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SOMALIA
ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT

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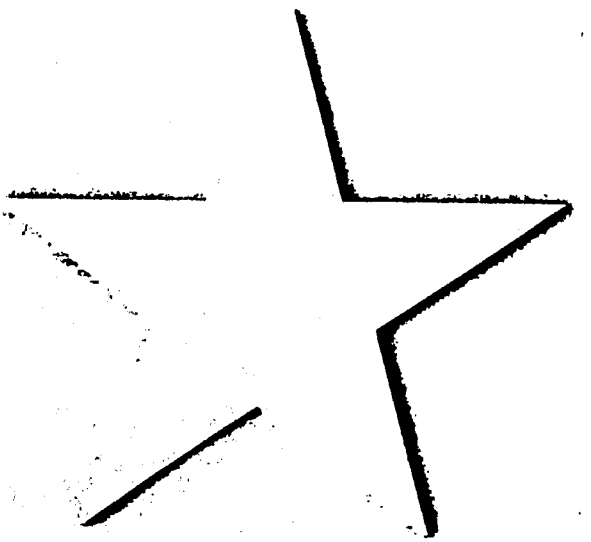
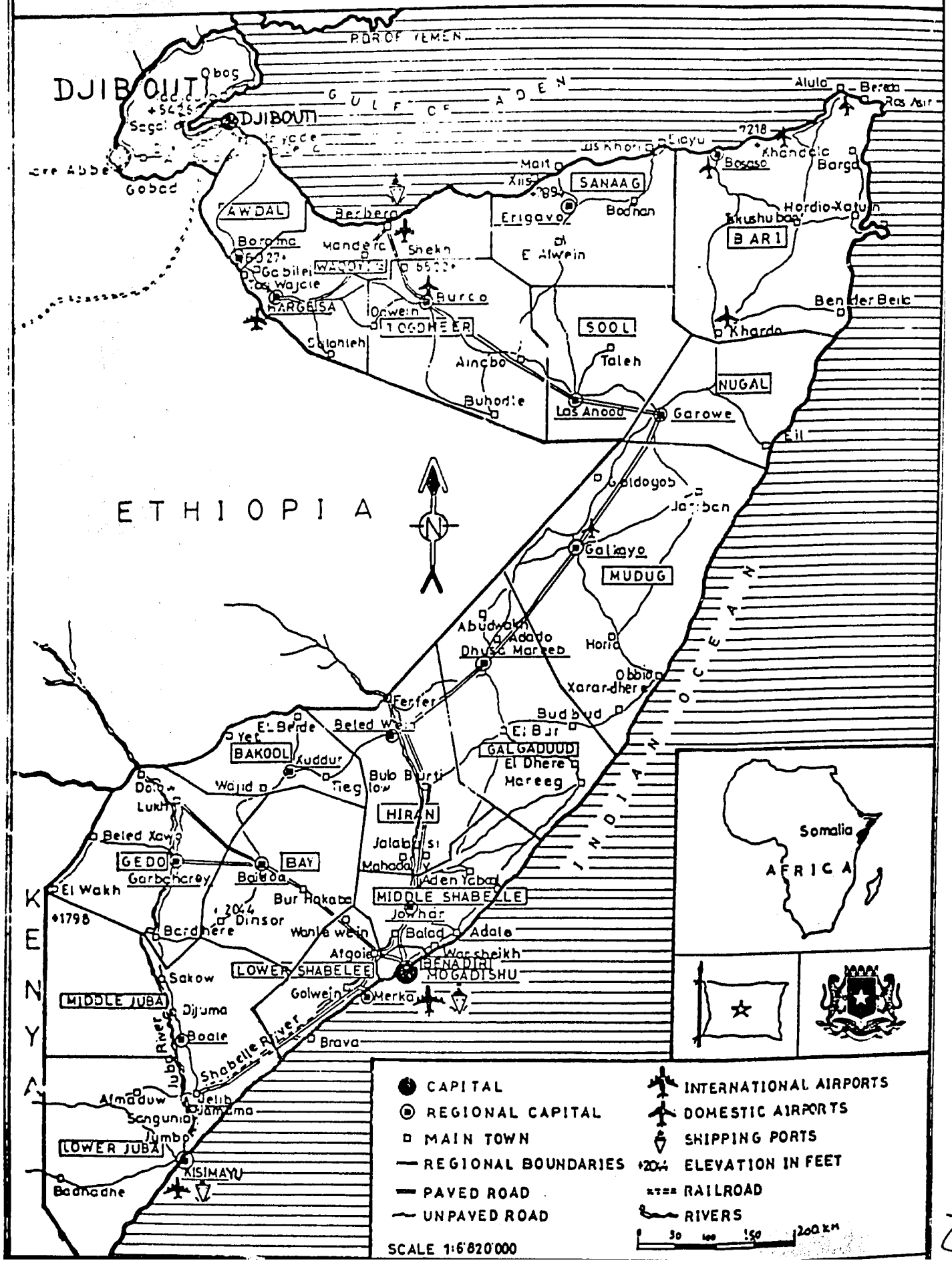
1986



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
MOGADISHU
AUGUST 1987

SOMALIA

MAIN TOWNS AND REGIONAL BOUNDARIES



SOMALIA
ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT
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Abbreviations:

ACP	African, Carribean, Pacific Countries (members of the Lome Convention)
ADB	African Development Bank
ADC	Agricultural Development Corporation
ADF	African Development Fund
AFMET	Agricultural Farm Management and Extension Training
ATC	Air Traffic Control
CAA	Community Action Abroad (NGO, Australia)
CASS	Cassa di Assicurazione Sociale Somala
CDA	Co-operation for Development in Africa
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CG	Consultative Group
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DANID	Danish International Development Agency
DTCD	UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development
EDF	European Development Fund
EEC	European Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FP	Family Planning
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFSTU	General Federation of Somali Trade Unions
GNP	Gross National Product
GOS	Government of Somalia
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Co-operation
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICM	Intergovernmental Committee on Migration
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDRC	International Development Research Centre (Canada)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IVTC	International Vocation Training Centre
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MLFR	Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range
MWA	Mogadiscio Water Agency
NRA	National Range Agency
NRC	National Refugee Commission
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	Overseas Development Agency (UK)
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PIP	Public Investment Plan
SDB	Somali Development Bank
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIDAM	Somali Institute for Development Administration and Management
SWDO	Somali Women's Democratic Organization
TA	Tchnical Assistance
TCAM	Technical Co-operation Assessment Mission
TOTKEN	Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nation Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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Introductory Note

This report has been prepared by the Office of the UNDP Resident Representative/Resident Coordinator in Somalia. It follows a model introduced two years ago with the aim of providing a more accessible version of the annual UNDP Development Assistance Report. It provides background information and analysis on various aspects of Somalia including the economy, provision of social services and donor assistance, briefly discussing key issues of interest to donors, UN organizations, investors and other non-govermental organizations. In addition, it attempts to provide a comprehensive listing of technical and capital assistance projects in the country.

The Basic Facts, text and tables have all been updated and revised since the previous edition. The economic chapters have been combined and a chapter added on the social sectors. As always, UNDP welcomes all comments and criticisms which will contribute to further improvements in future editions.

The UNDP Office in Somalia acknowledges with thanks the assistance of the Government, particularly the Ministry of National Planning and the donor missions and non-governmental organizations for generously supplying the information that forms the basis for this report. Responsibility for errors and omissions, however, remains with the UNDP.

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SOMALIA: Basic Facts

POPULATION	6.0 million*	
VITAL STATISTICS		
Population density (1986):	9.4 persons/sq km	
Population growth rate (1986):	3.1 per cent	
Population Distribution (1986)	Urban:	29% (Mogadishu 14%)
	Rural:	29%
	Nomadic:	42%
Participation rate (1984):	Urban:	male 75%, female 33%
	Rural:	male 81%, female 45%
HEALTH		
Infant mortality rate (1986):	152 per 1,000 live births	
Child mortality rate (1986):	280 per 1,000 live births	
Life expectancy at birth (1986):	43 years	
Access to safe water (1986):	Urban:	65%
	Rural:	21%
	Total:	31%
Access to sanitation (1982):	Urban:	40%
	Rural:	5%
	Total:	13%
Population per physician (1986):	18,404	
Population per hospital bed (1983)	1,059	
EDUCATION		
School enrolment (1982-4) :	Primary:	Male 28% (gross), 21% (net)
		Female 15% (gross), 11% (net)
	Secondary:	Male 19%, Female 10%
	Tertiary	1%
Adult literacy rate (1985):	Male:	18%
	Female:	6%
	Total:	12%

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GNP PER CAPITA (1985) US$ 273

ECONOMY

Real growth in GDP (1980-1985)	1.5%	
GDP by main activity (1986): (constant 1977 prices)	Agriculture:	37%
	Livestock:	33%
	Industry:	9%
	Services:	34%
	GDP:	100%
GDP expenditure (1986):	Public consumption:	10%
	Private consumption:	91%
	Investment:	15%
	Total final expenditure:	116%
Overseas payments (1986): (US $ millions)	Exports:	94
	Imports:	-361
	Services:	-65
	Private transfers:	35
	Current balances:	-378
	Official grants:	227
	Official capital:	66
	Private capital:	0
	Overall balance:	- 85
Official debt outstanding (July, 1986) (disbursed)	$US 1,796 million	
Debt service ratio (1986): (excluding waived obligations)	Due: 174%	
Principal exports:	Livestock, bananas	
Principal export markets:	Saudi Arabia, Italy	
Infrastructure:	*Roads:*	10,000 km, of which approx. 2,500 tarmac or pave
	Railways:	None
	Shipping:	Deepwater ports at Mogadishu, Berbera and Kisma
	Electricity	Installed capacity (1985) approx. 40 MW

LAND USE

Cultivated:	1,075,000 ha
(Irrigated:	165,000 ha)
Grazing:	28,850,000 ha
Forest woodland:	8,590,000 ha
Other land:	24,215,000 ha
Total:	62,730,000 ha

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GENERAL

Religion:	Islam
Languages:	Official: Somali, Arabic. Other: English, Italian
Currency:	Somali Shilling (So. Sh.)
Exchange rate:	(1 April 1987): US $ 1 = So.Sh. 90
Fiscal Year:	1 January — 31 December

*UN estimate. Government published an estimate of 8.5 million at the meeting of the Consultative Group on Somalia in Paris during April, 1987.

