however, which will help alleviate the problem or, at least, will not make it any worse. First, WFP has already diverted in the last two months 85,000 metric tons of yellow maize and substantial amounts of wheat from Somalia to other destinations. Second, in recognition that the emergency phase of the relief effort is over, CARE will stop its general distribution program in Mogadishu in mid-August, under which ten metric tons are delivered three times weekly to each of twenty-five sites in the city (down from a month ago of five deliveries weekly to thirty-five sites). UNOSOM/Humanitarian should support CARE in resisting any political pressures to continue the general distribution program beyond its scheduled termination date. Third, the planned August termination dates for NGO general distribution programs in other areas of the country should be adhered to.

Fourth, proceeds from the WFP/CARE monetization program, which will be greatly expanded in the near future, should be utilized, where feasible, to purchase local production for use in food-for-work programs, including those activities undertaken for returning displaced persons and refugees. Given the direct impact of these activities in supporting commodity prices, the Food Monetization Coordination Committee (expanded to include UNOSOM, WFP, CARE and USAID) should ensure that this potential is maximized to the extent possible. This might require assistance in arranging for the purchase and transport of food surpluses from one area to another; e.g., from the Lower Shabelli and Dinsor areas to the Middle Juba (Gelib and Buale).

Fifth, the WFP qualitative assessment of regional crop yields and production (Attachment A) for the Gu crop should be followed-up by a more detailed quantifiable assessment on the ground. In some areas, NGO's already have their own agricultural surveys underway; e.g., CARE's on-going assessment in the Bay region. Their survey questionnaire is included as Attachment B.

IV. Monetization Program

A. Background

General consensus exists that, with the emergency relief phase now largely complete, the emphasis throughout

Somalia must shift to the rehabilitation stage. Towards this end, a significantly expanded WFP/CARE monetization program will be launched with the arrival in the near future of 12,000 metric tons of wheat flour and 3,000 metric tons of vegetable oil supplied by USAID. In addition, CARE is likely to be supplied later in the year by the EEC with 5,400 metric tons of wheat flour and 2,000 metric tons of pasta for monetization.

The enlarged monetization program will build on the framework already in place. In collaboration with WFP and USAID, CARE has generated almost \$1.4 million in Somalia shillings from the sale of over 3,400 metric tons since January 1. Table IX provides a summary of the sales and the list of agencies, predominately INGO's and Somalia NGO's, who have received over \$564,000 for funding of small-scale rehabilitation activities. CARE has also carried out a much smaller monetization program in the Northwest region of Somaliland. In addition to the CARE program, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), with the support of WFP, CARE, and USAID, has implemented a 320 metric ton food (pasta, tea, and sugar) and non-food (veterinary drugs) monetization program in the Gedo region.

B. Issues

As of this writing, consensus has not yet been reached among the involved parties (UNOSOM, CARE, WFP and USAID) on several operational aspects of the expanded monetization program. These need to be resolved in the near term as the first commodities will begin arriving shortly. In reviewing the various issues, reference will be made as appropriate to the monetization section of the WFP Food Aid Strategy. (Attachment A)

1. Issue: Use of the Local Currency proceeds

UNOSOM/Humanitation has articulated its five priority areas as follows: (1) emergencies; (2) returnees, both internally displaced and refugees; (3) economic enterprise/activity; (4) education; (5) health. Emphasis is placed on working with community and local groups. CARE and USAID are in agreement with these emphases.

However, the WFP proposal places a significant emphasis on working with the "public" sector at the regional/district levels in such areas as police, judiciary, teaching and health. In this context, the Northwest and Northeast regions are allocated \$2.62 million, a 31.0% share of the initial amount available of \$8.45 million, largely for work in the "public" areas. Aside from potentially serious legal/policy constraints of the food donor (i.e., USAID) in working with the police, this

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"public" focus is not within the priority sectors of UNOSOM/Humanitarian and should not be considered as a principal recipient of the monetization proceeds. This also applies to the District Councils which are being formed throughout the country by UNOSOM's Judiciary Division. It does not appear justified at this juncture to invest scarce resources in or through the District Councils, whose authorities, responsibilities, and modus operandi are as yet undefined, when the funding available will not nearly cover the anticipated requirements in high priority areas. In deciding on the final regional allocations of monetization funding, it is recommended that these considerations be fully taken into account.

a) Returnees: The Highest Priority

It would appear that the resettlement of the displaced persons and refugees requires the most urgent attention. Even before the signing of the Kismayo Peace Agreement on August 6, the displaced camps in Kismayo were emptying as people left for their villages in the Lower and Middle Juba. A UNICEF officer in Kismayo estimated that as many as 500 families (7,500 people) had left for the Lower Juba the first week in August while the World Concern director in Gelib maintains a village by village list which shows 215 families (1,075 people) arriving during the same period.

A tour of several villages confirmed the recent arrival of many people. Food availability appeared to be limited with no indication that some family members had proceeded the rest of the family in order to plant a Gu crop.

More broadly, an extensive helicopter ride to the south and north of Gelib produced doubts as to how good the maize harvest will be in this entire area. Large tracts of previously cultivated land were unplanted, owing to the absence of people at the time of planting, inoperable irrigation systems, and flooded land from collapsed levees.

Food will need to be purchased from outside the area to meet feeding requirements for at least the next several months and possibly until the Der harvest in January. To the maximum extent possible, commodities should be purchased from surplus areas to help correct the low prevailing prices for coarse grains.

With the signing of the Kismayo Peace Agreement and the relatively improved security situation, planning must be accelerated for the possible return of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Kenya. In this context, the recommendations in John Rogge's May report are still relevant. "Much of the

spontaneous return movement so far has been of displacees who have some means or expect to have access to resources on returning home. Many potential returnees, however, cannot return without direct assistance, including transportation. Donors supporting organized returnee programs must ensure that participants be provided with the means of supporting themselves at the destination end. Not to do will result in simply transferring a displacee problem from one area to another."

UNOSOM/Humanitarian have been laying the necessary groundwork over the last several months. Their efforts, which must now be reinforced, will have been well worthwhile if the massive influx of refugees does materialize.

b) Economic Enterprise/Activity: A Second Critical Agenda for Monetization Funding

Throughout the entire country there exists an urgent need to step up the tempo of economic activity and put spending power in people's hands. In this respect, some of the guidelines used to date for the monetization program are equally relevant for the far larger amounts soon to be available.

"Project Activities should:

1. Be labor-intensive. Monetized funds can be used for salaries for local staff and workers or for purchase of a limited amount of local material (such as wood for tool handles, stone for road or buildings, etc). As a rule, wages should account for 85% of the cost of any project.
2. Contribute to food security by stimulating agricultural or livestock recovery or rehabilitate infrastructures which will support the local production and marketing of food.
3. Promote public health or improve sanitation and health conditions.
4. Provide water."

There are an almost endless variety of worthwhile activities in these areas as well as in the income-generating sector. For the latter, revolving funds should be used whenever feasible.

Under the CARE monetization, Attachment C summarizes the activities approved by CARE during the April-June quarter which include canal rehabilitation, bridge and school repair, and health and sanitation projects. For the IRC monetization

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program, some seventy-six projects have received the equivalent of almost \$200,000 in funding for such labor intensive activities as town clean-ups, garbage pit construction, well rehabilitation, and land clearing. Income generating projects include brick manufacture, construction of a milk market, and the building, equipping, capitalizing, and training of a Somali owned and operated credit union. A complete listing of the projects funded to date is included as Attachment D.

Much greater priority should be given to working with Somalia NGO's, either directly or in collaboration with an INGO, and in securing the cooperation and support of the local communities. While cash for work projects will be the likely norm in most cases, opportunities should be examined for food for work projects with food purchased from the market in order to help boost low market prices.

C) Sustainability:

Even at the rehabilitation stage, it is not too early to consider, in the project design and budget approval process, whether an activity can be sustained once the INGO's have left and the funding is over. In this context, the following summary of the pre-civil war situation in Somalia is relevant: "In 1990 only a fraction of the population had access to a health worker and just 354 medical doctors served a nation of around 7.5 million people. Only 110,000 children were enrolled as students in the 1989/90 school year; 85 percent of the population has never learned to read or write. Fifty-eight percent of households in urban areas had access to clear water, most private dwellings did not have latrines, and the only sewage system was in the capital city, Mogadishu." (Source: UNICEF/Somalia "Relief and Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia, 1993.")

This is not to suggest that relief agencies should set their sights low but it does mean that sustainability should serve as a "reality check" in planning for the post-UNOSOM period.

2. Issue: Management and Coordination

A second major issue which must be resolved under the expanding food monetization program is the role of the different parties in the management and coordination of the project review and approval process. Closely related is the necessity for ensuring that this system is decentralized to the maximum extent possible so that activities can be approved and funded expeditiously.



Following discussions among the four parties, a draft paper on procedures for submission and approval of projects was prepared and circulated by WFP (Attachment E). Some changes should be considered. First, the document should explicitly provide for a central committee composed of the four parties, which will be convened at regular intervals to assess the overall progress of the monetization program and to review projects from the regions above an agreed upon ceiling.

Second, the ceiling for independent zonal approval should be established at \$50,000 instead of the \$20,000 recommended. Third, the zonal committee in Kismayo should be chaired by either UNOSOM or WFP instead of an NGO. Fourth, in deciding upon the lead agency for the Northwest and Northeast, the experience and capacity of CARE in these areas should be considered. Fifth, any project approvals for the "public" sector must await the outcome of the decision as to their inclusion in the monetization program. Sixth, the designation of UNOSOM throughout should be specified as UNOSOM/Humanitarian.

If the zonal committees are to be effective, the importance of having a core group of Somalis as paid technical personnel cannot be overemphasized. The large number of proposals requesting funding will overwhelm the committees without such personnel helping in the group and project screening process, visiting sites before project initiation, and monitoring during implementation. However, they must be adequately compensated to help ensure their effectiveness and impartiality.

A caveat on the role of UNOSOM/Humanitarian is necessary. While it is most important and desirable that UNOSOM/Humanitarian be represented at the central and regional committees, it requires a substantial commitment on their part to staff the various UNOSOM offices at the earliest time with qualified individuals. At present, many of these offices do not have a full-time UNOSOM/Humanitarian presence.

3. Issue: The Sale of the Commodities

As now envisioned, the 15,000 metric tons of commodities will be off-loaded in Mogadishu and sold there through public auction to the private sector. This modus operandi mirrors that utilized for all but a minor portion of the food commodities monetized to date by CARE.

Following discussion with the WFP and CARE officials responsible for commodity sales, this total dependence on Mogadishu should be avoided. It is recommended that one-third or 4,000 metric tons of the 12,000 metric tons of wheat flour be sold in Mombasa and the proceeds transferred to Somalia for use there.

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With a market absorption rate in Mogadishu of 1,500-2,000 metric tons per month, the auction period would extend from six to nine months to sell the entire amount. Selling a sizeable portion in Mombasa would speed-up the generation of the urgently needed local currency. It would also alleviate serious concerns over the four month shelf-life of wheat flour in Mogadishu port. Authorization for sales outside of Somalia would be required from the donor, USAID, which probably could be obtained.

In addition, consideration should also be given to selling small quantities of the wheat flour and vegetable oil in Kismayo and selected other Somali ports as well as, perhaps, in the interior city of Baidoa. This would further lessen the dependency on Mogadishu, help revitalize these other markets, and provide high value commodities which might not otherwise be available.

Assuming that all of the 15,000 metric tons can be sold by the end of the year, the donors should make additional firm commitments now to ensure that the monetization pipeline remains full in 1994.

C. Non-Food Monetization

As mentioned earlier, IRC sells veterinary medicines as part of its monetization program. In addition, CARE has recently received support from USAID to expand its monetization program into non-food items such as building materials and automotive parts. Donors should examine additional opportunities for non-food commodities.

