

International Rescue Committee



Report on

**The 3rd Survey of Social Services and Needs in
NDA-held Areas of North Eastern Sudan**



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By Mahmud Mohammed & Klaus Wedekind

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List of Abbreviations and Conventions

Abbreviation

AMAL	Sudan Future Care – Amal Trust, Sudanese NGO
BRO	Beja Relief Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MoE	Ministry of Education, Eritrea
NDA	National Democratic Alliance
Report 2001	Report on Key Informant Survey of Social Services, IRC, May 2001
Report 2003	Report on the 2nd Survey of Social Services and Needs in NDA-held Areas of North Eastern Sudan, IRC, 2003
Samaritans	Samaritan's Purse, Aid Organization
SHARA	Sudanese Humanitarian Aid and Relief Agency, Sudanese NGO
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

The village names are spelled as in earlier report. The Beja form is added here below:

<i>Spelling used in the Reports</i>	<i>Beja Form</i>
Adardeb	Adardeeb, Adardab
Akaydi	Akaydi
Balastaf	Baalhastaf
Gadamayeb	Gadamaayeeb
Gambelaweb	Gambal'aaweeb
Girgir	Girgir
Hamish-Koreb	Hamish-Kwooreeb
Hashinet	Hashinit
Kurbaweb	Kwirbawab
Maman-Baymok	Maman-Baymookw
Shagaloba	Shagalooba
Tehaday	Tehadhaay
Telkuk	Tarkwikw
Ugmayet	Ugwmaayit
Yidrut	Yidruut

For special terms and Beja terms names of sicknesses or plants, see the report of 2003.

Cover page:

Sheikhs draw a map of their village - participatory research with limited resources.

Executive Summary

Survey Design

This third social survey was carried out in June 2004, following the 1st survey of May 2001 and the 2nd survey of May 2002. The goal was to assess the present status pertaining to social service issues, and any changes over the last year. In order to allow for clear comparisons, the survey questionnaires and the selection of villages were kept the same, except that 2 villages were added.

Because of the strict division of the Beja world into male and female, there had to be male and female surveyors: The female surveyors were: (1) Mrs. Zahra Onur (a midwife of Beja descent), and (2) Nejat Idris (a community development and nutrition assistant) who recorded the women's responses in Arabic. The male surveyors were (1) Mahmud Mohammed, of Beja descent (previously Panel Head for the Beja language at the Ministry of Education, Asmara), and (2) Dr. Klaus Wedekind, a linguist with experience in surveying and some competence in the Beja language (previously Linguistics Consultant at the same Ministry). For a few days, (3) Mohammed Ali joined the team in order to communicate his experience from the 2003 survey.

Transport was provided by the IRC, and the driver was a Beja man well known in the area. Accommodation as well as guidance were provided by the IRC and the Provincial Commissioner, and the survey team very much appreciated the smooth cooperation with all involved.

Findings

Population: For the area surveyed, there are two population estimates: (a) between 61,390 and 143,446 and (b) between 73,067 and 185,874. The first is based on guesses about individuals, and the second on guesses about families. As far as population movements are concerned, there were none due to war, but massive seasonal migrations for labour. From every family at least one man stayed in Kasala or elsewhere in Sudan for an average of 5 1/2 months, to earn money.

Education: Over the last year, 6 primary schools have been added, increasing the number to 15. In addition, 5 more school buildings are ready to be used. Two of the new schools are for girls. Enrollment has increased from 118 to 1962 students. The new school equipment was donated by the IRC, usually after the villagers had taken the initiative to build a school. Villagers still find it difficult to pay their teachers, but the IRC firmly resists requests for salaries.

There are 34 Koran schools, attended by about 7000 pupils, boys and girls. In 2003, the huge school at Hamish-Koreb alone had 8000 students, but over the last months most of them returned to their homes - some as far as Nigeria - because of lack of food supplies.

Animal resources: After a period of 4 dry years, the last rainy season brought better rains, but livestock has not yet been restored to pre-drought numbers. The veterinarians trained by the IRC continue to be consulted, and villagers travel long distances to obtain medicine.

Health: This year, more of the deaths were reported to be "normal", e.g. "due to old age" - except for the many young women who died of birth related problems. Health facilities with trained health workers (total 16, as in 2003) are now operating in 12 villages (only 11 in 2003). When patients need to be transferred, transport was provided by the Commissioner (13 or more), the IRC (31 or more), and sometimes by soldiers or the Samaritans (Samaritan's Purse International Relief).

Food and Water: Two important food items - milk and meat - are still lacking: The cows which died in the drought have not been replaced, and the small cattle still constitute the reserve for emergencies. The daily diet now is millet with water and salt, only few can afford to add oil. In spite of improvements, many villagers still said "lack of water" was the major problem. And many boys miss school because they walk many kilometers and wait many hours to fetch water. In 2003, villagers requested solid wells resistant to the floods of the rainy season. A number of such wells have now been built or are being built. The average consumption of water per person has risen to about 15 liters per person (2003 it was 8), but sometimes there is barely enough water for drinking.

Agriculture: Only 6 of the 22 villages reported active farming. There is an abundance of arable land, and the tradition of seasonal farming still is alive - what lacks is water. Dams were built (e.g. in Hashinet W.) which retained some water from the floods. Assistance with irrigation is requested by 6 villages.

Trade and Industry: The highest ranking source of income is "labour": Every year, from almost every family, 1 or 2 men travel to the Gash river or to Sudanese towns, in order to work on farms, trucks or docks. This means, their school-age sons take over the responsibilities for cattle and for village work. When the men return, they encounter problems at the borders: They lose their cash or their goods. - Next to "labour", "selling animals" is the 2nd important source of cash - followed by 3rd "selling charcoal or wood" - 4th "renting out camels" - and 5th "selling animal products".

Concerning mineral resources, the area has marble and gold to offer, but lack of transport and denial of access make it impossible for the Beja people to profit from it.

Security: Peace talks of 2003/04 have created a situation of relative security. But landmines still are go off when people travel with their cattle: Over the last year, the mines killed 6 people and injured several. Camels and other livestock are killed every month.

Women's Issues: Last year the women voiced their desire for education for their girls, and the IRC has supported the start of 2 girls' schools. As far as sources of cash for women, there is hardly any other source of income than "weaving mats" - a meagre amount. In one village, the IRC offered chicken farming as a way for women to generate cash. But the village leadership declined.

Village Leadership: The administrative structure of the area is being refined, and administration staff received formal training through IRC. The village, health or education committees continue to function, but women are excluded from these structures and mainly relate to each other, to sheikhas or traditional birth attendants.

Awareness of social services, and participation: All people interviewed are aware of the social services that have been provided by the administration and through the NGOs. Since the men's world and the women's world are kept strictly separate, women are only aware of services and administration in general, but have no knowledge of detail. They will not address the administration with their concerns.

Perspectives

All respondents are aware of the assistance which is being provided - even those respondents who don't know the NGO's names. Due to the continued isolation of the NDA-held area, food provided by NGOs has grown into an expected commodity, and this is especially true of the larger villages which receive regular supplies of basic items such as grain or oil.

This does not seem to be in conflict with the Beja people's traditional sense of independence, and it was, of course, the decision of Beja leaders themselves to invite the help of some selected NGOs. Over the last few years however, certain expectations seem to have built up which will ultimately be hard to disappoint. In spite of such expectations, the IRC has focused on investing in "once-only", "start-up", or "structure-building" kinds of aid.

On the one hand, this starts to earn IRC complaints: By a few aid recipients, the IRC is now being criticized for not making long term commitments such as paying salaries, supplying continued flows of food and medicine, or donating maintenance-intensive equipment.

On the other hand, the IRC is known for, and is being praised for, refining the administrative structure, building a network for basic schooling, creating culturally relevant Beja textbooks, providing training of teachers, veterinarians, and health workers and - very influential - midwives. In every village, these men and women are known, respected, and consulted. They will continue to give their input even after the IRC's departure.

Background

Purpose of the Survey

This is the third survey of the humanitarian and developmental programmes in the NDA held area. The IRC program was launched in 2000 in the NDA-held area, and two surveys have been carried out in April / May 2001 and April 2003. Subsequently other development actors have come into play in the area.

The aim of the first survey was *"to build up a fairly comprehensive view of the social service needs and resources in the area."*¹ The aim of this survey is, like in 2003, to *assess any changes that may have occurred over the last year, especially such changes as might be due to the impact of Aid Agencies active in the area.*

The questionnaire is the same as for the 2003 survey, and similar to that of 2001.² To allow for easy comparisons of all findings, the presentation is parallel to that of the last reports as far as possible. Additional details are provided in the annexes.

Social Needs and IRC Presence

Beja leaders were among the people who requested IRC to come and take care of those affected by war, drought, loss of livestock, illness and high mortality. This survey assesses again whether the IRC - alongside one or two other such organizations - has addressed these needs adequately.

As in 2003, people also said in 2004: *"IRC helps, but people never say 'It is too much'". "IRC supports us, but it is not enough"*. It is recognized widely and clearly - also by people who are not involved in the Beja leadership - that the needs of villagers have been addressed and alleviated by organizations such as the IRC. But this year again, as in 2003, there is a large number of needs which have been articulated afresh during this survey (see Annex # 8) in the hope that the IRC would address these additional issues. Here are sample quotations which articulate the needs currently felt in just two villages:

- *We don't have a school ... The students are ready ... The teacher started to collect students in one place outside, teaching them by writing with charcoal on a cardboard box. Always 3 or 4 students have to share one pencil.*
- *Some of us spend the whole night fetching water ... we don't have enough to drink and always think about it.*
- *Water is the most serious problem. Other problems can be solved.*

Questionnaires and Responses / Comparisons with Surveys of 2001 and 2003

This report allows for comparison with the survey reports of 2001 and 2003, section by section. In the present report, details will not be repeated if they can be gleaned from the 2003 report.

Differences between the Present Survey and those of 2001 and 2003

Different places visited

The main difference is that in the present survey, Kotineb and Tehaday added to the list of villages.

(Bylet, Rebsim, and Tiyoteb were visited in the 1st survey, but not in the 2nd and 3rd. On the other hand, Fagada, Girgir, Hamish-Koreb, as well as different parts of Gadamayeb and Hashinet, were visited in the 2nd and 3rd survey, but not in the 1st.)

¹ International Rescue Committee, Report on Key Informant Survey of Social Services and Needs in NDA-held Areas of Northeastern Sudan, by M. Salih Alamin & Michael Medley, May 2001 ["IRC Report 2001"]

² Issues which were discussed exhaustively in previous reports will be treated briefly in the present report.

Questions asked

The questionnaire was the same as the one used in 2003. However, no names of females were recorded. One of the surveyors was a Beja man, and for Beja men it is considered impolite and uncultured to pronounce the names of women.

Method of the Survey

To carry out the survey, the same 12 steps were taken as in 2001 and 2003. They are summarized under numbers 1 to 12 here below:

1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire, originally designed by Michael Medley in 2001, was extended in 2003 and translated into Beja and Arabic in 2003 (see Annex #4).

2. Survey team

The field team consisted of male and female surveyors and the driver. IRC staff at Khor Milih and administrative staff at Rubda supported the team in every conceivable way.

The two male surveyors were:

- Mahmud Mohammed, a Beja speaker, diploma studies at Asmara University, formerly Head of the Beja Language Panel at the Ministry of Education, Asmara
- Dr. Klaus Wedekind, a linguist with background in East African studies and surveying, and some competence in the Beja language, from 1996 to 2003 Linguistics Consultant at the Ministry of Education, Asmara

In the first few days, the two were joined by Mohammed Ali, who is one of the surveyors from 2003, of Beni Amir descent, adult education specialist at the Ministry of Education, Asmara. The men only interviewed male respondents. Two women, the same as employed by IRC in 2003, did the interviewing of women in the southern survey area.

The two female surveyors were:

- Nejat Idris, Community Development and Nutrition Assistant, Arabic speaking, survey reporter for the female team.
- Zahra Onur, Midwife, Arabic and Bedawiyet speaking, of Beja descent, leading the Beja interviews with women.

The driver also was of Beja descent and well-known in the entire survey area. He often acted as contact person:

- Ali Mohammad, bilingual in Arabic and Beja, was born and is at home in the area which he helped to survey.

3. Administrative contacts

In the field, the Provincial Administration was contacted ahead of time to discuss the overall plan and to decide about essential details where necessary.

The Provincial Commissioner and his representatives also extended their hospitality to the team, both in Rubda and in Hamish-Koreb, which was very much appreciated.

At other times, all accommodation and assistance was provided by the IRC. Mr. Shane Scanlon, the IRC Field Coordinator, provided all coordination with the IRC in Khor Milih and elsewhere. After the field team left, Mr. Fergus Thomas took care of following-up on the survey.

4. Security precautions

Although most field trips were no longer considered serious security risks, Mr. Ali, the driver, always kept himself informed about eventual problems ahead. Potential mine fields were known to him, and avoided conscientiously.

5. Assistance

Given the improved security situation, no special assistance or protection by military staff was required this year - even for the long trip to Hamish Koreb.

6. Places visited

A list of villages and the survey schedule is attached (Annex #1) as well as a rough map of the villages and their connections. (Annex #2).

All villages of the previous survey have been visited again, plus two more: Kotineb in the North and Tehaday in the West of the area.

7. Contacts in the villages

In each village that was visited, the Village Committee members (Lejna members) were contacted first, and then a session was held with members of the committee and any teachers, veterinaries, or health workers who were available.

In a second session, "other" persons were interviewed - especially young men who showed the potential of adding new perspectives. The list of informants includes details about their status (Annex #7). The inclusion of "other" people - as in 2003 - was an attempt at avoiding a bias of gathering only "correct" statements of village leaders.

All trips except the trip north (Fagada, Kotineb, Hamish Koreb) had two women on the staff. One of them was herself a Beja woman and a respected TBA. This allowed for adequate and intensive interviews with women of all age groups.

8. Languages used

In the questionnaires and the interviews, the Beja language was used (see the Beja questionnaire Annex #4). A few village leaders who were fluent in Sudanese Arabic would sometimes intersperse Arabic phrases. All answers were quickly registered in English, Arabic or Beja. The original forms can be scrutinized.

The answers of the women were registered in Arabic. Later they were translated into English by Mahmud Mohammed.

9. Comments, participatory research, village maps

At the end of every interview, comments were welcomed on any topic. Often the talks continued along the lines of the interviews (i.e. topics of social assistance) - but not always. This led to various kinds of information volunteered by "any" person present.

In two villages, the interview participants were also asked to draw maps of their villages and their environments, and to discuss these.

10. Information processing by "village" entities

As in the previous surveys, the information in the report always is identified by the name of a particular "village" where it has been gathered. This name however stands for the entire area for which this "village" serves as a center - by way of its market, its mosque, its school or its administration. This includes desert planes and mountain valleys where groups of Beja males temporarily live in isolated huts, with their livestock grazing nearby. Some of the villages have been founded earlier than any of the villagers remember. Others were founded during the recent war times, with the purpose of providing shelter, caring for, and protecting the folks who had been scattered.

In most cases, one "village" is represented by 2 to 5 sessions, i.e. 2 to 5 questionnaires. For one very small village, only 1 questionnaire is available (Kotineb).

11. Data base and reporting

Upon returning from the field, all responses - including spontaneous remarks, requests and any other items that had been volunteered - were translated into English. All information was entered into a survey database, in a format commonly accessible. The database is available from IRC upon request.

Potential Biases

As in the previous surveys, this survey also relies on "key informants". In the first interviews, it usually was the voice of village leader, the committee member, or the teachers which was heard. These men usually are well-informed and have exact information ready at their finger tips. But they also feel responsible for the well-being of the village, and thus, naturally their responses tend to be worded in such a way as to elicit a maximum benefit for the village.

