

Joint Handbook

*of the Orphan Ministry at the LBS Mwika (HUYAMWI)
and the Orphan and AIDS- program of the ELCT ND (OAPND)*

paper 15: How to measure the neediness

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I. Introduction

In early 2004 HuYaMwi started a first research about the neediness of orphans using a questionnaire.¹ This questionnaire can help us to improve the ability of our committees to measure the neediness as required by the counterbook- method with its neediness-clusters.

II. Questionnaire for a structured interview and visit of the facilities of a needy person.

1. History of the needy person

For example:

Reason of the dead of the parents?

Year of causality/ year when the problem started?

2. Actual problems and needs seen by the person herself

2.1. List of needs

2.2. Prioritizing

3. Family and support system of the needy person

3.1. The family

3.1.1. Draw a family tree

3.1.2. Number of persons in the nucleus family of the needy person

3.1.3. Number of possible support givers in the extended family of the needy person

3.2. The surrounding society

3.2.1. Support facilities in the neighborhood

3.2.2. Support by CBO or local FBOs.

3.3. Summary: Actual / possible support provided by family and society

4. Resources analysis and development

The list will be past two times. First to measure the present available resources (analysis) and the second time to discuss the possible improvement of this resources (development)

4.1. Natural resources

4.1.1. size and quality of farm land

4.1.2. water

4.1.3. farming projects

4.1.4. animal projects

4.2. capital resources

4.2.1. house

4.2.2. equipment

4.2.2.1. furniture, especially beds and mattresses

4.2.2.2. kitchen equipment

4.2.2.3. tools for agricultural work

4.2.3. vehicles

4.3. human resources

¹ The results were published in paper 5: Statistical report and evaluation 2004

- 4.3.1. physical ability (especially important for handicapped people, seniors or smaller children.
- 4.3.2. mental ability
How far is the needy person able to handle the issues of his daily life and to improve his life conditions (especially important for mentally retarded people).
- 4.3.3. education
 - 4.3.3.1. formal education (e.g. primary school, Secondary school O or A level, vocational training etc).
 - 4.3.3.2. informal education (e.g seminars, evening classes