

Mapping and Timeline

“ Define **geographical boundaries** of the project (mapping)

This aims to ensure that everyone understand the limits of the area in which impact is supposed to take place.

“ Define **temporal boundaries** of the project (timelines)
Sometimes called the **temporal boundary**.

When did the project start, how long has it been running?
Aims to ensure that everyone is clear about the time period which is being assessed.

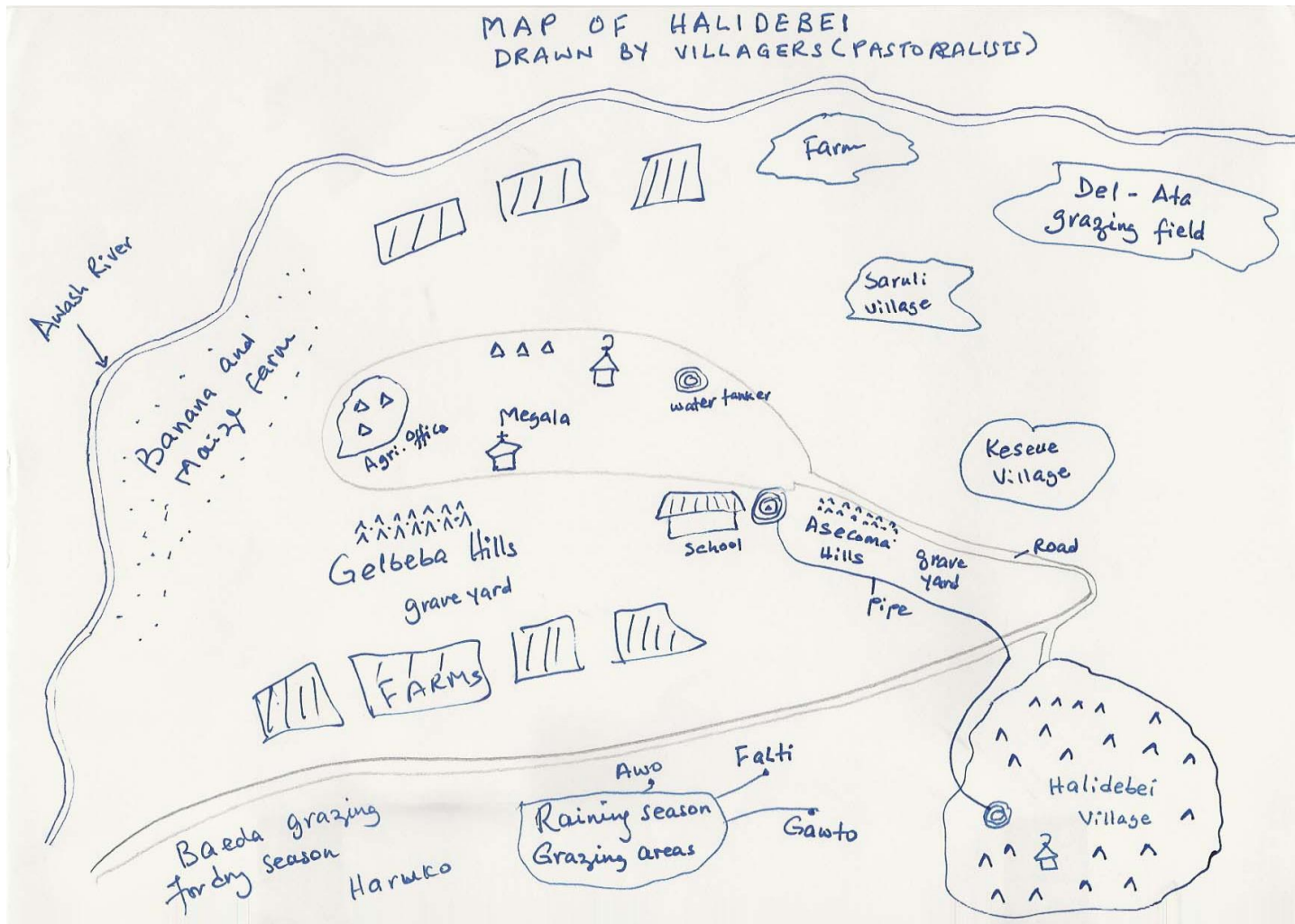
Specific objectives:

- “ To collect information required to design a PIA study of an intervention from local people who participated the implementation process
- “ To triangulate information obtained from key informant groups or individual informants e.g. event vs. intervention both in terms of space and time
- “ To answer questions related to attributions and causalities e.g. other organizations interventions vs. changes perceived from the PIA study

Mapping exercise e.g.

- “ Explain your information need to the informants about the kind of maps to produce and the kind of map you are expecting them to prepare
- “ Select appropriate place to draw maps
- “ Let them decide about symbols to be used for different variables
- “ Use the maps to generate further discussion by asking questions when maps are complete
- “ Register all useful information during the discussion
- “ Copy the maps drawn clearly and accurately

the project boundary geographically



How to facilitate timeline exercise e.g.

- “ Explain the objective of the exercise
- “ Establish time reference together with informants
- “ Ask major events that have been happening during this period and then the sequence of the key events identified

the project period - timelines

Telalak

1986	Prosopis introduced by Natural Resource and Wildlife Protection Organization of the former government
1991	Downfall of Derg
1992	Livestock deaths due to disease called <i>sole</i> and drought
1993	Boya-hagay in which a large number of livestock deaths remembered
1994	Massive camel deaths occurred due to <i>goston</i> or <i>kahu</i>
1995	Woder-Temere Gillal in which massive death of goats has occurred in which the kraal was left empty due to <i>gublo</i> and <i>korboda</i> diseases
1996	Good rain and milk, life was good; <i>waybo</i> comes for the first time in Afar and killed many cattle
1998	School, clinic and water reservoir construction started by SATCON and people were being employed as daily labourer and get a lot of money Lahibiak (swelling) around the neck (Anthrax?) has occurred and killed over 100 people
1999	Some of their herders were selected to be trained as CAHWs
2000	Human health clinic started functioning
2001	Second round CAHWs selection occurred
1992	Extensive farming initiated by private investors and government

NGO project started



NGO project ended



Group Exercise

- “ Animal Health Project area. VSF Swiss mapping
- “ Animal Health services interventions and disease situation over a longer period of time

Time = you will have 60 minutes