As in 2003, attempts were made to counterbalance this potential bias, by including responses of women and of "common people". It helped, of course, that one of the surveyors, Mahmud Mohammed was a Beja man. Although he was a citizen of a different Beja area, he was an insider of the culture in general and knew how to interpret potentially "biased" responses. Such biases were most obvious when guesses were made about (1) the number of residents and (2) the number of livestock.

The Beja administration has plans to carry out a census, but presently no "objective" figures are available yet. It has already been stated in the previous reports that especially the figures *"should be treated with some caution"*. And like the previous reports, so this report also should *"not be regarded as definitive"*, and *"figures should be treated ... as a tentative estimate only"*³

³ Report 2001, pages 5 and 11.

(1) Population

This section contains: (a) considerations of the population estimates, and (b) information about population movements.

In the absence of a census, the various estimates and assumptions about population sizes - both in terms of families and in terms of individuals - need to be compared and weighed. The most conservative estimates seem to be the most realistic ones.

Comparisons with the population figures of 2001 and 2002 can be made by viewing the respective tables side by side.

Questionnaire Page # 1 Population

The question was: "How many people / how many families are there in the area of your village?"

The answers are given in full, to convey the large variation. The estimates from different groups of informants in the same village are numbered as "Adardeb 1" and "Adardeb 2" etc., and the second column, the responses from female groups are marked "F", those from male groups as "M". It will be noticed that in some places, the women's guesses differ considerably from those of the leaders. However, no particular trend was noticeable.

Table # 1

Questionnaires	M/F	Estimates	high est.	low est.
Adardeb 1	F	2000		
Adardeb 1	M	2000		
Adardeb 2	F	2000		
Adardeb 2	M	2000	2000	2000
Akaydi 1	F	800	500	2000
Akaydi 1	M	2000		
Akaydi 2	F	500		
Balastaf 1	F	- no guess	1000	5000
Balastaf 1	M	2400		
Balastaf 2	F	1000		
Balastaf 2	M	5000		
Fagada 1	M	2500	2500	2500
Gadamayeb E 1	F	500		
Gadamayeb E 1	M	140		
Gadamayeb E 2	F	500	140	500
Gadamayeb W 1	M	2000		
Gadamayeb W 2	F	2000		
Gadamayeb W 3	F	2000	2000	2000
Gambelaweb 1	F	3000		
Gambelaweb 1	M	1000		
Gambelaweb 2	F	13000		
Gambelaweb 2	M	2440	1000	13000
Girgir 1	F	- no guess		
Girgir 1	M	2546		
Girgir 2	F	- no guess		
Girgir 2	M	1300	1300	2546
Hamish Koreb 1	M	10000		
Hamish Koreb 2	M	- no guess	10000	10000
Hashinet E 1	F	1000		
Hashinet E 1	M	1000		
Hashinet E 2	F	1000	1000	1000
Hashinet W 1	F	2000		

Questionnaires	M/F	Estimates	high est.	low est.
Hashinet W 1	M	1550		
Hashinet W 2	F	2000	1550	2000
Kotineb 1	M	1000	1000	1000
Kurbaweb 1	F	- no guess		
Kurbaweb 1	M	1300		
Kurbaweb 2	F	- no guess		
Kurbaweb 2	M	1300	1300	1300
Maman Al Masjid 1	F	10000		
Maman Al Masjid 1	M	15000		
Maman Al Masjid 2	F	15000		
Maman Al Masjid 2	M	10000	10000	15000
Maman Baymok 1	F	500		
Maman Baymok 1	M	600	500	600
Maman Hamish Koreb 1	F	1000		
Maman Hamish Koreb 1	M	1000		
Maman Hamish Koreb 2	F	1000		
Maman Hamish Koreb 2	M	4000	1000	4000
Maman Sharum 1	F	- no guess		
Maman Sharum 1	M	700		
Maman Sharum 2	F	2000	700	2000
Maman Sharum 2	M	1000		
Shagaloba 1	F	200		
Shagaloba 1	M	2400		
Shagaloba 2	F	200		
Shagaloba 2	M	3000	200	3000
Tehaday 1	F	8000		
Tehaday 1	M	13000		
Tehaday 2	M	3000	3000	13000
Telkuk 1	M	49000		
Telkuk 2	F	15000		
Telkuk 2	M	- no guess	15000	49000
Ugmayet 1	F	700		
Ugmayet 1	M	3000		
Ugmayet 2	F	700		
Ugmayet 2	M	2000	700	2000
Yidrut 1	F	5000		
Yidrut 2	M	10000		
Yidrut 3	F	5000	5000	10000
<i>Total of Averages</i>			<i>61,390 min.</i>	<i>143,446 max</i>

Thus the total number of people in the NDA area - excluding non-civilians and villages not visited - is estimated to be between 61,390 and 143,446 people. The first figure is the sum of low estimates, the second, of high estimates.

Table # 2

Questionnaires	M/F	Estimates	min.	max.
Adardeb 1	F	200		
Adardeb 1	M	200-300 max.		
Adardeb 2	F	200		
Adardeb 2	M	500	200	500
Akaydi 1	F	70		
Akaydi 1	M	550		
Akaydi 2	F	70	70	550

Questionnaires	M/F	Estimates	min.	max.
Balastaf 1	F	- no guess		
Balastaf 1	M	200		
Balastaf 2	F	100		
Balastaf 2	M	2500	100	2500
Fagada 1	M	600	600	600
Gadamayeb E 1	F	150		
Gadamayeb E 2	F	150		
Gadamayeb E 3	M	33	33	150
Gadamayeb W 1	F	800		
Gadamayeb W 2	F	800		
Gadamayeb W 3	M	100	100	800
Gambelaweb 1	F	150		
Gambelaweb 1	M	400		
Gambelaweb 2	F	150		
Gambelaweb 2	M	300 (plus 10 outside the village border)	150	400
Girgir 1	M	364		
Girgir 2	M	360	360	364
Hamish Koreb 1	M	6000		
Hamish Koreb 2	M	5000	5000	6000
Hashinet E 1	F	300		
Hashinet E 1	M	160		
Hashinet E 2	F	300	160	300
Hashinet W 1	F	600		
Hashinet W 1	M	300		
Hashinet W 2	F	600	300	600
Kotineb 1	M	100	100	100
Kurbaweb 1	M	400		
Kurbaweb 2	M	300	300	400
Maman Al Masjid 1	F	3000		
Maman Al Masjid 1	M	4000		
Maman Al Masjid 2	F	2000		
Maman Al Masjid 2	M	2500 - 3000	2000	4000
Maman Baymok 1	F	150		
Maman Baymok 1	M	100	100	150
Maman Hamish Koreb 1	F	50		
Maman Hamish Koreb 1	M	200		
Maman Hamish Koreb 2	F	50		
Maman Hamish Koreb 2	M	300	50	300
Maman Sharum 1	M	100		
Maman Sharum 2	F	150		
Maman Sharum 2	M	100	100	150
Shagaloba 1	F	20		
Shagaloba 1	M	370		
Shagaloba 2	F	50		
Shagaloba 2	M	500	20	500
Tehaday 1	F	500		
Tehaday 1	M	750		
Tehaday 2	M	1500	500	1500
Telkuk 1	M	7000 (wild guess)		
Telkuk 2	F	800	600	7000
Ugmayet 1	F	500		
Ugmayet 1	M	400		

Questionnaires	M/F	Estimates	min.	max.
Ugmayet 2	F	500		
Ugmayet 2	M	500	400	500
Yidrut 1	F	300		
Yidrut 1	M	900 - 1000 (guess)		
Yidrut 2	M	2000 max. (guess took time)		
Yidrut 3	F	300	300	2000
<i>Total families</i>			<i>11,543</i>	<i>29,364</i>
<i>Total people</i> <i>Total families times 6.33</i>			<i>73,067</i>	<i>185,874</i>

Summary of findings

The table (here above) gives the number of families. This needs to be multiplied with 6.33, the figure for the average family size.

Thus we have the figure of 73,067 individuals (sum of low estimates) or 185,874 individuals (sum of high estimates). These estimates are a little higher than those based on individuals (above), namely 61,390 people (sum of low estimates) or 143,446 (sum of high estimates).

Comparison with 2003

The corresponding figures from the last year are 42,000 (low estimate) and 103,000 (high estimate).

If the estimates of 2003 and 2004 are taken at face value, (and if those villages are ignored which were not visited), then these figures indicate a population increase by nearly one third: from 42,000 to 61,390 or 73,067 individuals.

Population Movements Reported 2003

Questionnaire Page # 2 Population Movements

The questions were: "How many people have left the village in the last 12 months? To where? And why? Number of people in family?"

Table # 3

	Number	Reason or Comment
Adardeb	None moved away	But some came here
Akaydi	Some	Only for water
Fagada	Some	Only for animals
Gadamayeb E	Some	Only to Fagada for animals
Girgir	None	For grazing only
Hashinet E	2 - 5 families	To get shelter and food, for animals
Hashinet W	Some	Only for work
Maman Al Masjid	None	People come here for cattle
Maman Amok	None	Except for animals
Maman Hamish Koreb	None	But some people come for the Khalwa
Maman Sharum	None	Only for animals
Shagaloba	40 families	Some have left because of water
Tehaday	None	But some people come from different areas
Telkuk	Some	Only for grazing, not because of war
Ugmayet	2 families	For personal reasons
Yidrut	None really	Because they come back, e.g. from Kasala

Summary of findings

The reasons why people moved were not related to "war". People moved, as usual, to find areas for cattle to graze, they moved in order to find schooling or food aid, or just "for personal reasons".

Comparison with 2003

Compared with the situation of 2001 or 2002, this is a positive development.

(2) Education

To get information about schooling, schools were visited and inspected, and teachers were interviewed. Where this was not possible, the elders were asked for the relevant information.

Schools

Questionnaire Page # 3 Schools

The questions were: Name of school / khalwa, Type Number of classes, Number of male pupils, Number of female pupils, Name of head teacher, Existing buildings and equipment?

The findings about schools are presented first for "Khalwas for Boys", then for "Khalwas for Girls" and finally for "Primary Schools" for boys and for girls.

Khalwas for Boys and Enrollment

Table # 4

Village	Number, type	No. of pupils
Adardeb	1	90
Akaydi	1	150
Balastaf	1	66
Gadamayeb E	1	40
Gadamayeb W	1	50
Gambelaweb	1	75
Hamish Koreb	2, large	1500 or 3000
Hashinet E	1	60
Hashinet W	1	not known
Kurbaweb	1	not known
Maman Al Masjid	1	not known
Maman Baymok	1	30
Maman Hamish Koreb	1	50
Maman Sharum	1	60
Shagaloba	1	50
Tehaday	1	500
Telkuk	1	500
Ugmayet	1	200
Yidrut	1	not known
<i>Totals</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>3,412 or more</i>

Khalwas for Girls and Enrolment

Table # 5

Village	Number, type	No. of pupils	
Adardeb	1	100	
Akaydi	1	150	
Hamish Koreb	2, large	1500	or 6000
Hashinet E	1	50	
Hashinet W	1	0	not known
Maman Al Masjid	1	0	not known
Maman Baymok	1	20	
Maman Hamish Koreb	1	40	
Shagaloba	1	50	

Village	Number, type	No. of pupils	
Tehaday	1	650	
Telkuk	1	600	
Ugmayet	1	400	
Yidrut	1	0	not known
<i>Totals</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3,560</i>	<i>and more</i>

Summary of findings

Altogether there are 34 Khalwas for boys and for girls, with a total of about 7,000 Koran students.

Comparison with 2003

The small Khalwas continue to function in every village.

While the two huge Khalwas in Hamish Koreb had about 8000 pupils (4000 girls and 4000 boys) last year, most of them now left during the last months, mostly because of lack of food. In June the large Boys' Khalwa was said to have only about 1500 students.

Some Khalwa Teachers

Table # 6

Village	Teachers
Hashinet E	Sheikh Hamid Ahmed
Hashinet W, Girls' Khalwa	Maryam
Kurbaweb	Ihsan
Telkuk	Awadiya Tahir
Telkuk, Girls' Khalwa	Amna Abdalgadir
Yidrut	Feki (?)
Yidrut, Girls' Khalwa	Two sheikhas

The names of some important khalwa teachers are given above. In some places it was not acceptable to request the names of the lady teachers.

Primary Schools and Enrolment

Table # 7

Village	No. of active schools	No. of classes or rooms	No. of pupils	Remarks
Adardeb	1	2 (women say 3)	50	
Akaydi	0	-	0	
Balastaf	1	1	35	
Gadamayeb E	0	-	0	40 students potentially
Gambalaweb	1	2 (one is very small)	75	School starts after khalwa
Girgir	1	2	90	
Hamish Koreb	1	6	560	
Hashinet E Boys' school	1	2	60	
Hashinet E Girls' School	1	1	22	NB girls' school
Hashinet W	0	4 rooms	0	
Kurbaweb Boys' school	1	2	70	
Kurbaweb Girls' school	1	1	30	NB girls' school
Maman Al Masjid	1	6	300	May be more than 300
Maman Hamish Koreb	0	-	0	Children attend primary

Village	No. of active schools	No. of classes or rooms	No. of pupils	Remarks
				school in Maman Sharum, they travel 10 kms.
Maman Sharum	1	1	60	
Shagaloba	0	1	0	
Tehaday	1	2 classes 1st grade	150	Large school is being rebuilt
Telkuk	1	5	350	
Ugmayet	1	4	30	"Few" students, meaning 30 or more or fewer
Yidrut	1	2	80	There also is a kindergarten
<i>Totals</i>	<i>15 schools</i>		<i>1962 students</i>	

Summary of findings

There now are 15 Primary Schools with 1962 students.

Comparison with 2003

This is a considerable increase, compared with 10 schools and 1096 students in 2003. Since IRC offered to supply school equipment and assistance for teachers, and consequently, several villages took the initiative to build their own schools and select potential teachers from among their younger citizens.

It is also remarkable that there now are two schools for girls, given the traditional cultural resistance to changes in the status of women. The establishment of the first Beja schools for girls must be seen in relation to the requests of women last year: They demanded that their girls also receive some education.

Teachers

Table # 8

Primary Schools	Name of Teacher	Location, Activity	No. of years experience	Level of education or training
Adardeb	Abdulkadir Samara (head), Hashim	present, active	Abdulkadir 12 years, Hashim 5	Abkdulkadir: training in community dev. and economics, Hashim 2 courses
Akaydi	Prospective teacher: Onur Moh. Husayn	- present	none	none
Balastaf	Khalifa Onur	present, active	1 year, women say 2 years	2 courses
Gadamayeb E	The future teacher is the health assistant	- present, not teaching yet		
Gambalaweb	Moh. Whaj	present, active	3 years	2 courses
Girgir	Onur Hasan	present, active	3 years	2 short training programs
Hamish Koreb	12 teachers (6 local)	6 of 12 are present, all active	different (1 teacher has a BA)	different for each teacher
Hashinet E Boys' school	Onur Adim	present, active	3 years (1 year here)	2 courses
Hashinet E Girls' School	Lady teacher (daughter of the	present, active	not known	not known

Primary Schools	Name of Teacher	Location, Activity	No. of years experience	Level of education or training
	Sheikh and sometimes the sheikh's son)			
Hashinet W	-	-	-	-
Kurbaweb Boys' school	Tahir Moh. Nuur	present, active	2 years	2 courses
Kurbaweb Girls' school	Tahir's wife	present, active	3 years	2 courses
Maman Al Masjid	Saedna Ahmed	present, active	3 years (in a khalwa)	no courses
Maman Hamish Koreb	-	-	-	-
Maman Sharum	Moh. Husayn	present, active	7, women say 2 years	2 courses
Shagaloba	-	-	-	-
Tehaday	Karrar Moh. (head), Isa Mahmud	present, active	1 year both	none
Telkuk	Moh. Ali Karrar (head), 10 teachers	present, active	10 years	none
Ugmayet	Abu Ubeida (not a Beja speaker) Chief says: 1 teacher is here but 4 are wanted	present, active	not known	not known
Yidrut	Amar Abubakar (head), Mahmud Tahir	present, active	Mahmud 1 year, Amar 2 years	short courses
<i>Total</i>	<i>about 40 teachers</i>			

Summary of findings

Presently, there are about 40 teachers. Two ladies teach at the girls' schools.

