



S O M A L I A

National Report to

HABITAT: United Nations Conference On Human Settlements

*Vancouver, Canada,
31 May - 11 June, 1976*

**Directorate General of Planning,
Presidency of the
Supreme Revolutionary Council
Mogadishu**

**Settlement Development Agency
Mogadishu**

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MESSAGE FROM MAJOR-GENERAL MOHAMED SIAD BARRE
PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL
OF THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
VANCOUVER, CANADA, 31 MAY - 11 JUNE 1976

On behalf of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the Council of the Secretaries of State and the People of the Somali Democratic Republic, I should like to seize this opportunity to greet all delegates to the UN Conference on Human Settlements which will no doubt greatly contribute to the better understanding by the International community of the problems facing one of the basic human needs of man: Shelter and its related infrastructure and social services.

At the outset, I should like to extend my sincerest compliments to the Government and people of Canada for hosting this extremely important Conference. As is now well known to all, Canada is one of the pioneering states in the international awakening to the complex problems facing the human environment in general and human settlements in particular. Thus, the fact that you are meeting on Canadian soil has important significance for the success of the Conference.

I should also like to commend the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, the able UN Secretariat as well as the Canadian Secretariat whose valuable efforts will no doubt largely contribute to making the Conference the success I am sure it will be.

Since time immemorial, man has been aspiring for the good life by the satisfaction of at least his basic needs which besides shelter includes food and clothing. Philosophers have in different ways endeavoured to describe, and at times advocate radical changes, the best ways and means towards attaining the self-fulfilment of man. The natural and man-made aspects of the human

environment have always been interacting and exerting mutual influence on each other. This process continues up to the present day and will continue unabated in future. But, its management and control is the responsibility of the human species.

In the latter part of the twentieth century man is at last witnessing glimpses of hope in the superiority of his own power over that of nature, thanks to the continuous advances in the fields of science and technology which led to such spectacular achievements as space exploration and nuclear power. However, these remarkable achievements have by and large fallen short of the expectations and aspirations of the majority of mankind. This can, in our opinion, be mainly attributed to the existence of certain social systems allowing and encouraging the systematic exploitation of man by man. The net result of this set-up is the perpetuation of the deterioration of the human environment including human settlements and endanger the very existence of man.

In short, to-day man has the ability and choice either to improve his habitat and quality of life tremendously or to totally destroy himself. I am sure he will choose the former alternative and will thus leave a better world for the future generations of mankind.

No doubt since the Stockholm conference in June, 1972, on the Environment, public awareness has been enhanced of the fact that the present standard and quality of human shelter needs a long way to go in terms of both qualitative and quantitative improvement through more imaginative human settlement policies and strategies; better human settlements planning; more effective institutions for settlement management and finally more enthusiastic public participation.

The Conference is expected to declare general principles in the field of human settlements, recommend policies and methods for national action and spell out programmes for international co-operation. This is indeed a great feat. However, if the conclusions reached by the Conference in these areas are not backed by effective follow-up and periodic review, the international community will not be much better off in the drastic improvement of its habitat. This indeed is the challenge in the post-Vancouver period.

I firmly believe that the Conference can become a rallying point for international co-operation and understanding, as witnessed by the widest attendance, and that is in a world torn by wars and mutual suspicion.

In the Somali Democratic Republic, we are quite aware of the necessity of better Human settlement policies in the context of our socialist strategy for economic and social development. For example, since the inception of our Revolution, programmes have been realised in the field of low-cost housing, slum clearance, better educational, health and transport facilities in both rural and urban settlements.

Our contribution to the Conference includes an audio-visual presentation on our new resettlement programme, in which over 125,000 persons of a drought-affected nomadic population were resettled along our main rivers and on the coast to practice agricultural and fishery activities. This was accomplished in less than two months. We believe that this is a rare experience in human history which we should like to share with other peoples. The resettled communities are pursuing a happy life in their new habitat with remarkable enthusiasm. A socialist co-operative spirit and mutual trust has already developed amongst the members of these communities. Also, a unique self-help effort in solving their problems is developing day after day in

the resettlement areas towards the goal of complete self-management of their affairs.

May our Stockholm slogan of "Only One Earth" be enriched with improved habitat for all members of the international community in both the developed and developing countries to successfully build a new world upon the present in the coming quarter of a century or so.

