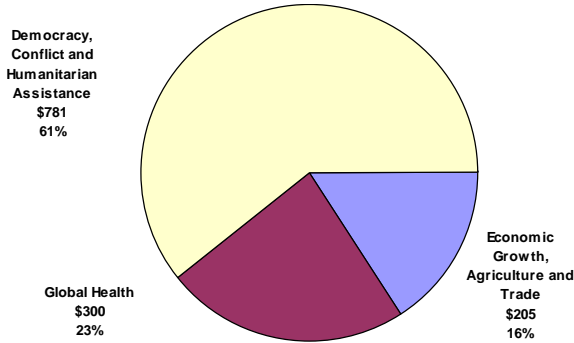
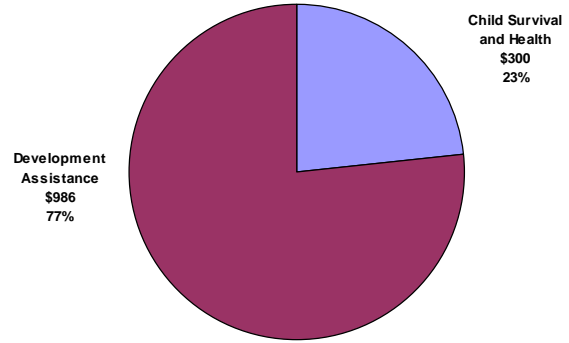


# Somalia

**FY 2006 Assistance by Sector**



**FY 2006 Assistance by Account**



## Objectives and Budget

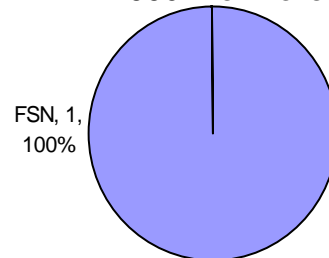
Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation	649-004	1,000	2,451	1,186
More Productive Livelihoods	649-005	799	2,549	
Humanitarian Assistance	649-006	200	100	100
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>		<b>1,999</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>1,286</b>

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

## Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation			
USDH Salaries & Benefits			
Program Funds	304	40	40
<b>Total (in thousands of dollars)</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>

**FY 2006 Workforce**



**Mission Director:** Andrew Sisson

## Somalia

**The Development Challenge:** Since the overthrow of Siad Barre in 1991, Somalia has lacked a central government and has been divided into a myriad of different fiefdoms controlled by rival warlords, who occasionally clash for territory. The current Transitional Federal Government (TFG) is based in Kenya. There have been numerous failed attempts at reconciliation; however, the most recent peace process led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Kenya has achieved several major breakthroughs. A president, Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed, was elected in October 2004 in Kenya by members of the transitional parliament, prime minister, Ali Mohamed Ghedi, was appointed in November, and a cabinet was confirmed in January. The present challenge is for the new government to relocate from Kenya and to establish security, legitimacy and acceptance. The threat of terrorism is central to international interest in Somalia. Maintaining livelihoods and a minimum level of health is a constant challenge to the population of Somalia. Infant and under five child mortality rates are among the highest in the world at 133 and 225 per 1,000 live births respectively. Somalia also reports one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world with an estimated rate of 1,100 deaths per 100,000 caused by poor antenatal, delivery, postnatal care and limited obstetric facilities. An alarming humanitarian crisis is developing, triggered by the cumulative effects of successive poor rains, the deteriorating food security situation and civil conflict. Some 1.2 million vulnerable Somalis in both agricultural and pastoral areas currently require humanitarian assistance. The cyclical drought affecting the north, the worst experienced in over 30 years, is spreading to include the central regions. The combined effects of poverty and the post-war breakdown of natural resource management have resulted in severe environmental degradation which dramatically undermines food security. It is estimated that only about 20% of children of primary-school age go to school in Somalia, one of the lowest enrollment rates in the world. U.S. national interests are clear. Stability and security will not be achieved in the greater Horn of Africa region without an end to conflict and Somali support for terrorism. The United States and its allies combat extremism in Somalia by taking an active role in the peace process, with humanitarian assistance and support for long-term economic, social and democratic development.