Comparison with 2003

The number of teachers has increased, and there have been a number of Mother Tongue Education courses which were provided by Mahmud Mohammed (formerly Beja Panel Head at the Curriculum Department of the MoE Asmara).

These courses, and the books which have been created through the IRC - with Mahmud as editor - were appreciated very positively. The warm welcome which Mahmud received in several schools was an indicator of the positive climate of teaching and learning.

The creation of these books - some of them are attractive especially to adults - was celebrated by the local Beja leadership as a major event in the history of the people.

School buildings

Table # 9

Primary Schools	Existing buildings	Desks	Equipment
Adardeb	grass and wood building	14 desks supplied by IRC	1 shelf, broken, 4 chairs, 2 tables, 1 big water container
Akaydi	New empty building only	-	-
Balastaf	Brick and grass	7 desks	2 chairs, 1 table, 2 blackboards

Primary Schools	Existing buildings	Desks	Equipment
Gadamayeb E	Not active yet	no desks	-
Gambalaweb	Only grass and wood	15 desks supplied by IRC	1 blackboard
Girgir	Grass and bricks building, 2 offices	26 desks	2 blackboards (1 broken), 3 chairs, 1 table, 1 shelf
Hamish Koreb	2 offices	"not many" desks (considering the large no. of students)	2 shelves supplied by IRC
Hashinet E Boys' school	Grass and bricks, for building a new school the bricks are ready, presently 2 rooms	10 desks	blackboard, table, chair. Also for the school 1 table and a chair are ready
Hashinet E Girls' School	not inspected	not inspected	not inspected
Hashinet W	Building exists, 4 rooms, but school is not working	-	-
Kurbaweb Boys' school	Mud brick building (?)	20 desks	1 shelf, 4 chairs and tables, 2 blackboards
Kurbaweb Girls' school	Mud brick building (?)	7 desks	1 chair, 1 blackboard
Maman Al Masjid	Solid brick building built by the Sudan. gvt., repaired by Samaritans ,	25 desks supplied by IRC	1 shelf, 2 chairs, one table
Maman Hamish Koreb	-	-	-
Maman Sharum	Brick building	10 desks	1 shelf, 1 table, 2 chairs, 1 blackboard, chicken farm house (5)
Shagaloba	No school, a room is ready, not yet used	-	-
Tehaday	Grass and wood building	3 desks	4 blackboards, 2 tables
Telkuk	Grass and wood and mud bricks	100 desks	6 tables, 9 chairs
Ugmayet	Brick building with 3 rooms	a few tables	The chief built the school from his funds
Yidrut	Mud brick building	30 desks	1 table, 3 chairs, 1 shelf, temporary water container
<i>Total</i>	<i>about 20 buildings</i>		

Summary of findings

There are about 20 school buildings, and 5 empty school buildings which could be used in the future.

Comparison with 2003

Over the last year, the number of active schools has increased from 9 to 15, and 5 additional school buildings are being prepared for use. In nearly all cases the full equipment was provided by IRC. The NGO known as "Samaritans" has added new buildings, and it continues to provide a school feeding programme as well as support for teachers, in most locations.

(3) Animal Resources

In 2003 it was already emphasized that "livestock is the economic base of the community". If it is endangered, the life of the community is threatened, people are forced to migrate, and the culture will change substantially.

Questionnaire Page # 4 Animals

The questions were: List the different types of animals that are kept, and the number that might be owned by a family (1) Normal range, (2) High range.

The table consolidates estimates by the people, the village leaders and the para-veterinarians. Both low estimates and high estimates have been given for the 4 kinds of livestock (goats, sheep, camels and cattle) as well as donkeys. Donkeys are not "livestock" in the sense of a resource for milk and meat - they just serve as vehicles, especially for water.)

Table # 10

	Gts.		Sheep		Cmls.		Dnkys.		Cattle	
	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.
Adardeb	1-2	7-8	1-2	4-5	1	3-4	1	2-3	0	0
Akaydi	4-4	10-11	5	15	0	2-3	0	1	1	1
Balastaf	2-3	12	1-2	4-5	1-2	4-5	0	1-2	0	5
Fagada	0	8	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1
Gadamayeb E	6	16	3	15	3-4	8-9	0	1	0	1
Gadamayeb W	7	17	4	16	3	5-6	0-1	1	0	0
Gambalaweb	4-5	10-11	0	17-18	2-3	10-11	0-1	3-4	0	1
Girgir	3-4	22-23	0	20	0	4-5	0	1-2	0	1-2
Hamish Koreb	0-1	7	1	2	2-3	3-4	0-1	1	2-3	2-3
Hashinet E	6-7	15	1-2	4-5	2-3	6	1	2	0	0
Hashinet W	2-3	5-6	1-2	3	0	2-3	0	1-2	0	0
Kotineb	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	5	0	7
Kurbaweb	1-2	8-9	0	2	0	2-3	0-1	3-4	0	1
Maman A.M.	5	18	3-4	11	1	2-3	0	1	0	1
Maman B.	1	8-9	0	6	0	2-3	0	1-2	0	1
Maman H.K.	1-2	8-9	1-2	7-8	0	1	0	1	0	0
Maman Sh.	2-3	10	1-2	4	0	1	0	1-2	0	1
Shagaloba	2-3	11	3	8-9	0-1	1-2	0-1	1	0	0
Tehaday	2	4-5	2-3	7-8	0	3-4	0	1-2	0	2-3
Telkuk	2-3	8-9	1-2	10	1	2	0-1	1	2-3	7-8
Ugmayet	3-4	20	5	12-13	0	3	0	1-2	0	1-2
Yidrut	2-3	11-12	2-3	5	0-1	2	0	2	0	2
<i>Average totals</i>	7		5		2		1		1	
<i>Average 2004</i>	3	11	2	9	1	4	0	2	0	2
<i>Average 2003</i>	6	20	2	7	1	4	0	2	0	2

Summary of findings

It should be emphasized that all of the numbers are averages over rough estimates - and some of the figures were presented with a "helpful" agenda in mind: In case of doubt, the estimates had to be on the low side if they were to be of any use for the purpose like eliciting aid.

Comparison with 2003

The figures from last year have been inserted into the table ("Average 2003"). The figures for goats are smaller than last year, those for sheep are bigger, and the rest are the same - in spite of the large range of variation.

Animals: Rainy Season Location

The question was: Where are the animals in the wet season?

Table # 11

	Animals: Rainy Season Location
Adardeb	Depends: if there is rain they stay, if not elsewhere
Akaydi	Depends: if there is rain they stay, if not elsewhere
Gadamayeb E	Depends: if there is rain they stay, if not elsewhere
Girgir	Area of Barentu, Haykota, Teseney or here in Girgir
Girgir	Depends: if there is rain they stay, if not elsewhere
Hamish Koreb	Here close by, 4 kms to "Oodi" area
Maman Hamish Koreb	No cattle
Tehaday	Depends: if there is no grass here, they go to the area of the Gash river.
Ugmayet	Depends: if there is rain they stay, if not, they go elsewhere or get dry palm fruit (lakkooyeeb)
Yidrut	Depends on where there is grass
<i>All other villages:</i>	<i>Here (at the river bed)</i>

Summary of findings

Note that most villages respond "They are here (at the river bed)"

Comparison with 2003

No significant change against 2003.

Animals: Rainy Season Food

The question was: What do animals eat in the wet season?

Table # 12

	Animals: Rainy Season Food
Girgir	Grass and leaves from trees
Maman Sharum	Grass and leaves from trees
Yidrut	Grass and leaves from trees
Shagaloba	Grass and thorns from trees
Gambelaweb	Grass and leaves from trees
Adardeb	Grass and leaves from trees
Ugmayet	Grass, palm leaves
<i>All other villages:</i>	<i>Grass</i>

Summary of findings

Note that most villages respond "Grass". Six add "leaves from trees" - which need to be cut down in some cases.

Comparison with 2003

No significant change against 2003

Animals: Dry Season Location

The question was: Where are the animals in the dry season?

Table # 13

	Animals: Dry Season Location
Adardeb	Depends: Where there is water
Akaydi	Outside the village
Balastaf	Outside the village
Fagada	Area of Gadamayeb
Gadamayeb	Here near the village
Gadamayeb	Outside the village
Gambelaweb	Depends: Where there is water
Girgir	Area of Gash, if there is grass they stay
Girgir	Depends: Where there is water
Hashinet W	Here near the village
Maman Al Masjid	Area of Gash
Maman Al Masjid	Outside the village
Maman Baymok	Outside the village
Maman Hamish Koreb	Outside the village
Maman Sharum	Outside the village
Shagaloba	Outside the village
Telkuk	Area of Gash or Sudan
Telkuk	Here in houses
Telkuk	Outside the village
Ugmayet	Depends: Where there is water
<i>All others:</i>	<i>Here</i>

Summary of findings

Note that most villages respond "Here". Some specify "Outside the village".

Comparison with 2003

No significant change against 2003

Animals: Dry Season Food

What do animals eat in the dry season?

Table # 14

	Animals: Dry Season Food					
Adardeb			Grass			
Akaydi	Palm leaves		Grass		Dry palm fruit	
Akaydi	Palm leaves	Millet	Grass			
Balastaf	Palm leaves					
Gadamayeb E	Palm leaves	Millet	Grass			
Gadamayeb W	Palm leaves					
Gambalaweb			Grass	Grain		
Girgir				Grain is rare		Fodder and crops, or grass elsewhere if grain is not available
Hamish Koreb	Palm leaves					

	Animals: Dry Season Food					
Hashinet E	Palm leaves	Millet	Grass			
Hashinet W	Palm leaves	Millet				NB: the fox is a danger
Kotineb					Dry palm fruit	
Kurbaweb		Millet			Dry palm fruit	Fodder
Maman Al Masjid				Grain		
Maman Baymok	Palm leaves		Grass			
Maman Hamish Koreb	Palm leaves			Grain		
Maman Sharum	Palm leaves	Millet		Grain	Dry palm fruit	
Shagaloba		Millet		Grain		
Tehaday		Millet				Fodder and crops
Telkuk		Millet				
Ugmayet	Palm leaves	Millet	Grass			
Yidrut		Millet				
<i>All others:</i>		<i>Millet</i>	<i>Grass</i>			
<i>Totals</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>

Summary of findings

Note that most villages respond "Palm leaves" and "Millet (i.e. grain like sorghum, durrah). Some add "Grain" and "Dry palm fruit", or "Fodder". Providing "Dry palm fruit" does involve work for the herdsman. In many cases, leftover grain is also fed.

Comparison with 2003

No significant change against 2003

Animals: Water

Where do animals get water?

Table # 15

	Animals: Water
Adardeb	Wells far away (1 hour), the well here is not enough
Akaydi	Wells in a khor during the rains in a khor, the solar pump doesn't always work
Fagada	Wells at Gadamayeb
Gambalaweb	Wells at Rubda or Telkuk, or here from puddles
Girgir	Wells, there is also a pump available
Kurbaweb	Wells at Girgir (5 km from here)
Kurbaweb	Wells at Girgir
Tehaday	Wells for livestock in the village
Telkuk	There is a problem of water. Miskit tree drinks too much. A generator needs repair, fees for 5 - 6 jerry cans diesel are being paid
Yidrut	Three wells were built by IRC, before that: the river was used
<i>All others:</i>	<i>Wells here near the river bed (or puddles after rains)</i>

Summary of findings

Note that most villages respond "wells here", or "puddles after the rains". The puddles after the rain usually are used up quite soon, even if some digging was involved. "Wells", i.e. providing the animals with water from the "wells" - means that the herdsman have to form rings of mud walls into which the water is filled

from the wells. Obviously, the deeper the well, the more effort is required for quenching the thirst of the cattle.

Comparison with 2003

No significant change against 2003.

Veterinary assistance

Questionnaire Page # 4 Veterinary Assistance

The question was: "Is there a veterinary clinic in the area?"

Table # 16

	No.	Veterinary Clinic in the Area
Adardeb	1	Yes (one informant says no, only a bag)
Akaydi	1	Yes, IRC trained one
Balastaf	0	No, only the building
Fagada	0	No
Gadamayeb E	1	Yes (one informant says no)
Gadamayeb W	0	No
Gambelaweb	0	No
Girgir	1	Yes (one informant says no)
Hamish Koreb	1	Yes
Hashinet E	0	No (one informant says yes)
Hashinet W	1	Yes (one informant says no)
Kotineb	0	No
Kurbaweb	1	Yes (one informant says, in Girgir)
Maman Al Masjid	1	Yes
Maman Baymok	1	Yes, there are 2 vets
Maman Hamish Koreb	1	Yes (one informant says no)
Maman Sharum	0	No (one informant says yes)
Shagaloba	1	Yes, there was a vet, he was transferred elsewhere, so no treatment here, no drugs
Tehaday	1	Yes, mobile clinic IRC (others say no)
Telkuk	0	No
Ugmayet	1	Yes, IRC provides medicine
Yidrut	1	Yes, IRC provides services
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	

Summary of findings

There are 14 veterinary stations in the area. In addition, some places are visited regularly by the IRC veterinarian, a professional from Kenya.

Comparison with 2003

No significant change against 2003

Source of Veterinary Supplies

The question was, "How do people get their veterinary drugs and other veterinary supplies?" The responses are given in 2 columns.

Table # 17

	Source of Veterinary Supplies	
Adardeb	From the vet 1 day per month Dr. Saleh of IRC comes	This is not enough, there also was starvation.
Akaydi	From the vet, from IRC	
Fagada		We don't get supplies.
Gadamayeb E		People don't get supplies, they have to look for them themselves
Gadamayeb W	From the vet. Mahmud (possibly Dr. Saleh?) was here from the IRC.	
Gambalaweb		We don't. We buy from shops
Girgir	From IRC mainly, the vet has too little	Very few can get medicine from Sudan. We don't have enough
Hamish Koreb	IRC supplies it	
Hashinet E	IRC supplies it	
Hashinet W	From the vet, from IRC	
Kurbaweb	From the vet, from IRC	
Maman Al Masjid	From the vet, from IRC	
Maman Baymok	From the vet, from IRC, Dr. Ali	
Maman Hamish Koreb	From the vet	
Maman Sharum	From IRC (women say: we don't get)	
Shagaloba	From the vet	
Tehaday	All from IRC (women say: we don't get)	
Telkuk		We don't get supplies
Ugmayet	From the vet	
Yidrut	From the vet	
Totals	16	6

Summary of findings

Of 20 responses, 16 point out that IRC or the local veterinarian supplies the medicine. Others stress that locally there are no supplies.

Comparison with 2003

Judging from the responses, the veterinary assistance by the IRC or from the local veterinarian seems to have increased. In 2003 also, more villages complained about access to veterinary medicine.

Questionnaire Page # 4 Vaccination

Was there a Vaccination Program? If so, when? Who organized it? Against what disease?