Special Note: Statistical coverage is uneven. The data contained in this report are based on those local sources regarded as the most reliable, but in many cases the figures are merely estimations.

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1. GENERAL

Geography

Somalia, with a land area of approx. 638,000 sq. km., lies on the most easterly part of the African continent known as the Horn of Africa. It is bounded on the East and North by the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden along a 3,300 km. coastline, and to the West by Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya.

The country is situated in the tropical and sub-tropical zones and is traversed by the Equator near its southernmost point. There are two periods of monsoonal rain, from March to May (Gu) and from October to November (Der). Most of the country receives only between 200 and 400 mm. of rain per year and the unreliability of the rain often results in drought conditions. There are two drought cycles, a 2-3 year cycle characterized by a sharp reduction in the *Der* rains and a 8-10 year cycle characterized by a sharp reduction in both the *Gu* and the *Der* rains. There are only two permanent rivers in the country, the Juba and the Shabelle. They rise in Ethiopia and flow southeastwards through the country enclosing the main agricultural areas. The northern part of the country is mountainous, with elevations of over 2,000 metres while the central and southern parts are flat. Temperatures range between 25 and 35 degrees Celsius with high levels of humidity on the coast and dry, arid conditions in much of the interior. Consequently, approximately 75 per cent of the country is used as rangeland and only 13 per cent is considered arable.

People

The Somali people are a homogenous ethnic group with the same religion (Islam) and language (Somali). The population is currently estimated at 6.0 million by the United Nations.** Of these, approximately 46 per cent are under the age of 15. The population growth rate is estimated at 3.1 per cent per annum. Annual net additions to the labour force are expected to average approximately 68,000 in the second half of the decade. A census was undertaken from November 1986 to February 1987 and the results are being awaited. The largest minority group in the country comprises some 35,000 Arabs. In addition, there are between 700,000 and 900,000 refugees from Ethiopia in camps throughout the country. Roughly half of the population are

**At the Consultation Group Meeting held in Paris in April 1987, Government made public an estimate of 8.5 million.

nomadic pastoralists depending on the raising of sheep, goats, camels and cattle for their livelihoods. Another 25 per cent are agriculturalists while the rest are located in urban areas and fishing villages along the coast. Approximately 800,000 people live in Mogadiscio, the capital and 350,000 in Hargeisa the next largest city.

Politics

The state, formally known as the Somali Democratic Republic, was established in 1960 as a result of the reunification of the former British Somaliland Protectorate (northern part) and the ex-Italian colony of Somaliland (the southern part). The present government took power in October, 1969, under a socialist banner, and in 1976 the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party was formed. A new constitution was endorsed by referendum in 1979, and in the same year a national assembly consisting of 121 elected and 6 appointed members was established.

The country is divided into 18 regions which are administered by Regional Governors through revolutionary councils appointed by the President, Major General Mohamed Siad Barre. The regions in turn, are sub-divided into 87 districts.

The Somali judicial system is broadly based on Islamic law and has three primary components; a network of civilian courts at the local, district, regional and national levels; a military court to try military cases; and a security court to try cases involving national security.

Somalia is a member of the United Nations and the majority of UN specialized agencies, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Non-Aligned Movement and the Arab League. The country is also an associate member of the European Community through the ACP agreement.

Physical Infrastructure

Transport and Communications infrastructure is still relatively basic. The primary and secondary road networks total about 10,000 km. of which approximately 25 per cent is paved. The backbone of the Somali highway system consists of the northern link to Djibouti via Beletwein, Garowe, Burao and Hageisa (2,000 km.) and the southern link from Mogadiscio to the Kenyan border (700 km.). Road transport is the only feasible way of transporting goods to the centre of the country but is hampered by a lack of road maintenance among other things.

There is no railway system in Somalia. Telephone, telex and some other forms of telecommunications do exist but are generally not yet well developed. At the moment development assistance from Japan, Italy and the Arab Fund is geared towards upgrading and extending the telecommunications network. There are international airports at Mogadiscio, Berbera and Hagesia and major ports at Mogadiscio, Berbera and Kismayo.

Financial Infrastructure

The financial infrastructure consists of a network of 5 publicly owned institutions. These are: the Central Bank, the Commercial and Savings Bank, the Somali Development Bank, the State Insurance Company of Somalia and the rural posts savings system. These institutions have functions roughly analogous to their titles.

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2. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND AND RECENT PERFORMANCE

Structural Features

With a *per capita* income estimated at US $280 by the World Bank, Somalia is classified as a Least Developed Country (LDC) by the United Nations. These are a number of structural features which complicate the development process in Somalia. Heavy dependence on the livestock sector for employment, income and foreign exchange renders the country vulnerable to highly variable weather and export markets which makes planning difficult. Fairly frequent and severe droughts reduce production and necessitates large expenditures on relief efforts thereby diverting resources from directly productive activities. Likewise, regional instability has had a similar effect and created the additional problem for the country of generating large numbers of refugees from Ethiopia. Somalia is also heavily dependent on the remittances of migrant workers in the Gulf States to provide foreign exchange and imports. In recent years, declining oil prices and employment opportunities for Somalia in the Gulf have reduced the inflow of capital from this sources.

These economic shocks had the effect of generating structural imblances in the economy. Starting in the late 1970s, Government expenditure grew at the rate far exceeding that of Government revenue. By 1985, for example, Government revenue was able to finance no more than 33 per cent of Government expenditure. At the same time, since domestic production was unable to match the large increase in aggregate demand in the economy imports grew at a rate far exceeding that of exports. Currently, exports are only able to finance approximately 25 per cent of imports.

As in other LDCs production is concentrated in the primary sector (57 per cent of GDP) while the secondary sector (9 per cent) is relatively small and the tertiary sector (33 per cent) is growing in importance. Another notable feature of the economy is the high level of public ownership and control. Approximately 80 per cent of manufacturing output, for example, is produced by publicly owned enterprises. It also faces a number of the same constraints as other LDCs. These include an import-dependent economy, shortages of skilled labour, limited administrative capacity, a relative lack of easily exportable commodities and an unstable world market. At the moment, fears are also being expressed that the carrying capacity of the rangelands is being exceeded and that alternate exports will need to be found and developed quickly.

As with many other LDCs the measurement of economic activity is rendered more difficult by the existence of a well-developed parallel economy, limitations on the availability of the means for collecting data and difficulties in estimating the contribution of subsistence production to GDP.

On the positive side there is thought to be significant scope for incerasing crop production, fish harvesting and exports and possibly minerals development. A number of projects aimed at increasing productivity in the livestock sector so as to be able to increase herd offtake and thereby income and exports without increasing herd size are expected to alleviate some of the pressures on the rangelands. Generous donor assistance has been forthcoming in support of the Government's programme and this can be expected to continue.

Livestock

Livestock is by far the largest economic activity, contributing on average, 32 per cent to GDP and 73 per cent to export earnings since 1980. Approximately two-thirds of the population is engaged in livestock rearing.

Livestock Population in 1986 (million head)

Camels	6.1
Goats	19.5
Sheep	11.3
Cattle	4.1

Source: Ministry of National Planning

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Livestock has enjoyed modest growth in recent years, and has been able to sustain substantial exports of animals on the hoof as well as annual meat output in excess of 10,000 tonnes per year, and production of hides and skins. Trading in livestock is now wholly in private hands. The Government's responsibilities extend to provision of veterinary services, and range water development. Growth in exports is currently hampered by a ban on cattle imports into Saudi Arabia because of a fear of rinderpest, but alternative markets are being found. In 1982 total livestock exports (000 head) amounted to 1,622. In 1983 and 1984, following the ban the numbers plummetted to 1,186 and 763 respectively. However by 1985 and 1986 they had recovered to 1,506 and 2,399 respectively, the main components of the increase being camels and sheep with cattle and goats returning to roughly the same level as in 1982. There is considerable potential for the further development of the livestock sector particularly in the production and export of hides, skins and other by-products of the industry. The livestock sector benefits from large programmes of assistance from such donors as USAID (Marketing and Health), ODA/Arab Fund (Tsetse Control), UNDP/FAO (Veterinary Laboratory, Poultry Development), FRG/GIZ (Central Rangelands Development Project) and IFAD/IDA (Animal Health Project).

Crop Production

Crop production absorbs about 20 per cent of the working population, for the most part subsistence farmers in rainfed areas engaged in the cultivation of sorghum, maize and oilseeds for domestic consumption. In the Shebelle river basin a small but fairly dynamic commercial sector is working on irrigated land to produce bananas (an important export crop), grapefruit, maize, sugarcane, cotton and other crops.

Crop yields are currently very low for both rainfed and irrigated agriculture mainly due to the shortage of farm inputs. Irrigated agriculture is especially adversely affected by periodic shortages of fuel for water pumping. It is estimated that yields on irrigated land could be trippled if an optimum supply of irrigation water could be assumed.

Major Crop Production, 1980-1986 ('000 tonnes)

	1980	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*
Maize	110	142	150	235	270	382	294
Sorghum	140	222	235	120	221	226	273
Rice	17	19	20	3	4	10	7
Pulses	9	13	59	21	32	39	15
Sessame	38	53	57	59	46	60	63
Peanuts	3	4	3	3	5	7	5
Vegetables	27	35	102	83	95	67	30
Sugar cane	420	500	535	500	342	429	512
Bananas	60	69	72	75	80	59	75

Source: Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of National Planning

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Agricultural marketing has been liberalized with generally beneficial results. The Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) has responsibilities for the marketing of maize, sorghum, groundnuts, sesame and sunflower but now acts less as a procurement agency and more as a passive price stabilization board. The National Banana Board procured and marketed bananas on behalf of the state until 1983 when majority ownership was taken by a Somali-Italian private joint venture.