V. Direct Feeding

As noted earlier, general food distributions will come to a closure during August in Mogadishu and elsewhere throughout the country. Beyond this group, the WFP Food Assistance Strategy (Attachment A) through the end of 1993 divides those beneficiaries who will be reached through monetization proceeds from those who will be fed directly from stock balances on hand in Somalia, and, as and if required, off-shore stocks in Djibouti and Mombasa. The WFP strategy "recommends the mechanism of monetization of food aid and provision of food allowances in cash or local food procurement for those areas outside the port cities due to the very high cost of transport and the depressed cereal prices in many rural areas, a cost-effective mechanism that assists also the economic recovery of farm communities. Direct food distribution as resettlement rations, relief feeding of distressed urban areas, nutritional supplementation of vulnerable group and for institutional meal preparation would still be practical however in the cities of Mogadishu and Kismayo, where required."

The WFP report also indicates that for many feeding categories it is not an "either/or" situation between monetization and direct feeding. Monetization proceeds can be used to purchase local production in lieu of using donated food or vice versa; e.g., assistance provided to returnees or local community quick impact projects using cash for work or food for work. In the case of the latter, either local purchases or existing donor stocks would provide the food input.

Given these tradeoffs and the large amount of Somalia stocks in Mombasa and Djibouti, WFP concludes that adequate food aid stocks exist for the balance of 1993 to cover the direct feeding activities. These include vulnerable groups and institutional feeding as well as the two categories of resettlement and workers.

For resettlement, while acknowledging that "no hard data is available for those who will resettle," the WFP report argues that "it is unlikely that the direct issue of maize/wheat to resettlers will exceed a few thousand tons during this period, making the total transshipment needs from Mombasa probably less than 5,000 mt for relief and resettlement."

As noted earlier, however, should, the steady stream of internally displaced be joined by a massive influx of 250,000 or more refugees from Kenya, as seems probable, much larger tonnages will be required to take care of their feeding requirements for several months. Fortunately, ample coarse grain stocks of diverted cargo are available in Mombasa and Djibouti.

The vulnerable group feeding category includes as sub-categories "distressed areas" and "supplementary/MCH." The beneficiary breakdown in the WFP report limits these programs to Mogadishu.

The "distressed areas" activity is meant to replace the general distribution program in Mogadishu with community and neighborhood food-for-work projects. The WFP report calculates that, of a total of 9,500 metric tons of cereals required through the end of December, 9,300 metric tons are being held at Mogadishu port. Local procurement would be used for interior areas because of high transport costs and to help boost low commodity prices. If required, transshipment of coarse grains from Mombasa could be done as in the case of resettlement. The requirements for distressed areas and resettlement overlap in some areas.

For the 36,000 recipients in Mogadishu being fed under the supplemental/MCH program, the commodity supply situation is tighter. While a sufficient supply of oil is on-hand, current stocks of blended food will last only through October; however,

other commodities are available to cover the shortfall.

More broadly, there is a need for the donor community to be alert to the continuing requirements in selected areas of the country to maintain a well-targeted supplemental feeding program. For the first five months of 1993, UNICEF distributed through the NGO's an average of about 600 metric tons a month of UNIMEX, a high protein blended food manufactured in Kenya. Since May, the average distribution has fallen to around 100 metric tons a month as NGO's have shut feeding centers and shifted priorities to the provision of agricultural seeds, training of health workers, etc.

While this change in emphasis made good sense as the most critical feeding crises waned, it will be essential to maintain a supplemental feeding program in those areas, such as the Lower and Middle Juba, where recovery has been minimal and large number of returnees are expected. In this area and elsewhere, the supplemental feeding must be closely linked to regular monitoring of nutritional status to ensure that vulnerable groups are reached.

CARE - INTERNATIONAL IN SOMALIA

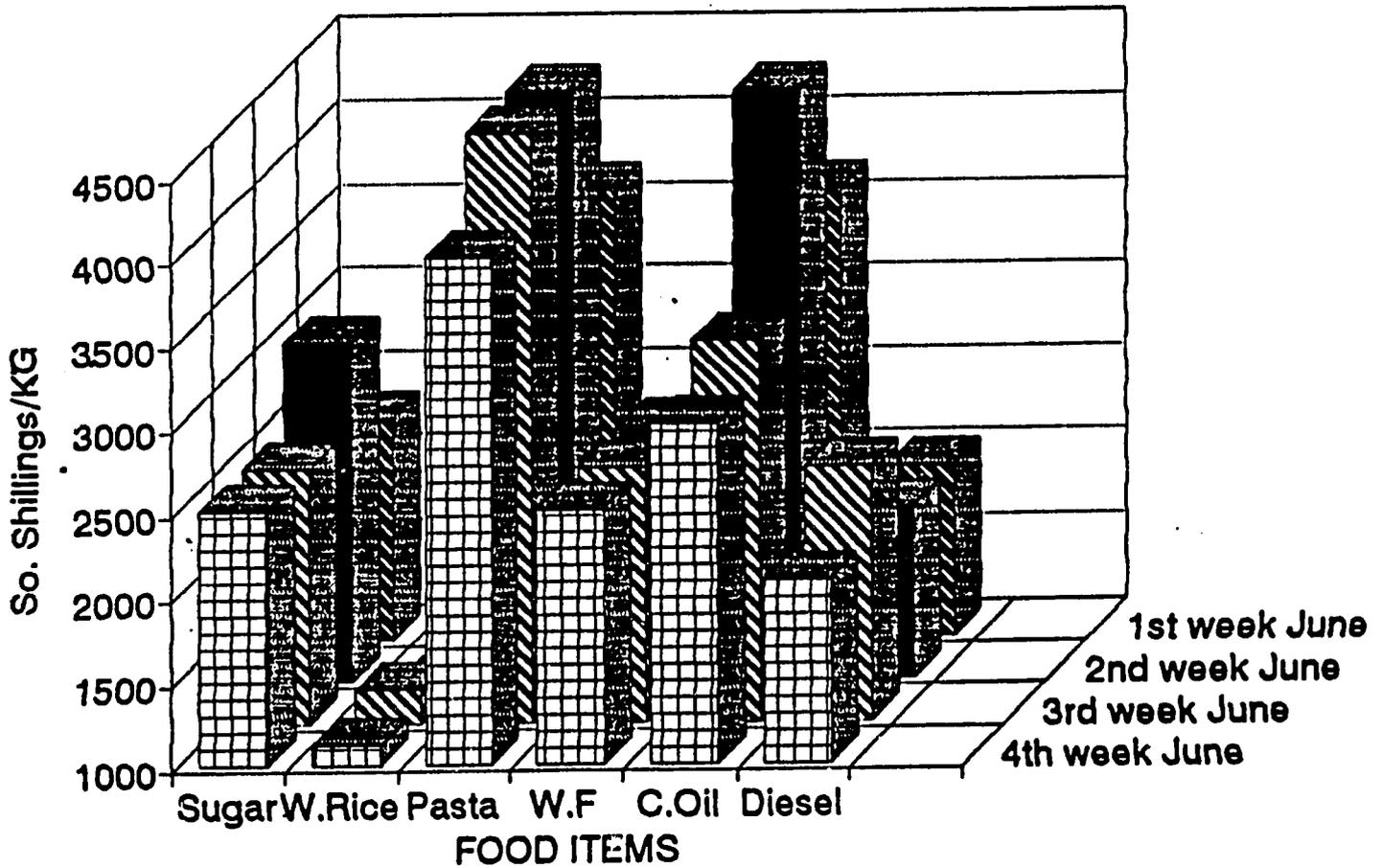
MARKET SALES PROJECT

RETAIL SALE PRICES OF MAJOR FOOD ITEMS AND FUEL IN MOGADISHU FOR JUNE 1993.

SL #	Commodity	Unit	Unit price in So. Sh First week	Unit price in So. Sh Second week	Unit price in So. Sh Third week	Unit price in So. Sh Forth week	Average price for the month (So. Sh)
1	Sugar	1Kg	2,300	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,575
2	White Rice	1Kg	1,033	1,000	1,200	1,117	1,087
3	Red rice	1Kg	2,400	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,850
4	Pasta Santa lucia	1Kg	3,667	4,800	4,500	4,000	4,167
5	Pasta Normal	1Kg	3,433	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,858
6	W/Flour	1Kg	2,167	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,417
7	T/Leaves	1Kg	8,000	8,000	7,875	8,000	7,969
8	Maize	1Kg	700	900	900	900	850
9	Sorghum	1Kg	567	600	600	600	592
10	Beans local	1Kg	1,233	1,400	1,275	1,292	1,300
11	Beans imported	1Kg	250	300	300	300	287
12	Wheat	1Kg	250	300	300	292	285
13	Goat meat	1leg	15,333	15,000	15,750	12,333	14,604
14	Camel meat	1Kg	6,667	7,000	6,625	6,500	6,698
15	Beef	1Kg	6,000	6,500	6,125	6,003	6,177
16	Cooking oil/imp	1ltr	3,667	4,500	3,250	3,000	3,604
17	Oil local/simein	1ltr	6,667	7,000	6,375	6,000	6,510
18	Cow milk	1ltr	2,233	2,500	2,500	-	2,411
19	Camel milk	1ltr	2,500	3,000	2,800	-	2,767
20	Diesel	1ltr	2,000	2,000	2,800	2,093	2,146
21	Petrol	1ltr	3,000	3,000	3,625	3,000	3,156

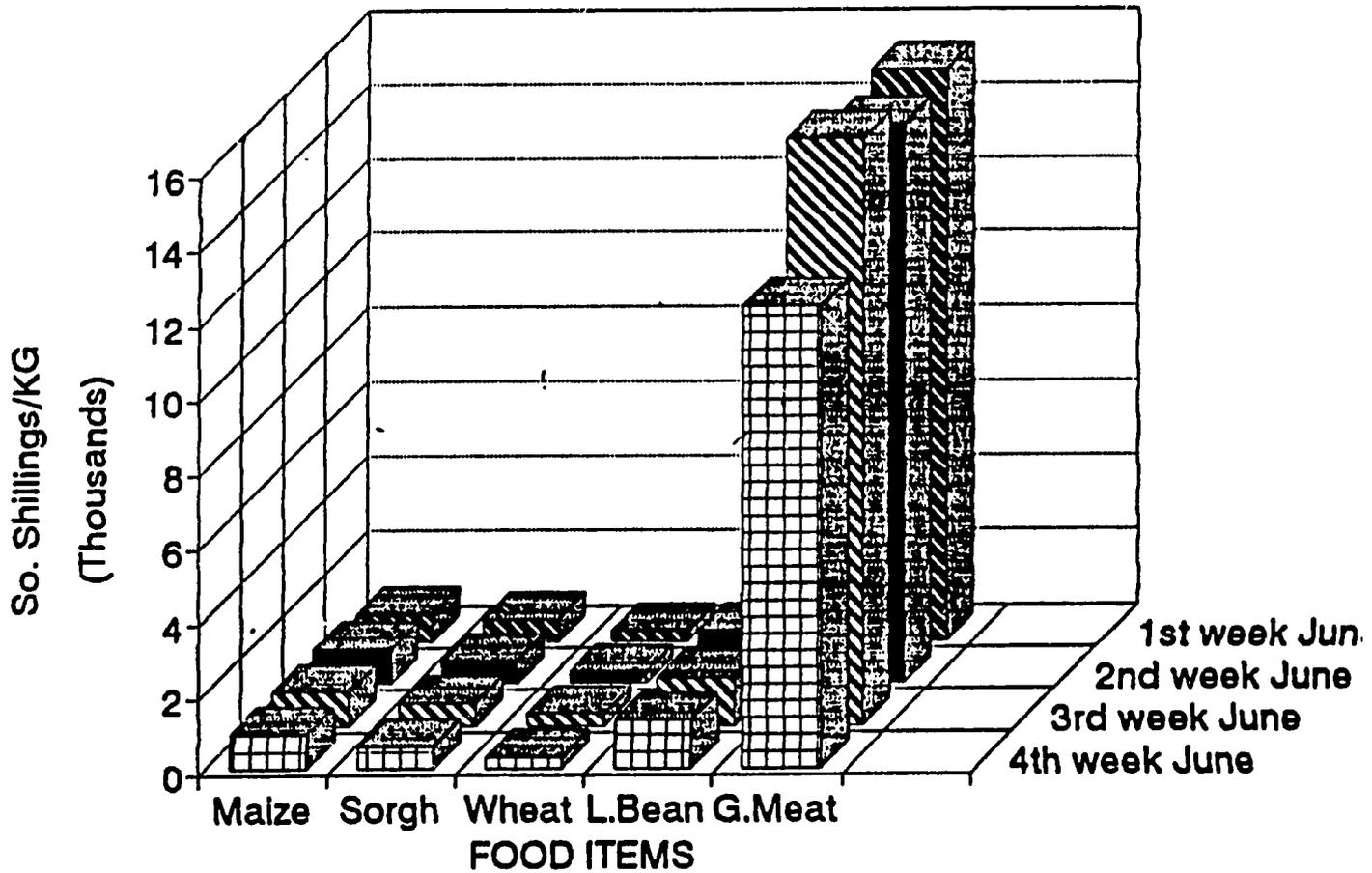
CARE INTERNATIONAL

MOGADISHU FOOD PRICES (June 1993)



CARE INTERNATIONAL

MOGADISHU FOOD PRICES (JUNE 1993)



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CARE - INTERNATIONAL IN SOMALIA

MARKET SALES PROJECT

RETAIL SALE PRICES OF MAJOR FOOD ITEMS AND FUEL IN MOGADISHO FOR MAY 1993.