Table # 18

	Y/N	No.	When?	Who?	Against What?
Adardeb	Yes	1	2003 / 2004 during the time of sickness, now injections stopped, in Sept. It will continue	IRC	Anthrax, diarrhea and cough, fiideeb, for all animals
Akaydi	Yes	1	April 2004	IRC	Anthrax, Ooniin, Shideeb (before vaccination)diarrhea and cough
Balastaf	No	0	-	-	
Gadamayeb E	Yes	1	2003 / 2004	IRC	Cough and diarrhea

	Y/N	No.	When?	Who?	Against What?
Gadamayeb W		0	-	-	
Gambalaweb	No	0	-	-	
Girgir	Yes	1	2002	IRC	
Hamish Koreb	Not now	0	Before 2004, not now	-	
Hashinet E	Yes	1	2003 / 2004	IRC	
Hashinet W	Yes	1	Now	IRC	Diarrhea and cough
Kotineb	No	0	-	-	
Kurbaweb	Yes	1	2 months ago, when the animals got the sickness	IRC	Any disease
Maman Al Masjid	Yes	1	Earlier and now 2004 2 months ago	IRC, Ahmed Whaj	Diarrhea and cough
Maman Baymok	Yes	1	5 months ago	IRC	Diarrhea and cough (hangoneet, ooniin(
Maman Hamish Koreb	Yes	1	Now (another informant says: Several years ago we had vaccination, not now)	IRC	Diarrhea and cough
Maman Sharum	Yes	1	2004	IRC, Onur Moh.	Gwoolhay, teefaab, hangoneet, ooniin, shideeb
Shagaloba	Yes	1	Now	IRC	Diarrhea and cough
Tehaday	No	0	-	-	
Telkuk	Yes	1	Starting last year and 2004	IRC	No information
Ugmayet	Yes	1	2003, some time ago	IRC	Diarrhea and cough (Hush)
Yidrut	Yes	1	2004, when the animals got the disease	IRC, Dr. Saleh	Diarrhea and cough
<i>Total in 12 mths.</i>		<i>15</i>		<i>15 IRC</i>	

Summary of findings

According to the responses, there were 15 villages where livestock was vaccinated.

Comparison with 2003

If the responses are interpreted correctly, there was an increase by 7 rounds of vaccinations: From vaccinations in 8 villages last year, to vaccinations in 15 villages this year.

Animal diseases

The elders were asked to name animal diseases that had affected their cattle. So the fact that a disease was named does not imply that there actually were incidences of the particular disease in the village and at that time.

The Beja names are given in the next table. Translations and explanations have been provided in the 2001 and 2003 reports.

Animal diseases

The question was: "What are the major animal diseases"

Table # 19

	Animal Diseases
Adardeb	Tiifaab is most important, Jaraab (Mange), Madak (Rinderpest), Uunginiit (Sickness of donkeys resulting from eating leaves of the Miskiit tree)

	Animal Diseases
Adardeb	Thiideeb, Hangoneeb, Ungwiniit, Shideeb
Gambalaweb	Tiifaab, Shiideeb
Kurbaweb	Fiyiideeb, Tiifaab is frequent, Jarrab, Gwilhaay, Adarfaadeeb, Batha
Tehaday	Jaraab, Gwoolhay, Tiifaab, Ooniin, Shideeb, Suus, Heeni, Seet
Telkuk	Niin, Shiideeb, Tiifaab, Gwoolhaay, Jarrab (Ungwiniin)
Yidrut	Ooniin, Jaraab, Tiifaab, Fiiyeedeeb

Summary of findings

The diseases which were mentioned are largely the same as last year, except for two which were not named and are not familiar: "Batha" and "Heeni".

Comparison with 2003

No significant change against 2003. The two names of diseases where were mentioned in the 2004 interview, namely "Batha" and "Heeni", cannot be explained without recourse to specialized informants.

Veterinary workers

The next questions focus on the availability and training of veterinary workers. The responses of elders and veterinaries are summarized in the table below. Where the women's responses gave additional information, this was added to the responses of the same village.

Questionnaire Page # 5 Veterinary Workers

The questions were: Is there a veterinary worker? If yes: Name / Activity / Present location / Level of training?

Table # 20

	Y/N	No.	Veterinary	Active	Location	Training
Adardeb	Yes	1	Moh. Ali	Active	Here	2 courses, but no salary
Akaydi	Yes	1	Whassin Oosham	Active	Here	2 courses
Gadamayeb E	Yes	1	Moh. Adim	Active	Here	
Gadamayeb W	Yes	1		None	Not here	
Gambelaweb	Yes	1	No Vet.			
Girgir	Yes	1	Hamid Hasan	Active		
Hamish Koreb	Yes	1	Isa Moh. Ali And 4 Others			Isa is well trained, the others have taken courses with IRC
Hashinet E	Yes	1	Ibrahim Hamid	Yes	Here	5 courses
Hashinet W	Yes	1	Ibrahim Hamid	Active	Here	Trained
Kurbaweb	Yes	1	Whaj Whasiin	Active	Here	Yes a course
Maman Al Masjid	Yes	1	Ahmad Whaj, Hamid Tahir Husayn	Active	Here	3 courses with IRC
Maman Baymok	Yes	1	Mahmud Ahmed Hamid, Ahmed Moh.	Active	Here	2 courses
Maman Hamish Koreb	Yes	1	Ali Hummed Onur	Active	Here	Not known
Maman Sharum	Yes	1	Onur Moh.	Yes	Here	4 courses
Shagaloba	Yes	1	Onur Hummad	Active	Here	
Tehaday	Yes	1	Adim Mahmud	Yes here	Here	Has short

	Y/N	No.	Veterinary	Active	Location	Training
			Jasin			training on the job
Telkuk	Yes	1	Moh. Tahir (Vet), - Mustafa (Assistant)	Active	Here	5 courses with IRC
Ugmayet	Yes	1	Husayn Hasan	Active	Here	1 course with IRC
Yidrut	Yes	1	Musa Onur, - Omar Osman	Active	Here	Musa 1 course, Omar 3 courses
<i>Total</i>		<i>19</i>				

Summary of findings

There are 19 veterinary workers active in the area. Most respondents - not just the elders - are aware of the fact that the "vets" have received training from IRC. Complaints about lack of salary are common, but IRC holds its position of leaving the responsibility with the villagers themselves.

Comparison with 2003

As far as the number of veterinary workers is concerned, there was no change against 2003, but they have received additional training in the meantime, as well as visits by the specialist from IRC.

Animal movements

As was said in 2003, the responsibility for the animal movements is often with younger males or boys, under some direction from the elders, since most adult males seek labor in the Gash area.

The patterns of these movements are seen to be very much the same, but there are slight variations.

It is worth repeating that for the Beja people, traditionally all information on where there was rainfall is critically important. This explains the vital importance of the concept "Sakanaab" (news), and the insistence on absolute reliability of such news.

Questionnaire Page # 6 Animal Movements

The questions were: Please document animal movement at different times of year: Time of year / month? Destinations? Number of people? Number / type of animals? Duration of time away?

Table # 21

	Movements	Time	Animals	Duration
Adardeb	No movements	Move away in March / back in August	Camels and goats	From Jan. to August
Akaydi	No movements			
Balastaf	No movements			
Gambalaweb	Depends on the rain	We come back in Sept.	Goats mostly	4 – 6 months
Girgir	No movements: We don't move unless the drought is serious	July: we move around in the area, to the Gash between June and Oct. or Nov.		4 - 5 months
Hashinet E		March till Oct. Dec to Sept.	Goats	6 - 10 months
Hashinet W	No movements	May to Nov.	Goats and sheep	about 4 - 6 months
Kurbaweb	No movements	Between Nov. and	all except the	Back and forth

	Movements	Time	Animals	Duration
	esp. if there is grass between. June and Oct.	May, between June and Oct. we stay here	donkeys	until we find enough grass
Maman Al Masjid	No movements			
Maman Baymok	No movements			
Maman Hamish Koreb	No movements			
Maman Sharum	No movements			
Shagaloba	No movements			
Tehaday	No movements	Nov. till May we stay here with all our animals, June to Oct. we move		4 - 5 months
Telkuk	No movements			
Ugmayet	No movements			
Yidrut	No movements	Mostly between July and Dec. - the departure time is unpredictable	Camels	6 - 12 months
<i>Average</i>		<i>from Mar./May till Sept./Dec.</i>		<i>4.8 - 6.5 months</i>

Summary of findings

Most herds are gone to better pastures between March (Apr./May) and September (or Oct./Nov.). They are in the home area between November and March.

The average time away from the village is nearly half a year (min. 4 to max. 10 months). The actual patterns of movements vary from one place to the other, and this is obvious from the table.

Comparison with 2003

This is an established patterns with its variations due to the incidence of rainfall or drought. There are no significant changes except that the rains were better in 2003.

Number of People Moving, and Destinations

The question was, How many people move and where to they move to ?

Table # 22

	Number of people	Destinations
Kurbaweb	One of each family	Just where there are rains
Yidrut		Gash
Girgir		Most families to Gash nearby
Tehaday		We move to Gash

Summary of findings

As in Kurbaweb, most responses show that one male from each household goes away with the herds. The news about rainfalls will determine when exactly, and where exactly, the herds will move. The Gash is the most frequent destination.

Comparison with 2003

The only variation is the change in rainfall patterns.

(4) Health

The studies by Giorgio Ausenda (1987), Frode Jacobsen (1998) and especially the recent IRC survey on Household and Health have shown that illness has been a most serious issue in Beja areas.

Health facilities

The questions were, "Is there a health centre? Does it work now? Who is the health worker in charge? What kind of building and equipment?"

Table # 23

Village	Type	No.	Status	In Charge	Building
Adardeb	Clinic	1	Active	Moh. Tahir	Red bricks
Akaydi	Clinic	1	Active	Husayn Ali	Cement and brick building
Balastaf	No facilities	0			-
Gadamayeb	Health station	1	Now	Arka Mahmud	Cement and bricks
Gambelaweb	Clinic	1	Active	Whaj Ali	Cement and brick
Girgir	Clinic	1	Active	Karar Mussa	Grass and wood
Hashinet E	Clinic	1	Active	IRC	Grass and bricks
Hashinet W	Clinic	1	Active	Whaj Ali	Brick grass and cement
Kurbaweb	Clinic, Medicine and vaccination center	1	Active	Ahmed Whaj	Cement, bricks, grass
Maman Al Masjid	Clinic not functioning, no medicine	0			-
Maman Baymok	None	0			-
Maman Hamish Koreb	None	0			-
Maman Sharum	Clinic	1	Active	Moh. Tahir	Cement and brick
Shagaloba	None	0			-
Tehaday	IRC members come and treat the patients sporadically, but there is no clinic	0			-
Telkuk	Good hospital	1	Active	IRC	Cement and red bricks
Ugmayet	Health centre	1	Now	IRC	Cement and bricks
Yidrut	Clinic	1	Active	IRC	Bricks, grass, cement
<i>Total</i>		<i>12</i>			

Summary of findings

There are 12 health centres active this year. Most of the buildings are simple, solid brick buildings. The large hospitals are functional, but still on a very reduced scale, compared to pre-war times.

Comparison with 2003

Three health centres which were not functional in 2003 are now active: Adardeb, Akaydi, and Gadamayeb. Some minor repairs have been made in the two large hospitals.

Health workers

The information on health workers is summarized in the next table.

Questionnaire Page # 7 Health Workers

The questions were: Name of health worker(s)? Present location? Present activity? Years of experience? Level of education / training?

Table # 24

	Name of Health Worker	No.	Location	Activity	Years of Experience	Level of education / training
Adardeb	Moh. Tahir Ahmed	1	Here	Health and education	1 year	1 month course
Akaydi	Husayn Ali	1	Here	Active		Courses
Gadamayeb	Arka Mahmud	1	Here	Active	Trained	
Gambelaweb	Whaj Ali	1	Here	Active	1 year	
Girgir	Karar Mussa	1	Here	Active	1 year	Courses
Hashinet E	Moh. Mas'ud	1	Here	Active	Many years	Trained
Hashinet W	Whaj Ali	1	Here	Active	Many years	Courses
Kurbaweb	Ahmed Whaj, Onur Hamid	2	Here	Active	Many years	Many years
Maman Sharum	not known	1	Here	Active	1 year	
Telkuk	Moh. Tahir Adarob, Feki Tahir	2	Here	Active	Long time	Sec. school
Ugmayet	Sadig and Mahmud	2	Here	Active	7 and more years	
Yidrut	Abu Tahir	2	Here	Active		
<i>Total</i>		<i>16</i>				

Summary of findings

There are 16 health workers active this year, as in 2003.

Comparison with 2003

No significant changes were noticed during the visits and the interview session. There have, however, been visits of Dr. Ali from Khor Milih. It was said that access to different kinds of medicine still is limited, and some essential pieces of equipment still would be desirable.

Transfers of patients

There is no regular ambulance service, and the questions were designed to find out how arrangements work out at present.

The questions were "How many patients have been transferred to health facilities in town in the last 12 months? By which means or by whom? Who provided transport: Commissioner? NDA Administration? Military Faction? IRC?"

Table # 25

	How many people were given transport for treatment?	How did they get to the clinic?	Which organization helped? (other than IRC)	Commissioner?	IRC?
Adardeb	2 adults to Telkuk			Commissioner few	IRC
Akaydi	Several women to Ugmayet	by IRC car or by camel			IRC 3
Balastaf	None				
Fagada	Sent by camel to Khor Milih or Gadamayeb, some people				
Gadamayeb	No transport			Commissioner 1	
Gadamayeb	Some	on their own, by soldiers, or by camel			IRC 12
Gambalaweb	2 persons to Hadisheet (direction Malober) by IRC? others by our own transport	no one		Commissioner some of many	IRC some of many
Girgir	none (or 1)			Commissioner 2	IRC 1
Hamish Koreb	To Kasala people arrange their own transport				
Hashinet E	People arranged their own transport				
Hashinet W	3				IRC 3
Kotineb	None				
Kurbaweb	None is known (must be 3)			Commissioner some	IRC 3
Maman Al Masjid	They organize their own transport or take to Selkuk				
Maman Baymok	If someone is sick they take or send him to Manan Sharum by camel	camel			
Maman Hamish Koreb	None				
Maman Sharum	a few		NGOs helped (name not known)	Commissioner some	IRC some
Shagaloba	we take them to Telkuk				
Tehaday	10 people, a number of them take medicine and treatment from Kasala. Everybody his own way				
Telkuk	For delivery and operation we send	car	Samaritans		

	How many people were given transport for treatment?	How did they get to the clinic?	Which organization helped? (other than IRC)	Commissioner?	IRC?
	them to Kasala. Some transport to Eritrea by Samaritans				
Ugmayet	We take the sick to Khor Milih, or they are taken by IRC	car			IRC
Yidrut	Five. They were taken to Kasala upon advice and by their own means	by their own means		Commissioner some	IRC some
<i>Totals</i>				<i>> 11</i>	<i>> 26</i>

Summary of findings

According to the responses, more than 11 transfers were arranged by car by the Commissioner, and more than 26 by the IRC.

In many cases however, the villagers had to arrange their own transport in the traditional way, using camels and donkeys.

Comparison with 2003

It appears that a basic routine of transport upon request has been established, and that people know who to turn to in emergencies. However, this only works if cars are available "accidentally".

Deaths and causes of death

The next questions address the causes of death. (See also "Causes of Death", page 13 of the "Report on Household and Health Survey".)

Questionnaire Page # 8: Death and Causes of Death

The questions were: "How many deaths were there last year? Name / Gender / Cause?"

