

Somalia

The Development Challenge: Somalia has been without a central government since 1991 and there have been numerous failed attempts at reconciliation. While current peace talks led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) offer hope that the fighting might end, it is still too early to know how significant the outcomes may be. Civil unrest is the primary obstacle to economic growth and development in Somalia. Export earnings continue to drop, following a livestock ban imposed in September 2000 by countries in the Arabian Peninsula because of Somalia's inadequate animal health control and certification procedures. Somalis working outside the country have a harder time sending money home following the closure of al Barakat, formerly Somalia's largest remittance company, further worsening the economy. Ethiopia has closed its border with Somalia and imposed heavy import/export taxes that have further eroded economic conditions. In addition, insecurity and reduced assets over time have made communities more vulnerable to seasonal climate cycles that result in reduced food production.

Insecurity has continued to hamper international efforts to provide food aid and basic health services. In 2002, insecurity was the most important factor affecting food security and vulnerability and hampered humanitarian access. The humanitarian situation remains serious: one out of five children dies before the age of five; one of six children is enrolled in primary school; one of eight women is literate; and one of four families has access to clean drinking water.

U.S. national interests are clear: stability and security will not be achieved in the greater Horn of Africa region without putting an end to conflict and stopping potential Somali support for terrorism. The paramount goal of U.S. policy is to encourage the return of Somalia to the international community as a legitimate and reliable member. The United States provides an alternative to extremism in Somalia through its humanitarian assistance and support for long-term economic, social and democratic development, particularly education.

The USAID Program: USAID assistance to Somalia works for a more secure, less vulnerable Somalia. The three main objectives of the program are: to strengthen local governance and conflict mitigation, to provide for more productive livelihoods, and to respond to critical needs for vulnerable groups. The first two objectives, funded through Development Assistance, Child Survival and Health and Economic Support Funds, focus on strengthening the governance in local communities by civil society organizations and local authorities in stable regions of Somalia and promoting economic opportunities by improving basic education, rehabilitating infrastructure and supporting small economic initiatives, including those that enhance alternative energy use. The third objective is supported primarily by Development Assistance, humanitarian assistance and P.L. 480 food aid assistance.

Other Program Elements: USAID uses Development Assistance, Economic Support Funds, International Disaster Assistance, and food aid to help Somalia. Funding from USAID's humanitarian and P.L. 480 food aid assistance is targeted at meeting the critical needs of vulnerable groups. Humanitarian assistance 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. Emergency P.L. 480 helps internally displaced people and vulnerable families, mainly in southern Somalia.

Other Donors: Donor coordination is good. USAID provides funding to the United Nations Development Program to support the operating costs of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) Secretariat. The coordination group is made up of donors, U.N. agencies, and non-governmental organizations and provides a framework for a common approach to the allocation and distribution of aid resources in Somalia, and focuses on key areas of rehabilitation and development assistance.

Somalia receives aid from several multilateral and bilateral sources. In recent years the European Union has been the largest donor to Somalia (although in FY 2001, the United States was reported as the largest donor). The European Union provides assistance in primary health care, rural development,

livestock production and marketing, and irrigation infrastructure. Major bilateral donors include Italy, Japan, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Denmark. Other donors include Canada, Finland, Germany and Egypt. Several U.N. agencies, particularly the United Nations Development Program and United Nations Children's Fund, also provide assistance.

Somalia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	500	500	200	411
Development Assistance	2,500	2,267	2,700	965
Economic Support Fund	0	1,750	0	0
PL 480 Title II	9,702	19,729	0	0
Total Program Funds	12,702	24,246	2,900	1,376

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

649-004 Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation				
DA	1,400	1,600	980	0
ESF	0	450	0	0
649-005 Productive Livelihoods				
CSH	500	500	200	411
DA	1,000	567	1,620	965
ESF	0	1,300	0	0
649-006 Humanitarian Assistance				
DA	100	100	100	0