SL #	Commodity	Unit	Unit price in So. Sh First week	Unit price in So. Sh Second week	Unit price in So. Sh Third week	Unit price in So. Sh Forth week	Average price for the May month (So. Sh)
1	Sugar	1Kg	2,800	2,671	2,580	2,350	2,600
2	White Rice	1Kg	983	1,014	1,000	1,000	994
3	Red rice	1Kg	1,478	1,857	2,020	2,250	1,900
4	Pasta Santa lucia	1Kg	8,079	4,871	4,800	4,000	4,536
5	Pasta Normal	1Kg	4,878	4,357	4,000	3,800	4,108
6	W/Flour	1Kg	2,978	2,557	2,500	2,200	2,458
7	T/Leaves	1Kg	8,378	8,143	8,200	8,000	8,179
8	Maize	1Kg	628	643	680	700	662
9	Sorghum	1Kg	550	586	540	500	544
10	Beans local	1Kg	1,180	1,200	1,220	1,212	1,195
11	Beans imported	1Kg	313	280	260	250	268
12	Wheat	1Kg	280	250	250	236	246
13	Goat meat	1kg	14,250	14,286	13,900	14,750	14,296
14	Camel meat	1Kg	6,280	6,071	6,200	7,000	6,380
15	Beef	1Kg	5,850	6,000	6,000	6,125	5,994
16	Cookink oil/imp	1ltr	3,628	3,500	3,500	3,480	3,519
17	Oil local/simsin	1ltr	7,128	6,714	6,600	6,800	6,738
18	Cow milk	1ltr	2,200	2,414	2,360	2,000	2,243
19	Camel milk	1ltr	2,478	2,743	2,760	2,800	2,619
20	Diesel	1ltr	2,478	2,800	2,360	2,178	2,377
21	Petrol	1ltr	3,000	3,000	2,980	3,000	2,995

CAFE INTERNATIONAL IN SPAIN

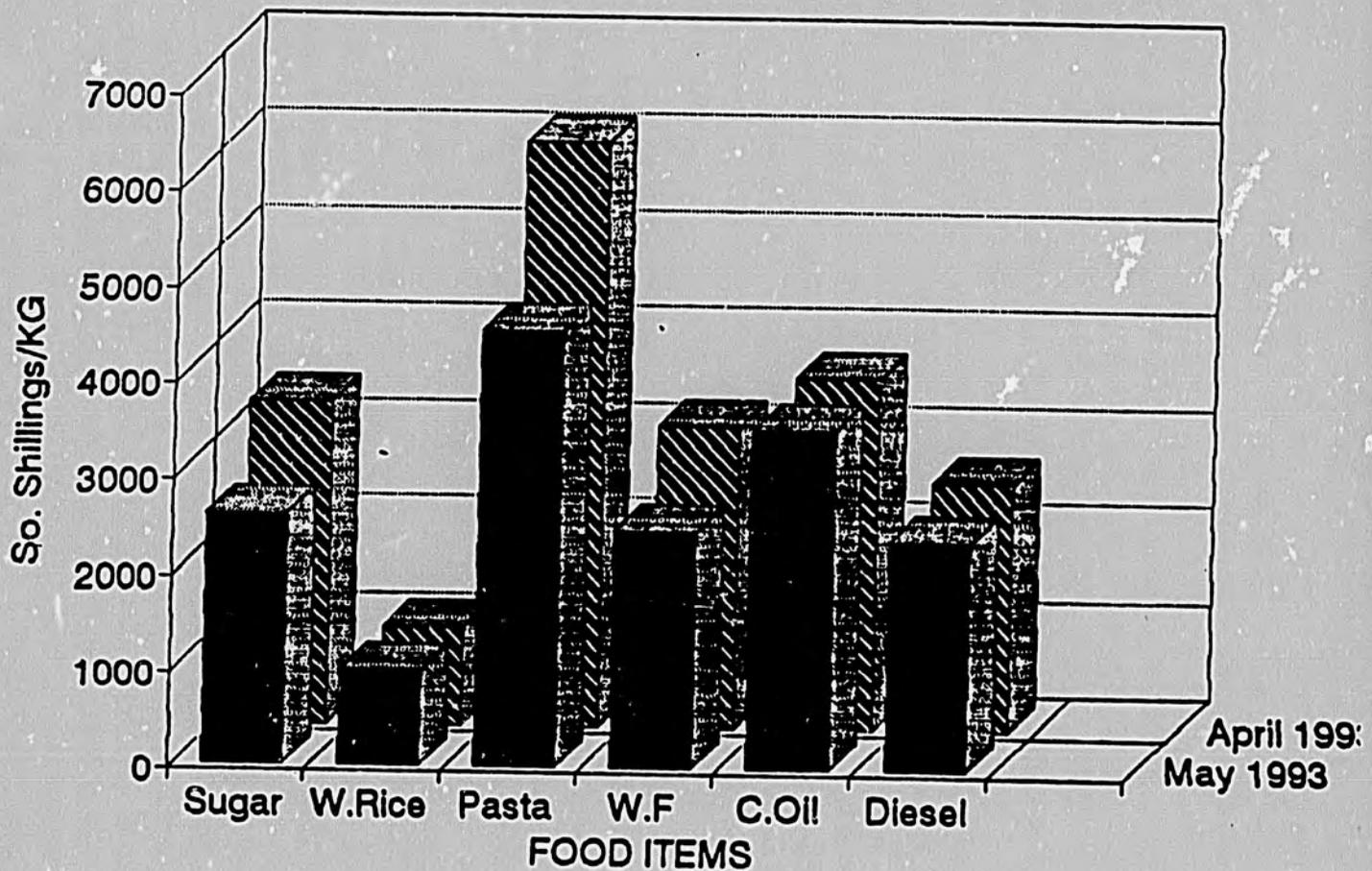
MARKET BALBS PROJECT

RETAILABLE PRICES OF MAJOR FOOD ITEMS AND FUEL IN MOGDISHU FOR APRIL 93.

SL NO	COMMODITY	UNIT	PRICE IN SO.SH FIRST WEEK	PRICE IN SO.SH SECOND WEEK	PRICE IN SO.SH THIRD WEEK	PRICE IN SO.SH FOURTH WEEK	AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE APRIL MONTH (SO.SH)
1	SUGAR	1 KG	4,160	3,300	2,943	2,933	3,334
2	W/RICE	1 KG	1,000	1,033	1,071	950	1,013
3	RED/RICE	1 KG	1,400	1,400	1,371	1,400	1,393
4	PARTA (B. LUCIA)	1 KG	6,633	6,283	6,000	5,333	6,062
5	PARTA NORMAL	1 KG	6,250	5,633	5,314	4,900	5,524
6	W/FLOUR	1 KG	3,700	3,167	2,943	2,667	3,119
7	TEA LEAF	1 KG	9,300	8,983	8,500	8,500	8,821
8	WATER	1 KG	393	393	628	633	612
9	MORNING	1 KG	377	393	628	333	383
10	BEANS LOCAL	1 KG	1,233	1,183	1,236	1,133	1,196
11	BEANS IMPORTED	1 KG	273	297	286	340	299
12	WHEAT	1 KG	267	298	276	350	273
13	MEAT GOAT	ONE LPO	17,417	16,633	16,643	14,500	16,298
14	MEAT CAMEL	1 KG	6,067	5,967	6,286	6,330	6,167
15	MEAT COW	1 KG	5,867	5,733	6,000	6,250	5,963
16	COOKING OIL/IMPORTED	1 KG	3,700	3,567	3,571	3,667	3,626
17	OIL LOCAL/BIMBIM	1 LTR	6,900	7,300	6,571	7,333	7,001
18	MILK COW	1 LTR	2,500	2,167	2,314	2,200	2,29
19	MILK CAMEL	1 LTR	2,933	2,733	2,686	2,467	2,70
20	BERRI	1 LTR	2,633	2,617	2,557	2,467	2,56
21	PATROL	1 LTR	3,000	3,030	3,000	3,000	3,00

CARE INTERNATIONAL

MOGADISHU FOOD PRICES (April, May 1993)



CARE INTERNATIONAL

MOGADISHU FOOD PRICES (April, May 1993)

