

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 1, 1989

TO: Kenneth Rikard, A/DIR

FROM: Ali Yusuf Ibrahim, ARD *JSY*

THRU: Michael Fuchs-Carson, A/S/DO *MFC*

SUBJ: Project Assistance Completion Report (PACR): Central Rangelands Development Project (649-0108)

In accordance with Handbook 3, Project Assistance, (Appendix 14A), a Project Assistance Completion Report is due within six months after expiration of the Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD). This PACR is submitted for your approval prior to distribution within the Mission and to A.I.D./W. This report has been cleared by USAID/Somalia offices as noted on the last page of the report.

Approved *Kenneth R. Rikard*
 Date *August 9, 1989*

DISTRIBUTION

- DDS
- PROS
- CELL T
- MGT

- A-60/10
- A72/DD/10
- SE/1/DEN

PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT

I. SUMMARY DATA

Project Title Central Rangelands Development
Project
Project Number 649-0108

Administrative

Implementing Agency Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and
Range (MLFR); and
Faculty of Agriculture (FOA),
Somali National University

Technical Assistance Louis Berger International (\$6,185,000)
Contractors Frank Thetford, PSC (\$322,580)

Final Evaluation June 1987

Financial (\$000)

Date of Authorization 8/16/79
Authorized LOP (original) \$14,944
(amended 7/20/86) \$14,444
(amended 7/09/89) \$13,694
PACD (original) 9/30/86
(amended 9/21/83) 9/30/88
(amended 7/22/86) 6/30/89
Date of Initial Obligation 8/18/79
Cumulative Obligations \$13,694
Cumulative Commitments - \$13,473
Cumulative Accrued Expenditure \$13,114

Planned AID Inputs:

Technical Assistance (Range Component)	\$ 6,976
Technical Assistance (Formal Training Component)	1,606
Commodities (Range Component)	2,752
Commodities (Formal Training Component)	444
Training (Range Component)	667
Training (Formal Training Component)	381
FSU (Range Component)	602
FSU (Formal Training Component)	214
Evaluation/Contingency (Range Component)	40
Evaluation/Contingency (Formal Training Component)	12

Total	\$13,694

Planned AID Outputs

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Resource Inventory | Ground Survey
Aerial Survey
Plant/Forage Identification and
Analysis
Grazing Associations (RLA's)
Established |
| 2. Water Development | Wells and Dugouts Constructed |
| 3. Soil & Water Conservation | Village Shelterbelts/Nurseries
Established
Sand Dune Stabilization |
| 4. Animal Husbandry | Livestock Survey
Herd Monitoring |
| 5. Formal Training | Range Science Department Established
Long-term Training |
| 6. Publications | |

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE

The CRDP was a ten-year, \$45 million multi-donor range and livestock development project which was conceived by the World Bank and presented to prospective donors in April 1979. Participants included AID, IDA (World Bank), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the GSDR. Responsibilities were approximately assigned as follows: GTZ - veterinary services and forestry; IDA and IFAD - infrastructure (buildings) and non-formal education; USAID - range management, soil and water conservation, and formal training; WFP - food for work program in support of other project components; and GSDR - counterpart staff and maintenance of infrastructure.

The goal of the project was to assist the GSDR in (1) improving rangeland and livestock productivity through the introduction of range management, livestock water supplies and improved veterinary services; (2) gaining the confidence and cooperation of pastoralists by establishing a dialogue with them through non-formal training; and (3) improving the National Range Agency's ability to implement range development by training staff at all levels and by providing technical assistance. Major project activities financed by USAID were as follows:

1. Technical assistance to assist the GSDR in improving range resources, including development of water resources, soil and water conservation activities, survey and monitoring of rangeland vegetation and livestock, and establishing a Department of Botany and Range Science under the Faculty of Agriculture of the Somali National University which has the capability to award BS degrees.

2. Commodities, including books and teaching supplies, research and laboratory equipment, camping and survey equipment, trucks, heavy equipment, pumps, and four-wheel drive vehicles.

3. Participant training, including long term BSc, MSc and PhD training in the USA and third country (Kenya), and short term in-country training. Participants include both counterparts in the range component and those destined to assume professorships in the Department of Botany and Range Science under the formal training component of the project.