All the major donors have provided substantial loan and grant assistance to agriculture in recent years. To date the two largest undertakings have been the Bay Region Agricultural Development Project and the Agricultural Farm Management and Extension Training (AFNET) Project, both of which have benefited from funding by donor agencies notably USAID, IDA, ADF and IFAD. In 1985, the Agricultural Inputs Programme (AIP) came on stream and made a significant contribution to the large increase in output experienced in 1986.

A continuation of exteral assistance is necessary if recent progress is to be sustained. However, in contrast to previous years the emphasis in future will be on consolidating past achievements and improving the efficiency both technical and economic, of existing projects and schemes.

Forestry

Approximately 90,000 sq km (14 per cent) of the country's land area can be classified as forest. Of this total only 11,000 sq km is considered to be mature forest. The sector has significance as a supplier of firewood and charcoal — the primary energy resources in rural areas — and as sources of important primary exports such as myrrh, incense and gum arabic. Forestry contributes about 4 per cent of GDP but the sustainability of the resource is not assured and more effective management is required. A serious problem is posed by desertification as a result of sand dune encroachment particularly in coastal areas between Adale and Brava, and in parts of the central rangelands. Only a very minor proportion of the sand dunes have been stabilized so far but several projects are under way with the assistance of the Governments of Denmark and Italy through UNSO to accelerate the process. In addition, FAO and UNDP are actively involved in forestry activities and a forestry project to be funded by the Government of Finland is in the pipeline.

The influx of refugees into Somalia and the establishment of semi-permanent refugee camps have created additional demands on indigenous forests. To combat forest depletion resulting from refugee wood requirements, a series of refugee-related reforestation sub-projects have been established under the auspices of the Cooperation for Development in Africa (CDA) Project, funded by USAID. Activities undertaken have been related to creating employment, establishing forest nurseries, block plantations, wind breaks and amenity plantings as well as providing practical training in seed collection, nursery practices, forest plantation establishment and agro-forestry techniques.

Fisheries

Somalia, with extensive access to marine fishing grounds in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean is estimated to have a potential sustainable yield of up to 150,000 tonnes per year, although annual landings are currently only in the region of 11,000 tonnes. There are only about 5,000 full-time artisanal fishermen and the sector contributes less than 1 per cent to GDP. Most of the fish resources are made up of small pelagic species including sardine, anchovy, round scad, mackerel and herring. These are also stocks of large pelagics, as well as demersals such as grouper, snapper, sea bream, barracuda, scavenger and shark. Crustaceans such as lobster, shrimp and crab provide a valuable marine asset with a potentially valuable external market which could be more effectively exploited.

On the supply side, the scarcity of natural and man-made harbours, the lack of landing facilities and the shortage of manpower, skilled or otherwise, are all factors inhibiting fisheries expansion. On the demand side a need exists to promote more fully the domestic consumption and export of marine products. Foreign assistance (IDA, DANIDA, Italy, UNCDF/UNDP/FAO) is mainly targetted on the development of fishing facilities along the northern coast.

Water Resources

Shortages of water during dry seasons seriously affect humans and livestock and reduce the agricultural potential of the country. The situation is further aggravated by cyclical droughts. Hence, water resources development is pivotal to the development of Somalia. An overall assessment of water resources and requirements indicates that Somalia has adequate resources to supply its population and sustain its major economic activities. However, the distribution of these resources is extremely uneven. At the moment data on the supply and demand for water is insufficient and there is no overall water resource masterplan. A water strategy study for the Shebelle valley and a masterplan for the Juba river are well underway. Through USAID/UNDP/FAO assistance starting in 1986 the National Water Data Centre will undertake the collection, compilation, and dissemination of data on water resources potential and use for planning and management purposes. The Shebelle and Juba rivers are for perennial sources of water, and irrigation is almost entirely dependent on them. Low overall irrigation efficiency, estimated at 20 per cent indicates the need for the rehabilitation of existing systems, especially in the Shebelle valley. The Government intends to proceed with the construction of a dam on the Juba river at Bardhere, to provide irrigation water to more than 200,000 ha., give flood protection and create 105 MW of hydro-electricity power capacity. Construction of the dam is scheduled to start during the coming Five Year Plan with the assistance of a number of the major donors and anticipated completion in the early 1990s.

With only approximately 1 per cent of annual rainfall being productively captured, it is evident that there are also considerable possibilities for the harnessing of non-perennial rainfed sources particularly the numerous reservoirs, wars and ballis throughout the country and the streams and springs in the northern region. A combined UNCDF/UNDP/FAO Project has demonstrated the possibilities by completing rehabilitation of 33 large water reservoirs in the Central Rangelands.

Minerals

The exploitation of sepiolite (meerschaum) and the quarrying of industrial minerals (sand, gravel, limestone, gypsum and clays), mainly for their application as construction materials, constitute the only mining activity in the country. Previous exploration efforts have established the existence of iron-ore deposits in the El Bur area, uranium deposits in the Galgaduud region, tin deposits in the Northeast (Bosaso) and piezo-quartz occurrences in the Northwest (Daarbug and Lafarug). Due to prevailing economic conditions none of the above mineral occurrences can be commercially exploited at the current time. Recent investigations have established the existence of favourable geological environments for the occurrence of rare-earths in the Northeast and gold, lead-zinc and poly-metallic deposits in the Northwest. Further, more detailed exploration efforts would be required to establish their economic viability. A UNDP/DTCD project has been assisting in strengthen- the geological surveying capacities of the Government, and external funds are being sought to expand mineral exploration and eventual exploitation. Occurrences of oil

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and natural gas have been confirmed, but their commercial potential remains unproved. The Government permits private foreign interests to explore for hydrocarbons. The companies currently include Chevron International, Consolidated International, Shell, Agip, and Exxon.

It is thought that significant potential for mineral development exists in the country, but that in order to tap that potential special efforts will be needed to supplement the limited information currently available.

Manufacturing and Processing

The sector accounts for approximately 7 per cent of GDP, consisting mainly of parastatal enterprises employing a total of about 10,000 workers. The structure of the sector reflects a policy mainly oriented towards import-substitution. The sector has been undergoing a lean period reflected in low capacity utilization rates and chronic losses due mainly to scarcities of working capital and imported inputs. In 1985 and 1986, for example, less than 35 per cent of aggregate capacity in the sector was utilized. Some of the major enterprises (with average capacity utilization for 1985) are Somaltex Textile at Balad (17%), Juba sugar project (60%), Cigarette and Match Factory, Mogadishu (29%), Aluminium utensils, Mogadishu (8%), Foundry and Mechanical Workshop, Mogadishu (10%), K-7 Tanning and Shoe Factory (32%). A number of enterprises were rehabilitated with the assistance of external donors during 1985 and 1986 and this contributed to the 8 per cent increase in manufacturing output during 1986. Approximately 50 per cent of all manufacturing establishments are in the vicinity of Mogadishu.

There are several trends in the manufacturing sector which need to be encouraged and reinforced. These include the emphasis on rehabilitating production facilities, greater liberalization of access to foreign exchange and the stated intention of the Government to create an environment more conducive to both domestic and foreign investment. In addition, policies designed to attract and retain high level manpower, to give more autonomy to state-owned enterprises and increase the level of management and production-oriented enterpreneurial training are needed if progress is to be maintained. Several major enterprises are already receiving external technical and financial assistance for rehabilitation and management. These programmes could be geared to encouraging more foreign private participation through management contracts based on profit-sharing and joint ventures.

Somalia constitutionally recognizes the traditional four industrial sub-sectors — public, private, mixed and cooperative — and accords equal status to each. It encourages the private sector to invest as a partner or owner in new industries to be set up. It is also contemplated that industries in the public sector which are considered unviable will be privatised where this gives a better chance of success, with greater enterpreneurial skills and lower overheads. Industrial development may be accelerated if areas of investment reserved for the public sector are determined according to priority. Simultaneous development in other sectors which will augment inputs and provide infrastructural assistance will be prerequisites for attracting more private foreign interest.

Energy

Somalia's energy sector is characterised by a lack of easily exploitable conventional energy resources. The two main potential sources of energy are woodfuels and hydro-electric power. Woodfuels account for approximately 82 per cent of national energy consumption. However, while on a national basis, forest growth exceeds fuelwood demand, serious deforestation is taking place near population centres due to over-exploration, overgrazing and uncontrolled land clearing. Over time this has been the cause of environmental degradation and increases in woodfuel prices. At the moment, a number of donor assisted projects are focussing on increasing the efficiency of woodfuel usage and reforestation, (see forestry section).

Hydropower potential is concentrated in the upper Juba Valley near Bardhere. Although, at the moment, these resources are underutilized a plan is underway to tap the potential energy through construction of a dam at Bardhere. At the recent Consultative Group meeting in Paris some donors expressed renewed interest in this project.

Petroleum imports, despite contributing a relatively small though strategic proportion of national energy consumption, still consume approximately 40 per cent of export revenues. In recent years shortages of foreign exchange have led to shortages of petroleum which have constrained key economic activities such as transport, power generation, industrial production and irrigated agriculture. The 0.5 million tons per year refinery near Mogadishu has faced difficulties since the departure of an Iraqi management team and successive reductions in the supply of crude oil grants from Saudi Arabia. There is also a mismatch between the output of the refinery and the composition of demand for refined products in the country. Consequently, excess supplies of fuel oil have had to be re-exported at low prices and refined products imported to meet the gap in demand. To-date, exploration activities have not yielded any proven commercially viable reserves of petroleum.

The electricity sub-sector is relatively underdeveloped and inefficient. The expansion in generating capacity has not been matched by the necessary institutional development which has resulted in serious managerial, operational and financial problems. The quality of electricity has deteriorated due to inadequate maintenance resulting from lack of adequately trained staff and shortages of spareparts. Technical losses estimated at 25 per cent of generated power are compounded by administrative losses resulting from deficiencies in metering and billing.

Scope exists for the development of alternative non-traditional energy sources such as solar and windpower. Efforts are underaway to establish the viability of such sources.

Donor assistance to the energy sector has been focussed on reforestation, support for the Bardhere dam, financing for petroleum imports and technical assistance to the electricity utility, ENEE.