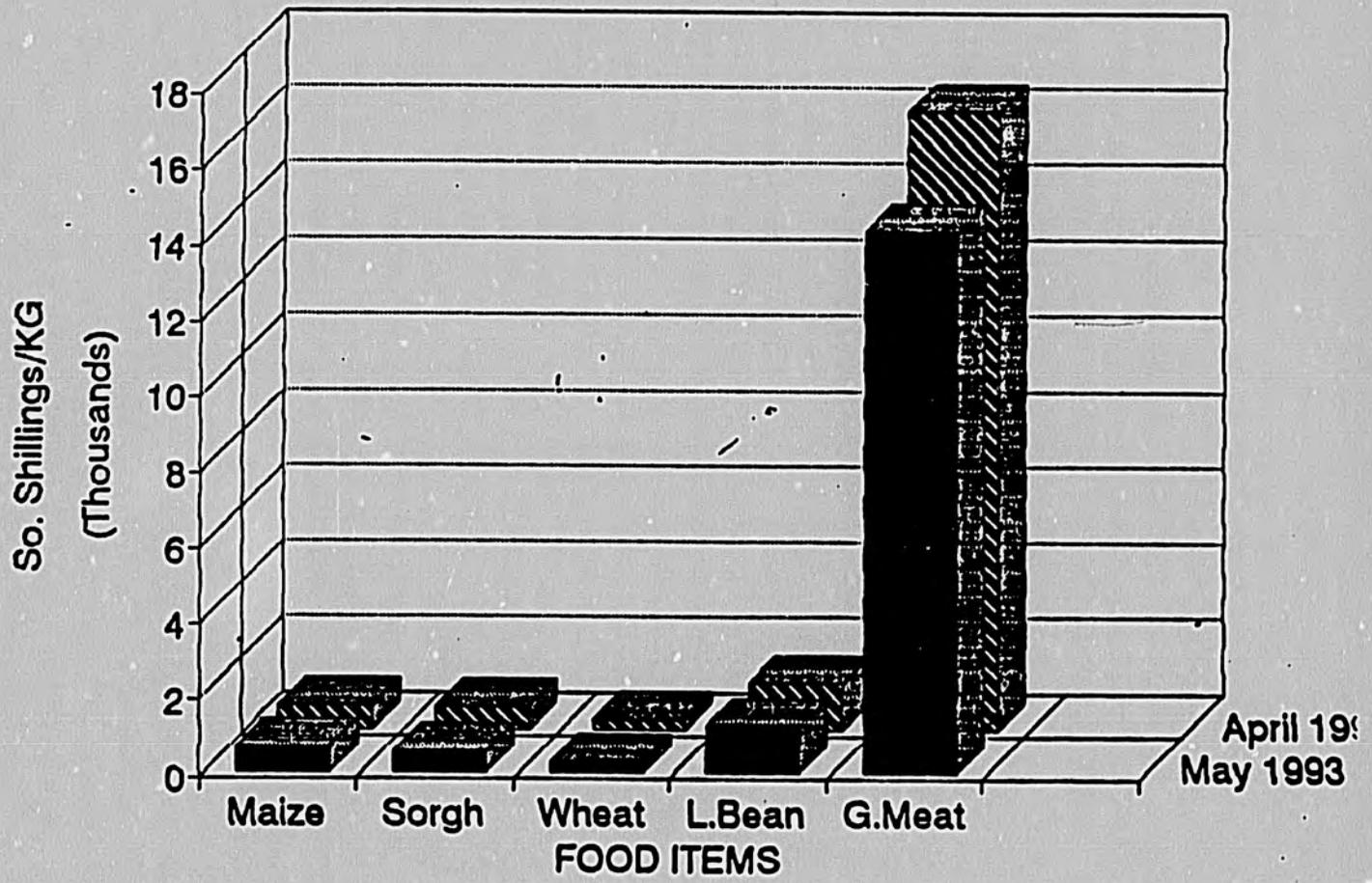


Table VIII

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
REGIONAL COMMODITY PRICE LIST
IN KG/PER SH.SOM

3 Aug 93

COMMODITY	MOGADISHU	BAIDOA	BELEDEYNE	KISMAIO	BOSASO	WAJID	IIUDUR	BARDERE	HARGEISA
SUGAR	2300	2600	2500	2500	2500		4000	3500	1700
W/FLOUR	2000		2200	2000	3000	2000	6000	3000	1680
RED RICE	2700	3400	3000	2000	3000	2000	1800	2000	1660
PASTA	3500		4500		7000		9000	5000	3000
W/RICE	2000	2200	2000			1300			
MAIZE(LOC)	1500						1000		
MAIZE(IMP)	600	400		700		200			700
SORGHUM(LOC)	1500	500			2000			2000	
SORGHUM(IMP)	600	400		700		300	800		600
BEANS(LOC)	2000		2000	4000	5000		2400		
BEANS(IMP)	600			1500		800		500	
WHEAT	400	500	600	800		200	800	500	700
EDIBLE OIL	5000	7000	6000	10000		3000	5000	3500	4000
TEA LEAVES	8500	7000	7000					9000	7500
CAMEL MEAT	6000	6000	5000			6000		8000	
BEEF	5000	6500				6000			
LAMP	12000					7000		10000	
CAMIL MILK	2000	2500						3000	
COW MILK	1000	1500	3000	3000				4000	
GOAT MILK	2000							3000	
DIESEL	3000	3500	3000	4000					1250
PETROL	3500		3200	5000					1500
KEFOSINE	3500								

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CARE Somalia
Monetisation Project
Fund Balance Reconciliation
As of July 25, 1993

Table IX

Description	Date	Amount in SoSh	Rate	As- Dollars	Remarks
Cash Receipts - Mogadishu					
Sale of Wheat Flour (339.05 MT)	Jan, 93	453,950,000	4,000	113,487.50	AJE 220D
Sale of Sugar I (346.5 MT)	March, 1993	607,880,000	4,000	151,970.00	AJE 220D
Sale of Sugar II (338.1 MT)	March, 1993	759,000,000	4,000	189,750.00	AJE 220D
Sale of Wheat Flour (40 MT)	May, 1993	80,000,000	4,000	20,000.00	AJE 6-20 D
Sale of Macaroni (40 MT)	May, 1993	128,000,000	4,000	32,000.00	AJE 6-20 D
Sale of Sugar (125 MT)	May, 1993	275,000,000	4,000	68,750.00	AJE 6-20 D
Sale of Macaroni	May, 1993	22,220,000	3,600	6,172.22	AJE 6-20 D
Sale of Wheat Flour (100 MT)	June, 1993	100,000,005	3,500	28,571.43	AJE 6-29 D
Sale of Sugar (10 MT)	June, 1993	14,000,000	3,500	4,000.00	AJE 6-29 D
Sale of Wheat flour (100 MT)	June, 1993	100,000,005	3,500	28,571.43	AJE 6-29 D
Sale of Wheat flour (20 MT)	June, 1993	20,000,015	3,500	5,714.29	AJE 6-29 D
Sale of Wheat flour (20 MT)	June, 1993	20,000,015	3,500	5,714.29	AJE 6-29 D
Sale of Wheat Flour (200 MT)	June, 1993	208,000,000	3,500	57,142.86	AJE 6-12 D
Sale of Sugar (190 MT)	June, 1993	266,000,000	3,500	76,000.00	AJE 6-12 D
Sale of Sugar (63 MT)	June, 1993	88,200,000	3,500	25,200.00	AJE 6-12 D
Sale of Wheat Flour (60 MT)	June, 1993	60,000,000	3,500	17,142.86	AJE 6-12 D
Sale of Sugar (15.6 MT)	June, 1993	21,840,000	3,500	6,240.00	AJE 6-54 D
Sale of Wheat Flour (12.05 MT)	June, 1993	12,050,000	3,500	3,442.86	AJE 6-54 D
Sale of Wheat Flour (8.70 MT)	June, 1993	6,960,000	3,500	1,988.57	AJE 6-54 D
Sale of Macaroni (6.87 MT)	July 6, 1993	8,931,000	3,500	2,551.71	
Sale of Wheat Flour (590 MT)	July 8, 1993	738,000,000	3,500	210,857.14	
Sale of Wheat Flour (515.75 MT)	July 10, 1993	702,900,000	3,200	219,656.25	
Sale of Wheat Flour (144.25 MT)	July 10, 1993	201,100,000	3,200	62,843.75	
Sale of reconstituted flour (85.31)	July 15, 1993	102,360,000	3,200	31,987.50	
Sale of Italian flour (46 MT)	July 15, 1993	55,200,000	3,200	17,250.00	
Sub Total Receipts-Mogadishu		5,043,591,040		1,387,004.66	
Cash Receipts-Baldoa					
Wheat and Sugar	May, 1993	81,000,000	4,500	18,000.00	AJE 6-31 D
Monetisation of Sugar	May, 1993	21,000,000	4,500	4,666.67	AJE 6-31 D
Received from Monetisation	May, 1993	10,500,000	4,500	2,333.33	AJE 6-31 D
Sub Total Receipts-Baldoa		112,500,000		25,000.00	
Sub total Receipts		5,156,091,040		1,412,004.66	
Cash Returned to Traders					
Cash returned to Trader (Abdi Aden Rageh)		23,840,000	4,100	5,814.63	AJE 6-20 D
Cash returned to Trader (Khadija Oonbie Ad)		8,550,000	3,600	2,373.00	
Cash returned to Trader (Abdi Warsame)		4,302,600	3,600	1,195.17	
Cash returned to Trader (Abdrahaman Osman-Bal)		20,000,000	4,500	4,444.44	AJE 6-31 D
Cash returned to Trader		16,009,510	3,200	5,002.97	CD 2048560
Total Cash returned to Traders		72,702,110		18,830.22	
Total Receipts		5,083,388,930		1,393,174.45	
Disbursements to NGOs					
IFTIN	06/02/93	30,000,000	4,000	7,500.00	AJE June
Canadian Forces	07/02/93	60,000,000	4,000	15,000.00	AJE June
IMC	06/02/93	156,000,000	4,000	39,000.00	AJE June
CONCERN	20/03/93	224,000,000	4,000	56,000.00	AJE June
IFTIN	20/03/93	31,676,000	4,000	7,919.00	AJE June
UNOSOM	25/04/93	45,250,020	4,500	10,055.56	AJE
SURAD	05/04/93	42,267,500	4,500	9,392.78	CD 2048548
Hornmarin	05/04/93	128,960,000	4,500	28,657.78	CD 2048548
Hornmarin	05/04/93	47,452,500	4,500	10,545.00	AJE 0506 D
CONCERN	05/04/93	324,275,000	4,500	72,061.11	CD 2048548
Hornmarin	06/05/93	71,394,000	4,000	17,848.50	AJE 6-20 D
IFTIN	26/04/93	43,000,000	4,500	9,555.56	CD 2048562
USAO/FAO	08/05/93	26,000,000	4,000	6,500.00	AJE 6-20 D
Canadian Forces	08/05/93	56,786,000	4,000	14,196.50	AJE 6-20 D
URSAAR	09/05/93	36,036,000	3,800	9,483.16	CD 2048562
ISRA	26/04/93	18,557,000	4,500	4,123.78	AJE 6-33 D
ADRA/SAACID	29/04/93	127,600,000	4,000	31,900.00	AJE 6-20 D
CONCERN		140,158,000	3,800	36,883.68	AJE 6-29 D
Hornmarin	23/03/93	70,800,000	4,700	14,893.62	CD 2048547
ADRA/SAACID (Second Install)	28/06/93	127,600,000	3,200	39,875.00	AJE 6-66D
ISRA (Second Installment)	30/06/93	18,557,000	3,200	5,799.06	AJE 6-66D
URSAAR (Second and last paym)	08/07/93	36,036,000	3,500	10,296.00	
IMC	10/07/93	151,720,000	3,200	47,412.50	
KAHAH	14/07/93	33,812,500	3,400	9,944.85	
SAS	14/07/93	38,360,000	3,400	11,282.35	
NASTB	14/07/93	39,530,500	3,400	11,626.62	
SURAD	06/07/93	42,267,500	3,200	13,208.59	
IFTIN	04/07/93	43,000,000	3,200	13,437.50	
Total Disbursements to NGOs		2,210,295,520		564,398.50	
Fund Balance as of 25 July 1993		2,873,093,410		628,775.95	

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ATTACHMENT A

SOMALIA FOOD AID STRATEGY

**WFP/SOMALIA
AUGUST, 1993**

25



World Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمية

The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations System

01 August 1993

DEMOGRAPHY AND DISTRESS SURVEY OF SOMALIA

A rapid assessment of conditions in the 18 regions of Somalia was undertaken in the latter part of July 1993, in order to better target WFP resources in the period August to December. Following a good harvest in February and good rains in the Gu season some owners were clearly emerging from the famine condition that had gripped the country over the previous twelve months. Full harvest assessment will not be possible until September as harvesting begins only in August and late crops will not be ready for a further month. Nevertheless it was felt necessary to reassess where distress conditions still prevailed to prioritize allocations of stock and pipeline commodities.

The assessment was conducted by WFP staff in 9 area offices and coordinated by Dale Skoric, WFP Hargeisa. Information was collected from FAO and other UN staff in the north and from NGO's based throughout the country. UNOSOM forces and staff were contacted who had been to regions outside the coverage of the WFP offices and UNCHR provided valuable information on refugee numbers and expected patterns of return. Estimates of displaced populations come from the surveys of John Rogge, supplemented by locally collected data. Population data recorded in the table is modified from earlier census data and estimates updated in the early 1990's. All Somali census data is questionable, nevertheless it is divided into the urban, rural and nomadic populations, the pattern of which is probably reasonable. This data has been used to estimate the relative importance of the various conditions prevailing within the regions.

Three aspects were chosen as indicators of recovery/distress

1. War damage to urban centres, reflecting the condition of social and economic infrastructure (industry, commerce, housing etc) and its consequent effects on urban people.

2. Crop situation - yield and production - throughout the region as a qualitative assessment only. This has most effect on the subsistence farmers of the areas. Estimates were made even for the marginal crop growing areas of the north east although their farming populations are very small

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PAGE 3

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3. Livestock condition and recovery in numbers is crucial to the nomadic economy.

A simple 1,2,3 system of grading each condition was used with 1 representing reasonable recovery, promising crop, little war damage, improvements in livestock numbers and rangeland condition and little wrong with the health of the stock. 3 represents the lowest grading with conditions poor and recovery still a long way off. The distress ratio is a crude attempt to encapsulate in a single number the cumulative effect of these three factors on the three different populations in each region. A higher number in this column indicates more distress and the need for a greater targeting than population proportion would otherwise merit. Since no region is without distress, however, no region has been excluded from the allocative process. The attached map highlights particular pockets of distress otherwise submerged in the regional averaging process. The survey summary is presented in table 1.