III. END OF PROJECT STATUS

A. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance was provided through a host-country contract between Louis Berger International, Inc. and the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range. This consisted of thirty-nine person years in the areas of range ecology, plant taxonomy, soil and water conservation, and animal husbandry. Twenty person years were provided for the Faculty of Agriculture under the contract with LBII, a subcontract with Utah State University, and a Personal Services Contract with USAID/Somalia. A rural sociologist consultant was provided through a subcontract with Auburn University. Technical assistance personnel worked on the following activities:

1. Defining the range resources. Baseline study and vegetative study: Originally, the project was designed to include the entire area of the three regions of the CRDP. However, because of the complexity of coordinating the various project components and because of security problems in some areas, three priority districts (Bulo Burti, Ceel Dhere, and Hobbio) which made up approximately 25% of the total area, were selected in 1984 for concentrating project activities. Activities were expanded in 1987 into three more priority districts (Jalalaksi, Ceel Bur and Haradheere.)

A resources inventory of the entire Central Rangelands area was carried out by air. Ground surveys by range ecologist consultants and their counterpart staff have been completed within the first three priority districts and are well underway in two of the three other priority districts. Range condition guides and standards have been established and are used in the continuing range evaluation and monitoring. Range site reports and maps defining range condition and soil erosion were completed for most of the area in the priority districts. Four fenced and ten unfenced range trend monitoring sites have been selected. A meteorological recording system has been initiated with six automatic weather stations. A range survey report was prepared by the project range ecology staff.

Studies on plant identification and forage analysis have been done in all priority districts and staff has been trained to carry on this work. Three thousand plant species were collected and identified and tested for palatability.

Key and indicator species were also identified for use in range monitoring. A forage quality laboratory was set up at the Faculty of Agriculture, although the failure of commodities to arrive on time delayed its becoming operational. Yicib, a native Somali plant which is valuable as forage for animals and produces a nut for human consumption, was identified and is being studied to preserve and increase the area in which it grows.

A study on animal husbandry practices and herd monitoring was conducted to provide data as a basis for management decisions in the Range Management Plans.

2. Defining management programs. Existence of implementation plans for range reserves: Procedures for surveying degaans (traditional grazing areas) are established. Data from these surveys are used to negotiate range management plans (RMP's) with Range and Livestock Associations. These RMP's include all types of management interventions and have been made by the range ecologists for 23 degaans, covering a total area of 37,480 square kilometers or approximately 80% of the first three priority districts.

3. Institutional strengthening. NRA doing annual work plans and budgets: In 1984, a project management unit was established for the project within the National Range Agency. At that time, the formal training component was also moved from the jurisdiction of the National Range Agency to the Somali National University Faculty of Agriculture. A Donor Steering Committee was formed to guide the project and address mutual problems. In 1988, the CRDP became totally independent from the NRA, except for sharing the NRA headquarters building. The project has institutionalized preparation of detailed work plans, a process which entails nearly a month spent in the field each year to prepare the plans for field staff. Annual budgets are also prepared.

Institutional strengthening also includes the development of the Botany and Range Science Department at the Faculty of Agriculture. Four expatriate professors developed a ten-course range science curriculum, and fifty-four students graduated with BSc degrees in Range Science. In addition, project local currency was used to construct a new Range Science building and rehabilitate other classrooms and laboratories at the FOA.

4. Organization of grazing associations. Minimum of eighteen range reserves created: Range and Livestock Associations (RLA's) have been formed on 16 of the degaans for which RMP's have been developed. The RLA's are organized with the assistance of the project extension staff, but the RLA committees are elected by the pastoralists of the degaan and are composed of elders and respected pastoralists of the degaan, local government and party authorities, and religious leaders. All RLA activities are managed by the committee. Numerous management interventions are implemented by the RLA's, including establishing the grazing reserves and conservation areas, construction and management of water resources such as dugouts and shallow (hand-dug) wells, and establishment of nurseries for village shelterbelts, tree planting programs and sand dune stabilization.

A rural sociologist consultant worked with project staff to collect and analyze data concerning the success of the RLA's, with recommendations for their implementation in CRDP Phase II.

(See accompanying table for Project Output Status.)

B. Commodities

Books, teaching supplies, and research and laboratory equipment were procured for the Department of Range Science. Camping and survey equipment, trucks, pumps and four-wheel drive vehicles were purchased for the range component of the project. All these commodities have been handed over to the project.

C. Training

Eighteen participants from the range component and seven from the formal training component were sent to the U.S. and Kenya for M.S. and Ph.D. degrees. (See accompanying table for further information.) A large number of Somali staff also received on-the-job training under expatriate staff and in short courses given in-country by USDA in management skills, project implementation and extension methodology.