Table # 26

	How many deaths were there last year?	No.	Names if appropriate	Gender and Age	Cause
Adardeb	2 children	2	Mahmud, Halima	1 m, 1 f, boys	
Akaydi	2	2		2 f	miscarriage
Balastaf	7 died last year	7		3 m, 4 f	lack of treatment, due to lack of a clinic the women are dying by birth difficulties
Fagada	an old man and 4 children	5		male, female, children	cough
Gadamayeb E	none known	0		2 m, 2 f and children	males: natural death, females: delivery and malaria

	How many deaths were there last year?	No.	Names if appropriate	Gender and Age	Cause
Gadamayeb W	only old people	0			of old age
Gambalaweb	none	0			
Girgir	7	7		2 m and women	delivery, malaria
Hamish Koreb	not many men, women, children	0			Malaria mainly, weight loss and old age
Hashinet E	7	7		3 male, 4 female	of old age, 3 male malaria, 4 female delivery
Hashinet W	men, women and mostly children	0		3 m	males: malaria, fem.: delivery
Kotineb	max 10	10		men, women and children	mostly malaria
Kurbaweb	2 or 10 - 11	6	Ahsa Hamid, Mahmud, Amna Ahmed	1 man, 1 or 2 women, 8 - 9 children	old age and causes not known: 1 paralysis, 1 lung cancer
Maman Al Masjid	20 last year	20		male, female, and children mostly	malaria, TB, age, or falling from camel
Maman Baymok	2 male, 2 female	4	Husayn Ahmed, Husayn Hummad, Onur Hummad, Fatuma Moh.	3 m, 1 f	m: malaria, snake bite, killed by somebody unknown, f: birth problems, snake bite, or killed by SPLA, birth sickness
Maman Hamish Koreb	4	4	Ahmed Hum. Ali, Ahmed Hummad, Isa Onur, Ibrahim Ali	4 m	Malaria
Maman Sharum	None	0			
Shagaloba	4 women, 1 child	5		4 f	by birth, child because of diarrhea
Tehaday	24 or 29	26		14 male, 15 fem. and more children	malaria and diarrhea: no clinic, no treatment, high death rate
Telkuk	4 or 16	10		1 woman, 1 old woman, 1 child, 1 baby	TB, Malaria, accident: 16 different reasons
Ugmayet	7 adults and children	0		3 males, 4 fem. and children	malaria, ulcer etc: in case of the women it is birth related
Yidrut	3 men, women and children: 8	8	Amna Tahir, Hamima	4 m, 2 f	men because of old age, women and children not known -

	How many deaths were there last year?	No.	Names if appropriate	Gender and Age	Cause
	total		Tahir, Husayn Hamid, Moh. Ahmed, Ahmed Ali, Mahmud Osman		malaria, ulcer
<i>Total</i>		>123			

Summary of findings

More than 123 deaths were remembered, some of them by name.

Comparison with 2003

The figure 123 is much less than the 785 deaths reported for 2003. But the figure is smaller mainly because Mr. Mahmud's hesitated to request more information about the deceased, and he preferred not to insist on getting details about deaths.

However, there are independent indications that the situation has in fact improved against the time of the previous survey: It was mostly old people who were remembered to have died. And the general level of health seems to have improved also, due to better rainfalls in the last season.

(5) Food and Water

Questionnaire Page # 9 Food Items

The questions were: What are the main foods that people eat, ranked by importance?

Table # 27

	Main Foods	Main Foods				
	1 Millet	Water	2 Oil	3 Milk	Salt	Other
Akaydi	Millet	Water				Lady fingers, palm nuts
Balastaf	Millet			Milk		
Girgir	Millet					Barley
Hamish Koreb	Millet					Other items depend on the wealth of the person
Hashinet E	Millet		Oil			
Hashinet W	Millet		Oil			
Kurbaweb	Millet	Water			Salt	mostly we get "protein" from relief work as a gift
Maman Al Masjid	Millet	Water			Salt	Lady fingers
Maman Hamish Koreb	Millet		Oil			
Maman Sharum	Millet	Water	Oil			
Shagaloba	Millet			Milk		
Tehaday	Millet	Water	Oil	Milk		
Telkuk	Millet	Water			Salt	
Ugmayet	Millet	Water				
Yidrut	Millet			Milk		Soup
...		
<i>Villages, Total</i>	22		20	10		

Summary of findings

The ranking of food items, taking all villages together is as follows:

(1) Millet, (2) Oil, and (3) Milk as well as various other items such as Lady fingers (waykaat), or Protein powder which was supplied by NGOs.

In all villages except one, "millet" ranked as the "most important food" - even though in "better times" the most important items may have been "milk" and "meat".

Concerning "Water" and "Salt" it should be noted that in Fagada "water" was named even before "millet", and it is remarkable that in response to questions about "food", "water" or "salt" should be mentioned at all. (See the rankings in the table above!)

Comparison with 2003

In the survey of 2003, the ranking was (1) Millet, (2) Milk, and (3) Meat. Now it seems that people have resigned to the fact that milk and meat simply are not available. Most prices have risen since the last report.

Interestingly, however, the price of millet was said to have fallen in Hamish Koreb, Maman Baymok, Tehaday and Telkuk.

Prices of Types of Food

The question was: "What are the prices now? What was the price 12 months ago?"

The results will be presented for the main food types only, i.e. Millet (rank 1), Oil (rank 2), and Milk (rank 3). See the three tables below.

Table # 28

	Millet this year min.	max.	Last year min.	max
Adardeb	45000 Sud.P./sack	55000	45000	55000
Akaydi	60000	100000	50000	60000
Balastaf	50000	70000	40000	40000
Fagada	45000	55000	35000	50000
Gadamayeb E	50000	10000	40000	40000
Gadamayeb W	60000	80000	40000	80000
Gambalaweb	55000	55000	40000	55000
Girgir	50000	52000	40000	60000
Hamish Koreb	55000	65000	70000	100000
Hashinet E	40000	50000	40000	60000
Hashinet W	40000	50000	40000	60000
Kotineb	70000	70000	50000	50000
Kurbaweb	50000	50000	40000	40000
Maman Al Masjid	80000	80000	60000	65000
Maman Baymok	40000	60000	60000	65000
Maman Hamish Koreb	50000	80000	40000	80000
Maman Sharum	60000	80000	80000	80000
Shagaloba	60000	80000	70000	80000
Tehaday	45000	55000	40000	65000
Telkuk	50000	60000	40000	80000
Ugmayet	35000	70000	40000	55000
Yidrut	45000	60000	40000	55000
<i>Averages</i>	<i>52,000 Sud.P/sack</i>	<i>63,000</i>	<i>47,000</i>	<i>63,000</i>

Concerning the importance and the prices of millet, the following was said:

In nearly all villages, millet was named as the most important kind of food. In many others, millet and oil were mentioned together. Only very few villages also named sugar, milk or barley as most important food types (rank 1)

In the discussion of the costs, a few remarks were made about costs of transport etc.:

Gadamayeb E, on millet: Here 1 sack costs 100000 Pound, but at the place of origin 50000. But for about 2 mths nobody buys any: the people got grain from the NGO.

Gadamayeb W, on millet: Here 1 sack is 60000 Pound, but at the place of origin it is only 40000 to 50000 Pound

Table # 29

	Oil this year min.	max.	Last year min.	max.
Adardeb	4500 Sud.P./sack	5000 P	4000	
Akaydi	3000		2000	
Fagada	3000		2500	
Hashinet E	5000		4000	
Hashinet W	2000	5000	2000	4000

	Oil this year min.	max.	Last year min.	max.
Maman Al Masjid	2500		2000	
Maman Baymok	2400		2000	
Shagaloba	2500		2500	
Tehaday	4000		4000	
Ugmayet	2500		3000	
Yidrut	5000		1250	
<i>Averages</i>	<i>3,310 Sud.P./sack</i>		<i>2,660</i>	

NB in Kurbaweb, the price of oil was given as 400 Nacfa per jerry can (i.e. 20 litres).

Table # 30

	Milk this year	Last year
Girgir	750 Sud. P / liter	2500

Table # 31

	Sugar this year	Last year
Girgir	2500 Sud.P./kilo	1500
Fagada	3000	3000

Remarks on various food items

Remarks on other food items will be listed by the alphabetically. The remarks show that the costs of other food types (other than millet) are prohibitive.

Table # 31

	Cheese: Remarks
Kurbaweb	Cheese depends on people
Maman Al Masjid	Cheese depends on people
Maman Hamish Koreb	Cheese if affordable
Telkuk	Cheese not common
Ugmayet	Cheese not essential

Table # 32

	Dates: Remarks
Adardeb	Dates and sweets are known but not available
Kurbaweb	Dates, that depends
Maman Al Masjid	Dates, that depends
Maman Hamish Koreb	Dates if affordable
Telkuk	Dates are bought privately
Ugmayet	Dates are not essential

Table # 33

	Soft dates: remarks
Adardeb	Soft dates known but not affordable
Hashinet W	Some dates
Kurbaweb	Soft dates depends on the person
Maman Hamish Koreb	Soft dates if affordable
Telkuk	Soft dates bought privately
Ugmayet	Soft dates not essential

	Soft dates: remarks
Yidrut	Soft dates if people can afford it

Table # 34

	Lady Fingers, Lentils: Remarks
Adardeb	Lady fingers and lentils these are known, but not available
Kurbaweb	Lady fingers depends
Maman Al Masjid	Lady fingers depending on wealth
Maman Hamish Koreb	Lady fingers, Lentils if affordable
Ugmayet	Lady fingers, lentils not essential
Yidrut	Lady fingers are not available

Table # 35

	Meat: Remarks
Hashinet W	Some meat (would be good)
Maman Al Masjid	Meat depends on person
Telkuk	Meat is not common
Ugmayet	Meat is not essential (i.e. we do without)

Table # 36

	Milk: Remarks
Girgir	Milk only in the rainy season, some buy it
Hamish Koreb	Some milk if it is available
Hashinet E	Milk is available here
Hashinet W	Milk is not bought here
Kurbaweb	Milk depends on the person, is not common
Maman Al Masjid	Milk depends on personal wealth
Maman Hamish Koreb	Milk if the person can afford it
Tehaday	Milk, but we don't have much
Telkuk	Milk is not common, bought privately
Ugmayet	Milk is not essential

Table # 37

	Oil: Remarks
Adardeb	Oil: most cannot afford it
Akaydi	There is no oil
Balastaf	Oil is only used by those who have it
Fagada	Oil given by NGO
Hamish Koreb	Oil, if there is available
Kotineb	Oil is supplied by NGO
Kurbaweb	Oil is rare
Shagaloba	Oil is used if available
Ugmayet	Oil not essential
Yidrut	There is no oil

Table # 38

	Other items: remarks
Fagada	Some coffee, nothing else
Girgir	Barley, onions
Hashinet W	Dry palm nuts
Kurbaweb	From the market, onions
Ugmayet	Porridge items
Yidrut	Other items according to wealth of the individual

Table # 39

	Rice: Remarks
Adardeb	Rice is known but not available
Hashinet W	Some rice would be good
Kurbaweb	Rice if there is money for it
Maman Al Masjid	Rice depends on the wealth of a person
Maman Hamish Koreb	Rice if affordable
Telkuk	Rice is bought privately
Ugmayet	Rice not essential

Table # 40

	Sugar: Remarks
Maman Hamish Koreb	Sugar, if affordable

Water supplies

Questions about water supplies obviously touch on the most vital issues. The location, the name and the very existence of a village are determined by the river bed which feeds it.

Questionnaire Page # 9 Water Supplies

The question was: Where do people get their household water in the rainy season?

Table # 41

	Household Water, Rainy Season
Adardeb	In the pools at the khor nearby, but miskit trees suck up the water
Akaydi	Here at the khor about 3 kms away, the water from the well stopped flowing.
Balastaf	Khor
Fagada	River bed
Gadamayeb E	Khor 2 kms away
Gadamayeb W	River bed puddles
Gambelaweb	Khor, we travel 10 kms to get water
Girgir	From pools at the khor (wells are flooded and spoilt) or from a water pump 3 kms away
Hamish Koreb	From the wells, there is enough water
Hashinet E	At the khor
Hashinet W	Wells about 5 kms from here
Kurbaweb	From Girgir 5 kms, there is no water nearby
Maman Al Masjid	Khor
Maman Baymok	Nearby puddles, the wells don't always give water
Maman Baymok	Khor 3 kms away
Maman Hamish Koreb	Khor 3 kms away
Maman Sharum	Nearby here at river pools
Shagaloba	Puddles in khor
Tehaday	Pools in the khor
Telkuk	Pools at the river
Ugmayet	Halamayet 6 kms near Khor Milih
Yidrut	Puddles in the river, 1 km away

Summary of findings

In the rainy season, most wells are flooded, and can only be dug again when the rain has ceased.

Comparison with 2003

At the time of the survey, some solid wells with cement reinforcement were under construction. An Eritrean specialist had been called from Asmara by Beja committees.

Household Water, Dry Season

The question was, "Where do people get their household water in the dry season?"

Table # 42

	Household Water, Dry Season
Adardeb	Now there is no water (here), nearly 5 kms away
Akaydi	Here, from the well
Balastaf	The well here
Fagada	There are 2 wells, one near, one far
Gadamayeb E	At wells 5 kms away (same for all., there was a generator, but it broke
Gadamayeb W	We have wells
Gambalaweb	Travel 10 kms or 5 hours to get water
Girgir	From wells in the khor nearby
Hamish Koreb	From the wells, there is enough water
Hashinet E	Wells, no good water is available
Hashinet W	Wells 7 km from here, depends on the rain
Kurbaweb	From Girgir 5 kms
Maman Al Masjid	From wells, they are being dug deeper
Maman Baymok	At the khor from wells
Maman Hamish Koreb	A well is close by
Maman Sharum	Wells at khor nearby
Shagaloba	A the well in the khor
Tehaday	From wells, but this year they were no good, so we continue to dig
Telkuk	Water well and generator near the khor
Ugmayet	At the river nearby, there was a water pump, but now it is cut off
Yidrut	At the wells, but there is no pump

Summary of findings

For most villages, water supply in the dry season is cleaner, safer, and more reliable than the water supply in the rainy season - but the wells may be far away and dug very deep.

Comparison with 2003

A few solid wells have been built which should resist the floods of the rainy season. Some of the more complicated systems have caused problems.

(6) Agriculture and Water

Crops

Where there still is farming, it follows the pattern like here below, with modifications due to rainfall:

Farming - where there is any - follows the same pattern in most villages. Only two examples will be listed to show some variation.

The question was, "What crops are grown by people of the village?"

Table # 41

	Farming	Crops
Adardeb	No farming	
Akaydi	No farming	
Balastaf	No farming	Millet hagarta
Fagada 1	Yes	Millet, tadaarib grain
Gadamayeb E	No farming since 5 years because of lack of rain	
Gadamayeb W	Yes	Millet, any kind of crop
Gambelaweb	No farming	Millet
Girgir	No farming	If so, millet hagaray and other
Hamish Koreb 1	Yes	Millet sheetariit
Hashinet E	No farming	If so, then millet sheetariit, tigaarib
Hashinet W	Yes	Aklamooyt, millet
Kotineb 1	No farming	
Kurbaweb 1	Yes, but most don't farm	
Maman Al Masjid	No farming	If there is rain then millet aklamooyt or sheetariit, now when people tried there was no yield
Maman Baymok	No farming	If so, then aklamooyt
Maman Hamish Koreb	No farming at present	If so, then millet, aklamooyt

	Farming	Crops
Maman Sharum	No farming	
Shagaloba	Yes, but not much	Aklamooyt
Tehaday	No farming	If so, then millet
Telkuk	No farming at present, farms are in the Gash area	Aklamooyt millet
Ugmayet	No farming	If so, then aklamooyt
Yidrut	No farming	If so, then millet and hagartaay
<i>Total farming</i>	<i>6 Yes</i>	

Summary of findings

There are only 6 villages where seasonal farming is being practiced. The lack of rains have discouraged most of the villages.

Comparison with 2003

The crops which traditionally been sown were named, but most farmers have not been sowing any of them these last 4 or 5 years, even though the last year was better. The map of climate change (attached in the appendix) highlights the fact that the Beja areas are, in fact, located in one of the zones with decreasing rainfalls.

Months of sowing

The question was, "When is the time of sowing?"