SOMALIA'S FINAL REPORT FOR HABITAT

THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

VANCOUVER, CANADA

31 MAY - 11 JUNE 1976

Introduction

Somalia comprises the coastal plain Southeast of the Ethiopian highlands and the mountaineous ridge which forms the Horn of Africa. It is a country of nomads par excellence and estimates have it that 70% or more of the total population lead a pastoral way of life. This is due to the fact that most of the area of the country of 640,000 square kilometres is climatically arid or semi-arid and annual precipitation is insufficient, irregular and unpredictable. Surface water consists mainly of two main rivers, the Juba and the Shebele. The former flows into the Indian Ocean, while the other flows into swamps behind the coastline. Though both rivers permit irrigation farming, this is still relatively limited on account of the sharp fall in the water level during the dry seasons.

The climate of the country is governed by the North East Monsoon which blows across the Indian Ocean, but most moisture passes over to the

highlands of Ethiopia where it condenses and falls as rain. There are three types of climates that can be identified: The coastal maritime, the montane and the inland. Annual rainfall varies from 25 inches in high mountaineous areas to 5 inches on the coastal parts of the North. The coastal dune areas of the south-east receive more than 15 inches and are humid.

There are two vegetation types, namely, the Deciduous Semi-desert and Coastal formation. The former have four distinct vegetation formations: The Mixed Woodland thicket; Subdesert and Sand Blow Areas; Acacia-Mixed Deciduous and Acacia Ethaica Woodland.

Naturally, the types and quality of human settlements are greatly influenced by the existing climatic and ecological conditions. The nomad is typically a "man on the move" in search of water and pasture for himself and his animals. Thus, in order to obtain useful insights into the situation of human settlements in such circumstances, the major factors involved and the surrounding environment will be considered in this report, particularly the rangeland situation, water resources development and health infrastructure. New resettlement programmes for drought affected populations are also briefly described.

Since independence in 1960 and particularly since the inception of the 21st October Revolution, Somali Government policies and development strategies have been seriously considering comprehensive programmes for the "Settlement" of nomads. As the experience of quite a number of countries shows, the sedentrisation of the nomads proved an illusive subject. Somalia is not an exception. Yet, bold steps have been taken by the present revolutionary government. Some of these steps will be described in the following pages, such as the agricultural crash programme and the new resettlement programmes in agriculture and fisheries.

The Agricultural Crash Programme

Surplus labour is existing in both the pastoral nomadic and farming sectors of the rural economy of the country. Often, due to the subsistence nature of this economy and the rural-urban gap, with the supposedly better social amenities in the towns, a good number of the surplus labour in the rural areas (especially the youth) migrate to the urban centres looking for jobs with the consequent social and economic problems.

The year 1970 was characterised by a prolonged drought which has increased the rural-urban exodus. This led to the initiation of the crash agricultural programme as one of the solutions to this problem. The objectives of this programme included the easing of the resettlement of such people and development of arable lands which can contribute to the nation's food self-sufficiency.

Initially, the agricultural crash programme consisted of 5 farms with a total area of 2,000 hectares and employing 2,500 volunteers. During the second year, the total cultivated area was increased to 4,500 hectares with an employment level of 4,500 volunteers. In 1972, a Directorate General coming under the Presidency of the Supreme Revolutionary Council was created, to be updated in the following year to an Autonomous Agency in order to administer the programme, train and educate the volunteers and look after their welfare, among other activities. During that year, the cultivated lands under the crash programme farms reached 7,000 hectares in 10 farms with the total number of people engaged reaching 6,000 persons.

In the year 1973, there were plans to cultivate 10,000 hectares, but due to poor rains and the sudden outbreak of pests most of the crops which grew in that year were destroyed. Plans for 1974 included doubling the number

of farms and increasing the cultivated area more than tenfold and employment 4.5 times.

At present, the number of volunteers stands at 3,500 and 7,968 dependents distributed to different farms with a total area of 6,600 hectares in seven regions of the country. There is a distinguishable change in the standard and level of the volunteers' work, mainly due to the social and economic improvement in the lives of the settlements. Proper farming techniques have been acquired by the volunteers, besides literacy and skills, such as irrigation, plant protection, handicraft, mechanics, painting, electrical and welding, tractor and truck driving, etc. The number of volunteers registered so far for the agricultural crash programmes reached nearly 11,000 persons, but some left the programme for a number of good reasons such as practising private farming (4,000), joining other Government Agencies (2,000), etc. At the same time, some farms were formulated into joint venture projects such as the Mordinle farms in the Lower Shabelle Region.