IV. SUMMARY OF NON-U.S. CONTRIBUTION

A. Somali Government (GSDR) Inputs

1. Project Staff: Somali personnel for the project were provided by the GSDR, primarily from the staff of the National Range Agency. Upon separation from the NRA in 1984, the CRDP became semi-autonomous, with its own administrative, financial, and support staff. In 1988, CRDP became totally independent from the NRA and now controls its own staff and budget.

2. Local Currency: All local currency funding for the project, including that for activities financed by other donors, came from counterpart funds generated by the USAID CIP and PL 480 programs. These funds were included in the GSDR's development budget for each calendar year and were allocated in accordance with a local currency budget process which was initiated each year by the budget request prepared by the CRDP project manager and reviewed by the USAID project officer. This request was submitted to the Ministry of Finance Domestic Development Department (DDD) and was incorporated into the Annual Program Budget Plan (APBP) which was signed by the USAID Director and the Minister of Finance. Disbursements were controlled by the Generated Shillings Proceeds Committee, with advances made to the project on a quarterly basis.

This budget provided salary and allowances (incentives) to project staff, per diem for field work, building rent and maintenance, office operations, fuel and maintenance for project vehicles, and locally-purchased commodities for the project.

B. Other Donor Contributions

1. IDA/IFAD financing provided logistic support for the project, including most of the project vehicles and furniture and appliances for expatriate contractors. A National Range Agency headquarters office in Mogadishu and 3 regional and 7 districts centers with accompanying staff housing were also constructed. IFAD also provided technical assistance for project coordinator, technical director, financial controller, and two range training officers.

2. GTZ financed the animal health/veterinary services and the forestry component of the project. This component provided nine technical assistance personnel and constructed veterinary laboratories, forestry offices and staff housing in the three regional capitals. Under the animal health component, four technical assistance personnel were provided, including veterinary officers and an animal production advisor who conducted livestock surveys in 4 districts and trained Nomad Animal Health Auxiliaries (NAMA's) in 13 villages in the first three priority districts. Under the forestry component, a forestry specialist and a nursery specialist established nurseries in each of the three regional capitals and provided research and staff training.

3. World Food Programme provided rations for laborers on the project, including workers on nursery, sand dune stabilization and water conservation activities.

V. ACCOMPLISHMENTS VS. PLANNED OUTPUTS

A. General

CRDP was designed in the late 1970's in the wake of a disastrous drought which caused range degradation, overgrazing, and high animal mortality in the Central Rangelands area. Its principal aims were range improvement, production of increased quantity and quality of forage on the range, and higher carrying capacity and offtake of livestock, which would increase pastoralist incomes and living standards.

As originally planned, the project was overly ambitious, trying to encompass too many interventions over too large an area. Poor management and coordination within the NRA also affected the project. These factors caused problems in implementation, as resources were mismatched to project goals, and few of the project targets were met during the first years of the project. Delays in project implementation were also due to lack of coordination between the various donors, poor coordination between the project headquarters and field staffs, and security problems in some locations during the initial years.

Following an evaluation in 1984 the donors agreed to revise the project. A full-time project manager for the project was nominated, and the position of Field Manager was established.

A PP supplement was prepared which focused project activities in three priority districts, followed by the addition of three more districts in 1987. A project management unit (CRDP) was also created which was semi-autonomous from the NRA. Since that time, implementation of the project improved and the CRDP has met the majority of its target goals. Those which have not been attained were those most heavily affected by factors outside the control of the project, such as lack of fuel for field work, lack of incentives and funds for payment of field per diem, and non-return of participants sent for training. (See table on Project Output Status for further information.)

In spite of these problems, CRDP has had a significant impact on the Central Rangelands. The dynamics of the area are much better understood and form the basis for development of appropriate strategies for future interventions. The project now leaves behind a solid cadre of trained professionals in the field who are capable of carrying on the survey and range management work which was initiated under the project.

B. Resource Inventory

Two aerial surveys were planned, along with ground surveys of the six priority districts. One aerial survey was done early in the project, but problems in contracting for the second survey caused its delay until there was not enough time to complete the photography and the analysis of data before the PACD.

The project developed the set of range condition guides and standards to be used in range evaluation. Ground surveys of the first three priority districts are complete and are partially complete in two of the second three districts. Lack of fuel and security problems have hampered field work in this area.