Table # 42

	Sowing time
Balastaf	June July, depends on rains
Fagada	July Aug., depends on rains
Gadamayeb W	- depends on rains
Gambalaweb	July Aug., depends on rains
Girgir	June July
Hamish Koreb	July Aug., depends on rains
Hashinet E	July Aug., at rain time
Hashinet W	July Aug., depends on rains
Maman Al Masjid	July Aug., as the rain comes, but most of the time seeds are sown for nothing
Maman Baymok	July
Maman Hamish Koreb	- depends on rains
Shagaloba	- depends on rains
Tehaday	- some time in the rainy season
Telkuk	- depends on rains
Ugmayet	July Aug., depends on rains
Yidrut	July

Summary of findings

The months of sowing are July or August (June as the earliest, for some crops).

Comparison with 2003

The onset of the rainfalls determines the actual start of sowing - which may be slightly different every year. The last rainy season was satisfactory to some Beja farmers.

Months of harvesting

The question was, "When is the time of harvesting?"

Table # 43

	Harvesting time
Balastaf	4 months after sowing, if it rained
Fagada	4 months after sowing
Gadamayeb W	3 months after sowing
Gambalaweb	4 months after sowing always
Girgir	4 months after sowing, but millet after 2 mths., Aug. to Oct.
Hamish Koreb	4 months after sowing
Hashinet E	When rain allows
Hashinet W	4 months after sowing, Nov. to Dec.
Maman Al Masjid	4 months after sowing, Oct. Nov.
Maman Baymok	3 to 4 months after sowing, Nov.
Shagaloba	6 months after sowing
Telkuk	4 months after sowing
Ugmayet	3-4 months after sowing
Yidrut	Oct.

Summary of findings

For most crops, the harvesting time is 4 months after the sowing time.

Comparison with 2003

The basic patterns don't change but they vary according to the rainfalls.

Questionnaire Page # 9 Crops

The questions were: What crops are grown by people of the village? Crop, months of sowing, months of harvest?

Farming

The next question deals with farms: Do many of the villagers have land?

What is the farm size? Etc.

Questionnaire Page # 9 Farming

The questions were: Estimated number of farmers in village?

Table # 44

	Number of farmers
Balastaf	Few
Fagada	Some
Gadamayeb W	Some
Gambalaweb	Some 100 farmers max.

	Number of farmers
Girgir	All are farmers, but most have no farm
Hamish Koreb	Many or most
Hashinet E	Some
Hashinet W	Few
Maman Al Masjid	Not many because of the drought, the yield is low or zero
Maman Baymok	Many
Maman Hamish Koreb	Mostly no rain is there
Shagaloba	Most can farm
Tehaday	Not normally
Telkuk	They work in Gash, have not farm here
Ugmayet	Most
Yidrut	Few, only some of the villagers

Summary of findings

In at least half of the villages, the majority of the men consider themselves (seasonal) farmers.

Comparison with 2003

There is no change in the number of farmers. The factor which determines farming is rain alone.

Size of Farms

The question was, What is the average size of cultivation per farmer, in hectares / fiddans?

Table # 45

	No.	Size of farms
Balastaf	2	2 fiddan
Fagada	2	2 fiddan
Gadamayeb W	2	2 fiddan
Girgir	1.5	1.5 fiddan max.
Hamish Koreb	1	1 fiddan average
Hashinet E	5	5 fiddan
Hashinet W	3.5	2 to 5 fiddan max.
Kurbaweb	0	Originally there were fields, now it is a military camp
Maman Al Masjid	2.25	1.5 to 3 fiddan
Maman Baymok	5	2 to 10 fiddaan
Maman Hamish Koreb	0	Only exceptionally
Shagaloba	2.5	2-3 fiddaan
Tehaday	0	Farms are not used: there are no dams, so the water just goes to the Gash river. We request a diversion of the water. We also have a problem with miskiit trees
Telkuk	0	Not here
Ugmayet	0	The whole area is free to be cultivated
<i>Average</i>	2.6	<i>Fiddan</i>

Summary of findings

The average size of the farm land that a family would cultivate is 2 to 3 fiddan.

Comparison with 2003

There was not change in the responses: A sufficient amount of arable land is always available. Rainfall decides whether any of it will be used.

Pests and diseases

The questionnaire asks about crop failures and its reasons. This question was not relevant where farming had been given up.

Table # 46

	Main Pests		
Fagada	Birds		
Gadamayeb W	Birds		Rats
Gambalaweb	Birds	Locusts	Rats
Girgir	Birds	Locusts	Rats
Hamish Koreb		Locusts	
Hashinet E	Birds	Locusts	Rats
Hashinet W	Birds	Locusts	Rats
Maman Al Masjid		Locusts	
Maman Baymok		Locusts	Rats
Shagaloba	Birds		Rats
Tehaday	Birds	Locusts	Rats
Ugmayet			Rats
Yidrut	Birds	Locusts	Rats

Table #

	Other pests
Hashinet W	Insects, the fox (regarding livestock)
Ugmayet	One insect which pulls out seeds
Tehaday	Earth worm, jarraab, sawar, miskiit trees
Fagada	Termites

Summary of findings

As in the last survey, birds, locusts and rats were the main pests. Others were mentioned only in a few villages.

Comparison with 2003

There is no change. The fact that any of the pests were named did not imply that they were a particular danger at the time of the survey. E.g., locusts were not sighted except in small numbers and at very few places.

Water for the households

Water is fetched two times a day. Some go three times a day, to take care of the livestock. Usually one way to the water hole brings 4 jerry cans. A family size of 10 is common, and one jerry can holds 20 liters.

Questionnaire Page # 10 Water Consumed

So the question was worded as follows: "Take a household of 10, how many jerry cans do they get per day?"

Table # 47

	Jerry Cans	Quantity
Adardeb	3.6	2 to 5 jerry cans , enough for the welfare of the house, most families, 4 total is difficult, no cooking or washing, drinking is restricted
Akaydi	9	2 to 16 jerry cans, there is not enough water
Balastaf	4	2 to 6 jerry cans
Fagada	10	8 to 12 jerry cans
Gadamayeb 1	3	2 to 4 jerry cans

	Jerry Cans	Quantity
Gadamayeb 2	10	8 to 12 jerry cans
Gambalaweb	5	2 to 8 jerry cans a day
Girgir	5	4 to 6 jerry cans
Hamish Koreb	14	12 to 16 jerry cans
Hashinet E	6	4 to 8 jerry cans
Hashinet W	8	8 jerry cans
Kotineb	4	4 jerry cans per day
Kurbaweb	5	4 to 6 jerry cans
Maman Al Masjid	14	4 to 24 jerry cans, depends on the needs, there is a water problem in the village
Maman Baymok	9	2 to 16 jerry cans
Maman Hamish Koreb	9	2 to 16 jerry cans
Maman Sharum	16	2 to 30 jerry cans
Shagaloba	9	2 to 16 jerry cans
Tehaday	6	4 to 8 jerry cans
Telkuk	5	4 to 6 jerry cans a day for food and drinking, including washing
Ugmayet	13	2 to 24 jerry cans
Yidrut	4.5	2 to 7 jerry cans for the house, washing included, 3 times a day they fetch water
<i>Average</i>	7.8	

Summary of findings

The average quantity of water used in 1 day by a family of 10, is 7.8 jerry cans. This equals 156 liters or 15.6 liters per person - which this is the accepted minimum by international standards (SPHERE standards).

However, the table shows that most of the villages get far less than this. A few villages have rich water supplies, but most don't have the minimum.

Comparison with 2003

The responses must be interpreted as a slight improvement in the quantity of water. This may be because of the new wells which have been built.

(7) Trade and Industry

Questionnaire Page # 11 Sources of Cash

The questions were: "What are the ways in which people get cash in this area? / Which activities, ordered by importance?"

Remarks on ways of getting cash

Table # 48

Activity	Remarks
Renting camels	For camel owners: cash by transport
Labour	There is no work here, we don't have anything to do, labour is not possible here, we have to go to Kasala, Gash, Port Sudan, Malober, elsewhere
Making selling charcoal	It is not allowed, and there is no chance here, no market for it.
Selling animals	As a last resort, only if there is a great need
Leather milk	Leather milk
Cutting trees	To sell as building materials

In several villages, informants said there was no source of cash at all: there was nothing one could do.

Table # 49

	Activity Options
Kotineb	Nothing - no source of cash
Maman Baymok	There is nothing we can do
Maman Sharum	No source of cash
Shagaloba	Nothing is available

In 4 places, charcoal had been a source of getting cash, but no longer is. It is no longer allowed to cut trees and make charcoal.

Activities: first rank options

Table # 50

	1st Rank Activity
Adardeb	Labour
Akaydi	Labour
Balastaf	Labour
Fagada	Labour, charcoal
Gadamayeb E	Labour
Gadamayeb W	Labour
Gambalaweb	Labour, charcoal
Girgir	Charcoal and wood
Hamish Koreb	Labour
Hashinet E	Charcoal
Hashinet W	Labour
Kotineb	Selling animals
Kurbaweb	Charcoal, renting out camels
Maman Al Masjid	Labour
Maman Baymok	Labour
Maman Hamish Koreb	Labour
Maman Sharum	Labour, selling animals

	1st Rank Activity
Shagaloba	Labour
Tehaday	Labour
Telkuk	Labour
Ugmayet	Labour, selling animals
Yidrut	Labour, charcoal

Summary of findings

This table lists only the first option which was named for a particular village: the best chance of getting cash. It is the same nearly all villages, but not for all: E.g., or Girgir it is "Making and selling charcoal". Where more than one item is given for the same village, the reason is that two groups in the same village responded differently.

Comparison with 2003

Labour was and is one of the major sources of cash. Making and selling charcoal as "1st rank activity" has been discontinued in some villages, e.g. Balastaf.

Ranking

Table # 51

	Total no. of villages	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Labour	33	26	5	-	1	1
Selling animals	31	3	7	18	2	1
Charcoal or wood	24	6	14	4	-	-
Renting out camels	6	2	4	-	-	-
Animal products	4	-	1	-	3	-

Summary of findings

The three major options of earning cash are labour, selling animals, and selling charcoal or wood. For women, none of these options are open.

Comparison with 2003

The three major options still are the same. The ranking changed slightly: "Labour" was given the first rank more often than in the previous survey. "Selling animals" possibly (fortunately) no longer is the option used most frequently - as it was in 2003.

Traded items

Questionnaire Page # 11 Traded Items

The question was: "What are the main traded items? Which country is the source?"

E stands for "Eritrea", S for "Sudan"

Table # 52

	Millet (Durrah)	Ajwa (Dates)	Other
Adardeb	E S Millet	E Ajwa	E Spices, Matches
Akaydi	S Millet	S Ajwa	-
Balastaf	E S Millet	E S Ajwa	E S Rice
Gadamayeb E	-	-	-
Gadamayeb W	S Millet	S Ajwa	S Dates Sweet

	Millet (Durrah)	Ajwa (Dates)	Other
Gambelaweb	-	E S Ajwa	-
Girgir	S Millet	E S Ajwa	E S Milk E Sugar Coffee Batteries S Sesame Seed Sweets
Hashinet E	-	S Ajwa	
Hashinet W	-		S Sweets, Tobacco
Kotineb	-	-	-
Kurbaweb	E S Millet	-	-
Maman Al Masjid	-	S Ajwa	-
Maman Hamish Koreb	-	E Ajwa	-
Maman Sharum	-	S Ajwa	-
Shagaloba	-	S Ajwa	-
Tehaday	-	-	S Sweets, Onions
Telkuk	E S Millet	-	-
Ugmayet	-	S Ajwa	-
Yidrut	E S Millet	E S Ajwa	E S Wadag

Summary of findings

Two "traded items" which were named most frequently are millet and dates. Sugar and coffee are also named frequently.

Their source is indicated as E or S (Eritrea or Sudan).

Comparison with 2003

Sugar, coffee and dates were named most frequently in 2003 (no attention was paid to millet / durrah / sorghum in the 2003 survey). These items still are the "traded items" named most frequently.

Source

The question was, "Where do the goods come from?"

Table # 53

	Source E Eritrea, S Sudan
Adardeb	S most
Akaydi	S
Balastaf	E S
Gadamayeb E	S if any goods at all
Fagada	S but little trade
Gadamayeb W	All from Maman Sharum nearby
Gambelaweb	E S
Girgir	E S
Kotineb	Most from Maman Sh. and Khor Milih
Kurbaweb	E S most from Girmayka Eritrea, some from Sudan, e.g. Ajwa from Sudan
Kurbaweb	E most
Maman Baymok	We buy everything from Maman Sharum, they get it elsewhere
Maman Hamish Koreb	E
Maman Sharum	S most
Shagaloba	S Kasala
Tehaday	S
Telkuk	S most
Ugmayet	S all except a few from Kasala

	Source E Eritrea, S Sudan
Yidrut	S most from Kasala because of transport

Summary of findings

Villages have different routes and chances of access. About half of them buy in Eritrean markets (which are far), half of them in Sudanese markets (which are difficult).

Comparison with 2003

Like in 2003, half of the preferences are Eritrea, half of them Sudan. A comparison of the lists of 2003 / 2004 does not reveal major shifts of preferences.

Table # 54

	Beans	Clothes	Coffee	Dates	Flour	Oil	Salt	Sugar
Adardeb			E mainly			E	E	E mainly
Akaydi	S	S	E mainly	S	S	S	S	S Kasala, E formerly
Balastaf	S Kasala	E	E mainly	S Kasala	S Kasala	E S	S	E mainly
Fagada	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Gadamayeb E	no goods							
Gadamayeb W	all from Maman (village) nearby		S			S	S	S
Gambelaweb		S	E Teseney			S mainly		E mainly
Girgir	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	E mainly
Hamish Koreb	S Kasala	E	S Kasala	S Kasala	E	E	S Kasala	E S Kasala
Hashinet E	S	E	S	S	E	S	S	E mainly
Hashinet W	S Kasala	E	E	Kasala	E	Kasala	Kasala	E
Kotineb	Maman Sh. Khor M.	Maman Sh. Khor M.	Maman Sh. Khor M.	Maman Sh. Khor M.	Maman Sh. Khor M.	Maman Sh. Khor M.	Maman Sh. Khor M.	Maman Sh. Khor M.
Kurbaweb	E	E	E S	S	E	S	E	E S
Maman Al Masjid	S	E S	E S	E S	E S	S	E S	E mainly
Maman Baymok	S	S	E	E	S	S	S	E and mheel (coffee spice) from E
Maman Hamish Koreb	S	E	E S	S	E	S	E S	E S
Maman Sharum	S	E S	E mainly	E	E	E S	E S	E S
Shagaloba	S	S	E S	S	S	S	E S	S mainly
Tehaday	S	E	E S	S	E	S	S	E S
Telkuk	S Kasala	S Kasala	E S	S Kasala	S Kasala	E S	S Kasala	E S
Ugmayet	S Kasala	S Kasala	S Kasala	S Kasala	S Kasala	S Kasala	S Kasala	S Kasala
Yidrut		E mainly	E S	S Kasala	E	S Kasala	S Kasala	E S

Summary of findings

This table adds more detail and lists the different sources for different items.

Comparison with 2003

The are no major changes.

Currencies used

The currencies in use may also vary for similar reasons as the traded goods. (The table is based on the responses of the elders):

Questionnaire Page # 11 Currencies

The question was: "What currencies are used in the village?"

Table # 55

	Currency
Balastaf	E S -Both Eritrean and Sudanese
Fagada	S Sudanese only
Gadamayeb E	S Sudanese only
Gadamayeb W	S Sudanese only
Gambelaweb	E S -Both Eritrean and Sudanese
Girgir	E S -Both Eritrean and Sudanese
Hamish Koreb	S Sudanese only
Hashinet W	E S -Both Eritrean and Sudanese
Kotineb	S Sudanese only
Kurbaweb	E S -Both Eritrean and Sudanese
Maman Sharum	E S -Both Eritrean and Sudanese
Tehaday	S Sudanese only
<i>All other villages:</i>	<i>S Sudanese currency mainly</i>

Summary of findings

Notice that the majority of villages use "Sudanese mainly". Only 5 villages use Sudanese money exclusively.

