

Data Sheet

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

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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		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	200
Expenditures	0	138
Unliquidated	0	62
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	100	100
Expenditures	0	62
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	100	300
Expenditures	0	200
Unliquidated	100	100
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	0	100
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	0	100
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	100
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	100	500