Project staff collected and identified plant samples throughout the Central Rangelands. Staff were trained in preserving and identifying these samples, and samples of forage crops have been collected for nutrient analysis. However, analysis has not been done, since delivery of the equipment for setting up the forage quality laboratory at the Faculty of Agriculture was delayed.

Range management plans were made and RLA's formed for 16 degaans, out of a projected total of 18 RLA's to be formed under the project. Range management plans were made for 23 degaans and will be implemented as the RLA's are formed. Work in this area was affected by fuel shortages and security problems in the field, but the staff has been adequately trained to carry on with this work after the project ends.

C. Water Development

Only about half of the projected water development activities, including boreholes, dugouts, and construction or rehabilitation of shallow wells was accomplished, due in part to inadequate hydrogeological knowledge in the early stages of well drilling, which resulted in many dry or brackish wells.

The project also found that the boreholes, which provided a permanent water supply, were detrimental to the surrounding rangeland. Dugouts (pond-like structures) were found to be highly advantageous, since they provided only a few months supply of water and did not encourage permanent settlement. Once the water supply was gone, the animals would be moved to other areas before overgrazing could occur in the vicinity of the dugout. The people also preferred this arrangement, since they wouldn't have to trek the animals great distances from feed to water. The project has decided to strictly limit future drilling of permanent water supplies.

D. Soil and Water Conservation

Nurseries for production of seedlings for village shelterbelts and sand dune stabilization were established as scheduled. Work on construction of berkets (water collection basins), water spreading activities and planting of shelterbelts and sand dunes was hampered by lack of fuel and heavy equipment maintenance. Also of concern was the priority of assignments for use of the heavy equipment, as the project manager frequently diverted the heavy equipment to other activities.

The use of animal power to construct dugouts should have been explored, similar to that developed by ILCA. This alternative to heavy equipment would have alleviated the problems of fuel shortages and maintenance and movement of the heavy equipment to the distant priority districts.

E. Animal Husbandry

Four herds of camels and sheep and goats were selected by the animal husbandry expert for monitoring for livestock production data, including reproduction, milk production, and management. The Animal Husbandry Specialist was also the LBI team leader, and these duties, as well as general problems which effected all contractors on the project, limited the time he was able to spend in the field. Nevertheless, the work which he started should provide valuable information if continued a while longer.

F. Formal Training

A functioning Department of Botany and Range Science was established within the Faculty of Agriculture of the Somali National University. Fifty-six students graduated from the program with BSc degrees. The FOA has also initiated research programs in several areas. Much of the research is done by students working on their thesis projects, and 38 BSc thesis projects were completed, plus three MSc and one PhD dissertation. In addition, 37 professional papers were generated by the students and faculty at the FOA.

The curriculum was set up by expatriate consultants, and seven participants were sent to U.S. institutions for training which would enable them to assume professorships in the department upon their return.

The failure of these participants to return will seriously impair the viability of the program, but the Faculty has tapped other sources for professors, such as returned participants from the range component of CRDP and expatriate advisors of various donor agencies to teach the courses.

In addition to the seven participants from the formal training component of the project who were sent to the U.S. for training, 13 from the range component were sent to the U.S. and 5 to Kenya for MSc and PhD degrees. Twelve of the participants from the range component have returned to Somalia and assumed positions in the CRDP. Two from the formal training component are due to return shortly. The remainder of the participants have not returned, some having completed their degrees and some having left training before award of the degree. One hundred and seventeen of the CRDP staff and 35 senior management staff participated in in-country short courses given by USDA. A series of two courses in management skills and project implementation was complemented by a team building course for senior management, and the extension methodology course was also followed by an advanced course for project extension staff.

G. Publications

Expatriate advisors and Somali counterpart staff on both the range component and FTC produced scientific papers on various subjects. Range component staff produced 84 publications on their various specialties and range management plans for the various RLA's. The FOA produced 37 scientific papers resulting from research projects. Data presented in these papers will form the basis for much future work in the Central Rangelands.

VI. POST PROJECT MONITORING

As the project began implementation in 1979, it became apparent that many of the assumptions on which the project was designed were unfounded. Sufficient reliable data on range condition and the effect of various interventions was not available to support the approach of the project to replace the traditional nomadic lifestyle with controlled grazing reserves. Problems caused by poor donor coordination and the scale and complexity of the project also arose, and time was lost in restructuring project management and refocusing the project on more realistic goals. As a consequence, many of the project interventions are only recently set in place, and it may be some time before the true impact of these activities is seen.