Comparison with 2003

No significant changes were noticed. The geographical location, rather than political changes, seem to determine the trade routes.

Remarks on Changes 2003 / 2004

The question was: If you compare 2003 and 2004, what is the difference?

Table # 56

	Remarks on Changes 2003 / 2004
Adardeb	There is no money, not much grain, this was common all these 5 years, but last year was more serious for livestock
Akaydi	2004 this year is worse a little bit, 2003 there was water at the solar pump well. This year, 2004, even green tree destroyed by locusts, 2003 was better
Balastaf	There is no money. Last year was better, now (2004) we have higher prices of grain, and sugar and other items
Fagada	This year (2004) is better than 2003, there was rain this year, and they got grain and grass for animals
Gadamayeb E	Before the war, life was better, then the gvt. took goods, animals, no work, no shops, no goods, depending on NGOs. The year 2004 compared with 2003 - both years are bad, every green plant was eaten by locusts starting 2003
Gadamayeb W	The year 2003 was better, because enough grass was there, 2004 not so. This year, "2004 we have "great hope" for rain

	Remarks on Changes 2003 / 2004
Gambalaweb	This year (2004) is better, some rain, previous years: no rain, life is difficult. Another informant: Neither 2003 nor 2004 was good. There is no money
Girgir	There is no money, the situation is critical, prices are up in Eritrea, in Sudan taxes are high. No great changes from 2003 to 2004 but some grass this year (2004) is better than 2003.
Hamish Koreb	For farmers and families this year is better, e.g. there was no drought, there is a way to get to Kasala. The price of grain went down, for traders this year is worst year because of lack of transport.
Hashinet E	There is no money, but 2004 is better than 2003, 1 because there was rain, 2 grain is now available at a good price
Hashinet W	Some say, 2003 was worse because of the drought. Last year 2003 green trees were better, this year there are locusts which ate last year's green leaves
Kotineb	This year 2004 is better, because the NGOs help us.
Kurbaweb	This year 2004 is better than the last year, fortunately. Relief has increased, protein was given to all families, - better rain and grass,
Maman Al Masjid	This year better, because of help from NGO this year (before: no help). Bad both years that there is no labour at Gash.
Maman Baymok	This year 2004 is better, there was enough rain, last year 2003 was not so good. There is no money. In both years drought affected the cattle
Maman Hamish Koreb	This year is better:, - get support from organizations, - rain was not bad. There is no money
Maman Sharum	Both last years were bad years. But this year there is hope of rain
Shagaloba	both 2003 and 2004 were bad years for us, because of drought
Tehaday	This year 2004 is better than last year, - coffee, oil, grain better because of lower prices, - peace agreement improved and, food aid is better, also better transportation. There is no money
Telkuk	The year 2004 is not better than last year, everyone pays for his animals from his pocket, - only change is: we are eager to get peace, there is hope, - still hiding when crossing the border
Ugmayet	Some say, both 2003 and 2004 are bad because of drought, others say, both are OK.
Yidrut	There was an improvement this year, before there was drought and fear of war. Others say: 2004 is not much better, because trade with Sudan is dangerous because things may be taken away, even the camels. Another informant: There is no way of earning money.

Summary of findings

It is remarkable that there were a number of responses which noticed an improvement from 2003 to 2004. Many, of course, state that both years were difficult.

Comparison with 2003

This question was not asked last year.

Migration for employment

The question was: "Do any people migrate annually for employment?"

Table # 57

	Migration time			
Adardeb		Rainy season		
Akaydi	Any time	Rainy season		After rains, when needed
Balastaf	Any time		Oct.	
Fagada			Oct.	

	Migration time			
Gadamayeb E				When needed
Gadamayeb W	Any time			Depends on chances
Gambalaweb			Oct.	
Girgir		Rainy season	Oct.	When needed
Hamish Koreb		Rainy season		Depends on the needs
Hashinet E	Any time			Depends on the needs
Kotineb			Oct. and Nov.	
Kurbaweb				When needed
Maman Al Masjid	Any time	Rainy season		
Maman Al Masjid		Rainy season		Also dry season, depends on the needs
Maman Baymok	Any time	Rainy season		
Maman Hamish Koreb	Any time	Rainy season		
Maman Sharum	Any time	Rainy season		
Shagaloba	Any time		Oct.	
Tehaday	Any time	Rainy season		
Telkuk	Any time			Depends
Ugmayet	Any time		Oct.	Depends on transport, because rains cut off traffic
Ugmayet	Any time			
Yidrut	Any time	Rainy season		
Totals	14	11	7	

Summary of findings

Beja men have an incredible mobility, when it comes to finding work - witness the many times men said they would move "any time".

This has already been noted in early descriptions of the Beja culture, and consistently this is one of the survival strategies for hard times: News about work or chances for labour spread fast and reliably.

Comparison with 2003

The answers are similar to those of 2003. Problems at the border were mentioned somewhat more often now than they were 2003.

Migration Destinations

The question was, "Where do they go?" i.e. for employment or labour.

Table # 58

	Migration Destinations			
Adardeb	Gash Barka	Kasala		Port Sudan, Halfa
Akaydi	Gash	Kasala		
Balastaf	Gash			
Fagada				Halfa
Gadamayeb E	Gash	Kasala		
Gadamayeb W	Gash	Kasala		
Gambelaweb	Gash Barka	Sudan		Miswas, 10 days from here
Girgir	Gash	Sudan	Eritrea	Other places

	Migration Destinations			
Hamish Koreb	Gash	Kasala		Port Sudan, Gadarif
Hashinet E	Gash	Kasala	Eritrea	
Hashinet W	Gash	Kasala		
Kurbaweb		Except some old men we do not go to Sudan because of treatment there	Eritrea Forto, Girmayka	Rubda
Maman Al Masjid	Gash	Kasala		
Maman Baymok	Gash			In this area to Balastaf, where charcoal is available
Maman Hamish Koreb	Gash Barka			Telkuk
Maman Sharum	Gash Barka	Sudan	Eritrea	
Shagaloba	Gash Barka	Kasala		
Tehaday	Gash	Kasala		Port Sudan
Telkuk	Gash	Kasala		Khartoum, Port Sudan, wherever there may be a job
Ugmayet	Gash	Kasala		
Yidrut	Gash			
Totals	19	15	4	

Summary of findings

The places where Beja men go for labour are mainly Gash Barka (with farm work like planting, weeding, harvesting), Kasala (with labour like loading trucks, or trading), and Eritrea (farming).

Comparison with 2003

In spite of slight changes in relations between the different countries, the answers still are similar to those of 2003.

Migration: Kind of Work

The question was, "For what kind of work do the men migrate?"

Table # 59

	Migration for Farming	Labour	Trade
Adardeb	Farm		
Akaydi		Labour	Trade
Balastaf		Labour	
Fagada		Labour	
Gadamayeb E	Farm	Labour	Harvesting
Gadamayeb W	Farm	Labour	
Gambalaweb	Farm	Labour	Loading Renting out camels
Girgir	Farm	Labour	Trade, running tea shops Leather work
Hamish Koreb	Farm	Labour	
Hashinet E		Labour	

	Migration for Farming	Labour	Trade
Hashinet W	Farm	Labour	
Kotineb	Farm		
Kurbaweb			Any work
Maman Al Masjid	Farm	Labour	
Maman Baymok	Farm	Labour	Charcoal work
Maman Hamish Koreb	Farm	Labour	
Maman Sharum	Farm	Labour	Trade
Shagaloba	Farm	Labour	Trade
Tehaday	Farm	Labour	Trade, other work
Telkuk	Farm		Any work Loading trucks
Ugmayet	Farm	Labour	Trade
Yidrut	Farm		Any work
<i>Totals</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>	

Summary of findings

Farm work and labour are mentioned most frequently as those kinds of work which would attract Beja men to Gash Barka or Kasala or elsewhere.

Comparison with 2003

Different kinds of labour (loading trucks, accepting any labour) and farm work (not on their own farms!) are still the main activities.

Duration of Season

The question was, "How long do the men stay away?"

Table # 60

	No.	Duration of Season
Adardeb	4	2-6 months, depends: under serious conditions, they stay and wait to bring crops
Akaydi	4.5	3-6 months, depends
Balastaf	3	2-4 months
Fagada	2.5	2-3 months
Gadamayeb E	5	4-6 months
Gadamayeb W	2.5	2-3 months
Gambalaweb	4	2-6 months, it takes 7-10 days to get the load to the place
Girgir	3.5	1-6 months
Hamish Koreb	3	2-4 months
Hashinet E	3	1-5 months
Hashinet W	2.5	1-4 months
Kotineb	2	2 months
Kurbaweb	0.5	0.5 month, whatever is needed
Maman Al Masjid	4.5	3-6 months, depends on the work
Maman Baymok	5	2-8 months
Maman Hamish Koreb	2.4	1-4 months
Maman Sharum	6.5	1-12 months
Shagaloba	4	2-6 months
Tehaday	6.5	1-12 months
Telkuk	6.5	1-12 months, may be taken by the gvt. as soldier
Ugmayet	4	2-6 months
Yidrut	9	6-12 months, depends on person and work

	No.	Duration of Season
Average time in months	4.04	

Summary of findings

The average period away from home is about 4 months.

Comparison with 2003

The duration has increased considerably: In 2003, the average time away from home was only 2.3 months (see 2003 report, p. 52)

Number of Workers

The question was: "How many people go?"

Table # 61

	Migration No. of People	Remarks
Adardeb	Most	In times of problems, everyone tries to go, but now there is no work, so nobody moves anywhere
Akaydi	1-2 per family	
Balastaf	1-2 per family	
Fagada	2 per family	
Gadamayeb E	1-3 per family	As needed
Gadamayeb W	1-2 per family	Depends
Gambalaweb	Many	Those who own camels
Girgir	1-3 per family	From most families
Hamish Koreb	1-2 per family	As needed
Hashinet E	Many	Depends
Hashinet W	1-2 per family	
Kotineb	1 per family	
Kurbaweb	nobody	Whoever needs
Maman Al Masjid	Many	Young men, Depends on work available
Maman Baymok	1-2 per family	Anyone if there is a need
Maman Hamish Koreb	1 per family	The eldest son, depends on the family
Maman Sharum	1-2 per family	men
Shagaloba	Few	If someone owns no camel he can't work in Kasala
Tehaday	1 per family	or many
Telkuk	2 per family	Young men per family, one by one, they replace each other
Ugmayet	1-5 per family	Depends
Yidrut	1 per family	Depends, 1 stays at home

Summary of findings

At least one person goes away to earn cash.

Comparison with 2003

The responses are similar to those of 2003.

(8) Security

Questionnaire Page # 13 Security and Incidents

The question was: "Have there been incidents of bombing, landmines, ground attacks in the last two years? If so, what were the losses?"

Table # 62

	Incidents People	Livestock
Balastaf	Land mine, people were injured,	Cattle died
Gadamayeb E	The area is full of mines, land mine went off before yesterday, no people were injured,	But animals of all kinds (were injured)
Girgir	There was a land mine where car exploded and 2 men were injured, 1 man died,	We lost cattle, land mines go off when walking with cattle.
Kurbaweb	By a land mine, no humans died,	But camels died.
Maman Al Masjid	By land mines, there were casualties,	And many different animals were killed.
Maman Baymok	-	A land mine killed camels and other animals. There still are a lot of mines
Telkuk	People know the places where the mines are, and they watch out.	A land mine went off, only animals were killed,
Telkuk	By land mines, last year 2 men were killed	animals were killed
Ugmayet	By land mines, 3 men were killed	
<i>Total</i>	<i>6 person killed, several injured</i>	<i>Camels, cattle were killed</i>

Summary of findings

This year, 6 people were killed. Some livestock was lost

Comparison with 2003

The figure is much smaller than the loss of lives in 2002 and 2003: During those 2 years, at least 31 people died, and more livestock was lost than last year.

Population movements due to war

The questions were: Were there population movements due to war, the last two years? If so, Period? Moving from? Moving to? Number of people?

Table # 63

	Population Movements: Remarks
Girgir	People move only because of their choice (not for war, that was 1997)
Kurbaweb	People don't move except for relief or convenience
Tehaday	There were no movements, but some people who went away at war times come back from Kasala and get food aid. Their registration is difficult

Summary of findings

No movements were recorded. Only the above remarks were made.

Comparison with 2003

There were fewer movements than in 2003.

(9) Women's Issues

Midwives

Questionnaire Page # 14 Midwives

The questions were: Are there Midwives / birth attendants in the village?

Only women were asked.

Table # 64

	Midwives (TBAs)	Experience	Training
Adardeb	2 midwives		Have taken courses
Akaydi	3 midwives		Not trained
Balastaf	2 midwives	Many years	
Gadamayeb	2 or 3 midwives	Few years	Trained
Gambalaweb	1 midwife	Many years	No education
Girgir	2 midwives	Many years	Not trained
Hashinet E	1 midwife	Many	No courses taken, traditional delivery
Hashinet W	3 midwives	All experienced	3 of them have taken courses
Kurbaweb	2 midwives	Many years	Taken courses
Maman Al Masjid	5 or 6 midwives	Many years	No education or courses taken
Maman Baymok	2 midwives	2 years	Not trained
Maman Hamish Koreb	1 or 4 midwife	Not trained	Traditional
Maman Sharum	3 midwives		Qualified
Shagaloba	1 midwife		Qualified
Tehaday	6 midwives		2 of them well trained
Telkuk	4 midwives		Two of them qualified
Ugmayet	4 midwives		They take courses
Yidrut	2 midwives	2 years	1 qualified and well trained
<i>Totals</i>	<i>47 to 50 midwives</i>		

Summary of findings

There are 47 to 50 midwives. Several of them have taken courses.

Comparison with 2003

In the report of 2003, 49 midwives were listed. In the meantime, more of them have taken courses.

Notable women

The questions were: Are there other notable women in the village? What are their names / roles / skills or education?

Table # 65

	Notable Women	Role, Name	Training
Adardeb	2 midwives		very qualified
Gadamayeb	2 midwives	delivery	experienced, well trained

	Notable Women	Role, Name	Training
Gambalaweb	none		
Hashinet E	1 midwife	delivery	experienced but not trained
Hashinet W	1 midwife	delivery	trained
Kurbaweb	1 midwife	active	
Maman Al Masjid	none		
Maman Baymok	4 women	names not given	
Maman Hamish Koreb	1 woman	name not given	
Maman Sharum	2 women	names not given	
Telkuk	2 women	names not given	
Ugmayet	1 woman	name not given	

Summary of findings

Midwives and sheikhas belong to the most respected women of a village.

Comparison with 2003

It was not possible to notice clear changes, since there was less information in the questionnaires than it was in 2003. But the situation does not seem to have changed.

(10) Village Leadership

Questionnaire Page # 15 Village Leaders

The questions were: Who are the main leaders and representatives of this village? What are their names / positions / responsibilities?