Food Mechanisms

The proposed general strategy for food interventions during the early recovery stage was outlined in my report on duty travel in Somalia 3 - 16 July 1993. In brief it recommends the mechanism of monetization of food aid and provision of food allowances in cash or local food procurement for those areas outside the port cities due to the very high cost of transport and the depressed cereal prices in many rural areas, a cost-effective mechanism that assists also the economic recovery of farm communities. Direct food distribution as resettlement rations, relief feeding of distressed urban areas, nutritional supplementation of vulnerable group and for institutional meal preparation would still be practical however in the cities of Mogadishu and Kismayo, where required. Beneficiary groups and food mechanisms are shown in the table 2 and table 3.

Quantification is not yet complete and some of the numbers represent our best guesses as to the types and number of beneficiaries either from present case loads or from UNSOM documents on police and justice staffing levels expected to be affordable. Resettlement strategy is still being finalized by UNOSOM and the caseload for the remainder of 1993 is to be estimated this month. Because of the very fluid situation tables will require updating regularly. Nevertheless it is possible to make some projections for food needs to 31.12.93 at this stage to provide orders-of-magnitude figures for shortfalls and surpluses. These are shown in the attachment and the monetization table 4.

PAGE 2 OF 3

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Simply put we have US\$ 9-10 million of food for monetization (local sales value in so. sh. converted at the rate of 3400:1). This determines the quantum available for food allowances/incentives/procurement in cash. A more conservative US\$8.45m is allocated by region in table 1 according to population and distress level as explained earlier. The remaining million is kept in reserve since final monetization will depend on the sales programme. Please note however that CARE are likely to have a further 5,400 mt of wheatflour and 2000 mt pasta from the EEC which might be available for monetization later this year.

Food for direct distribution to vulnerable groups and institutions is calculated in the attachment to this report. As seen from the requirements and stocks most commodities are sufficient for 1993. Whole grains for resettlement and relief of distressed areas is in massive surplus and stocks on the high seas or in Mombasa and Djibouti have been requested to be diverted and utilized elsewhere.

Date : 30 July 1993

DEMOGRAPHY AND DISTRESS IN SOMALIA

No.	REGION	POPULATION	ADJUSTED POPULATION 1993 IN '000				MIGRATION IN '000		WAR DAMAGE	CROPS		LIVESTOCK		DISTRESS RATIO	SHARE USD M.
		1975 IN '000	URBAN	RURAL	NOMADIC	TOTAL	DISPLACED	REFUGEES*		YIELD	PROD.	CONDITION	NO.		
1	<i>Awdal</i>		12	40	94	146	2	50	2	1	1	2	1	0.78	0.22
2	<i>W/Galbed</i>	419	83	74	182	349		100	3	1	2	2	1	0.96	0.01
3	<i>Togdher</i>	203	44	51	147	242	2	50	2	1	2	2	1	0.83	0.34
4	<i>Sanag</i>	128	14	28	189	231	3	5	2	2	2	2	1	0.80	0.27
5	<i>Bari</i>	149	28	22	194	242	73		1	2	2	1	2	0.80	0.36
6	<i>Nugal</i>	75	10	13	95	119	27		1	2	2	1	1	0.64	0.15
7	<i>Sool</i>		4	15	42	61	5	5	2	2	2	2	1	0.85	0.09
8	<i>Mudug</i>	191	28	47	297	371	38		3	2	2	1	1	0.67	0.36
9	<i>Galguduud</i>		13	28	156	197	25		3	2	2	1	1	0.68	0.21
10	<i>Hiraan</i>	143	35	40	161	236	60		1	1	2	2	2	0.91	0.36
11	<i>M. Shabelle</i>	219	68	194	177	439	35		2	1	3	1	3	1.00	0.67
12	<i>Banadir</i>	349	619	-	-	619	300	4	3	0	0	0	0	1.34	1.73
13	<i>L. Shabelle</i>	371	94	328	123	646	70		2	1	1	1	2	0.68	0.58
14	<i>L. Jubba</i>	238	66	82	158	304	60	95	3	2	2	1	2	0.99	0.44
15	<i>M. Jubba</i>		26	86	90	203	2	14	2	1	2	2	2	0.90	0.29
16	<i>Geddo</i>	190	47	77	264	388	20	27	2	2	2	1	2	0.85	0.32
17	<i>Bay</i>	295	110	203	362	675	50	2	2	1	1	1	2	0.74	0.75
18	<i>Bakool</i>	100	23	28	207	259	12		1	2	2	1	2	0.77	0.29
	Total	3,070	1,334	1,357	2,834	5,625	784	352							8.45

Sources: Population Census (1975)
 Ministry of National Planning (1990)
 World Food Programme - Somalia (1991 and 1993)
 UNHCR Kenya and Ethiopia
 Rogge UNDP Sept 1992 and May 1993

* Refugees in Kenya are said to number around 300,000 but less than half have recorded place of origin. Half of the refugees from NW Somalia have not yet returned. The number by Region is an estimate of UNHCR/WFP.

Districts Regions	15	18	3	10	16	8	5	6	7	
	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	
BENEFICIARY GROUP	NW	NE	BW	S	M	BK	BY	BE	J	T
ENFORCEMENT	1,900	700	270	345	500	150	380	150	500	
p. Port Police	40	30			200				60	
o. Customs Police	80									
a. Airport Police	110	20			100				30	
r. Road Police	850				100					
f. Finance Police	120				100					
o. Other Police	700	650	269	345	-	150	380	150	410	
JUSTICE										
p. Prison Wardens	85	30	30	20	350	60	50	30	50	
j. Judge/Judices										
b. Bailiffs										
o. Court Clerks	250	200	50	100	350	50	50	50	100	
o. Other Staff										
SOCIAL SERVICES										
t. Teachers	950	900	200	50	850	50	200	50	100	
h. Health Workers	950	350	200		1,950		200	50		
e. Support Staff										
INSTITUTIONS										
h. Hospitals	2,500	300	80	50	3,000	20	50	50	250	
p. Prisons	150	50	50	25	1,000	100	75	50	75	
s. Schools Day					15,000					
b. Boarding Schools					10,000					
o. Orphanages	500	250	100	2,500	5,000	650	750	100	250	
RESETTLEMENT										
r. Rural					13,000					
u. Urban					2,000					
WORKERS	2,185	2,180	770	4,525	2,920	850	2,120	1,750	2,930	
p. Public										
c. Community										
VULNERABLE GROUPS										
d. Distressed areas					235,000					235,0
e. Supplementary/MCH					36,000					36,0
FINANCIAL										
n. Finance Non-Food Inputs										
f. Finance Food Procurement										

BENEFICIARY GROUPS

FOOD MECHANISM

P. POLICE REVENUE SECURITY

Port Police
Customs Police
Airport Police
Road Police
Finance Police
Other Staff

J. JUSTICE

Prison Wardens
Judge/Justices
Bailiffs
Court Clerks
Other Staff

S. SOCIAL SERVICES

Teachers
Health Workers
Support Staff

I. INSTITUTIONS

Hospitals
Prisons
Schools
Orphanages

R. RESETTLEMENT

Rural
Urban

W. WORKERS - FOOD OR CASH

Public
Community,

V. VULNERABLE GROUPS

Distressed areas - grains
Supplementary/MCH feeding
- high nutrition foods

M. MONETISATION

Finance Non-Food inputs
Finance Food procurement

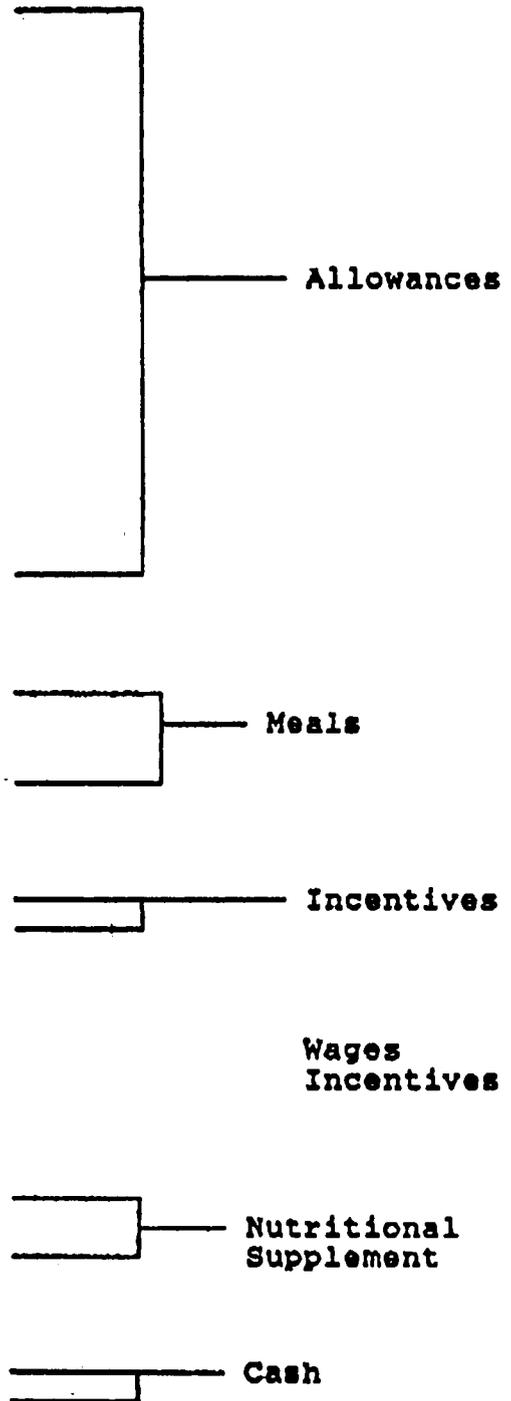


TABLE NO. 4

MONETISATION

MOGADISHU

ITEM	QTY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL IN SO.SH.	US\$
WHEAT FLOUR.	12000	1200000	14400000000	3800000
OIL	3000	8000000	18000000000	4500000
			32400000000	8100000

EX DJIBOUTI

RICE	830	3400000	2822000000	705500
WHEAT FLOUR	845	1200000	774000000	193500
			3596000000	899000

EX BOSSAHO

W/FLOUR & SUGAR				136000
REMAINING FROM EARLIER MONETISATION				818000

MOGADISHU

VARIOUS COMMODITIES EX ITALY				117000
------------------------------	--	--	--	--------

TOTAL *

8870000

* ABOUT US\$ 300,000 WILL BE REQUIRED FOR PURCHASE OF FOOD FOR INSTITUTIONAL FEEDING, LEAVING ABOUT US\$ 9.5 M.

PLEASE NOTE THIS EXCLUDES POTENTIAL FUTURE CEREALS AND PASTA FOR MONETISATION PROVIDED DIRECTLY THROUGH CARE AND VEGETABLE OIL AND WHEAT FLOUR WHICH MAY BECOME AVAILABLE THROUGH WFP.

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الغذية العالمي**

The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations System.

01 August 1993

FOOD REQUIREMENTS AUGUST - DECEMBER 1993

Monetization

Stocks Djibouti, arriving monetization w/flour and oil. (see table).

Relief - Distressed areas

August	3500 mt	Maize / Wheat
September	3000 mt	Maize / Wheat
October	1500 mt	Maize / Wheat
December	1500 mt	Maize / Wheat
Total	<u>9500 mt</u>	

Inland relief convoys

August	1024 mt Maize
September	Nil

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Stock of wheat and maize end July was - 3750 mt wheat
- 5609 mt maize

therefor only about 1000 mt is required from Mombasa stocks before the end of the year.

Resettlement

We are planning to give whole grains at a rate of 50kg wheat/maize per person plus pulses if available to those displaced in Mogadishu and Kismayo who return to the Shabelli and Juba agricultural areas to resettle. Many of those in Mogadishu are from the Middle Shebelli and are not yet returning because of insecurity. This has also affected crop production and we would not expect large local surpluses of cereals in that area to be available for procurement. Similarly there are several areas in the middle Juba region without surpluses where imported maize ex Kismayo will not disturb market prices. In other market areas resettlement grains will be purchased locally where organized settlement is undertaken through competent authorities (i.e. NGO's, UNCHR).