World Bank, the major donor on CRDP, is continuing support of the project through a 6-year, \$33 million Phase II.

In view of this, USAID/Somalia should continue to monitor the CRDP to determine the following:

- (a) The extent to which activities planned and initiated in Phase I are successfully completed or carried forth;
- (b) The extent to which immediate objectives and outputs have been achieved and the sustainability of these activities;
- (c) Recommendations for follow-up activities, if necessary; and
- (d) Whether issues which have caused delays in past implementation, such as adequate fuel supplies and logistic support for field work, adequate staff salaries and incentives for effective performance, and a cumbersome management system, can be resolved.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

The following summarizes the lessons learned over the life of the CRDP. A number of these issues affect most of the donor-assisted projects in Somalia and are presented as considerations in the design of future similar (or other) projects and as areas where donors need to coordinate their efforts to make project design and implementation more effective.

A. Project Design

This project, as with others designed in the same years, was overly ambitious, too complex, and not based on proven information about the project area. Future project design should involve critical assessment of the assumptions on which the project operates and, if necessary, adequate research should precede project design.

B. Multi-Donor Coordination

The multi-donor approach to project implementation was difficult to coordinate, with various donor inputs often out of sync with others. The multiplicity of donors involved in the project also complicated project management. This problem was somewhat alleviated by formation of a Steering Committee, but it would be preferable to have each donor responsible for an entire project or sub-project. These could complement each other, but should not be interdependent.

C. Participant Training

The exceedingly poor return rate of participants sent for long-term training has had a serious impact on the possible sustainability of project activities, particularly in the Department of Botany and Range Science developed under the CRDP. Possible solutions include sending participants to other third-world countries for training or developing the in-country capability to train project personnel.

D. Logistic Support for Field Work

The project was constantly plagued with shortages of fuel and funds for field work. A better system for disbursement of local currency funds and its distribution to field personnel needs to be developed. Allotment of adequate supplies of fuel for field work also must be provided.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

After ten years, the CRDP has been moderately successful, in spite of not fully achieving projected target goals. Although it is difficult to quantify many of the results of the project, the project provided a strong technical base for recommendations to improve range and animal productivity which will serve as the basis for project interventions in Phase II. In its final evaluation, the World Bank estimates that about a third of the Central Rangelands population has benefited from project activities, and as the project has developed a core of trained professionals and has established a dialogue with the pastoralists in the area, it is anticipated the actions initiated by the project will continue after the PACD.

Pending Actions for Project Close-out

1. Deobligate \$750,000 from the project funds and reobligate in the livestock Marketing and Health Project (649-0109).

<u>Action Agent</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
USAID/GSDR	July 1989

2. Obtain a statement from the GSDR that the project has been completed.

<u>Action Agent</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
ARD/GSDR	August 1989

3. Send letters requesting LBII and procurement agencies to submit final vouchers to USAID/GSDR

<u>Action Agent</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
ARD/CONT	September 1989

4. Prepare a contract/project completion statement.

<u>Action Agent</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
CO	December 1989

5. Close the project files and prepare for forwarding to appropriate storage

ARD/MGT	January 1990
---------	--------------

Appendices:

- Table 1: Project Output Status
- Table 2: Participant Training
- References

TABLE I

TARGETS AND PROGRESS AS PER THE PROJECT PAPER GOALS

<u>Target</u>	<u>PP Target</u>	<u>Completed</u>
A. <u>Range Development</u>		
1. Aerial survey	2	1
2. Ground Survey	6	3 plus ongoing work in 2 districts
3. Establish range condition guides and standards		Completed
4. Identify areas for high erodability, grazing reserves, stock water development		In process
5. Range Monitoring Sites		
a. Fenced	10	4
b. Unfenced	20	10
6. Access tracks (km)	250	396
7. Demarcation lines (km)	1,000	810 cutlines
8. Forage identification		Ongoing, 3,000 samples collected
9. Forage Analysis		Samples collected
10. Grazing Reserves	23%	11% of CRDP
Range Reserves	18%	20%
11. RLA's	18	16
B. <u>Water Development</u>		
1. Boreholes	13	22 total 9 good
2. Dugouts	77	36
3. Wells (new/rehabilitated)	50	33
C. <u>Soil & Water Conservation</u>		
1. Demonstrations		
a. Water spreading sites	3	1
b. Grazing coop	0	1
2. Village shelter belts	29	17
3. Berkets	28	18
4. Nurseries	7	7
5. Dune stabilization	15	12
D. <u>Animal Husbandry</u>		
1. Livestock survey	6	3
2. Herd monitoring	6	4