**The USAID Program:** USAID's development programs in Somalia are aimed at increasing the number of self sustainable civil society organizations that contribute to good governance and peace building with cooperative, productive linkages with regional and local authorities. USAID supports community-based reconciliation efforts, assisting local community-based grassroots institutions and organizations to formulate civil society-oriented democracy and effective governance across Somalia. USAID also supports basic education with the aim of increasing girls' enrollment rates and improving teacher education. Assistance includes building the capacity of teacher training institutes, training for primary teachers, rehabilitating classrooms, providing water and sanitation facilities at schools and mobilizing communities to promote girls' education. USAID uses Development Assistance (DA), Economic Support Funds (ESF), International Disaster and Famine Account (IDFA), and food assistance to implement an Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP).

**Other Program Elements:** USAID's international disaster and famine assistance is targeted at meeting the critical needs of vulnerable groups. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) support is devoted to supplementary nutrition programs, re-establishment of infant growth monitoring, rehabilitation of health facilities, provision of essential medicines, immunization programs, rehabilitation of water resources, and logistical support throughout vulnerable areas of Somalia. P.L. 480 food aid helps vulnerable and drought-affected populations in northern and southern Somalia, through food-for-work activities, school feeding, and direct emergency distribution.

**Other Donors:** Somalia receives aid from several multilateral and bilateral sources. The United States is the largest bilateral donor while the European Union is the largest multilateral donor to Somalia. The European Union provides assistance in primary health care, rural development, livestock production and marketing, and irrigation infrastructure. Other major donors include the World Bank, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Britain and Denmark. Minor donors include Canada, Finland, Germany and Egypt. Several UN agencies, particularly the United Nations Development Program and United Nations Children's Fund, provide assistance as well.

## Somalia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	250	100	100	300
Development Assistance	3,122	899	5,000	986
Economic Support Fund	0	1,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	19,129	22,836	9,361	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>22,501</b>	<b>24,835</b>	<b>14,461</b>	<b>1,286</b>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
649-004 Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation				
CSH	0	0	100	300
DA	1,474	0	2,351	886
ESF	0	1,000	0	0
649-005 More Productive Livelihoods				
CSH	250	0	0	0
DA	1,548	799	2,549	0
649-006 Humanitarian Assistance				
CSH	0	100	0	0
DA	100	100	100	100

Mission Director,  
Andrew Sisson

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Somalia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	649-004
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$100,000 CSH; \$2,351,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$47,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$300,000 CSH; \$886,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2005

**Summary:** USAID's program to strengthen the capacity for local governance and conflict mitigation is aimed at local communities. It includes training and technical assistance to help civil society groups and local authorities work together, support of local mechanisms for dialogue and collective problem solving among conflicting parties, and small grants to local non-governmental groups (NGOs) to implement community-based projects

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Strengthen Civil Society (\$2,351,000 DA; \$100,000 CSH; \$47,000 prior-year ESF). Civil society continues to take on an increasingly active role in shaping the rehabilitation and development of Somalia. Funds will be used to build upon past efforts to strengthen civil society to better contribute to good governance and peace building. USAID is working with selected Somali civil society organizations to build their organizational and financial management capacity and improve their collaboration with local authorities, as well as to strengthen their capacity to design and implement sustainable projects that improve maternal health, access to water and access to basic education. The program will aim to increase the capacity of selected civil society organizations to design and implement sustainable projects that improve maternal health, access to water and livelihood security. At the same time it will improve cooperation between civil society organizations through support to local networking initiatives and ensure that civil authorities are more actively involved in coordination of development initiatives undertaken by civil society organizations and communities. USAID will also support a series of community-based meetings that will address issues of reconciliation and peace at the local and national level. This initiative will aim to complement and support efforts of the new transitional federal government to ensure that core reconciliation issues are addressed inside Somalia.