No hard data is available for those who will resettle, thus food needs are difficult to predict. It is also likely that most resettlement will be of the spontaneous kind with individual families arranging this for themselves without food incentives. Public works programmes through monetization are more likely to be the vehicle of food intervention (cash allowance) for this group, targeting both returnees and existing population.

It is unlikely that the direct issue of maize / wheat to resettlers will exceed a few thousand of tons during this period, making the total transshipment needs from Mombasa probably less than 5,000 mt for relief and resettlement combined.

School Feeding - Day

This will revert to the distribution of biscuits in Mogadishu and Kismayo, pending an agreement on the feasibility and sustainability of school feeding. Currently the 463 mt arriving this month are sufficient for 35,000 - 40,000 children until the end of the year. This is two to three times the current caseload for WFP although we expect NGO's and other groups to request our food as their stocks run out.

Institutional Feeding

For Kismayo and Mogadishu the current beneficiary number expected to be receiving meals in institutions is as follows -Hospitals 3250, prisoners 1075, boarding school and orphanages 15,250. With a diet for prisoners more in calorie and less in proteins, reflecting the needs of male adults (who also receive some food from home) and the food for patients and children being more varied but with less bulk and more protein the following ration scales are proposed. These also take into account what commodities are currently available.

	MAIZE OR WHEAT	WHEAT/F AND/OR RICE	B'FOOD	RULSE	DSE	OIL	SUGAR	SALT	CAL.	PROTEIN
PRISONERS 9	500		-	50	-	20	20	5	2240	55
PATEINTS/CHILDREN 9	-	300	50	25	40	40	40	5	2040	62
MT 1-6-31-12 PRIS.	81		-	8	-	3	3	1		
MT 1-6-31-12 P/C	-	833	138	69	110	110	110	14		
TOTAL:	81	833	138	77	110	113	113	15		
STOCK IN MOG *	LARGE	170	538	218	231	191	93			
STOCK IN DJI	LARGE	LARGE								

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* Excludes 379 mt various commodities (Sugar/Pasta/Wheatflour/Oil/Salt etc still to be sorted). Institutional feeding is thus also covered from available stocks.

Vulnerable groups - Supplementary / MCH

Current case load of WFP vulnerable groups is 36,000. This may also increase as NGO's and others currently using up their own food turn to us for assistance. The distress survey will also further target vulnerable groups no longer receiving dry grain rations in some areas, with a ration of 150 g. blended food plus 20 g. oil and 20 g. sugar. The monthly requirement (26 days feeding) is 140 mt blended food, 19 tons oil and 19 tons sugar. This means that we have almost enough oil but sugar would be short about 100 mt. Blended food would last for 3 months but could be substituted by a mix of DSE and wheatflour.

Food allowances

Food allowance for the training (preservice and in-service) for police, judiciary staff, teachers and public health staff and as incentives for workers constructing community and public infrastructure will be mostly issued in cash due to the high cost of inland food transportation. Where appropriate cash would be reconverted into food through purchase at local markets if the beneficiaries were to receive food directly, e.g. at training camps /centres providing board and lodging. The allowance / incentive has been set at USD 50 per month for a family ration (for single person training the allocation per region will go further) with an exchange rate of SO SH 3400 to the dollar. With fluctuating exchange rates this rate may have to be reassessed in relation to market price. At present it will buy 400 g cereals, 50 g sugar, 40 g oil, and 5 g tea. It does not cover fresh commodities like vegetables or meat since WFP does not usually cover these items. If basic grains are purchased rather than processed cereals then milk, fresh or powdered, could be purchased within the ration. For public works cash would be needed to be added to the food incentive from the other sources or a full day's work, without any particular benefit going to the worker from the project outputs, could not be expected. Also those in-service training (teachers, policeman etc) would be expected to receive salaries from the community or their employing authority. The WFP food is a training allowance only, to be withdrawn at the completion of the training period to avoid dependency and to ensure sustainability.

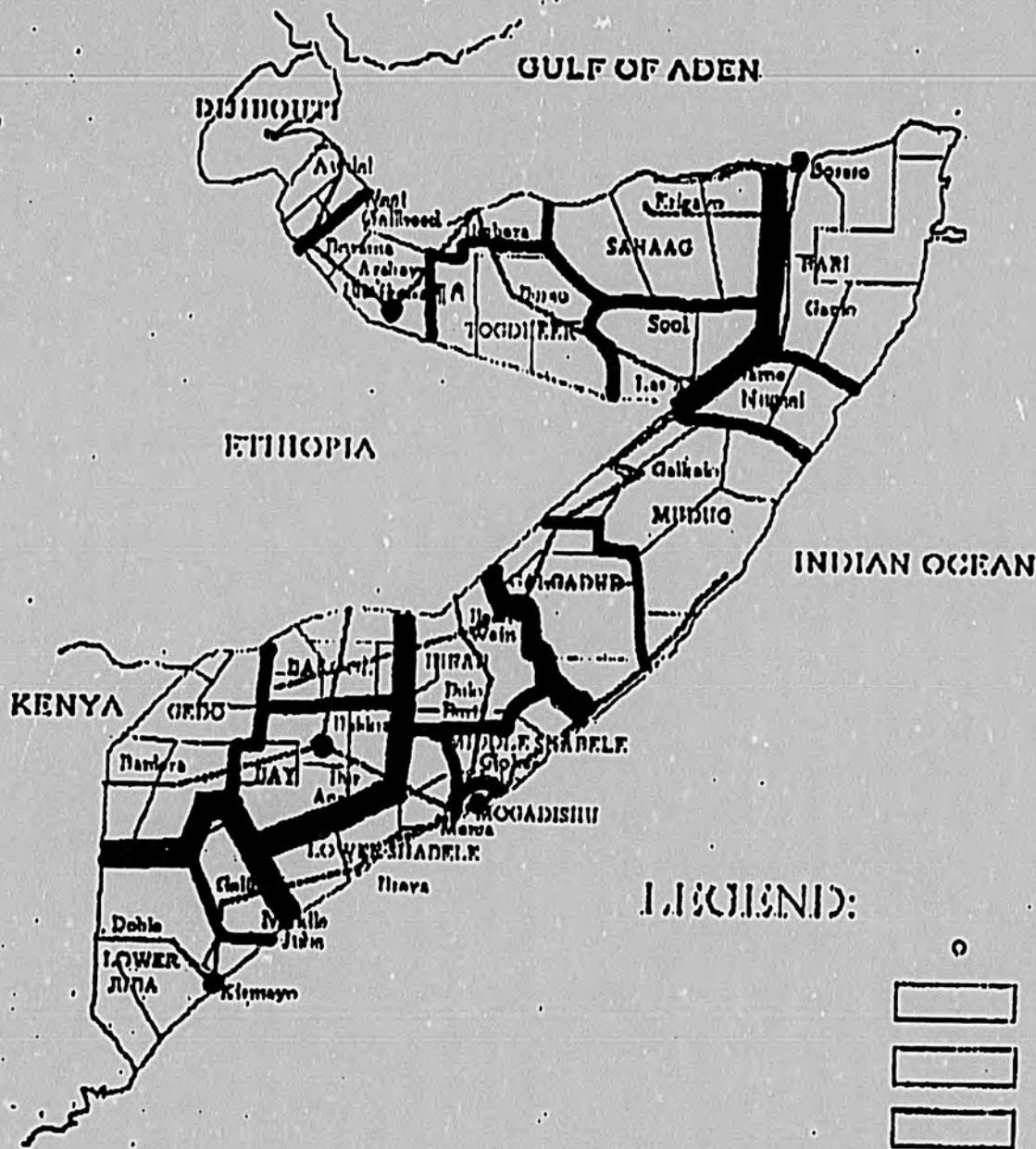
The numbers in table 2 - beneficiary groups - represent family ratios in respect of police, justice, social services, resettlement and workers. Total beneficiaries are thus multiplied by six. The period is for August to December 1993 only and no commitment is given after this date. Most groups would be expected to be receiving salary/wage contributions from the community or public sector after this period and the focus on rehabilitation and protection of ports/airports/roads/customs posts is meant to ensure expansion of revenues for funding the public services.

Numbers in each group are estimates which may change during the period. More teachers may be recruited which will require less workers to be employed since each region has a defined maximum cash allocation for food allowances. The balance at a national level should not, however, be changed significantly. At present the current cost of allowances is as follows :

Police and Justice	US\$ 1.7 million
Social Services	US\$ 1.8 million
Workers	US\$ 5.0 million

In addition the cash expected to be required for feeding institution beneficiaries outside the main port cities would be about US\$ 0.3 million and which would come from monetizing food allocated for such feeding (rice, flour, oil, and sugar) with repurchase of an appropriate food basket at inland markets for subsequent meal preparation.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



SOMALIA

ZONES

- NORTH WEST
- NORTH EAST
- CENTRAL
- SHABELE
- TERR

ZONE HQ

- HARGEISA
- BOSSASO
- BIDOA
- MOGADISHU

REGIONS

- ANDAL, W. GALBED, TOGDHER, SANAG, SOOL
- BARI, NUGAL, MUDUG, GALEUDUD
- BAY, BAKOOL, GEDO
- BANADIR, L. SHABELE, M. SHABELE, MIRA

CARE BAY REGION AGRICULTURAL SURVEY Attachment B
1993 Gu Season

Village: _____ Farmer's Name: _____

1. How many persons are you supporting in your household? _____
2. How much sorghum did you plant? Dyer _____ Gu _____
3. Did you plant all your land planted before the war? IYI INI _____
4. What other crops did you plant? Cowpeas() Peanuts() Malze() Other _____
5. Which, if any did you inter-crop? _____
6. What other crops have you planted in past years? _____
7. Any crops left from Dyer? Cowpeas() Peanuts() Malze() Other() None()
8. How have the rains been this season? Poor() Average() Good()
9. Will an average crop this Gu provide enough food until harvest? IYI INI
10. Do you plan to sell any crops from the Gu season harvest? IYI INI
11. Which crop? _____ 12. Where? _____
13. The sorghum harvest this Gu in your village will be: Poor() Avg.() Good()
14. What is the price for local sorghum now per KG? _____
15. Is that price too high() or too low()?
16. Why do you think it is too high/too low? _____
17. What price is a fair price? _____ 18. Why? _____
19. What is your best income source? _____
20. What will you buy with the money? _____
21. How many animals do you have? Poultry _____ Goat _____ Cattle _____ Camel _____
22. Before the war? Poultry _____ Goat _____ Cattle _____ Camel _____ Other _____
23. How many Bakaars have you? _____ 24. How many are empty? _____
25. If you save seeds how do you store them? _____

26. Have you ever used seed treatments ? |Y| |N|

27. Source ? |Self| |NGO| |Relative| |Borrowed| |Purchased| |Other_____|

28. How many times did you replant ? |0| |1| |2| |3|

29. Why? |Insects| |No Rain| |Poor Seed| |Other_____|

30. Will you clean your sorghum fields after harvest ? |None| |Some| |All|

31. Why or why not ? _____

32. What is the biggest problem you have on your farm ? _____

33. What can be done about this problem ? _____

34. Second biggest problem ? _____

Possible solutions ? _____

BAY REGION AGRICULTURAL SURVEY
1993 GU SEASON

INFORMATION FROM SAMPLE FIELD

36. How big is your largest field? _____ |Ha| |Taabi|
37. When did you plant it? _____ |Before 1st Rain| |After 1st Rain|
38. Seed used: Amount: _____ kg 39. Source: _____ 40. Price: _____
45. How many seeds planted per hill? _____ 46. Did you thin the plants? |Y| |N|
47. Did you thin before the war? |Y| |N| 48. What is best number per hill? _____
49. Did you have to replant? |None| |Some| |All|
50. Why? |Insects| |No Rain| |Poor Seed| |Other| _____
51. Date? _____ |Before Rain| |After Rain|
52. How many kg or quintals will you get from this field? _____
53. How much do you get in best year? _____ 54. Worst year? _____

^{5 x 5}
INFORMATION FROM $\times \times \times$ METER PLOT

55. Total number of hills: _____ 56. Total number of plants: _____
57. Total number of heads harvested: _____
58. Number not harvested that will produce grain: _____
59. Observations: _____
60. Weight of harvested sorghum before shelling: _____ kg
61. Calculated plant population: _____/Ha 62. Number of hills per Ha: _____
63. Calculated Yield: _____/Ha 64. Yield Sample No.: _____
65. Surveyor: _____ 66. NGO: _____
67. Date of Survey: _____ 68. Farmer's Name: _____

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PROCEDURES FOR SORGHUM YIELD SURVEY - GU 1993

1. Select farmer at random and conduct survey interview. Proceed to largest field.
2. Stand at the center edge of field. Spin your pen and drop it until one end points in the direction of the field.
3. Walk in that direction eight paces (if small field); fifteen paces (if average field); thirty paces (if large field).
4. Plant one stake. Go ^{five} ~~seven~~ meters towards the center of the field and plant second stake. Turn 90 degrees right and plant third stake seven meters away. Turn 90 degrees right and plant 4th stake ^{five} ~~seven~~ meters away. First stake should now be ~~seven~~ ^{FIVE} meters to the right. Stretch rope between stake to form square.
5. Count the number of hills. Record on survey form.
6. Count the number of plants. Record on survey form.
7. Cut off all ripe sorghum heads and put in marked sack; pull up harvested plants and lay them in a pile.
8. Count immature heads left that will still produce grain.
9. Give farmer six kg of sorghum in exchange for harvested sorghum.