Recent Economic Performance
The 1970s

A severe drought, possibly the worst in its history afflicted Somalia in 1974/1975, slowing the economic momentum gained in the early 1970s and requiring a diversion of resources to resettle the victims in more fertile areas in the southern part of the country. Further economic burdens resulted from armed regional conflict in the Ogaden in 1977/1978 and from substantial new inflows of refugees. These developments caused a huge rise in the central budget deficit which largely had to be financed by the domestic banking system. From 1978 to 1980, inflation accelerated and the overall balance of payments turned from surplus to deficit. With these setbacks economic expansion was curtailed. By the beginning of the 1980s there had been no advance in the level of real income *per capita* since independence, two decades previously.

1981-1982

In mid-1981 an adjustment programme was launched with the support of two successive Stand-by Arrangements from the IMF. This programme resulted in major adjustments to the exchange rate, a loosening of controls on agricultural pricing and marketing, and reduced public borrowing from the domestic banking system. In 1982 the economy enjoyed buoyant growth, largely as a result of expansion in livestock and manufacturing and, following good rains, bumper agricultural crops. Inflation in that year fell to about 23 per cent, about half its level in 1981. Greater fiscal discipline reduced the budget deficit, while a sharp rise in export earnings helped to narrow the external current account gap and contributed to a modest rise in foreign exchange reserves.

1983

The international environment was less favourable for Somalia in 1983. Border tensions recurred and the refugee burden increased. Dry weather reduced crop production in the *Der* season. In May, Saudi Arabia imposed a ban on cattle imported from Africa which abruptly reduced Somalia's export revenues and imposed restraints on the country's ability to import essential materials and equipment. The growth rate fell to 3 per cent in real terms.

Early in the year the Government, in consultation with the World Bank, prepared a medium term recovery programme, which comprised a new set of policy measures and led to the drafting of a three-year Public Investment Programme (PIP) for the

period 1984-1986. The main features of the programme were more discipline in fiscal and monetary policy, greater controls over external borrowing, liberalization of foreign trade and facilitation of private production activities. The PIP, of special interest to donors since development expenditure is almost entirely dependent on external assistance was presented to the first Consultative Group Meeting in October where it received broad endorsement.

1984

The Government felt unable to adhere fully to the medium-term recovery programme and in 1984 a combination of adverse circumstances plunged the economy into renewed crisis. Drought again took its toll, livestock exports remained depressed and the financial situation deteriorated sharply. The budget deficit grew to 30 per cent of GDP, inflation soared to over 90 per cent and with a widening external payments imbalance, the external debt (disbursed basis) rose to US $1,400 million by year end.

1985

The urgency to bridge the balance of payments gap brought donors together again in January. This meeting was followed by an IMF Stand-by Agreement, commencing in February, and by the signing of commodity import agreements with the US, IDA, FRG, Italy and Saudi Arabia.

IMF conditions included the gradual reunification of the (lower) official and market rates which were initially far apart. However, despite successive devaluations of the official exchange rate; the schedule for reunification was put back, and in the meantime, foreign currency was changing hands at ever higher rates on the unofficial market.

The year was nevertheless characterized by some positive developments. Exports rose sharply and generous donor financing led to an improvement in the external payments balance. However, althouth the Government repaid nearly US $50 million of official loans, it was not in a position to meet many of its commitments and the disbursement of loans from some of Somalia's traditional donors remained frozen.

1986

The year was characterized by a continuation of the recovery from the low point reached in 1984. A combination of good weather, favourable Government policies and donor assistance ensured that, on aggregate, the major economic indicators were favourable. Real GDP at market prices grew by 6 per cent in 1986 led by strong growth in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. The agricultural sector, in particular, benefited from good *Gu* rains, price decontrol and liberalization on the part of the Government and the timely Agricultural Inputs Programme funded by the IDA and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The manufacturing sector, although hindered by the customary constraints of foreign exchange shortages, lack of spare parts, fuel and skilled manpower, still grew at 8 per cent mainly because of good progress in a small number of key enterprises, the rehabilitated Mogadishu Milk Factory being a good example. It benefited from relaxation of restrictions on foreign exchange and other moves favouring the private sector. Although figures are not yet available, it is suspected that there was a significant increase in private foreign investment, reflecting increased confidence by the private sector in the Government's policies. For example, a polywoven sacks plant capable of producing 3.5 million bags per annum was established.

The ordinary budget deficit of the Government narrowed as revenues in 1986 increased by 34 per cent in real terms over 1985 whereas expenditures over the same period increased by only 10 per cent. This was largely due to a combination of the Government's tax-reform programme, and fiscal restraint. This factor, in combination with the greater availability of counterpart funds from the Food and Commodity Import Programmes (CIP), meant that borrowing from the banking system was nil in 1986. This helped to moderate inflationary pressures. For the year, inflation was estimated at 36 per cent.

The trade balance worsened as imports increased at a rate far in excess of that of exports. Imports were financed through capital loans and transfers, the CIP, export

revenues and private remittances. A major innovation was the switch in emphasis late in the year from commodity import programmes in kind to foreign exchange auctions, with the IDA providing the bulk of the funding. Debt service obligations were also considerably higher than in 1985. As a result the overall external deficit excluding aid rose from 11 per cent of GDP in 1985 to 23 per cent of GDP in 1986. The overall deficit after aid was US $85 million nearly twice as high as in 1985. This gap reflected debt service obligations. In the absence of a debt-relief agreement in 1986 these were financed by an increase in arrears. The IMF Stand-by Arrangement that commenced in February, 1985 was extended to September, 1986, principally because the Government was unable to meet the performance criteria at the end of 1985 largely due to the slower than expected disbursement of commodity aid. The Government met most of the criteria in 1986. However exchange rate unification was not achieved despite the policy induced depreciation of the official exchange rate of the Somali shilling. The major reason was the very sharp depreciation of the free market rate in the first half of 1986 reflecting both seasonal factors and a combination of slow disbursement of foreign aid, higher than expected Government expenditures and slower than expected revenue growth.

Outlook for 1987

The outlook for 1987 is for a continuation of the trends evident in 1985 and 1986. This is subject to relatively favourable weather, the absence of large external shocks and the continuation of current Government policies. GDP is forecast to grow at approximately 4.2 per cent reflecting a predicted slowdown in the livestock and agricultural sectors. The Government ordinary budget deficit and inflation are both expected to decline in 1987. Despite a large anticipated increase in exports, the trade deficit is expected to grow significantly as a result of the large amounts of commodity aid, particularly auction money, expected in 1987 and a large increase in PIP import requirements. A potential restraint on growth in 1987 is the growing debt burden. However, should the Government be able to secure a sympathetic hearing on rescheduling and possible liquid assistance, this should not prove to be an insurmountable obstacle. The Consultative Group Meeting held in early April provided an important barometer of the extent to which donors support the Government's plans for socio-economic development.

Performance of the Somali Economy: % change in key indicators, 1983-86

		1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986**
GDP	Annual real growth	− 15.2	+ 6.5	+ 19.6	+ 6.2
Prices	Mogadishu CPI	+ 36.4	+ 92.2	+ 37.8	+ 35.7
Trade	Value of merchandise exports (US$ f.o.b.)	− 27.0	− 38.0	+ 50.0	+ 1.1
	Value of merchandise imports (US$ c.i.f.)	− 7.0	− 9.8	− 13.1	+ 20.7
Public finance	Gorenment revenue**	+ 54.0	− 6.4	+ 31.2	+ 82.0
	Government expenditures** (including development)	+ 23.7	+ 69.7	+ 46.3	+ 99.4
	Government development expenditure**	− 22.0	+ 62.7	+ 163.9	+ 111.4

*Provisional

**in Somali Shillings at current prices

Source: Ministry of National Planning; IMF

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3. THE SOCIAL SECTOR

Despite the gradual expansion of the health care system as part of the national strategy to provide health for all by year 2000, the health of the Somali population still remains at a seriously deficient level. The presently available estimates show an infant mortality rate of 160-170 per thousand live births, a child mortality rate of 280 per thousand live births a crude birthrate of 45 per thousand and a crude death rate of 14 per thousand. Life expectancy at birth is low, 43 years, and the overall population growth rate is estimated to be 3.1 per cent per annum.

Health care development programmes face a number of serious problems. Improving access is difficult in a country where more than 50 per cent of the population practice nomadic pastoralism and only 30 per cent of the population have access to safe drinking water. The high incidence of infant mortality (more than half of all deaths occurring in the country are of children below the age of five years) is due to diarrhoea, measles, tuberculosis, diptheria, meningitis and diseases that stem from malnutrition. Government estimates show that 19 per cent of the child population suffer from moderate malnutrition and 7 per cent from severe malnutrition. River prone diseases such as schistomiasis and malaria are widespread in the inter-riverine areas in the south of the country. Uneven distribution of health manpower, logistical problems and shortages of drugs and medicine continue to be constraints in the health development of the country

Female circumcision is almost universal in Somalia and presents a serious social and health problem. The practice of infibulation, the most mutilating form of circumcision, leads to many complications which have a serious effect on pregnancy and safe delivery. While no figures exist, maternal mortality is thought to be very high.

Recognizing the need to establish an effective health care programme, the Government has approved primary health care as a means to reach nomadic and settled communities. The programme is based on a pyramidal structure with 16 regional hospitals at the top, 52 district hospitals, primary health care centres at *beel* level (the level between district and village) and primary health posts at *tulo* or village level.

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A general lack of resources within the health sector has meant that these institutes can no longer function or provide adequate quality service. Recurrent expenditures on health decreased from 4 per cent of total recurrent expenditures in 1981 to 1.4 per cent in 1985 a decline of 70 per cent in real terms. Consequently, a lack of mid-level health staff, drugs and basic medical equipment is a common feature throughout the system. While there is a total of 326 doctors and 1,534 nurses in the country, distribution is uneven with most medical staff concentrated in the larger cities. Although health care is mostly a public sector service, private practice is now flourishing since it was legalised in 1983.