Rangelands and Human Settlements

Together with water resources, Range constitutes the most critical factor affecting human settlements in Somalia. The deterioration of the rangeland has reached a critical stage. This is due to several causes, among them:

(i) Sharp increases in water points and mostly cistern (BARKADO) allowing livestock to remain all year round in the same area. This has broken the centuries-old equilibrium between man, livestock and natural ecosystems. This imbalance was a result, inter alia, of transhumance from the "HAUD" to the plateau and coastal plains.

(ii) No range management system has been implemented to replace the former transhumance habit and no fodder crops are grown to supplement

the grassland. A significant improvement in the animal health has been achieved and epizootie has been curbed.

(iii) Agricultural settlement and extension of town and village surrounded by several hundred acres denuded rangeland. If this situation were to continue, the livestock would have to depend more on seasonal rains as the proportion of perennial fodder species decrease with overgrazing and over-browsing. The result is catastrophic losses when two or more consecutive droughts had wiped nearly two-thirds of the livestock in the North.

Though the deterioration of the condition of the rangeland has reached crucial stages, the situation is yet far from desperate, and serious steps have been taken in recent years.

Priority has been given to the development of the rangeland in the present Five Year Development Plan (1974-1978), and the Rangeland Conservation and Development Project has been put into effect in collaboration with the UNDP/FAO since 1973. The revolutionary government established in 1970 a separate Ministry for Livestock, Forestry and Range to take care of programmes in that vital sector. In the Five Year Plan, government policies in the field of range include, firstly, the improvement of the yield capacity of the grazing land through the establishment of grazing reserves, educating the people in proper methods of range management and restoring the capacity of the land for plant reproduction. Secondly, the improvement of the range through the provision of adequate water supply principally by means of the diversion of floods along streams and "Tugs". Thirdly, conducting studies and research programmes on methods of rangeland improvement. Fourthly, establishment of the suitable institutions for range activities.

Water Development and Human Settlements

The impact of water development projects on human settlements throughout the years has been remarkable. In particular, the nomads have been affected greatly by the availability of permanent water points. In fact, their living standards have improved and modernisation has been brought to them at their homes. One of the first things to be done before a bore hole is drilled or a water development project undertaken is to make access roads to the site and later to start the actual water drilling. This makes the place in contact with the rest of the country if it was isolated. Later, as soon as the well is drilled in a rural area, some people start to settle near the well. The first to move into the area are the small merchants who construct wooden huts with tin roofs and establish tea-shops and other small shops. Their business consists mainly of buying sheep, camels, ghee, milk, hides and skins from the nomads and selling clothes, food and other essential items to them.

Later on, other people such as blacksmiths settle down who are either interested in business or are simply attracted by the inexpensive way of life. Gradually the small settlement near the well develops into a village, town or even a city. The rate of growth of the small settlements depends upon many factors such as the location, availability of more water because of the increased population, etc., but it is interesting to mention that certain settlements grow at a tremendous rate while others cease to grow and remain a small settlement forever.

Historically, all the major towns in the country have been started in similar lines as mentioned above. The first settlements were near the two rivers (Bulo Burte, Jowhar, Belet Weine) or near big valleys where water can be drawn easily from hand-dug wells (Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Burco, etc.). This trend

continues and new settlements start from places in which permanent water can be drawn easily. However, with the advent of the new machinery and equipment and the procurement of modern technology for the drilling of wells the construction of reservoirs and dams, it became possible to settle down in the most remote parts of the country.

Water supply projects are undertaken whenever it is realised that there is a dire need for water in a certain location. The project might be for irrigation purposes or in order to satisfy the water demands of the nomads or a village. In certain cases, the project might be the construction of a modern water system for a town. Thus, water development projects can be broadly divided in two categories, namely,

- (a) One in which the project precedes the settlement;
- (b) and a project in which the settlement was already there.

In the first instance, as the case of a new water well, the main concern is not whether any resultant new settlement will develop into a major town or not. Thus, the new location might not be even suitable for a major settlement. However, once the well is drilled, the attendant settlement is haphazard with no fixed planning and policy. Accordingly, the need for a more comprehensive planning policy related to water development projects is obvious. As for the water supply projects undertaken in a major settlement, numerous difficulties are encountered. Since the town was settled in the first place with no planning, potable water is provided to the people only after new roads are constructed and many people are uprooted.