Data Sheet

649-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

649-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

649-003: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Somalia
Program Title:	Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	649-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$980,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$450,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: Activities are undertaken in stable areas where civil administrations and civil society have begun to establish themselves. USAID's program to strengthen governance in local communities includes training and technical assistance to help civil society groups and local authorities work together; training and assistance to the judiciary to enhance the rule of law; assistance to human rights groups to monitor, assess, report and advocate independently; small grants to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement community based projects; technical support to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to lead the peace and reconciliation process; and political party development training in the autonomous northern part of the country, Somaliland.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Civil society (\$780,000 DA). Grants will be provided to strengthen organizations that advocate good governance and peace building initiatives. Participatory 'action' research is an important element of the War-Torn Societies Project funded by USAID through UNDP entitled 'Rebuilding Somalia.' Training in this element will set out challenges and priority options in an impartial way, and initiate dialogue through inclusive participation, strengthening responsibility, and ensuring a better understanding of different interests and objectives. Training will also be provided in business management, financial accountability, business planning, and leadership skills. Partners will be selected for the implementation of sub-grants focused on rights-based programming in agriculture, livestock, health and income generation. Workshops will be conducted for Somali civil society groups to jointly establish monitoring and evaluation tools to improve their effectiveness in implementing grass roots initiatives. Principal implementing partners are CARE and the United Nations Development Program's War Torn Societies Project.

Rule of law (\$200,000 DA). Expert technical assistance, training and equipment to re-establish and strengthen judges and courts in northwest Somalia (Somaliland) will be provided. A judicial training curriculum will be standardized in the northwest after consultations with local authorities and judicial professionals. Training will focus on prison law and crime, with a special emphasis on human rights standards and requirements. Principal grantee: United Nations Development Program.

Somaliland political parties. Using prior year ESF, grants to U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) will support workshops for representatives of political parties in each of Somaliland's six administrative regions. Officially registered political organizations will be invited to send six of their election candidates to attend a series of small-scale workshops. The workshops will empower the candidates to effectively conduct the following activities critical to their successful participation in the elections: message development, message communication, outreach and mobilization. Post-election workshops will focus on coalition building, forming a loyal opposition, and continued outreach and mobilization. Principal grantee: International Republican Institute.

Peace talks. Using prior year ESF, USAID is supporting the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) efforts to lead the Somali peace and reconciliation process.

FY 2004 Program:

No FY 2004 funding is requested for this objective.

Performance and Results: Overall performance and results in 2002 were impressive, especially given the country context. Small sub-grants were provided to 32 civil society organizations, (17 in Somaliland and 15 in Puntland, another autonomous region), to deliver social services, help with relief aid and address longer-term development needs. Many of the groups worked to influence policies and practices of civil and local authorities to develop a more conducive working environment for the development of a vibrant civil society. One example was the development of rules to govern civil society in complementing government development efforts. Results also included a successful appeal by civil society groups in Somaliland to postpone local elections for one year following the death of the president last May. This allowed more time for political party development, social awareness of the political process and the formation of a national political forum for women that has encouraged the inclusion of women in future general elections.

Through USAID funding, UNDP established a forum for political, social, and economic issues in Somaliland which has provided four papers and related videos on the livestock economy and the impacts of war on family, media, and political decentralization. The group also has held public debates on political issues, which have provided vital public space for opinion-shapers to discuss public policy topics. This role of mediator, providing neutral space for political discussion, and acting as a catalyst for informed, reasoned public debate has filled a critical need at a delicate period in Somaliland.

U.S. support to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to sponsor the Somali peace and reconciliation process has contributed to the signing of a cessation of hostilities by the warring factions.

The current objective has been implemented for over two years and will continue for another year. USAID expects that by 2004 a solid basis for the development of a strong civil society will have been established. Thirty-five civil society organizations will become self-sustainable and will contribute to good governance and peace building with cooperative, productive linkages with civil authorities. The capacity of civil society organizations in the northern regions of Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland) has been steadily increasing over the past two years; as a result, at least several organizations in each region will be better able to mitigate and resolve conflicts at the end of USAID's objective.