In addition to the general hospital services, there are five tuberculosis hospitals, three mental hospitals, one leprosy hospital and a pediatric/gynecological hospital. The tuberculosis hospitals are presently being completely renovated with assistance from the Government of Finland.

Training schemes are considered vital for the success of the primary health programme. A training institute has been established for the instruction of traditional birth attendants and community health workers. For meeting the growing demand for para-medical and other health personnel, such as midwives and nurses, health personnel training institutes have been established in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Hargeisa. The Faculty of Medicine at the Somali National University trains doctors and provides postgraduate training in selected fields. A teaching hospital with a 200 bed capacity is under construction in Mogadishu.

One of the poorest among the least developed countries in Africa, Somalia could not support health development programmes without massive assistance from donors. The existing facilities cannot assure an adequate quality or quantity of health services due to insufficient budget allocations. Approximately 95 per cent of development expenditures in the health sector are met from external sources.

Various donors are involved in the operational aspects of the primary health care (PHC) programmes: UNICEF in the North West, Awdal and Lower Juba Regions; WHO in the Middle Shabelle; the Italian Medical Team in Hiran; Swedish Church Relief in Middle Juba; the British Organization for Community Development in the Sool Region; and Community Action Abroad (CAA) in the Sanaag Region. USAID were previously assisting PHC development in four regions but the programme was discontinued in 1985.

The UNICEF assisted Essential Drugs Programme has been established with funds from the Italian Government to procure and distribute essential drugs to primary health care projects throughout the country. All drugs are purchased through UNIPAC Copenhagen on a collective basis, imported to the country and sold to PHC projects through a revolving fund.

In order to reduce the high levels of mortality and morbidity associated with the six immunizable childhood diseases, steps have been taken to accelerate the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI). Using the Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres and the primary health care structure, the local authorities have increased full immunization status among infants to a level of 20 per cent in 1986. Although coverage increased significantly (74 per cent) during social campaigns in Mogadishu and other major towns in 1985-1986, poor maintenance and a lack of outreach has reduced this figure. Renewal efforts are underway to improve coverage by incorporating a system of birth registration at community level into the programme. Vigorous action will be required if the goal of universal child immunization by 1990 is to be achieved.

Starting with a limited colonial heritage characterized by a lack of facilities, low levels of literacy and a dual system, the Somali education system received a tremendous boost from the adoption of a script for the Somali language in 1972 and the mass literacy campaign of 1973/1974. These actions provided the basis for the unification of the two systems and the possibility to extend educational oppor-

tunities throughout the country. Prior to this the medium of instruction in primary schools was Arabic while for secondary schools in the North it was English and in the South, Italian. There followed a flurry of school building activities so that by 1985 there were 1,213 primary schools and 104 secondary schools compared with 233 and 3 respectively at independence. according to the Government, the literacy rate accelerated from 5 per cent in 1969 to 55 per cent in 1976.

Subsequently, the competing demands of drought alleviation, regional instability and refugees and more recently the emphasis on support to the productive rather than the social sectors have acted to reduce the resources available for education, and there has been a notable decline in the availability and quality of education. Generally speaking, with the exception of Italy and USAID, donor support to the sector has been low and declining steadily. Other major donors to the sector include Egypt, the World Bank and UNICEF.

The relative scarcity of domestic resources for the educational sector has had three main impacts; low wages for teachers which in practice meant the need to find a second source of income and migration when such opportunities were not available. This acted to reduce the level of commitment on the part of teachers; lack of properly maintained and adequately functioning facilities and equipment and an inability to meet the goals set for the system. For example, the goal of Universal Primary Education (UPE) articulated in the 1982-1986 plan was not reached. Only 37 per cent of the planned intake, 48 per cent of the planned enrolment and 29 per cent of the planned construction of classrooms was achieved. Only 4.5 per cent of the planned allocation for education was actually spent.

Compounding the problem of limited resources is the difficulty in providing educational opportunities to nomadic people. Also drought and border tensions have caused previously settled communities to move. Boarding schools are beyond the reach of most children of nomads and it is difficult to recruit teachers willing to travel with them.

In response to this situation the Government has recently introduced some policy and procedural changes which have the potential for slowing down the negative trends evident over the past few years. These include: the formation of parents associations in the schools and the levying of voluntary school fees. Sixty per cent of these fees are to be used to increase teachers salaries and the balance to improve the facilities and administration. This will give the community a direct stake in the success of the schools and in combination with the Government's promised 40 per cent hike in teachers' salaries will provide a significant incentive for teachers to stay at their posts; a number of administrative responsibilities and functions are to be decentralized to increase local decision-making and reduce the burden on the Ministry; legislation has been passed to permit the operation of private schools.

Donors have also responded with pledges of increased assistance in future. The World Bank is assisting the Ministry of Education with the development of an action plan with the particular focus on strengthening primary education. UNICEF is now in the process of preparing a situation analysis which will contain detailed information on education. USAID is funding a pilot project aimed at strengthening the primary schools. Other donors appear willing to support initiatives in the education sector.

There are two ministries responsible for education in Somalia. The Ministry of Education which has responsibility for primary and secondary education and the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education is responsible for post secondary education. At the completion of primary school (5 years) and intermediate school (3 years) graduates have four options to choose from: General secondary school (4 years), Technical school (3/4 years), Vocational training (2 years), and Primary Teacher Training (2 years). At the tertiary level options include attendance at the National University of Somalia (which has 13 faculties in the humanities and sciences and enrolls 1,100 students per year), entry to SIDAM (which offers a 2-year

postgraduate programme in management and enrolls 50 students per year), Secondary Teacher Training and the Institute of Applied Economics and Statistics.

Due to the rapid expansion of educational facilities the administrative capacity of the Ministry of Education has been severely overtaxed. Problems exist in the provision of textbooks due primarily to difficulties in printing. Post secondary institutions can only absorb a relatively small proportion of secondary school leavers. In 1986, approximately 15,000 students graduated from secondary school and the two major post secondary institutions, the University and SIDAM could only absorb 1,100 and 50 respectively. Problems also exist for graduates of the technical schools. Few are accepted into university and their training is generally unsuitable for the requirements of modern industry. Due to a lack of incentives there has been a notable skills drain to the Gulf states and to Western countries.

There needs to be a re-assessment of the role of education in the development of Somalia and a clear understanding of the implications of cutbacks in support to the sector. There is also a need to reorganize the system with a view to increasing its efficiency in meeting the demands of modern Somali society. To this end manpower planning based on the already available and upcoming manpower surveys would provide a good start and assist in the task of educational reform. In general, a higher priority needs to be assigned to the sector by both the Government and the donor community.

4. THE GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

Objectives

The Government's ultimate objective is the promotion of socio-economic development in order to improve the quality of life for all Somalis. This is to be achieved through increasing the opportunities for income-generation and through improved access to social services. To this end, the Government has placed a strong emphasis on the development of the productive sectors thereby increasing employment and income-generating activities and surplus which can be mobilized for social purposes. Ultimately, it is hoped that this approach will help to remedy the internal and external imbalances which have characterized the economy in the 1980s, and that it will make possible self-sustaining growth at some stage in the forseeable future. The idea is to increase the scale and efficiency in the productive sectors through increasing the scope for private sector involvement and through improved management in the public sector. Among the incentives to the private sector is an increase in the degree of flexibility of pricing, marketing and access to foreign exchange. A new law governing foreign investment currently under consideration is also expected to provide increased incentives to foreign investors.

Domestically, the Government is expected to relinquish unprofitable production facilities, reduce the rate of growth of the civil service, increase incentives as a means to increasing productivity, improve the balance between economic, social and general service expenditures and continue its recent trend of reducing the budget deficit by increasing revenues and decreasing the growth of expenditures through greater fiscal restraint. These measures are expected to stabilize the rate of inflation and improve the productivity of the existing capital stock.

To secure the achievement of its objectives, the Government is mobilizing international support. Over the life of the new Five-Year Plan (1987-1991) it is seeking assistance amounting to US $300 million per year in capital assistance, US $75 million per year in technical assistance, and US $250 million per year in the form of debt relief and balance of payments and budgetary support. This is expected to maintain the external imbalances but these are considered essential in the interim period while the Government is developing the necessary infrastructure and services for the establishment of the conditions for self-sustaining development in the future. At the recent Consultative Group meeting held in Paris, the Government and the donors agreed on required disbursements of US $580 million for 1987. This was composed of US $226 million in project aid, US $165 million in commodity aid, US $37 million in cash assistance and US $152 million in debt-relief. In order to ensure

that resources are efficiently utilized, the Government has decided to take a systematic approach through the establishment of the machinery for planning their use.

The Planning Process

The Ministry for National Planning is responsible for overall economic planning and for establishing the economic framework for policy and project planning. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for co-ordination with external donors to ensure that development assistance matches Government priorities. Co-ordination of the sectoral investment programme at the national level between line ministries, the Ministry of National Planning and the Ministry of Finance is carried out by a ministerial level National Economic Committee.

The three primary instruments of development planning in Somalia are the Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP), the Public Investment Programme (PIP) and the Annual Development Plan (ADP). The FYDP outlines the Government's objectives, strategies and priorities and sets the general tone and framework for the achievement of specific targets over a five-year period. The PIP is primarily a vehicle for attracting donor support while the ADP provides Government with the opportunity to review achievements during the previous year and set targets and specific strategies consistent with the FYDP for the following year. The PIP and Annual Plans (initiated in 1983) remain the effective cornerstones of development planning since they provide a largely complete inventory of ongoing and planned development projects by sector and subsector as well as by funding source. Their appearance has represented a major advance in the planning process. Projects are presented on an annual expenditure basis. The PIP identifies projects that have secured external and domestic support and these that are still in the pipeline. It also differentiates between capital and technical assistance projects or components of projects. Traditionally, development plans consisted of a listing of projects for presentation to donors. More recently, planning has become increasingly sophisticated. The two most recent Five-Year Plans (1987-1991) and (1982-1986) were based on a macro-economic framework, relatively detailed sectoral studies and provision for both local and regional development. In general terms, the severe economic crisis of 1979-1980 led to a more pragmatic approach to planning. Donor assistance has been instrumental in facilitating the development of the planning process in Somalia.