Health Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Adequate basic health services are prerequisite for any successful settlements policy. The Ministry of Health has been developing a health

infrastructure that guarantees delivery of the simple health facilities to the rural and nomadic settlements. One of the basic elements of such infrastructure is the incidental provision of clean water. On first contacting a community, the Ministry stimulates the formation of a health committee through whom the health needs of the community and topics in health education may be discussed and community participation engendered. The provision of water has invariably been a priority matter from the point of view of communities. Arrangements are then made for volunteers from the community to work on the construction of a shallow well under the guidance of a well technician hired by the Ministry but housed and fed by the community. The Ministry also supplies the materials for the construction. Sanitation programmes are also introduced at this stage, with communal weekly village cleaning and digging of simple incinerators.

The provision of water leads to the settlement of more people from near and far and tea-shops and other commercial enterprises spring up. The Ministry next sponsors the selection of a voluntary, readily available, male resident for training at the nearest hospital for handling the simple illnesses within the community. A traditional birth attendant is also selected for further training in maternal and child health care within the same community.

Where the settlement rapidly develops into a discreet village, sanitation receives extra attention. Concrete squat slabs are constructed under the same conditions as the shallow wells, distributed free and installed by the people in their homes under the supervision of the Ministry's staff, so that each home has a sanitary latrine.

Many areas of scattered and nomadic population have developed into villages around wells under this programme. Other communities in competition

have taken the initiative and called on the Ministry after they have gone most of the way on their own efforts, to improve their way of living as seen in the communities where the Ministry has been at work.

The health authorities are satisfied that the above activities and health education, together with the resulting community participation, have reduced morbidity, including that from communicable diseases, in the areas where the programme has been operating.

Housing

There are a number of factors which are pre-requisites for any adequate housing programme. These include: sufficient production of building materials; qualified manpower; proper town and physical planning; adequate unified building codes and regulations; sufficient credits, etc. All these factors are not well-developed in Somalia, most serious of which seems to be the growth of urban and rural settlements without proper planning involving tremendous waste in space and resources. Though some steps have been taken in the last years to remedy the above, there is still a marked shortage of housing facilities in both urban and rural areas. Over 54,000 houses are now immediately needed for the homeless and those living in substandard houses in 18 major urban centres in the country. Mogadishu, the capital, accounts for about 48% of the total national housing shortage, mainly due to high concentration of government services and rural-urban exodus. Other cities that seriously suffer from housing shortage include Hargeisa, Kismayo and Berbera.

Inadequate dwellings are also quite visible in the countryside which, due to the envisaged rapid socio-economic development, need urgent solution. The conventional rural dwelling structures represent an everpresent

hazard to life, property and natural resources. For example, nomads' moveable huts entirely consist of local forest and shrub material.

Assuming 7% growth of urbanisation in the capital city and slightly lesser percentage in other urban areas, the total urban population is expected to increase from its present level of 580,000 to 813,500 by 1978. Thus, to keep abreast with this population growth, more than 46,700 new houses are needed. If current needs and growth requirements are added, over 100,000 houses have to be constructed by 1978.

At present, there are housing programmes by the National Housing Agency to encourage low income population both in the urban and rural areas. Rural housing schemes will be encouraged whenever feasible around water points, which nomads frequently use, in order to encourage settlement. The mode of construction of these low-cost houses will either be on co-operative or individual basis.

Slum Clearance in Mogadishu, the Capital City.

Mogadishu is one of the oldest settlements on the East African Coast with a population recently estimated at more than 300,000. The city never had sensible town planning, the trend being haphazard and uncontrolled, the fringes being worst affected. Only in the city core do we have an exception to this phenomenon. However, since October, 1969, it was the determined policy of the Government to check and find solutions. As part of government policy, whole areas of the city fringes were prepared for settlement.

Examples of these mini-towns which attained a high degree of self-sufficiency are many. The mini-towns come about as a result of clearance of the old slum villages at the city surroundings. We have to emphasise here

that we have tried in this endeavour to interrate the environmental, social and the physical planning aspects for settlement. Yet, there are still a number of slum areas that are conjested and their size is bigger than those villages that have been cleared.

The resettlement programme for these slum areas is far from easy and requires from the start such things as compensation of individuals for the demolition of their slum houses (huts), transport needed for the removal of these families - vehicles, fuel, etc. Also, new facilities are needed for these settlements such as hard core roads, schools, dispensaries, police stations and recreation centres, installation of electricity, sanitation requirements, tipper vehicles, refuse emptiers, etc. Total costs for these new settlements have been estimated at about So.Shs. 19 million. This clearly shows the draconian measures required and the vast expenses involved.