E. Formal Training

1. FOA Range Science Building	Completed	
2. Long-term training		
a. USA/Range Component	29	35 student-years
b. USA/FTC	20	13 student-years
c. Third country/Range	8	5
3. Short-term training (number)		
a. In-country	100	169
b. USA/Third country	7	9
4. FOA BSc degrees awarded	53	53

F. On-the-job training

60 53

G. Publications

63 121

Table 2

Long-term training										
Name of Participant	PIOP	Sponsor	Sex	Degree	Field of Study	Institution	Dates	Months	\$ Fund	Remarks
1. Mahanoud Ahmed Ayan	90057	CRDP	M	MS	Range Mgt	Arizona U.	08/01/80 - 08/01/82	24	31,750.00	Returned
2. Mahamed A. Nire	90057	CRDP	M	MS	Range Mgt	Arizona U.	08/01/80 - 09/01/82	24	33,750.00	Returned & Resigned
3. Mahamed A. Osman	90057	CRDP	M	MS	Range Mgt	Arizona U.	03/29/82 - 03/30/86	48	75,168.00	Returned
4. Ahmed Sallu Awad	90072	CRDP	M	BS	Range Mgt	Sulross St. U.	03/29/82 - 03/30/86	48	74,828.00	Returned
5. Mahamed Hassan Ahmed	90076	CRDP	M	BS	Range Mgt	Sulross St. U.	03/29/82 - 03/30/86	48	71,198.00	Returned
6. Dahir Abby Farah	90077	CRDP	M	BS	Range Mgt	Sulross St. U.	03/29/82 - 03/30/86	48	73,428.00	Not returned
7. Ali Hassan Mahamed	90075	CRDP	M	BS	Range Mgt	Sulross St. U.	03/29/82 - 03/30/86	48	66,729.00	Not returned
8. Rashid Abdi Ahmed	90073	CRDP	M	BS	Wildlife Sc.	SM Louisiana U.	01/05/82 - 01/30/86	48	82,050.32	Returned
9. Ahmed Abdi Elmi	90144	CRDP/FDA	M	PhD	Range Mgt	Utah St. U.	01/94/84 - 06/10/89	62	48,000.00	Not returned
10. Hussein Khalif Mahamed	00089	CRDP/FDA	M	MS	Range Mgt	Texas Tech. U.	05/20/87 - 07/16/87	24	59,576.00	Not returned
11. Hussein Mahamed Ali	00090	CRDP/FDA	M	MS	Range Mgt	Oregon St. U.	06/16/85 - 01/22/86	24	20,795.00	Not returned
12. Abdirazak A. Warsame	30007	CRDP/FDA	M	MS	Range Mgt	Colorado St. U.	01/22/86 - 01/02/88	24	22,048.00	Not returned
13. Jamal Ahmed Bahdon	30085	CRDP/FDA	M	MS	Range Mgt	Colorado St. U.	01/22/86 - 01/02/88	24	52,356.00	Not returned
14. Abdinasir A. Abdulle	30086	CRDP/FDA	M	MS	Range Mgt	Utah St. U.	12/29/85 - 08/31/88	24	59,110.00	Not returned
15. Aden Ahmed Takar	30088	CRDP/FDA	M	MS	Range Mgt	Utah St. U.	03/17/86 - 09/17/87	18	35,996.00	Returned
16. Abdulkadir A. Handulle	20078	CRDP	M	MS	Range Mgt	Utah St. U.	09/07/86 - 05/30/88	21	39,225.00	Returned
17. Abdirazak M. Ali	20085	CRDP	M	MS	Range Mgt	Utah St. U.	09/07/86 - 05/30/88	21	42,121.00	Returned
18. Ahmed Muse H. Ahmed	00107	CRDP	M	MS	Range Mgt	Utah St. U.	09/07/86 - 08/09/88	24	42,121.00	Not returned
19. Ahmed M. Sh. Omer	20085	CRDP	M	MS	Watershed Mgt	Utah St. U.	09/07/86 - 05/30/88	21	39,225.00	Not returned
20. Abdi Aden Jama	20085	CRDP	M	MS	Range Mgt.	Texas A/M U.	08/20/86 - 08/15/88	12	13,420.00	Returned
21. Mahamed Abdi shide	30134	CRDP	M	MS	Mgt/Org. Devlp.	USIU Nairobi	08/15/87 - 08/15/88	12	13,420.00	Returned
22. Saed Hassan Mahamed	30133	CRDP	M	MS	Mgt/Org. Devlp.	USIU Nairobi	08/15/87 - 08/15/88	12	13,420.00	Returned
23. Abdirazak A. Aden	30131	CRDP	M	MS	Mgt/Org. Devlp.	USIU Nairobi	08/15/87 - 08/15/88	12	13,420.00	Not returned
24. Abdihakim M. Ahmed	30132	CRDP	M	MS	Mgt/Org. Devlp.	USIU Nairobi	08/15/87 - 08/15/88	12	13,420.00	Returned
25. Farah M. Mahamed	20094	CRDP	M	MS	Mgt/Org. Devlp.	USIU Nairobi	15/1/87 - 15/01/88	12	18,650.00	Returned