USAID will also support local grassroots community-based organizations to develop and expand democratic institutions and organizations. This will assist the Somali people with building community participation in local governance and creating the necessary local ownership of these institutions and organizations. USAID will finance training, technical assistance and limited commodities to assist these institutions/organizations as they work to establish policies and procedures that promote transparency and accountability at the community level. By providing the Somali people with a better understanding of democracy, it is anticipated that they will have a stronger desire to be part of a democratic structure. USAID will coordinate and collaborate closely with the joint Co-ordination and Monitoring Committee (CMC) which is part of the African Union (AU). Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

**FY 2006 Program:** Strengthen Civil Society (\$886,000 DA; \$300,000 CSH). USAID will build on past efforts to strengthen civil society groups focused on maternal health, water and livelihood security. USAID will work with Somali civil society organizations to build their organizational and financial management capacity, improving their links and relationships with local government, and supporting sectoral interventions in selected sectors. Principal contractors and/or grantees: to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's capacity building activities continued to achieve important results. Over the past four years, an estimated 88,000 people have benefited from the improved availability of maternal health and livestock services, an increase in the average household income and improved

access to education. Thirty-three civil society organizations have been strengthened to become more effective in implementing relief and development activities. The civil society groups reflect a steady increase in their institutional capacity and training has led to a marked improvement in governance, finance, management and technical expertise, with finance being the area of greatest improvement.

USAID facilitated cooperative, productive linkages between civil society organizations, communities and local government. Local partners jointly developed sector specific monitoring frameworks with respective line ministries which provide overarching goals and measurable indicators that can be pursued over the long term. This has strengthened the coordination and collaboration of civil society groups working in the same sector and increased the harmonization of efforts. Local government has been more closely involved in monitoring sub-grant project activities and this has led to a greater understanding and commitment towards community rehabilitation and development activities. Suspicions of local NGOs have been replaced with a mutual acceptance and confidence in neutrality, ability and legitimacy.

USAID supported the engagement of a broad cross-section of Somali people in public discussion that has contributed to reconciliation efforts by local and international actors. Thirty consultative meetings involving more than 600 Somali stakeholders occurred which have facilitated the mapping of regional and national conflicts, the issues at the core of those conflicts and the key actors involved. Aspects of reconciliation that need to take place at the political level in order for communities to settle local disputes and establish local frameworks for governance were documented. Work was carried out by three local affiliate 'think tanks', that are currently aggregating their findings to be presented in early December to key stakeholders and decision makers.

USAID expects that by the end of 2005 a solid basis for the development of a strong civil society will have been established. Thirty-five civil society organizations will be self-sustainable and will contribute to good governance and peace building with cooperative, productive linkages with civil authorities. This includes three well-established Somali think tanks with a strong capacity to conduct participatory research and dialogue and foster the development of sound local governance policy and mechanisms. The capacity of civil society organizations in the northern regions of Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland) has steadily increased over the past three years. As a result, several organizations in each region will be better able to mitigate and resolve conflicts when USAID's objective is attained.

We expect that our assistance to local community-based grassroots organizations and institutions will lead to the basic beginnings of functional democratic institutions inside of Somalia. Also, in Somaliland we expect that our assistance to political party development will contribute to a free and fair parliamentary election.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

649-004 Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>			
Obligations	0	4,473	450
Expenditures	0	2,504	183
Unliquidated	0	1,969	267
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>			
Obligations	0	0	953
Expenditures	0	1,951	276
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	0	4,473	1,403
Expenditures	0	4,455	459
Unliquidated	0	18	944
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	47
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>			
Obligations	100	2,351	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	100	2,351	47
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	300	886	0
Future Obligations	100	3,616	0
Est. Total Cost	500	11,326	1,450

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Somalia
<b>Program Title:</b>	More Productive Livelihoods
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	649-005
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$2,549,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2005