Resettlement Programmes

As already mentioned, one of the main objectives and priority issues in the strategy of the country's Development Planning, such as the present 5 Year Development Programme 1974-1978, is the settlement of nomadic populations. This is keeping in line with the general economic and social policy of the country and that of human settlements in particular. The cornerstone of this policy is the improvement of the standard of living of the people in both rural and urban settlements. But, this proved almost impracticable with Pastoral nomadism as the predominant mode of production due to its backward, hazardous and mobile nature which makes meaningful development such as provision of infrastructure and social services-education, health, etc. - almost impossible. Thus, the accomplishment of this cherished goal is an extremely difficult undertaking for economic and sociological reasons. However, a

golden opportunity presented itself with the recent severe droughts, particularly those of 1974-1975, which seriously disrupted the economic and social livelihood of the larger part of the nomadic population. The Government immediately offered relief assistance to the destitute population followed by rehabilitation and resettlement programmes.

The preliminary steps taken in the direction of resettlement of the affected nomadic population included:

- (a) Surveying of possible and most suitable resettlement sites along the rivers and on the coast. In this regard, multi-disciplinary survey teams were organised for this purpose which recommended the present resettlement areas among others.
- (b) The destitute population in the relief camps in the 8 affected regions were given the choice of deciding their future occupations between agriculture, fishing, livestock rearing and others. Questionnaires were distributed to 172,980 relief camp inmates in March, 1975, with the following results:

Agriculture	54.2%
Fishing	15.3%
Livestock	28.0%
Others	1.3%

Plans for resettlement were prepared in mid-May, 1975 and actual transfer of people started on 18th June, 1975. Between that date and mid-August, 1975, i.e., in two months' time, a total population of 120,000 was transferred from their nomadic habitat to be settled in 6 agricultural and fishery areas, namely, Dujuma (48,014), Sablaale (29,937), Kurtin-Waaray (26,662), Baraawe (6,370), Cadale (5,029) and Eyl (3,156). The distance involved hundreds of kilometers.

The resettlement effort was not easy at all and demanded the effective mobilisation of both the human and financial resources of the country, as well as external assistance. About 5,000 persons participated in the transfer and resettlement exercise including Government civil servants, the armed forces, University students and members of the public. The Soviet Union participated by sending air and land transport. In order to give an idea of the financial resources involved in the resettlement programmes, the case of the agricultural settlement could be cited. The total financial requirements as set out in the feasibility studies on the three agricultural settlements amounted to So.Shs. 1,340,478,000, in a time of 8 years with a total area of 66,000 ha. to be cultivated.

Kurtin-Waarey	So.Shs. 404,762,000
Sablaale	" " 200,873,000
Dujuma	" " 734,843,000

These three settlements will have a total area of 30,000 ha. to be cultivated. In Kurtin-Waarey on the Northern bank of Webi Shabella, about 140 Km. from Mogadishu, 6,000 ha. will be cultivated, while in Sablaale on the Southern bank of the same river and about 240 Km. from Mogadishu, another 6,000 will be cultivated. In Dujuma, the largest of the three settlements, which is situated on the Northern bank of the Juba river and about 570 Km. distance from Mogadishu, 18,000 ha. will be cultivated. In each case, 50% of the area to be cultivated will be irrigated.

The Somali Government has secured loans from the International Development Association (IDA) and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD). These credits will take care of the required specialised knowledge and studies. The implementation of the agricultural projects will be divided into two phases, namely, a preparatory phase of 3-4 months, and a

longer second phase in which more serious studies and planning will be undertaken guided by a Government steering committee for the purpose of periodic follow-up and evaluation of progress.

In fact, Agricultural work at K/Waarey, Sablaale and Dujuma was started during the month of July, 1975.

The plan consisted of a total area of 7,000 Ha., to be brought under crop cultivation subdivided as follows: K/Waarey 2,000 Ha., Sablaale 3,000 Ha. and Dujuma 2,000 Ha. The required work to be carried out in each of the three settlement schemes consists of bush clearance, ripping, levelling, construction of irrigation net-work (canals, head-gates and culverts), river enbankment, plowing, harrowing and subsequent agricultural operation.

During the period from July, 1975, up to May, 1976, the following work has been carried out at the three settlement schemes - topographic mapping and bush clearance.

The area ready for crop production was as follows: K/Waarey 1,750 Ha., Sablaale 1,800 Ha. and Dujuma 1,200 Ha.

