## **Data Sheet**

USAID Mission: Program Title: Pillar: Strategic Objective: Proposed FY 2004 Obligation: Prior Year Unobligated: Proposed FY 2005 Obligation: Year of Initial Obligation: Year of Final Obligation: Somalia Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance 649-004 \$0 \$0 \$781,000 DA FY 2001 FY 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; assistance to the judiciary to enhance the rule of law; assistance to human rights groups to monitor, assess, report, and advocate independently; and small grants to local non-governmental groups (NGOs) to implement community-based projects.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

### FY 2004 Program:

Using funds obligated in previous years, USAID will continue to strengthen the capacity for improved local governance and conflict mitigation through civil society expansion efforts. Principal contractors and grantees: CARE and the U.N. Development Program's War Torn Societies Project.

### FY 2005 Program:

Strengthen civil society (\$781,000 DA): Activities within this objective will be supported under an extended Integrated Strategic Objective for Somalia that will be approved in FY 2004. Funds will be utilized to build upon past efforts to strengthen civil society. Emphasis will be placed on increasing the involvement of civil authorities in the coordination of development initiatives undertaken by civil society. The fact that Somalia remains without a central government makes it all the more imperative that USAID focus its efforts on strengthening the capacity for improved local governance and conflict mitigation. Principal contractor and/or grantee: to be determined.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's capacity building activities achieved three important results in 2003 which will contribute to stronger capacity for improved local governance and conflict mitigation. A higher level of confidence in the legitimacy of Somali NGOs by local authorities, the general public, and the international community was achieved. This was particularly evident when three predominant Somali NGOs took on a significant role in monitoring the Somaliland local and presidential elections. Civil society organizations increased their advocacy role in supporting and providing a conducive environment for both political and economic development, targeting policy formation and change at the national level. Issues addressed in FY 2003 ranged from initiatives to end conflict over water points and vehicle routes in farming areas, advocacy for policy formation over training of nurses, health issues such as female genital cutting, meat inspection and formation of coordination/umbrella bodies at the regional level. USAID funding contributed to the passage of an enabling act establishing the Somaliland Lawyers Association and the establishment of the first public legal clinic, based at the Hargeisa Faculty of Law, which offers free and low cost legal representation to economically deprived individuals.

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.

Funding from the Africa Bureau's Conflict and Peace Building Fund and USAID/REDSO will directly contribute to a Somali public more aware of and engaged with issues concerning national reconciliation and state formation; Somali leaders and international actors with more exposure to Somali public opinion on key issues relating to reconciliation and peace building; a 'national conversation' initiated and experienced by Somalis inside and outside of the country that can continue under its own momentum beyond the Dialogue project; conferences and dissemination of results to national and international partners engaged in the peace process.

Additionally, the justice system will be more independent, and its members will have developed greater expertise and administrative capabilities. Fifty-five judges will have been extensively trained and a complete translation of the Somali legal code will be accomplished.

# **US Financing in Thousands of Dollars**

649-004 Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	2,999	C
Expenditures	550	C
Unliquidated	2,449	C
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	1,474	450
Expenditures	1,954	183
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	4,473	450
Expenditures	2,504	183
Unliquidated	1,969	267
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	(
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	(
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	0	(
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	781	C
Future Obligations	0	(
Est. Total Cost	5,254	450

Somalia