Additionally, by the end of this objective, there will be an increased independence of the justice system with enhanced expertise and administrative capabilities. Fifty-five judges will have been extensively trained and a complete translation of the Somali legal code will be accomplished. Somaliland election candidates will be empowered to effectively conduct activities critical to their successful participation in the upcoming elections, and to their successful participation in the political process following elections. An effective civic education program will be implemented.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

	DA	ESF
649-004 Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	1,400	0
Expenditures	300	0
Unliquidated	1,100	0
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	1,599	0
Expenditures	250	0
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	2,999	0
Expenditures	550	0
Unliquidated	2,449	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	450
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	980	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	980	450
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	3,979	450

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Somalia
Program Title:	Productive Livelihoods
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	649-005
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$200,000 CSH; \$1,620,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$800,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$411,000 CSH; \$965,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID rehabilitates urban water facilities and infrastructure, provides training in improved sanitation behaviors and practices, and provides technical assistance, training, basic education and small sub-grants to improve services for productive enterprises and exploit economic targets of opportunity.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Urban water rehabilitation: (\$650,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH). DA funding will be used to rehabilitate urban water systems and encourage private sector management of urban water programs in northern Somalia. Activities include the installation of pipelines, construction of reservoir tanks, construction of water distribution kiosks, setting up water supply systems and capacity building of local authorities. CSH funds will be used for training communities, particularly mothers and children, in improved sanitation behaviors and practices. Principal partner: UNICEF.

Economic opportunities: (\$720,000 DA). Sub-grants and training stimulate private investment by creating demand for conventional and alternative energy sources. This program was initially slowed by insecurity and political turbulence when its scope was limited to work in Puntland. It is expected to expand more rapidly now that Somaliland has been included as a target region. USAID's partner will provide technical expertise to strengthen and develop local structures to manage and support conventional and alternative energy resources and will provide training to increase the human resource capacity to market, design, install and maintain currently available alternative energy sources. Principal grantee: Adventist Development Relief Agency.

Basic education. Prior year ESF will be used to support education as an alternative to Koranic schools. A comprehensive education sector assessment will be conducted in Somalia to examine all levels of the education system from primary to tertiary, and to identify potential areas for USAID assistance. Among other things, the status of the curriculum revision, education system management and administration, supply and demand for teachers, supply and quality of learning materials, and learning needs for populations without access to the formal school system (particularly girls and women) will be assessed. The assessment will identify the ratio of girls to boys enrolled and attending school at each level, and the funding levels that schools receive. Program development will focus on training for primary teachers, classroom construction and girls' education will be expanded to include literacy and numeracy for women and adolescent girls; distance learning programs for nomadic children will also be explored. Principal contractor/grantee: To be determined.

Famine early warning (\$250,000 DA). USAID will continue its support for the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) to facilitate the development and operation of an effective early warning information and early response network which promotes an accurate, broad-based consensus about food security problems, politics, programs and strategies to prevent famine outbreaks. Primary contractor: Chemonics.

FY 2004 Program:

It is anticipated that activities under this objective will continue under a new country strategic plan to be prepared in FY 2004. Assistance will be used to expand support to basic education initiatives with an emphasis on specific activities to encourage girls to be more involved and methods and means to reduce drop out rates. Support will also be provided for community education committees, teacher training, and classroom construction. Urban water facilities will be expanded, including the installation of pipelines, construction of reservoir tanks, construction of water distribution kiosks, setting up water supply systems, capacity building of local authorities and encouraging behavior change.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, 16 businesses in Puntland increased their capacity to trade in, install and maintain conventional and alternative energy systems. Businesses have indicated that they are now ready to begin procuring and selling solar energy systems as a direct result of the training they have received and the demand expressed by the local community spurred by the demonstration of solar energy units.

In 2002 P.L. 480 food for work activities in southern Somalia undertook extensive rehabilitation of canals, water catchments and roads. Over 1,500 kilometers of farm-to-market roads were rehabilitated, and 2,560 kilometers of irrigation canals were constructed or rehabilitated. In addition, over 90 boreholes and hand dug wells were rehabilitated providing access to water to 103,350 beneficiaries. These improvements have encouraged farmers to stay on their land, plant more, and many have increased food production, thereby demonstrating economic as well as relief impact.