Area and crops cultivated during the season of 1975 were as follows:

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Maize</u>	<u>Sesame</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>
K/Waarey	300	600	5
Sablaale	100	500	-
Dujuma	100	100	10
	<u>500</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>15</u>

The following cropping pattern shall be followed during the present Gu' season of 1976:

Location	Irrigated		Rainfed		Total Hec.
	Maize	Vegetable	Maize	Sorghum	
	Hec.	Hec.	Hec.	Hec.	
K/Waarey	1,170	30	300	-	1,500
Sablaale	1,170	30	400	-	1,600
Dujuma	960	40	-	200	1,200
	3,300	100	700	200	4,300

The objectives behind the resettlement programmes includes:

- (a) The overall restructuring of the national economy aimed at the full utilisation of both the human and material resources of the country.
- (b) The establishment of model communities for the future settlement of the remaining nomadic population.
- (c) Acting as focal points for the building of a Socialist Society based on social justice and labour and free from the exploitation of man by man.

The implementation of the above objectives in human resettlement obviously requires elaborate programmes economically, socially and administratively.

The overall policy and development programmes in the resettlement areas are entrusted to a Higher Committee for Resettlement and Development headed by a member of the Political and Social Affairs Committee of the Supreme

Revolutionary Council, with a number of Secretaries of State of different ministries concerned with the resettlement as members.

A Resettlement Development Agency has been created, headed by a General Manager, assisted by a number of Directors. The main tasks of the Agency include:

- (a) Implementation of an economic and social policy in the field of human resettlement, aiming at the self-sufficiency of the resettled communities in agricultural and fishery areas on the basis of Scientific Socialist Principles.
- (b) Participation in the overall economic development of the country such as increasing food production.
- (c) Acting as the vehicle for future resettlement of nomadic populations after the experience obtained from the present resettlement programmes.

The settlement Development Agency is responsible for the agricultural, fishery and livestock projects in the resettlement areas as well as the social welfare of the population, such as, education, health, environmental protection, etc. Training programmes have already been implemented such as drivers, paramedical staff, masons, elementary school teachers, junior electricians, fish processors, net-makers, etc. At the same time, the Agency is envisaged to politically orientate the resettled population towards the principles of socialism and collective work. The Agency, in fulfilling these heavy responsibilities, co-operates with the various government organs concerned, such as, the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries, Public Works, Livestock, Health, Education, Labour and Interior.

In the resettlement areas, the agency is represented by revolutionary committees consisting of a chairman nominated by the President of the Supreme

Revolutionary Council on the advice of the Higher Committee for Resettlement and Development; the heads of Government organs carrying out activities at the resettlement areas and the chairmen of the various popular committees of the resettled communities themselves, such as those for 400 families (3 members), 200 families (3 members), 100 families (3 members), 50 families (6 members) and 10 families (7 members).

TABLE I. NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED BY PROFESSION 1975

Resettle- ment Area	Agricul- tural Tech.	Truck (Drivers)	Nurses & Midwives	Elementary School Teachers	Masonry and Joinry	Veterinary Assistants	Fishing, Processing Boat Repair.	Ass't. Electri- cal Tech.	Net Making
Dujuma	1,380	57	131	365	32	90	-	23	-
K/Waarey	750	31	172	104	97	40	-	41	-
Sablaale	840	22	300	193	100	70	-	30	-
Baraawa	-	13	48	100	9	-	490	6	330
Cadale	-	24	309	90	-	35	120	5	35
Eyl	-	3	50	60	159	13	60	4	70
TOTAL	2,970	150	1,010	912	397	248	670	109	435

TABLE II. RESETTLEMENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

Resettlement Area	0 - 6	7 - 15	16 - 50	50 & Over	Total
Dujuma	4,297	20,482	20,169	2,606	47,554
Kurtin-Waarey	3,937	10,044	9,750	1,367	25,098
Sablaale	5,800	11,109	8,941	3,557	29,407
Baraawe	895	2,652	2,987	204	6,738
Cadale	602	548	2,303	90	3,543
Eyl	466	1,286	1,274	150	3,176
TOTAL	15,997	46,121	45,424	7,974	115,516

TABLE III. EDUCATION AT RESETTLEMENT AREAS BY GRADE

Resettlement Area	Kindergarten	Preparatory (Quranic)	Elementary
Dujuma	-	5,290	16,853
Kurtin-Waarey	5,400	1,985	9,650
Sablaale	3,861	6,690	10,760
Baraawe	-	626	2,652
Cadale	-	924	1,650
Eyl	-	1,002	1,030
TOTAL	9,261	16,917	42,595