Table # 66

	Leadership named by men	Leadership named by women
Adardeb	Abubakar Omar Tahir Adim Ahmad Abubakar Ali Moh. Tahir Badaniin Omar Ali Hamid Mahmud Husayn Moh. Ali Moh. Tahir Husayn Usman Isa	-
Akaydi	Abubakar Ahmad Ahmad Ali Moh. Musa Ahmad Abdalla <i>same as 2003:</i> Adim Musa Ahmad Tahir Husayn Ali doctor Musa Whaasheen Oomda (trad. leader)	Musa Adim
Balastaf	<i>same as 2003:</i> Ali Moh. Masibi (member) Abu-Ali Mahmud Abu-Fatna Karar Baray (member) Adim Bilal Hamid Ali Tiita (member) Moh. Adim AlAmin (member)	Adim Bilaal Ibrahim Ali Hummad Hassen
Fagada	AlAmin Moh. Isa Ibrahim <i>same as 2003:</i> Adarob Moh. Adim (member) Hasan Isa Husayn (head) Moh. Ahmad Ali (member) Moh. Hasan Husayn	
Gadamayeb E	Abu-Fatna Amhad Ali Tahir Omar Moh Husayn Moh. Moh. Husayn Tahir <i>same as 2003:</i> Adaroob Moh. (head) Ali Tahir (member) Mahmud Omar	Adarob Hummad
Gadamayeb W	Adim Idris (no one else, because the village is small)	Adim Idris
Gambelaweb	<i>same as 2003:</i> Ahmad Bashir (vice) Moh. Hasan (illage committee head) Moh. Musa (member)	Adim Ahmd Osman Hummad ali

	Leadership named by men	Leadership named by women
Girgir	Hasan Hamid Moh. Hasan Musa Hamid Karrar Musa Husayn Moh-Ali <i>same as 2003:</i> Ali Mahmud Karar (head) Hamad Adim Mahmud Moh. Adarob	Ali Hummad Musa Hummad Onur Husayn
Hamish Koreb	Adim Moh. Ali Abubakar Ali Mahmud (school director) Isa Moh. Ali H.K. (veterinary) <i>same as 2003:</i> Ahmad Abu-Ahmad Ali Al-Amin Joseph Moh. Adim Ali Musa Salih Osman Oodis Obakar (Omda, trad. leader)	-
Hashinet E	Abu-Ali Onuur Hamid Ibrahim (sheikh) Moh. Abu-Fatna Omar Mahmud Whaj Ali (health worker and committee member)	Mas'ud
Hashinet W	Mas'ud Ali (health worker) Musa Ibrahim Tahir Onur	Sheikh Hamid
Kotineb	(Only two because the village is small): Ali Ahmad Moh. Adaroob	
Kurbaweb	<i>same as 2003:</i> Ahmad Hamid Ahmad Jibril Moh. Hamid Usham Ahmad Isa	Ooshaam Jibriil Ahmad
Maman Al Masjid	<i>same as 2003:</i> Abu-Ali Ahmad Abu-Ali (member) Adim Isa Adim (member) Adim Isa Hamid (member) Ali Ahmad Isa (sheikh and member) Ali Hasan Ali (member) Hamud Ali Adim (member) Husayn Ooshaam Mahmud Moh. Ahmad (member) Mahmud Moh. Mahmud Moh.-Din WHaj (member) Tahir Taha Ahmad (member) WHaj Ahmad (committee head)	-
Maman Baymok	<i>same as 2003:</i> Abu-Moh. Oonur (head of committee) Adim Hamid Amir (vice) Hasan Oonur (member) Hasib-Allah Moh (member) Mahmud Hamid Tahir (member and previous vet.) Moh.-Din Moh. Ali (member)	Husayn Hummad Hummad Onur Hasaballah
Maman Hamish Koreb	<i>same as 2003:</i>	Moh. Nuur Ahmad

	Leadership named by men	Leadership named by women
	Ahmad Ali Husayn (member) Ali Husayn Isa (member) Ali Tahir Oonur (member) Husayn Adim Bishar (member) Mahmud Nur-Ahmad (head of committee)	
Maman Sharum	Ibrahim Hamid Moh. Isa Mahmud Mustafa Ahmad (Uumdir) Saydna Jum'a <i>same as 2003:</i> Ali Mahmud Ali (village committee head) Mahmud Ali Mahmud (member) Moh. Ahmad (member)	Ali Mahmud
Shagaloba	Ali Husayn Fatha Ali Hamid Mahmud Omar Taha Mahmud <i>same as 2003:</i> Hamid Omar Mahmud (chairman of committee)	Jimal Mahmud Omar
Tehaday	Ahmad Yasin Moh. (Vice) Amar Whaj Amhad Hasan Abu-Fatna Ahmad Ali Hamid Haji Adim Mahmud (Head) Karrar Moh. Tair (secr.) Sadik Husayn Tahir Ahmad Adim Tahir Amhad Onur	Seydna Omar Whaj
Telkuk	Abdulgadir Moh. Fathi (member) Abu-Hamid Abu-Kasir (member) Ali Imam Moh.-Nur (member) Bal'id Tahir Moh (member) Imam Oshek Hashay (member) Isa Ahmad Mahmud (committee head) Isa Mustafa (son of Omda, 2nd sheikh) Moh. Ali Ahmad (member) Moh. Ali Oshek (member) Moh. Omar Husayn (member) Mustafa Moh. Faki (Omda, trad. leader, tribal elder sheikh and committee head) Taha Moh. Hadal (member) Tahir Moh (member)	Isa Ahmad Isa Al-Sheikh
Ugmayet	Abdalla Ooshaam Ali Adim Ali Ahmad Dabaloob (sheikh) Mahmud Ahm. Ali (chief) Mahmud Tahir Mustafa Moh. Ali Makasoob Omar Ohaj Ahmed	Sheikh Ali Mahmud Sultan
Yidrut	Hamid Moh. Tahir Mahmud Hamid Mahmud Moh. Tahir Onur	Tahir Hummud Ali Tahir Osman

	Leadership named by men	Leadership named by women
	<i>same as 2003:</i> Ibrahim Mahmud (village committee vice) Musa Hamid Moh (member) Oonur Ahmad Oonur (member) Tahir Osman (village committee head)	

Summary of findings

Women are informed about the main leaders of the village community but don't seem to care about minor changes.

Comparison with 2003

In the table, it has been noted where the membership of the village committees has changed or has stayed the same.

(11) Knowledge and Participation in Social Services

Questionnaire Pages #16 a and b: Social Services

For this section, the questions were: "What social services assistance has been given by people or organizations outside this village, to help people of this village, in the last 2 years? Organizations / When / What kind of assistance?"

The first question was, "What social service was given?"

Table # 67

	What kind of service?	When?	By which organizations?
Adardeb	Relief, treatment of animals, Health, food, blankets, 1 bag of grain		IRC, civil administration, Relief organization BRO, Samaritans
Akaydi	Education, health by mobile clinic, food, medicine and vaccination of animals	Now and sometimes	Samaritans, IRC,
Balastaf	Wheat, lentils, (before we were getting milk regularly) education, health, food, school items, vaccination	Now	Samaritans, IRC, they told us (before 2004) that we have to buy our own medicine and then they would provide doctors, but this did not happen. AMAL
Fagada	Medicine, grain		Name of NGO not known (must be IRC) from Gadamayeb this help gets here
Gadamayeb E	Health work, vaccination, training of midwives, food grain	Now	IRC Samaritans, Moh. Shanni
Gambalaweb	Medicine, protein, lentils, oil, grain (bread etc.), school feeding		IRC, BRO, SHARA, Samaritans
Girgir	Health, school, veterinary work, school feeding, food	Now	IRC, BRO, SHARA, Samaritans
Hamish Koreb	School feeding and food in general, school materials, education and training by Mahmud Moh.		Samaritans, IRC
Hashinet E	Health, vaccination, food	Now, two times	IRC, Samaritans Moh. Shanni
Hashinet W	Health and vaccination IRC, education, food e.g. Oil	This year	IRC, Samaritans (NGO name not known)
Kotineb	Food		Ngo, name not known (must be Samaritans), through Gadamayeb
Kurbaweb	School items, medicine, clinic, school feeding		IRC, SHARA, Samaritans
Maman Al Masjid	School facilities, wheat lentils oil protein, helping with the building of the well	Now	IRC, Samaritans, BRO with IRC
Maman Baymok	Medical help by Dr. Ali (some say they are not aware of any help), food		IRC, Samaritans
Maman Hamish Koreb	Medicine, injections, food,	Now	IRC "the whites provide, I don't know who but I know the clinic"

	What kind of service?	When?	By which organizations?
			(was IRC), Samaritans
Maman Sharum	School, health, food		IRC, Samaritans, BRO
Shagaloba	Education for children, health (vaccination of children)		IRC (name not known)
Tehaday	Education, health, food		IRC, Samaritans, none else
Telkuk	Education, motor of pump, school feeding	Now	IRC, Samaritans
Ugmayet	Health assist., food		IRC, "NGO name not known, the chief knows" i.e. Samaritans
Yidrut	Medical assistance, education, seeds, grain, money for farmers, food, grain		IRC, Samaritans "most effective", we assume everything comes through the Beja Congress, there are several NGOs whom we don't know

Summary of findings

Given the limited access to the NDA held areas, there now are two main sources of aid (from abroad) which are known in the area:

IRC is mainly known for input related to all aspects of education, health, veterinary support, and it is mentioned in some places because of help with water wells. (Training related to managerial or administrative skills is recent and not known to common people.)

"Samaritans" is mainly known for delivering good quantities of basic food - including school feeding programs -, and for helping with water wells, pumps and some school buildings

As far as help "from the inside" is concerned, BRO food aid is also mentioned in several villages. Other agencies have attracted less attention, and only occasionally.

Comparison with 2003

People notice fewer agencies than they did in the previous years.

Perception of social services from 3 organizations

In the next questions, the questionnaire names 3 particular organizations.

Assistance by the commissioner

The first questions was: "How much is the Commissioner helping?"

Table # 68

	Assistance by the Commissioner
Adardeb	The veterinary says "not at all", another informant: I don't know, the health worker says "OK, They support us, but we say we need more"
Akaydi	Don't know, a lot, not at all
Balastaf	A lot, not at all
Fagada	Don't know
Gadamayeb W	A little, not at all
Gadamayeb E	Not at all
Gambalaweb	Helps the school only (only the village Head knows about it), a little
Girgir	Don't know, another informant: laughs then says: a little
Hamish Koreb	Sometimes, another informant: not at all
Hashinet E	Different informants: A lot, a little, not at all
Hashinet W	Don't know, not at all
Kotineb	Not at all
Kurbaweb	Different informants: Don't know, a lot, not at all

	Assistance by the Commissioner
Maman Al Masjid	Not at all, he comes and he asks about the VERY poor
Maman Baymok	A lot, not at all
Maman Hamish Koreb	A lot, a little, it is OK, don't know
Maman Sharum	Different informants: A lot, a little, not at all
Shagaloba	The commissioner is the channel for everything, Everything is expected through him, a little, don't know
Tehaday	A little, medium, OK
Telkuk	A lot, not at all, OK
Ugmayet	A little, not at all
Yidrut	A lot, effective, better than others, also clothes, medicine, bread. He organizes farming tools, he communicates, ok

Summary of findings

Most of the conflicting information is due to the fact that the women were guessing: The monotonous and contradictory answers "a lot" or "not at all" are the wording in women's responses.

Comparison with 2003

Assistance by the Commissioner is know to all males, and his function is seen as facilitator and channel.

Assistance by the NDA

The question was, "How much is the NDA helping?"

Table # 69

	Assistance by NDA
Adardeb	Vet. And health worker both say: nothing, I don't know.
Akaydi	Don't know, not
Balastaf	Don't know, not at all
Gadamayeb	Don't know
Gambalaweb	Not at all
Girgir	Don't know, not at all
Hamish Koreb	Not at all
Hashinet E	Don't know, not at all
Hashinet W	Don't know, not at all
Kotineb	Don't know
Kurbaweb	Don't know, a little, not at all
Maman Al Masjid	Don't know
Maman Baymok	Don't know, not at all
Maman Hamish Koreb	Don't know, not at all
Maman Sharum	Don't know, not at all
Shagaloba	Don't know
Tehaday	Don't know, not at all, OK
Telkuk	Don't know, not at all
Ugmayet	Don't know, not at all
Yidrut	Participated in education through a non-Beja teacher, communication goes through the commissioner, another informant: don't know

Summary of findings

Most responses were "I don' know."

Comparison with 2003

There seems to be little or no input in terms of noticeable aid.

Perception of social services from other organizations

The question was: "How much are other organizations helping this village with social services?"

Table # 70

	Assistance by others		
Hashinet W	An NGO donates food (name of Samaritans not known or not specified)		
Kotineb			Don't know
Kurbaweb		NGO (not specified) a little	
Maman Al Masjid	Samaritans: a little, a lot, OK	NGO (not specified) a lot	
Maman Baymok	Samaritans a little	NGO (not specified) a lot	
Maman Hamish Koreb	Samaritans a little	NGO (not specified) a little	
Maman Sharum	Samaritans OK	NGO (not specified) a little	
Shagaloba		NGO (not specified) a lot	Don't know
Tehaday	Samaritans a lot, more than others, all the area is working with them	NGO (not specified) a lot	
Tehaday	Samaritans give more, better than IRC		
Telkuk	Samaritans: a little	NGO (not specified) a lot	
Ugmayet	Samaritans: a lot	NGO (not specified) a lot	Don't know
Yidrut	Samaritans: good, for 3-4 months	NGO (not specified) a lot	

Summary of findings

To this question, the women usually replied that "some NGO" did provide assistance, but no specifics were added.

Comparison with 2003

The same organizations were mentioned again.

Other NGOs

Here follows a collection of different remarks that were made with reference to assistance by "other agencies".

Table # 71

	Assistance by Other Agencies
Hashinet W	"An NGO for farm assistance" (possibly "Dr. Ken"): They came but didn't start yet: They built a dam with plastic cover, actually it worked, and then after the rains our people started to cultivate. But they got not much yield from it. The dam building was "cash for work": Each worker got 30 Nacfa a day for digging."
Kurbaweb	SHARA: a little, OK, BRO: OK, a lot
Tehaday	Other NGOs: there is no other
Ugmayet	The ones who brought grain: a little
Yidrut	BRO: our expectation is to receive aid through them

Summary of findings

Responses referring to "other" agencies were few.

Comparison with 2003

It seems that only few "other agencies" were noticed during the period of the survey, and fewer than last year.

Social services and ease of communication

The questions were: "If the people of this village want to make a request or complaint to the NDA about social services, how easy is it?"

Table # 72

	Communication with NDA
Akaydi	Don't know, don't want to
Balastaf	Don't want to
Gadamayeb	Don't know, don't want to
Girgir	Don't know, don't want to
Hashinet E	Don't know
Hashinet W	Don't know, don't want to
Kurbaweb	Don't know
Maman Al Masjid	Don't know, don't want to
Maman Baymok	Don't know
Maman Hamish Koreb	Don't know
Maman Sharum	Don't want to
Shagaloba	Don't know, don't want to
Tehaday	Don't want to
Telkuk	Don't know
Ugmayet	Don't know, don't want to
Yidrut	Don't know

Summary of findings

Most responses were negative, especially those made by women.

Comparison with 2003

Attention to NDA seems to have lessened.

Communication with the NDA

The question was "If the people want to make a request or complaint to the NDA about social services, how easy is it?"

Table # 73

	Communication with the NDA
Adardeb	We communicate not directly but through commissioner
Gambalaweb	Don't know
Girgir	Through the commissioner
Tehaday	We go through the commissioner
Yidrut	Through the commissioner. Other informants: Don't know, we have never experienced this.

Summary of findings

The few responses to this question show that "The Commissioner" is viewed as the go-between in all affairs related to the NDA.

Comparison with 2003

The answers are very similar to those given last year.

Summaries and additional detail

For general summaries pertaining to the main aspects of the survey, see the "Executive Summary" in the initial section.

For additional details about survey schedule, villages, questionnaires, informants, or previous research findings, see the annexes.

Annexes

Annex # 1	Survey schedule and number of sessions per village
Annex # 2	Villages surveyed and road connections
Annex # 3	Maps of villages
Annex # 4	Social survey questionnaire pages 1-16, Beja translation in Latin script
Annex # 5	Information and requests submitted to the survey team
Annex # 6	Notes on Beja school textbooks
Annex # 7	Sources of information, including names of informants
Annex # 8	Previous research on issues surveyed
Map	World Map 2004, Changes of Climate: Rainfall