Constraints

In practice, the planning capabilities of individual ministries require strengthening, the need for multi-sectoral planning has only recently been acknowledged and external shocks render planning a difficult exercise.

Coordination between the sectoral ministries, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of National Planning and the donor agencies remains a problem. Project appraisal capacity is still lacking. As a result, several projects are still being implemented without regard to sectoral priorities and/or overall development strategy, without proper economic or financial analysis and without regard to recurrent cost and balance of payment implications. Another constraint is the lack of trained Somali planners. Although foreign technical assistance experts are obligated to provide training for counterparts their progress has been obstructed by the lack of formal training programmes and by the low level of incentives provided to counterparts.

5. EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

Review

Aggregated data of disbursements of grants and concessional loans reveal that Somalia has benefited from considerable quantities of assistance since the mid-1970s. Moreover, even when expressed in real terms, inflows over the past five years have been significantly grater than during the 1970s largely as a result of increasing grant assistance.

Trends in assistance for development purposes are harder to determine. The data in the following table are based on balance of payments statistics since figures of project assistance on a historical basis are not readily available. The greater part of disbursed loans are destined for projects (about 68 per cent in 1986), but the proportion of development-oriented assistance in total grants is relatively small: in 1986 only US $110 million (less than 50 per cent) of grants were specifically for projects; a further US $82 million (36 per cent) was provided through commodity aid programmes, while the remainder (17 per cent) was made up of cash grants for direct balance of payments assistance. For 1987, required disbursements have been estimated at US $580 million of which US $226 million is for project aid, US $165 million is for commodity aid, US $37 million is for cash relief and US $152 million is for debt-relief.

Although overall amounts of assistance have been generous, rising repayment obligations threaten to cut back the size of net inflows. In 1984, total new disbursements from concessional loans would have been wholly counter-balanced by repayments of capital and by service charges had these obligations actually been paid. In 1985, again, debt obligations, including interest, were almost the same as loan disbursements. A Paris Club agreement resulted in a US $150 million debt rescheduling agreement whereby about US $100 million of arrears from previous years and US $41 million of 1985 obligations were rescheduled. In 1986 debt obligations were higher than loan disbursements and in the absence of any new debt agreement new arrears of close to US $100 million were accumulated.

Trends in Development Assistance Flows, 1977-1986 (US$ million)

	1977	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Grant assistance (disbursed)	*105.9*	*27.8*	*58.1*	*142.6*	*150.0*	*157.0*	*148.0*	*181.0*	*168.0*
Official loans (disbursed)	*91.7*	*126.6*	*114.1*	*126.4*	*186.2*	*152.7*	*94.9*	*107.0*	*113.0*
Less: repayments	*-3.7*	*-4.7*	*-3.1*	*-7.0*	*-43.4*	*-10.0*	*-12.6*	*-3.0*	*-17.0*
Official loans (net)	*88.0*	*121.9*	*111.0*	*119.4*	*142.8*	*142.7*	*82.3*	*104.0*	*80.0*
TOTAL	*193.9*	*149.7*	*169.1*	*262.0*	*292.8*	*299.7*	*230.2*	*285.0*	*28.0*

Source: Central Bank of Somalia; IMF; Ministry of National Planning

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The Role of NGOs

Generally speaking, NGO involvement with Somalia began in response to emergency situations generated by drought and refugees in the mid to late 1970s. By the 1980s some NGOs had diversified their activities to include medium- and long-term development projects. These were joined by others concentrating almost exclusively on development work. The large number of NGOs presently in Somalia and the diversity of their backgrounds and experience makes it difficult to generalize about their activities.

At the moment, approximately thirty NGOs are at work on refugee-related projects under the overall direction of the National Refugee Commission (NRC) and in conjunction with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Their activities span the range of refugee-related work and includes projects in health, education, training, logistics and income-generation. The most prominent among these are: Save the Children Fund (SCF), and the Emergency Logistics Unit of CARE (ELU-CARE).

On the development side, NGO activities are generally concentrated on providing technical assistance to relatively small-scale community-based development projects in areas such as reforestation, primary health care, provision of water, income generating activities and training. Due to the nature of their assistance, relying extensively on community participation and relatively simple technology, they serve as a bridge between large funding agencies and local populations. In addition, they are often able to accomplish tasks at lower cost than the agencies themselves due to their greater flexibility and methods of work. The larger NGOs in Somalia include Oxfam, Care, Action Aid, Africare and Save the Children Fund. A complete list of NGOs known to be active in Somalia is presented in an appendix.

Several NGOs work in conjunction with larger donors such as USAID and UNICEF. In recognition of the need for more funds to be targetted directly to the rural areas and the potential of NGOs, USAID recently announced a multi-million dollar programme known as the PVO Partners Programme. Under this programme funding will be extended for integrated rural development projects using American or Somali NGOs as executing agencies. At the moment, several donors including UNDP are contemplating increasing the extent of their collaboration with NGOs. Given the division of expertise between NGOs and donor agencies it would appear that significant scope exists for such collaboration.

Recently, two domestic NGOs, Habaqtir and Daryeel, specializing in income-generating projects and the development of micro-enterprises respectively, have started work in Somalia. This adds an important new dimension to development assistance in the country. In future it seems likely that the number of domestically based NGOs will increase significantly particularly if Habaqtir and Daryeel prove to be successful in mobilizing and utilizing support.

Donor Coordination

In order to sustain the momentum of the economy gained in the early 1980s and to secure co-ordinated assistance from the international community, a Consultative Group (CG) of the country's major donors was formed in early 1982 under the chairmanship of the World Bank. The first CG meeting was convened in Paris in October 1983, a second one in November 1985, and a third meeting took place in April 1987. In addition, a gapfill meeting was held in January, 1985 following the dismal performance of the Somali economy during 1984.

As was the case at the previous CG meetings, one of the main objectives of the third meeting was to assess the Government's "National Development Strategy and Programme". The latest edition of this document covers the period 1987-1989 and, as previous documents, incorporates the new Public Investment Programme (PIP) for the same period. At the April, 1987 meeting required disbursements of US $580 million were agreed on for 1987. Of this amount, US $226 million was to be for project aid, US $165 million for commodity aid, US $37 million for cash relief and US $152 million for debt relief.

Most donors have agreed that the PIP should serve as a frame of reference for their assistance, but it is by no means clear how strictly donors are prepared to adhere to it in practice. The "core" programme itself totals US $1,223.9 million over three years (against US $900 million for the PIP for the period 1986-1988). Of this amount US $260.4 million are projected as foreign loans and US $606.1 million as foreign grants. The Somali development budget amounts to US $95.0 million and an additional US $40.3 million are projected to each meeting. Seven subgroups of donors have been formed to discuss particular themes subsequently reporting back to the monthly plenary meetings.

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY SECTORS, PROJECTS AND FUNDING SOURCES
(In millions of US Dollars at current prices)

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Livestock			3.46	23.70		
Streng. MLFR Plan Unit	1971	1988				Min. of Livestock
Germany			.30	1.20		
Qatar			.10	.90		
Project Total			.40	2.10		
CRDP	1979	1990				Min. of Livestock
Germany			1.10	5.80		
United States			1.16	7.65		
Project Total			2.26	13.45		
Veterinary Laboratory	1984	1987				Min. of Livestock
UNDP			.43	1.40		
Project Total			.43	1.40		
Livestock Mark. & Health	1984	1989				Min. of Livestock
United States			.15	2.87		
Project Total			.15	2.87		
Fodder Prodn./Conservatn	1986	1988				Min. of Livestock
FAO			.03	.25		
Project Total			.03	.25		
Rural Reservoir Rehab.	1983	1987				
UNDP			.19	.69		
Project Total			.19	.69		
Livestock Fodder Range Proj.	1987	1989				Min. of Agric.
EEC			.00	.50		
Project Total			.00	.50		
Flora of Somalia	1987	1987				Min. of Agric.
Sweden			.00			
Project Total			.00			
Tse-tse Fly Control	1987	1991				Min. of Livestock
Germany			.00			
Project Total			.00			