Short-term training										
Name of Participant	PIOP	Sponsor	Sex	Degree	Field of Study	Institution	Dates	Months	\$ Fund	Remarks
1. Hassan Dahir Sheer	00106	ERDP	M		Res. Devlp.	USDA	06/09/86 - 07/18/86	39 days	9,738.00	Returned
2. Mahamed Farah Shiridon	20089	CRDP/FDA	M		Study Tour	USDA	11/01/86 - 01/01/87	60 days	6,507.00	Returned
3. Abdulkadir Abdulahi Yassun	20081	CRDP	M		S. Course Alley Cropping	Ibadan	05/05/86 - 05/21/86	14 days	5,152.00	Returned
4. Hersi Gurhan Hosh	20081	CRDP	M		S. Course Alley Cropping	Ibadan	05/05/86 - 01/21/86	14 days	5,152.00	Returned
5. Omer Alias Barre	20081	CRDP	M		S. Course Alley Cropping	Ibadan	05/05/86 - 01/21/86	14 days	5,152.00	Returned
6. Abdinasir Ahmed Abdulle	00102	CRDP/FDA	M		S. Course Retale Sensing	Univer. Arizona	20/10/85 - 25/10/85	5 days	6,507.00	Returned
7. Ahmed Ali Hassan	20120	CRDP/FDA	M		Conference Anal Fred.	Kenya	11/23/89 - 11/30/89	7 days	826.00	Returned
8. Abdillahi Warsame	30146	CRDP	M		S. Course Overseas Tour E/A	Herbarium Kenya	18/1/89 - 28/1/89	10 days	1,156.00	Returned
9. Haddi Muse Kidar	30146	CRDP	M		S. Course Overseas Tour E/A	Herbarium Kenya	18/1/89 - 28/1/89	10 days	1,156.00	Returned

Best Available Copy

REFERENCES

For further information and details on the Central Rangelands Development Project, the reader is advised to consult the following references, as well as the many topic-specific publications generated by the project and end-of-tour reports by USAID contractors.

1. Project Paper 649-0108, USAID/Somalia, 1979.
2. Project Paper Supplement, 7/22/86, USAID/Somalia.
3. Louis Berger International, Inc., Inception Plan for the Range, Water and Formal Education Components of the Central Rangelands Development Project, 1982.
4. USAID/Somalia, Evaluation of the Central Rangelands Development Project, Executive Summary, 1983.
5. USAID/Somalia, Mid-term Review Report, Central Rangelands Development Project, 1984.
6. USAID/Somalia, Project Evaluation Summary Update, 1985.
7. Mascott, A Study of the Future Development of the Central Rangelands of Somalia, 1986.
8. Consortium for International Development (CID), Interim Evaluation of the Central Rangelands Development Project, 1987.
9. Herlocker, Dennis, Range Survey and Development in the Central Rangelands of Somalia, April 1989.
10. Louis Berger International, Inc., LBII-CRDP Final Report, May 1989.
11. World Bank, Somalia Central Rangelands Development Project Completion Report, August 1988.

Clearances:

PDS:Tlofgren	<u>draft</u>
PROG:RMDepp	<u>draft</u>
CONT:TJohnstone	<u>draft</u>
MGT:SBellows	<u>draft</u>

Drafted:ARD:WPWARREN:0191Y