**Summary:** USAID supports basic education with a focus on teacher training and development, the rehabilitation of urban water systems and other infrastructure, and training to increase the human resource capacity to market, design, install and maintain currently available alternative energy sources.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,549,000 DA). USAID will expand its current efforts in northeastern and southern Somalia to increase girls' enrollment rates and improve teacher education in order to have a broad reach across all of Somalia. Assistance will include capacity building for teacher training institutes, training for primary teachers, with a focus on improving access to and quality through interventions targeted at rural areas and nomadic populations. Teacher training will be enhanced through institutions that will disseminate pedagogical theory and principles of practice which take into account the needs of the child. USAID will support classroom rehabilitation, provision of water and sanitation facilities at schools and community mobilization to promote girls' education. With the new funding allocated to support education, USAID will work with donors to increase enrollment, retention and attainment rates in schools, especially for girls. Assistance will also focus on distance learning. An interactive Somali language radio primary education program designed to reach rural and nomadic populations is currently being piloted in Hargeisa and Galkayo that will be expanded to reach the entire country. This program has the potential to reach the greater Somali speaking population in the Horn of Africa. Principal contractors and/or grantees: to be determined.

**FY 2006 Program:** No funds are planned for obligation in FY 2006.

**Performance and Results:** In northern Somalia, the capacity and awareness of businesses, local authorities and the general public to trade in, install and maintain renewable energy systems were strengthened. Sixty-one businesses diversified into renewable energy alongside their core business. Fifty-eight technicians, exceeding a targeted twenty, received training. At the conclusion of an electrician-training program in the port city, Berbera, supported by the Mayor, the city electric company launched a solar division to supplement its conventional diesel operations. The Nugal Electricity Company (NEC) started registering profits and was able to purchase another generator and upgrade its grid system to high voltage distribution. In Garowe security improved when the electricity company signed an agreement with the Police Administration to provide free street lighting and free lighting for mosque and hospitals. A telecommunication's company in Puntland made a full technology switch by using solar powered signal repeater stations as opposed to the diesel generator systems it was using before. A maternal and child health clinic in Sheikh Nuur has been able to provide better access to pre-natal and ante-natal care and it reported 20 births per month up from 7 births per month after a solar lighting system was installed at the clinic.

In 2004 P.L. 480 food-for-work activities undertook rehabilitation of roads. As a result of road rehabilitation, transportation costs were reduced in target areas from an average of Somali Shillings 100,000 to Somali Shillings 75,000. The cost of basic commodities was reduced due to shorter distances and access to markets.

Scholarships were provided to 20 girls from three different regions of Somaliland to attend the teacher education college. The relationship between the Ministry of Education and the Teacher Education College was strengthened and a board of directors was established. Community mobilization was conducted in the twenty communities from where the girls that received scholarships originated, with the focus of encouraging parents to send the girl-child to school. Fifteen schools were identified in these communities for school renovation, as an incentive to encourage girl enrollment and retention. Renovations will include the provision of clean water and latrines for girls. The program experienced implementation delays early in the year due to insecurity.

By the end of the SO, there will be more and better trained female teachers in Somaliland, and communities will be more supportive of girls' education and contribute to developing methods and means to reduce drop out rates. Through its food-for-work program, USAID will have rehabilitated farm to market roads, thereby facilitating the transportation of crops to a central market for sale, and will have repaired irrigation canals that allow for expanded food cultivation.



## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

649-005 More Productive Livelihoods	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>				
Obligations	1,250	6,089	6,640	3,187
Expenditures	283	4,362	6,640	2,282
Unliquidated	967	1,727	0	905
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>				
Obligations	0	954	0	0
Expenditures	706	657	0	0
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>				
Obligations	1,250	7,043	6,640	3,187
Expenditures	989	5,019	6,640	2,282
Unliquidated	261	2,024	0	905
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>				
Obligations	0	2,549	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>				
Obligations	0	2,549	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,250	9,592	6,640	3,187

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Somalia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	649-006
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$100,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$100,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	2001
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2005

**Summary:** USAID meets the critical needs of vulnerable groups by improving the quality and availability of health care services, increasing access to safe water and sanitation, effectively targeting and delivering food aid to the most vulnerable groups, rehabilitating infrastructure for critical livelihood security and improving capacity for disaster preparedness and response.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

**FY 2005 Program:** Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$100,000 DA). USAID will provide funding for the operating costs of a Secretariat to facilitate aid coordination to support the development of policy and operational coordination for rehabilitation and development activities, particularly at the sectoral level. The aim is to improve aid coordination and develop common approaches. Support will include work with local community-based grassroots organizations to better articulate the development needs of Somalia's rural and nomadic communities. It is a multi-donor funded project. Principal grantee: The United Nations Development Program.