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Attachment C

CARE/WFP Monetization Projects
Approved from April-June, 1993

1. UNOSOM, for a health and sanitation project in Baidoa, was allocated so.sh.45.250 million. This project relocates graves from the main natural water spring of Baidoa town. These graves were buried there during the civil war and famine. This project employs 140 persons.
2. HORUMARIN (Local NGO), has been allocated so.sh.352.825 million. This is a canal rehabilitation project. Five main canals in Jowhar area were disilted and rehabilitated. Local farmers are now using these canals for irrigation. This project employs 638 workers who were formerly unemployed.
3. SURRAD (local NGO) has been allocated so.sh.84.535 million. This is a health and sanitation project in Jowhar district. It employs 57 previously unemployed staff.
4. CONCERN IRELAND has been allocated so.sh.548.275 million. This is a health and sanitation project in Lower Shabelle, Bay and Bakool regions. The project created employment for 757 workers.
5. IFTIN (Local NGO) has been allocated 86 million so.sh. This is health and sanitation project in Mogadishu and it is an extension to a similar sanitation project which ended in March'93. Ninety-three jobs were generated by this project for unskilled laborers.
6. ISRA (Local NGO), for health and sanitation in Burhakaba town of Bay region, has been allocated so.sh.37.114 million. It created employment for 46 workers.

In Burhakaba, heaps of garbages including the remains of many dead animals are lying everywhere. Therefore, ISRA is helping to make Burhakaba a healthy and clean town.
7. ADRA/SAACID (International/Local NGO), for a canal rehabilitation project in Balad, has been allocated 255.2 million so.sh. The project is redigging four buried canals by using manual labor and machinery. It employs 200 workers selected from the local unemployed farmers. Local farmers are currently using the rehabilitated canals for irrigation.
8. HORUMARIN (Local NGO), a health and sanitation project in Mogadishu, has been allocated so.sh.141.394 million. It employs 90 unemployed workers.

Given the absence of local government, for the sanitation work of the city had gone unattended since the outbreak of the

civil war in Mogadishu in 1990. HORUMARIN, among others, is trying to convert Mogadishu into a cleaner city.

9. USAO/FAO (Local NGO with a recommendation from FAO), for canal rehabilitation in Jowhar, has been allocated 52 million so.sh. The project employs 2,625 workers who participate in Shabelle river embankment and canal rehabilitation in Jowhar area. The workers are receiving food for work from WFP. The cash is mainly for procurement of material inputs which are an essential part of project implementation.

10. CANADIAN FORCES, for school and bridge rehabilitation in Beletwein district of Hiran region, was allocated 117 million so.sh. The project employed over 100 workers. This project has rehabilitated three schools and one bridge on the Shabelle river in Beletwein. Canadian forces have left Beletwein after they completed the project.

11. URSAAR (Local NGO), for health and sanitation in Mogadishu, has been allocated so.sh.72.072 million.

It employs 53 workers. Area of operation of this project is six districts in the northern side of Mogadishu.

12. CONCERN IRELAND, for health and sanitation in Afgoi, Wanlawein, Baidoa, Hoddur and Wajid districts, has been allocated so.sh.280.316 million. This project, which is a second phase of a similar CONCERN project already going on in the same areas, employs 410 workers.

A total of 5,200 people were employed by the projects funded during the reporting period. Duration of these projects varies from 15 days to three months. They fill the funding requirements of being short term, labor-intensive and contributing to rehabilitation. An amount totalling 1,253,893,000 so.sh. was disbursed to the above 12 projects.

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07/23/93

Proposals Funded By IRC Monetization Program

Location	Im. Agency	# Activity	Begin	End	A. Aut.	A. Dis.	Status	Est.Lab.Day
Garba-Harrey	MEMISA	1 Digging five public garbage pits scattered throughout Garba-Harrey town. Project incomplete because of theft of funds. UNHCR completed project (see Grant# 31).	03/05/93	03/31/93	4980000	4980000	Completed	250
Garba-Harrey	MEMISA	2 Cleaning of all public areas (roads, road sides, public compounds) in Garba-Harrey town.	03/24/93	04/07/93	5780000	5780000	Completed	350
Garba-Harrey	MEMISA	3 Digging two garbage pits for the Garba-Harrey hospital.	02/20/93	02/28/93	2270000	2270000	Completed	100
Burdubo	IRC/SIA	4 Preparing a 500 ha area in Burdubo for irrigation. Bush clearing, field leveling, canal digging. Material intensive component supplied by QUIP IRC-MA-016 (KS 800,000).	02/21/93	03/31/93	21000000	21000000	Completed	2000
Gedweyn	SRDA	5 A loan for the purchase of five donkey carts to be used as a privatized water system for Gedweyn. Loan payments will be taken from the income generated and be used to support the SRDA clinic.	02/01/93	05/01/93	3250000	3250000	Completed	450
Tulo Barwaqo	Community	6 Construction of Milk Market and an area for the sale of commodities and merchandise. Funds to pay for labor and local materials.	02/22/93	03/02/93	4350000	4350000	Completed	110
Luuq	UNHCR	7 Clearing and cleaning of the new UNHCR compound in Luuq. Loading and unloading of goods. Payment to workers for the production of 50,000 mats to be used for the compound.	02/13/93	03/13/93	20000000	20000000	Completed	1560
Bula Howa	Community	8 Manufacture of bricks in income generating project. Grant to pay for labor and materials for the manufacture of bricks to be sold at a subsidized price.	03/01/93	/ /	36000000	36000000	Ongoing	

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Proposals Funded By IRC Monetization Program

Location	Im. Agency	# Activity	Begin	End	A. Aut.	A. Dis.	Status	Est.Lab.Day
Gedweyn	SRDA	9 Payment for SRDA administration. Serves as a bridge until they develop alternative sources. Six members x 200KS per day x 30 days.	02/10/93	03/10/93	3600000	3600000	Completed	180
Gedweyn	SRDA	10 Cleaning up the town of Gedweyn: removing and dispensing of munitions, clearing away garbage, and digging of garbage pits.	02/18/93	02/28/93	6800000	6800000	Completed	780
Luuq	GRIUOO	11 Cleaning up of garbage and explosive material in and around Luuq. Funds go to pay for labor and basic tools.	02/28/93	03/08/93	24642000	24642000	Completed	2000
Burdubo	Community	12 Cleaning up and disposing of waste in the town of Burdubo. Clearing and leveling of Burdubo airstrip. Funds go towards paying laborers and providing basic implements.	02/03/93	02/09/93	13050000	13050000	Completed	1155
Luuq	IRC	13 Loading and unloading of supplies for IRC operations in Luuq town. Fuds used to pay for loaders.	05/03/93	05/03/93	190000	190000	Completed	10
Gedo Region	Trocaire	14 Loading and unloading of seeds. Funds to pay for the loaders.	02/15/93	03/15/93	12950000	12950000	Completed	647
Bula Howa	IRC	15 Labor for the IRC Food Monetization Program. Funds go to pay for loaders and unloaders of commodities, office help and watchmen.	02/03/93	03/03/93	4429000	4429000	Completed	334
Gedo Region	IRC	16 Rehabilitation of the road from Garba Harrey to Bula Howa. The entrance and exits of washes are extremely steep and hazardous. Funds to pay for laborers and hand-made tools.	03/20/93	04/10/93	27126000	27126000	Completed	1401

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Proposals Funded By IRC Monetization Program

Location	Im. Agency	# Activity	Begin	End	A. Aut.	A. Dis.	Status	Est.Lab.Day
Gedo Region	IRC	17 Construction and rehabilitation of shallow wells in Gedweyn and Luuq. Funds to pay for laborers.	03/10/93	06/01/93	25600000	25600000	Completed	2327
Bula Howa	IRC/SIA	18 Fabrication of agricultural tools. Funds to pay for the laborers producing agricultural implements for an irrigation project in Burdubo.	03/10/93	03/15/93	10575000	10575000	Completed	961
Luuq	GRIUWO	19 Expansion of sanitary campaign in Luuq and surrounding area. Funds for paying laborers.	03/10/93	03/20/93	17500000	17500000	Completed	1500
Bula Howa	Community	20 Cleaning and clearing of Bula Howa water reservoir. Removal of dead animals and garbage from tributaries and the reservoir itself. Funds to pay for the labor of disadvantaged women.	03/13/93	03/21/93	137250	137250	Completed	1200
El Ade	IRC	21 Emergency water relief for community.	03/17/93	03/25/93	3900000	3900000	Completed	98
Dolo	IRC	22 Funds for the purchase of locally produced farming tools. These tools are produced in Dolo with the majority of the inputs being labor. The tools will be distributed by IRC to farmers in Luuq.	03/18/93	03/22/93	3312000	3312000	Completed	82
Bula Howa	SIA	23 Complete the digging of a water reservoir located in south Bula-Howa. Funds to pay for diggers and hand-tools. Work will be done before the rainy season to take advantage of the rains.	03/20/93	03/27/93	132100	132100	Completed	1050
Bardera	IRC	24 Excavation of refuse pit and town clean-up of Bardera. Funds will pay for the salaries of diggers, collectors and transporters.	03/15/93	05/04/93	21500000	21500000	Completed	1169

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Proposals Funded By IRC Monetization Program

Location	Im. Agency	# Activity	Begin	End	A. Aut.	A. Dis.	Status	Est. Lab. D:
Gedo Region	IRC	25 Funds will be used to pay the wages of workers supporting the IRC Livestock program in Gedo. Twelve para-vets are paid approximately 200 sh. per day for their duties in treating animals.	02/01/93	06/01/93	33600000	33600000	Completed	1440
Bur Hache	IRC	26 Rehabilitation of Office for Relief and Rehabilitation Committee of Bur Hache. Funds for salaries of construction workers. Project cancelled because IRC pulled out of El Wak.	03/17/93	04/17/93	6144000	0	Cancelled	0
Luuq	IRC	27 Renovation of a building for an IRC office/workshop in Luuq. Payment to fund salaries of semi-skilled and unskilled construction laborers: digging a latrine, building a shelter for shade, cleaning-up.	03/22/93	04/01/93	1915000	1915000	Completed	76
Gedweyn	SRDA	28 Salaries and wages for a feeding center for the aged, malnourished and lactating/pregnant mothers. Food donated by UNHCR, materials provided by a quip which hasn't come through yet. 1 month's funds	03/16/93	04/16/93	1800000	1800000	Completed	120
Garba-Harrey	IRC	29 Cleaning of two shallow wells in Garba-Harrey. Funds will pay for laborers to clean and refurbish two wells.	03/20/93	03/25/93	700000	700000	Completed	40
Luuq	UNHCR	30 To cover labour-intensive aspect of UNHCR operations: cleaning compound, construction of latrines, making of mats, hiring of watchmen, renovation of buildings.	03/07/93	04/07/93	20000000	20000000	Completed	1666