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	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Livestock Extension	1987	1989				Min. of
UNDP			.00	.09		Livestock
Project Total			.00	.09		
Rangewater Development	1987	1990				Min. of
UNDP			.00	1.05		Livestock
Project Total			.00	1.05		
AGRICULTURE			17.97	120.42		
Irrig. Devpt. North Somalia	1986	1989				Min. of
Germany			.60	2.00		Agric.
GOS			.00	.40		
Project Total			.60	2.40		
Date Plantations Worth Rgns	1974	1990				Min. of
France			.33	.93		Agric.
EEC			.10	.60		
GOS			.00	.23		
Project Total			.43	1.76		
Small Farmer Rice Devpt.	1983	1986				Min. of
Germany			.50	1.00		Agric.
GOS			.10	.80		
Project Total			.60	1.80		
Smallholder irg./rainfed agr.	1986	1988				Min. of
Germany			.00	1.60		Agric.
IDA			.00	15.10		
Project Total			.00	16.70		
Streng. Min. Ag. Plan Unit	1976	1988				Min. of
Germany			.30	.80		Agric.
FAO/Qatar			.00	.70		
GOS			.00	.60		
Project Total			.30	2.10		
Agricultural Research	1976	1991				Min. of
UNDP			.21	.38		Agric.
United States			.10	2.50		
ICIPE			.00	.69		
OPEC			.00	.76		
IDRC			.00	.50		
Project Total			.31	4.83		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Seed Production/Multiplicatn	1979	1991				Min of Agric.
Denmark			.20	.60		
UNDP			.00	4.10		
GOS			.10	1.70		
Project Total			.30	6.40		
Agricultural Inputs Prog.	1985	1986				Min. of Agric.
IDA			3.30	6.70		
Project Total			3.30	6.70		
Bird Control Unit	1985	1988				Min. of Agric.
Germany			.60	3.00		
GOS			.00	.40		
Project Total			.60	3.40		
Fertilizer Inputs	1986	1987				Min. of Agric.
Denmark			.40	1.25		
To be funded			.00	.72		
Project Total			.40	1.97		
North West Agric. Devpt. II	1986	1989				Min. of Agric.
EEC			.20	1.00		
Project Total			.20	1.00		
Grapefruit Devpt	1976	1991				Min. of Agric.
EEC			.30	2.80		
Project Total			.30	2.80		
Food Early Warning Syst.	1985	1990				Min. of Agric.
EEC			.80	2.80		
Germany			.00	.90		
GOS			.00	.40		
Project Total			.80	4.10		
Bardhere Experiment Farm	1983	1989				Min. of Agric.
EEC			.10	.80		
Project Total			.10	.80		
Lower Shabelle Agric. Devpt.	1986	1990				Min. of Agric.
EEC			.10	1.30		
Project Total			.10	1.30		
Advisor to Min. of Juba Vly.	1983	1990				Min. of Juba Valley
Germany			.30	3.50		
Project Total			.30	3.50		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Plant Protection	1974	1986				Min. of Agric.
UNDP			.01	.50		
Project Total			.01	.50		
Seasonal Credit Small Farmers	1983	1989				Central Bank of Somalia
UNDP			.17	1.20		
Project Total			.17	1.20		
Baki Distr. Devpt						Min. of Interior
UNDP			.00	1.50		
UNCDF			.00	2.00		
Project Total			.00	3.50		
Agric. Delivery Systems	1979	1987				Min. of Agric.
United States			1.27	5.52		
Project Total			1.27	5.52		
Bay Region Ag. Devpt	1980	1987				Min. of Agric.
United States			1.49	6.73		
Project Total			1.49	6.73		
JUDAS	1983	1988				Min. of Agric.
United States			2.43	7.03		
Project Total			2.43	7.03		
PVD Partners	1985	1991				Min of Agric.
United States			.00	.91		
Project Total			.00	.91		
Agric. Line of Credit	1985	—				
ADF			2.30	9.48		
Project Total			2.30	9.48		
Soil Erosion Control	1984	1988				Min. of Interior
OXFAM			.10	.40		
Project Total			.10	.40		
Village Development	1982	—				
OXFAM			.07	.20		
Project Total			.07	.20		
Semimech. rainfed agric.	1984	1991				
IDA			.80	13.80		
Cost recovery			.00	1.40		
GOS			.00	1.20		
Project Total			.80	16.40		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Sorghum Improv. Phase II	1983	1987				
IDRC			.11	.36		
Project Total			.11	.36		
N.E. Agric. Proj.	1983	1992				
Action Aid			.09	.50		
EEC/ODA			.09	.50		
Project Total			.18	1.00		
Gedo Women's Agric. Trng.	1982	1988				NRC
Action Aid			.08	.14		
Ulster Cares			.08	.14		
Project Total			.16	.28		
N.W. Comm. Based Rehab	1986	1990				
Action Aid			.03	.27		
UNICEF/OPAS			.03	.27		
Project Total			.06	.54		
Regional Development	1987	1991				Min. of
Germany			.00	2.20		Agric.
Project Total			.00	2.20		
Garden Farming	1987	1988				Min. of
Germany			.00	.80		Agric.
Project Total			.00	.80		
Land Use Planning	1987	1990				
UNDP			.00	1.24		
Project Total			.00	1.24		
Agric. Research II	1987	1989				
UNDP			.00	1.34		
Project Total			.00	1.34		
FORESTRY			1.80	19.29		
Treng. Forestry Dept.	1983	1991				NRA
UNDP/FAO			.14	.30		
United Kingdom			.30	1.10		
EEC			.10	.10		
Oxfam (US)			.10	.60		
Finland			.00	1.20		
GOS			.00	.10		
Project Total			.64	3.40		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Community Forestry	1985	1990				NRA
Voluntary Agencies				.30		
UNICEF				.40		
To be fundec				.80		
Project Total			.20	1.50		
Sand Dune Fixation Brava						NRA
UNSO/Denmark			.20	1.10		
Project Total			.20	1.10		
Sand Dune Fixation Merca	1982	1986				NRA
UNSO/Denmark			.20	1.10		
Project Total			.20	1.10		
Sand Dune Fixation Adale	1985	1988				NRA
UNSO			.20	.40		
Project Total			.20	.40		
CDA Forestry	1982	1987				
United States			.36	1.14		
Project Total			.36	1.14		
Fuelwood Plantation	1987	1990				NRA
UNSO			.00	2.20		
Denmark			.00	.50		
Project Total			.00	2.70		
Forestry Co-ordination	1987	1989				NRA
UNDP			.00	.30		
Project Total			.00	.30		
Forestry Development	1987	1990				
Finland/UNSO			.00	3.35		
Project Total			.00	3.35		
Village Forestry	1987	1989				
UNDP			.00	2.30		
GOS			.00	2.00		
Project Total			.00	4.30		
FISHERIES			.37	8.15		
Techn. Support Min. Fisheries	1981	1989				Min. of Fisheries
Sweden			.00	2.20		
To be funded			.00	2.50		
Project Total			.00	4.70		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Inshore Fisheries	1986	1989				Min. of
EEC			.10	.80		Fisheries
Project Total			.10	.80		
NW Coast Fisheries	1985	1987				Min. of
UNDP			.27	.85		Fisheries
Project Total			.27	.85		
NW Coast Fisheries II	1987	1989				
UNDP			.00	1.80		
Project Total			.00	1.80		
Mineral Resources			.17	3.60		
National Geological Survey	1983	1986				Min. of
UNDP			.17	1.10		Min. and Water
To be funded			.00	2.50		
Project Total			.17	3.60		
Mineral Exportation & Dev	1987	1989				
UNDP			.00	.70		
Project Total			.00	.70		
Manufacturing			2.34	29.10		
Mogadishu Milk Factory	1984	1987				Min. of
EEC			.40	1.20		Industry
Project Total			.40	1.20		
Urea Plant Management	1984	1988				Min. of
Italy			.00	1.00		Industry
Project Total			.00	1.00		
Petroleum Refinery	1986	1989				Min. of
Italy			.00	12.80		Industry
To be funded			.00	2.00		
Project Total			.00	14.80		
Foundry/Mechan. Workshop	1985	1987				Min. of
UNDP			.17	.30		Industry
To be funded			.00	.40		
Project Total			.17	.70		
Salt Projection	1986	1987				Min. of
EEC			.10	.10		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Pharmaceutical Inst. Manag. Italy	1985	1987	1.30	8.00		Min. of Industry
Project Total			1.30	8.00		
Home Industry Denmark	1983	1985	.10	.80		Min. of Industry
Project Total			.10	.80		
Asst. to Min. of Industry UNDP	1982	1986	.27	1.30		Min. of Industry
Project Total			.27	1.30		
Industrial Consulancy Centre UNDP	987	1990	.00	1.20		Min. of Industry
Project Total			.00	1.20		
Energy			.50	8.40		
Electric Power Equipment UNDP	1986	1987	.00	.60		ENEE
GOS			.00	.10		
Project Total			.00	.70		
Alternative Energies Germany	1986	1990	.00	1.20		ENEE
Project Total			.00	1.20		
Wind Energy Utilization UNSO/Denmark	1984	1986	.50	2.80		ENEE
Project Total			.50	2.80		
Electric Maintenance Fac Opec Fund	1987	1989	.00	.30		
Project Total			.00	.30		
Mngt. Adv. Serv. ENEE World Bank	1987	1990	.00	2.60		
Project Total			.00	2.60		
Long term energy advisor World Bank	1987	1991	.00	.80		
Project Total			.00	.80		
Water Resources			3.69	22.22		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
TA for Water Resour. Devpt	1980	1989				Min. of
Germany			.79	3.20		Min. and Water
To be funded			.00	1.00		
Project Total			.79	4.20		
Comprehensive Groundwater	1979	1987				
United States			1.38	10.73		
Project Total			1.38	10.73		
National Water Centre	1986	1989				Min. of
United States			.28	.70		Min. and Water
UNDP			.23	1.10		
GOS			.00	.10		
Project Total			.51	1.90		
TA Municipal Sewer. Dept.	1986	1987				Mogadishu
GOS			.00	.10		Water Agency
To be funded			.00	.40		
Project Total			.00	.50		
Mogadishu Water Supply	1986	1987				Mogadishu
EEC			.30	.60		Water Agency
Project Total			.30	.60		
Storm Water Drainage	1984	1986				Min. of
Germany			.40	2.00		Min. and Water
Project Total			.40	2.00		
Emergency Water Relief	1985	1987				Min. of
UNDP			.30	.90		Min. and Water
Project Total			.30	.90		
N.W. Community Water	1985	1988				
UNICEF			.21	.77		
Project Total			.21	.77		
Middle Shabelle Water	1986	1988				
Oxfam			.04	.12		
Unicef			.16	.50		
Project Total			.20	.62		
Transport and Communications			1.78	28.17		
Roads			.70	9.20		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
TA to Civil Engineering Dept.	983	1989				Min of Publ. Works
IDA			.70	1.50		
Arab Fund			.00	.20		
GOS			.00	.30		
To be funded			.00	5.20		
Project Total			.70	7.20		
District Roads Devpt	1987	1989				Min. of Publ. Works
UNDP			.00	1.00		
UNCDF			.00	2.00		
Project Total			.00	2.00		
Ports			.10	3.30		
Assistance to SSAL	1985	1987				Min. of Ports
Germany			.10	.30		
Project Total			.10	.30		
Port Skills						Min. of Ports
UNDP			.00	.40		
World Bank			.00	.50		
Project Total			.00	.90		
Kismayo Port	1982	1988				
United States			.78	2.20		
Project Total			.78	2.20		
Training Port Personnel	1984	1990				
EEC			.00	.90		
To be funded			.00	1.20		
Project Total			.00	2.10		
Civil Aviation			.47	8.70		
Civil Aviation Training	1979	1986				Min. of Transport
UNDP			.10	2.30		
GOS			.10	.10		
Project Total			.20	2.40		
Civil Aviation Devpt.	1982	1987				Min. of Transport
UNDP			.03	1.10		
Project Total			.03	1.10		
Somair Managmt./Training	1978	1988				
Germany			.24	1.20		
Project Total			.24	1.20		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Devpt. Civil Aviation Facilit.	1987	1990				Min. of
UNDP			.00	2.00		Transport
To be funded			.00	2.00		
Project Total			.00	4.00		
Telecommunications			.51	6.97		
Telecoms Training	1979	1986				Min. of
UNDP			.21	.90		P & T
GOS			.00	.50		
Project Total			.21	1.40		
TA Telecommunications	1983	1988				Min. of
Italy			.30	2.30		P & T
Project Total			.30	2.30		
Telecoms Mainten. Ctr.	1987	1989				Min. of
UNDP			.00	1.57		P & T
To be funded			.00	1.00		
Project Total			.00	2.57		
Telecoms Engineering	1987	1989				Min. of
UNDP			.00	.70		P & T
Project Total			.00	.70		
Education			16.83	107.85		
National University	1983	1988				Min. of
Italy			11.50	66.00		Higher Educ.
Project Total			11.50	66.00		
Workers Population Edn.	1981	1986				Min. Of
UNFPA/ILO			.03	.29		Educ.
Project Total			.03	.29		
Primary School Education	1984	1988				Min. of
UNICEF			.39	1.16		Educ.
Project Total			.39	1.16		
Cooperation with SIDAM	1983	1988				Min. of
Italy			.20	1.50		Labour
France			.34	1.10		
Project Total			.54	2.60		
Asst. to Technical Schools	1983	1986				Min. of