FEWS NET sent out timely data warning of potential droughts in the region and crop failure which helped prevent a major famine in Gedo region by encouraging an early and timely response to critical food needs.

Given the uncertain and frequently changing security situation throughout Somalia, achievements over the life of this objective must be measured in relative terms. By completion of the objective in 2004, USAID assistance will have ensured that three major towns in northern Somalia, Boroma, Garowe and Gebiley, have substantially improved the availability and quantity of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, thereby reducing the morbidity and mortality rates arising from the combined effects of water-borne diseases and unhygienic living conditions. Increased access to safe water will be provided to 284,450 people.

Through its food for work program USAID will have provided over 3,500 kilometers of irrigation canals that allow expanded food cultivation, and rehabilitated over 2,000 kilometers of farm-to-market roads, facilitating transportation of crops to a central market for sale.

USAID will have increased access to basic secular education. Through its support to FEWS NET it will finalize several socio-economic studies, support 24 enumerators to collect rainfall and price data, carry out baseline mapping of pastoral resources, and carry out urban household food economy baseline surveys in Somalia.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

649-005 Productive Livelihoods	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	500	3,975	1,887
Expenditures	0	3,094	1,887
Unliquidated	500	881	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	500	567	500
Expenditures	0	530	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	1,000	4,542	2,387
Expenditures	0	3,624	1,887
Unliquidated	1,000	918	500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	800
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	200	1,620	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	200	1,620	800
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	411	965	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,611	7,127	3,187

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Somalia
Program Title:	Humanitarian Assistance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	649-006
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$100,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2000
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID meets the critical needs of vulnerably 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, and improving capacity for disaster preparedness and response.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Coordination of assistance (FY 2003: \$100,000). USAID will provide funding for the operating costs of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body to gather and disseminate information on vulnerable groups and generally coordinate donor assistance.

Relief programs. USAID will continue to provide humanitarian food aid to the poorest people in conflict-prone and drought-affected areas. Non-food assistance for health, nutrition, water and sanitation will be provided to the most vulnerable communities along with food aid. International and local organizations and, where feasible, local authorities, will deliver the aid. Training for civil society groups will improve the effectiveness of aid delivery. Food aid will be provided through food for work wherever possible and appropriate. Prime contractors or grantees: CARE, U.N. World Food Program, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Program, Food and Agriculture Organization, Aktion Afrika Hilfe, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, International Medical Corps and Norwegian Peoples Aid.

FY 2004 Program:

No FY 2004 funding is requested for this objective.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002 USAID food aid distribution in Gedo region helped avert massive starvation. A total of 13,690 metric tons of food reached 46,172 households in the region. More than 1.2 million children were vaccinated against polio. About 100,000 insecticide-treated bed nets were distributed to pregnant women and children and another 20,000 were sold at subsidized prices to combat malaria. Cholera reduction activities provided supplies, chlorinated wells and educated people about how the disease is transmitted. Drugs and medical equipment were given to health centers and 250 health posts. Some 103,350 beneficiaries received access to water following repair of 91 borehole and hand dug wells, having an economic impact as well as a relief impact on these vulnerable communities.

The Somalia Aid Coordination Body was successful in convincing warring factions in Gedo to clear land mines and stop fighting temporarily to allow food aid to be delivered. Local authorities allowed United Nations and international non-governmental organizations to return to Puntland following an agreement brokered through the Somalia Aid Coordination Body.

This objective is largely supported by humanitarian assistance, with very low levels of development assistance supporting this largely emergency effort. Development assistance focuses on supporting aid coordination in the absence of a functioning government. By the end of the objective in 2004, USAID expects to have succeeded in lowering the number of vulnerable people requiring food aid, down to

700,000 from almost 1 million in FY 2001, in part as a result of USAID assistance in mitigating conflict and increasing opportunities for productive livelihoods through development assistance investments in other objectives.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

649-006 Humanitarian Assistance	DA
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	100
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	100
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	100
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	100
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	100
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	200