Provide Emergency Assistance. Through the Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance and the Office of Food for Peace, USAID will continue to provide humanitarian food aid to the poorest people in conflict-prone and drought-affected areas. Along with food aid, non-food assistance for health, nutrition, water and sanitation will be provided to the most vulnerable communities. Aid will be delivered through international and local organizations and, where feasible, local authorities. Training for civil society groups will improve the effectiveness of aid delivery. Food aid interventions will shift from emergency distributions to activities with more sustainable impact, such as food-for-work wherever possible and appropriate. Training will retain flexibility and continue to promote assessments and analysis of the humanitarian situation in light of the new government being formed, climatic events and political tension, especially between Puntland and Somaliland. Principal contractors and grantees: CARE, World Food Program, United Nations Children's Fund, Action against Hunger, Food and Agriculture Organization, Aktion Afrika Hilfe, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, International Medical Corps and Norwegian Peoples Aid.

**FY 2006 Program:** Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$100,000 DA). USAID will continue funding for the operating costs of a Secretariat to facilitate the development of policy and operational coordination for rehabilitation and development activities. This is a multi-donor project. Principal grantee: same as above.

USAID plans to continue providing food aid and humanitarian assistance in the conflict-prone southern areas of Somalia.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's Food for Peace (FFP) program provided food assistance in response to the livelihood and humanitarian crises occurring in several areas throughout Somalia, most notably in the Sool/Sanag region of northern Somalia. The UN World Food Program (WFP) and CARE continue to be the two partners receiving food assistance from USAID.

Emergency vaccinations were provided to 37,104 drought-affected children under five years of age in

Central and Southern Somalia and other emerging areas to break the transmission of communicable childhood diseases. USAID contributed to a multi-agency cholera preparedness and response program, the successful response of which was to keep the cholera case fatality rates below one percent. Support included the provision of 30 cholera kits that contained antibiotics and other medical supplies to be used under medical supervision for the establishment of a Cholera Treatment Center. Each kit contained sufficient supplies to treat at least 100 confirmed cases of cholera. A total of 30,000 insecticide-treated bed nets were provided to pregnant women and to children at subsidized prices to combat malaria. Nutritional surveillance was strengthened through ongoing training and support at 100 health facilities throughout Somalia. Every month 10,000 malnourished children were provided with fortified supplementary food. USAID supported the expansion of the health sector reform in 16 of the health centers in Somaliland through capacity building, technical support and support to policy development, which contributes to a stronger Somali based health infrastructure. Through the rehabilitation of water supply systems, USAID provided increased access to potable water to 406,700 people in 93 rural communities in central and southern Somalia.

Data analysis, including remote sensing and market analysis and comprehensive reporting, has resulted in improved decision-making and response planning. USAID supported the timely and accurate dissemination of early warning information that led to appropriate responses that mitigated potential famine in the several regions in Somalia, especially in Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer, Bakool and Gedo, where serious child malnutrition rates were recorded.

This objective is largely supported by humanitarian assistance, with development assistance supporting aid coordination in the absence of a functioning government. By 2005, USAID hopes to have helped lower the number of vulnerable people requiring food aid, although this is challenged by the limited purchasing power of the Somali population due to the lack of economic opportunity.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

	CSH	DA
649-006 Humanitarian Assistance		
<b>Through September 30, 2003</b>		
Obligations	0	200
Expenditures	0	138
Unliquidated	0	62
<b>Fiscal Year 2004</b>		
Obligations	100	100
Expenditures	0	62
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>		
Obligations	100	300
Expenditures	0	200
Unliquidated	100	100
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	100
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005</b>		
Obligations	0	100
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	100
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	100	500