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Proposals Funded By IRC Monetization Program

Location	Im. Agency	# Activity	Begin	End	A. Aut.	A. Dis.	Status	Est. Lab. Da
Garba-Harrey	UNHCR	31 To complete the construction of 5 garbage pits at strategic locations around the town which were initiated by MEMISA but halted due to the theft of their funds (see Grant# 3).	04/05/93	04/09/93	4375000	4375000	Completed	292
Sakow Wein	IRC	32 The reparation of Sakow Wein airstrip. US military accidentally bifurcated the airstrip and IRC wants to fix this rift in addition to grading for drainage and gravel filling.	04/01/93	04/15/93	2400000	2400000	Completed	240
Sakow Wein	IRC	33 Erection of Saco Wein water system. In collaboration with OXFAM (UK) IRC will pay labourers to erect a 95,000 litre water tank and construct 2 concrete slabs on which diesel driven pump will stand.	04/07/93	04/22/93	2400000	2400000	Completed	240
El Wak	IRRES	34 Restoration of primary education services in 5 villages in El Wak district. Funds will go to pay teachers' salaries over a three month period.	04/06/93	07/06/93	21375000	21375000	Completed	2250
Luuq	IRC	35 Rehabilitation and construction work within town. Funds will pay salaries of floating labour crew. Includes: reparation of airstrip, hospital, schools, government buildings, bridge, cable-crossing.	04/01/93	06/01/93	13910000	13910000	Completed	930
Luuq	IRC	36 Salaries for IRC compound watchmen.	03/27/93	05/31/93	1980000	1980000	Completed	132
Bula-Howa	IRC	37 Salaries for casual labourers - loaders, guards and monitors - involved in the Monetization Programme.	03/01/93	03/29/93	10745545	10745545	Completed	716

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Proposals Funded By IRC Monetization Program

Location	Im. Agency	# Activity	Begin	End	A. Aut.	A. Dis.	Status	Est.Lab.Da
Eldere	SIA	38 Rehabilitation of Eldere reservoir before the rains come. Funds go to pay skilled and unskilled labourers in the construction and reparation of reservoir.	04/07/93	04/13/93	23672100	23672100	Completed	750
Burjanale	Community	39 Building of a shallow well in Burjanale village by local contractor. A test well was built but the site was unsuitable so the contractor is choosing another one.	04/08/93	04/18/93	4369500	4369500	Completed	193
Gedweyn	SRDA	40 Salary incentives for SRDA administrative staff while they are waiting for alternative funding.	03/01/93	03/31/93	3420000	3420000	Completed	186
Dolo	GRIUUG	41 Cleaning up the town of Dolo and digging garbage pits in order to prepare for rainy season. NB: When they finished the project, they returned KS 2750 which they had not used!	04/17/93	04/27/93	17005000	17005000	Completed	1500
El Wak	IRC	42 A salary incentive for a Water Manager Assistant to help the crossborder Water Resource Manager over a period of three months.	04/01/93	07/01/93	2850000	2850000	Completed	14
Bula-Howa	Trocaire	43 Teacher incentive payments for education programmes in Gedo Region full primary schools. At present Trocaire has 11 schools running. There will be 100 teachers working for three months.	04/01/93	07/01/93	92387500	92387500	Completed	1400
Surgadud	SRDA	44 Salary incentives for two Community Health Workers in Surgadud - one for one month and the other for 13 days.	03/07/93	04/07/93	660000	660000	Completed	44

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Proposals Funded By IRC Monetization Program

Location	Im. Agency	# Activity	Begin	End	A. Aut.	A. Dis.	Status	Est.Lab.Day
Bula-Howa	C. of Hope	45 The construction of a feeding centre for the disabled and salary incentives for labourers and staff for two months.	04/01/93	06/01/93	15580000	15580000	Completed	384
Saco Uen	IRC	46 Rehabilitation of Water Reservoir in two surrounding villages: MarMarka and Lawiily	04/18/93	04/23/93	1800000	1800000	Completed	120
Saco Uen	IRC	47 The rehabilitation of a reservoir in Nus Dumia village.	04/25/93	05/08/93	8100000	8100000	Completed	260
Saco Uen	IRC	48 The reparation of the IRC compound.	04/08/93	04/29/93	4000000	4000000	Completed	420
Burgadud	SRDA	49 An emergency relief gesture. A number of refugee families have been repatriated to this area and they need water barrels to store water. Neither IRC nor UNHCR have been able to meet this immediate need	04/23/93	04/29/93	950000	950000	Completed	30
Arrey Ase	IRC	50 Amendment to Grant# 16 for the completion of the reconstruction of the Arrey Ase road.	04/26/93	05/11/93	11969000	11969000	Completed	160
Jarba-Harrey	IRC	51 Use the local women's group to clean up the area around the two bore-holes that supply the town with clean water.	04/27/93	05/01/93	1750000	1750000	Completed	80
Jarba-Harrey	SomaAction	52 MEMISA initiated the building of 5 garbage-pits in GH which were finished off by UNHCR. SomaAction wants to build another five pits in order to provide sufficient garbage pits for a town like GH.	05/04/93	05/14/93	7200000	7200000	Completed	56
Nulo Burwaqo	Community	53 The community would like to make a concerted effort to clear the bush surrounding TB for returnee farmers. They have been provided with seeds by Trocaire and want to plant them asap.	05/04/93	05/14/93	17250000	8000000	Completed	165

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Proposals Funded By IRC Monetization Program

Location	Im. Agency	# Activity	Begin	End	A. Aut.	A. Dis.	Status	Est. Lab.D
Burdhubo	SIA/IRC	54 An extension of Grant# 18. SIA/IRC want to expand the irrigation project by rehabilitating the main irrigation canals.	04/27/93	05/27/93	18000000	18000000	Completed	640
Gedo	IRC	55 Provision of salary to a Somali manager to monitor and assist in the running of three diesel workshops in Dolo, Luuq and Burdubo.	04/01/93	04/30/93	1200000	1200000	Completed	30
Gedweine	IRC	56 An emergency sanitation project: the building of 50 household latrines and a community refuse disposal program for the repatriated refugees.	04/28/93	05/31/93	9420000	9420000	Completed	1086
Bula-Howa	Contractor	57 Building of 4 water barracks in town. By financing this local contractor he has agreed to decrease the cost of water by 50%. Eight families will rely on the income of water selling.	04/28/93	05/13/93	44294400	22286400	Completed	300
Bula-Howa	IRC	58 To pay labourers for loading and loading, guards for ware-house and monitors of commodity prices.	04/03/93	05/01/93	4381440	4381440	Completed	568
Garba-Harrey	IRC	59 Employment of 30 local women to clear up hospital compound.	05/06/93	05/21/93	11525000	11525000	Completed	450
Garba-Harrey	IRC	60 Rehabilitation of Water Works compound in order to store water supplies for wells in Gedo Region and house the administrative and technical sections of the project.	04/26/93	05/27/93	8460000	8460000	Completed	140
Burhache	IRC	61 Rehabilitation of 2 shallow wells in Burhache, Somalia. A handpump supplied by UNICEF will be used on one well. Project incomplete because IRC pulled out of El Wak.	05/08/93	06/08/93	2891000	2891000	Completed	560

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Proposals Funded By IRC Monetization Program

Location	Im. Agency	# Activity	Begin	End	A. Aut.	A. Dis.	Status	Est. Lab. Da
Bardera	IRC	62 Salary incentives for supervisors and technicians who would oversee the water rehabilitation system.	04/28/93	06/28/93	13200000	13200000	not	660
Bardera	IRC	63 The construction of a well (trial) in a village near Bardera which will help reduce the locals' dependency on rain-fed catchment basins and the heavily polluted Juba River.	04/28/93	05/28/93	7350000	7350000	Completed	56
Saco Wein	IRC	64 Rehabilitative work concerned with flood prevention.	04/28/93	05/28/93	12250000	12250000	Completed	150
Luuq	IRC	65 Rehabilitation of 18 kms of road from Luuq to Bula-Howa. This road has become a major trading route recently.	05/08/93	06/08/93	32000000	32000000	Ongoing	
Gedweine	SRDA	67 Salary incentives for administrative personnel.	04/01/93	04/30/93	4320000	4320000	Completed	180
Surgadud	Community	68 Two community projects: 1.To construct building for use of health team, teachers, administrators and for storage 2.To establish water supply system for village using donkey carts.	05/28/93	06/19/93	6260000	6260000	Completed	147
Bula Howa	SNF	69 Ammunition clearing in town.	05/28/93	05/28/93	875000	875000	Completed	15
Luuq	SNF	70 Demining of the road between Luuq and Garba-Harrey.	06/18/93	06/30/93	6048000	6048000	Completed	144
Bula Howa	IRC	71 Payment of salary for guards and loaders	05/08/93	05/24/93	2302000	2302000	Completed	192
Dolo	GRIUUD	72 Ammunitions clean-up in Dolo.	06/17/93	06/23/93	5070000	5070000	Completed	640
Bula Howa	IRC	66 Payment for guards and loaders working with Monetiation Programme.	05/08/93	05/24/93	3222800	3222800	Completed	170
Bardera	IRC	73 Self-Reliance Programme Pilot Projects: A number of projects have been initiated to develop skills and generate income - soap, rope, & handicraft making, leather working, jewelry designing & tailoring	07/15/93	/ /	7635975	7635975	Ongoing	

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Proposals Funded By IRC Monetization Program

Location	Im. Agency	# Activity	Begin	End	A. Aut.	A. Dis.	Status	Est. Lab. Dc
Luuq	IRC	74 Continuation of project to rehabilitate the buildings in and around Luuq.	07/01/93	09/01/93	6000000	6000000	Ongoing	
Bula Howa	IRC	75 Payment for loaders and guards employed in Monetization programme.	05/26/93	06/30/93	6257240	6257240	Completed	1000
Bula Howa	IRC	76 Payment of loaders, labourers and guards working on building of Credit Union in Bula Howa.	05/18/93	06/30/93	5629250	5629250	Completed	1670
*** Total ***					825973100	788571100		

**MONETISATION - PROCEDURE FOR SUBMISSION
AND APPROVAL OF PROJECTS**

DRAFT

General

Resources will be allocated by region on the basis of need and population. These will be revised from time to time as new resources become available but the currently approved allocation at any point in time will be considered the ceiling for programme approval.

Project Submission

Projects will be submitted on standard proformas and will conform to guidelines in respect of project objectives, activities, beneficiaries, monitoring, accounting and reporting. They will first be submitted to zonal steering committees for endorsement and approval if below the equivalent of US \$ 20,000. Those above this level will be submitted to Mogadishu for approval.

Zonal Steering Committee

In the absence of finally accepted and in-place regional and central government planning bodies, zonal committees will be established to advise and assist in the appraisal and approval of monetisation projects. They will be formed from a nucleus of WFP, CARE and UNOSOM but will include representatives from other UN and NGO bodies with significant programmes in the zone and Somali nationals with particular experience in locally important economic and social sectors. This committee will be coopted initially with the approval of UNOSOM, CARE, WFP and USAID. One of these organisations will also act as secretariat to the zonal committees, receiving requests, circulating them, and conducting correspondence in relation to the approval process and subsequent activities.

It suggested that the secretariats for the five zones be as follows:

NW	Hargeisa	Secretariat	UNOSOM
NE	Bossaso	Secretariat	WFP
Central	Baidoa	Secretariat	CARE
Shabelli	Mogadishu	Secretariat	USAID
Juba	Kismayo	Secretariat	NGO

UNOSOM and WFP would always be represented, other steering committee members would be proposed as outlined earlier. In large zones it might be convenient to designate agency/NGO focal points in individual regions who would have a forwarding/liason function with potential fund users, reporting to the zonal committee on project proposals and providing information at a local level.

The steering committee mechanism will require future review, particularly as the wider mechanisms of local and regional government are established. The objective would be to reinforce

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decentralised systems of development planning and have a wide spectrum of participation by the communities and groups most directly concerned. Pending full establishment of that system the mechanism proposed would afford quick disbursement of funds in key areas of social and economic recovery throughout the country whilst opening the appraisal and approval process to receive more independent advice.

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