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Project Total			.50	3.00		
Language Training	1983	1986				Min. of Educ.
Italy			.20	1.10		
France			.16	.50		
Project Total			.36	1.60		
SOMTAD	1985	1991				
United States			.49	4.49		
Project Total			.49	4.49		
Technical Teacher Training	1982	1986				Min. of Educ.
UNDP			.38	2.60		
Project Total			.38	2.60		
Women's Education	1983	1986				Min. of Educ.
Finland/A-G Fund/UNESCO			.00	.80		
Project Total			.00	.80		
Infrastructure Development	1982	1987				Min. of Educ.
UNDP			.10	.40		
Project Total			.10	.40		
In Voc. Trng. Centre	1985	1988				
Germany			1.47	1.88		
Project Total			1.47	1.88		
IEC Activities	1983	1986				
UNFPA/UNESCO			.18	.51		
Project Total			.18	.51		
Curriculum Reform	1985	1991				
IDA			.00	6.60		
GOS			.00	2.00		
To be funded			.00	14.90		
Project Total			.00	14.90		
Imprv. Effic. Edni.Syst.	1986	1991				
IEES/US			.40	1.90		
Project Total			.40	1.90		
National Academy	1984	1991				
Sweden			.20	2.20		
GOS			.10	.50		
To be funded			.00	3.10		
Project Total			.30	5.80		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Documentation Centre	1976	1986				
UNDP/UNESCO				.07		
Project Total				.07		
NE Education Project	1983	1992				
Action Aid				.50		
EEC/ODA				.50		
Project Total				1.00		
Marine Training	1987	1988				
UNDP			.00	10		
Project Total			.00	10		
Upgrading Tech. Ed.	1987	1990				
UNDP			.00	2.00		Min. of Educ.
Project Total			.00	2.00		
Streng. Ed. Plan/Admin.	1987	1991				
IDA			.00	.50		
Project Total			.00	.50		
Health			15.46	90.88		
Primary Health Care	1984	1988				
United States			2.80	16.70		
UNICEF			.48	1.23		
WHO			.20	3.90		
Swedish Church Relief			.10	.40		
CAA			.40	1.30		
BOCD			.20	.30		
CISP			2.50	9.00		
GOS			.10	5.00		
To be funded			.00	8.20		
Project Total			6.78	46.03		
Contrl. Sex.Trnsmtd.Disease	1983	1988				
WHO			.10	1.00		Min. of Health
GOS			.00	1.00		
To be funded			.00	.10		
Project Total			.10	2.10		
Health Manpower Devpt.	1983	1988				
WHO			.66	4.90		Min. of Health
Project Total			66	4.90		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Blood Transfusion Services		1988				Min. of Health
Finland			.10	.40		
GOS			.00	1.10		
To be funded			.00	.30		
Project Total			.10	1.80		
Streng Health Planning Unit		1988				Min. of Health
Finland/WHO			.10	.60		
Project Total			.10	.60		
MCH/FP Services	1981	1987				Min. of Health
UNFPA/WHO			.29	.70		
Project Total			.29	.70		
Essential Drugs	1985	1988				Min. of Health
UNICEF			.32	1.11		
Project Total			.32	1.11		
Child Immunization	1985	1988				Min. of Health
UNICEF			.40	3.40		
Project Total			.40	3.40		
Joint Nutrition Programme	1985	1987				Min. of Health
UNICEF			.38	.90		
WHO			.04	—		
Project Total			.42	.90		
CASS	1983	1988				Min. of Health
Italy			.50	2.00		
France			.24	.72		
Project Total			.74	2.72		
Rural Health Delivery	1979	1986				
United States			.22	2.60		
Project Total			.22	2.60		
Family Health Services	1984	1989				
United States			.81	4.58		
Project Total			.81	4.58		
Middle Juba Hlth. Reg. Stdy.	1983	1987				
ADF			.13	.78		
GOS				.04		
Project Total			.13	.82		

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	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Tuberculosis Control	1986	1991				
Finland			1.60	9.00		
WHO			.13	.30		
GOS			.10	.60		
Project Total			1.83	9.90		
Malaria Control	1986	1991				
WHO			.54	.90		
Project Total			.54	.90		
Schistomiasis Control	1986	1991				
WHO			.14	1.60		
GOS			.10	.80		
Project Total			.24	2.40		
Leprosy Control	1986	1991				
WHO			.07	.10		
GOS			.10	.70		
Project Total			.17	.80		
Diarrhoeal Disease Control						
WHO			.12	.12		
Project Total			.12	.12		
Health sith./trend assessm.	1986	1991				
WHO			.42	1.20		
Project Total			.42	1.20		
Streng. Pub. Hlth. Lab. Serv.	1986	991				
WHO			.20	.70		
GOS			.10	.60		
To be funded			.00	1.90		
Project Total			.30	3.20		
Hospital Admin.	1987	1991				
WHO			.07	.50		
Project Total			.07	.50		
Centre for Repair/Mainten.	1986	1991				
WHO			.20	.70		
Project Total			.20	.70		
Community Water Sup./Sanit.	1986	1991				
WHO			.50	1.00		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Manpower and Employment			2.98	22.51		
Vocat. Rehab. of Disabled	1980	1986				Min. of
UNDP			.00	.20		Labour
Project Total			.00	.20		
SIDAM	1981	1988				Min. of
IDA			.70	1.40		Labour
GOS			.10	4.30		
To be funded			.00	2.10		
Project Total			.80	7.80		
Manpower Asst./Planning	1986	1987				Min. of
To be funded			.00	.40		Labour
Project Total			.00	.40		
Vocatl. Traing. Ctr. Hargesia	1986	1990				Min. of
Arab Labour Org.			.30	4.60		Labour
GOS			.50	.80		
Project Total			.80	5.40		
Assistance to GFSTU	1985	1987				Min. of
Italy			.20	1.50		Labour
Project Total			.20	1.50		
Natl. Counc. for Social Wlfre	1987	1989				Min of
UNDP/DTCO			.00	.40		Labour
Project Total			.00	.40		
STDAM Accountancy Tring.	1987	1989				Min. of
UNDP/DTCO			.00	.31		Labour
Project Total			.00	.31		
SIDAM Secretarial Training	1987	1989				Min. of
UNDP/DTCO			.00	.40		Labour
Project Total			.00	.40		
Vocational Training	1987	1989				Min of
UNDP/ILO.			.00	.37		Labour
Project Total			.00	.37		
Scholarship/Trng.	1984	1988				
EEC			1.00	5.30		
Project Total			1.00	5.30		

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	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Human Resource Developmt.	1981	1986				
UNFPA/ILO			.17	.41		
Project Total			.17			
Police Cooperation	1986	1987				
France			.01	.02		
Project Total			.01	.02		
Planning and Statistics			6.77	36.84		
Asst. to Min. Natl. Planning	1983	1988				Min. of
UNDP			.67	3.30		Natl. Plan.
Germany			.45	1.10		
Italy			.30	2.70		
Project Total			1.42	7.30		
Asst. Energy Planning	1985	1987				Min. of
United States			.13	.30		Natl. Plan
Project Total			.13	.30		
Pol. Initiative/Privatization	1983	1990				Min. of
United States			1.17	3.10		Natl. Plan.
GOS			.90	1.65		
To be funded			.00	6.00		
Project Total			2.02	10.75		
Natl. Monit./Eval. Facility	1984	1991				Min. of
IDA/IFAD			.40	1.90		Natl. Plan.
GOS			.10	.11		
To be funded			.00	2.00		
Project Total			.50	4.01		
Inst. Stats./Applied Econ.	1984	1991				
EEC			.00	1.30		
GOS			.20	.21		
To be funded			.00	2.60		
Project Total			.20	4.11		
Streng. Data Base	1984	1987				Min. of
IDA			.30	1.90		Natl. Plan.
Project Total			.30	1.90		
Populatn./Housg. Cens. (Prep)	1984	1986				Min. of
United States			.40	.70		Natl. Plan.
Italy			.20	.70		
UNFPA			.21	.52		
GOS			1.20	2.40		
Project Total			2.01	4.32		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Population & Housing Census UNFPA	1986	1990	.19	.66		Min. of Natl. Plan.
Project Total			.19	.66		
Demographic Analysis UNFPA	1987	1991	.00	.48		
Project Total			.00	.48		
Studies on Dev. Projects Italy	1986	1988	.00	.10		
Project Total			.00	.10		
Documentation Centre UNDP	1977	1986				Min. of Natl. Plan.
Project Total			.00	.00		
Development Planning UNDP	1987	1990	.00	2.20		Min. of Natl. Plan.
Project Total			.00	2.20		
Streng. Min. of Revenue UNDP	1987	1989	.00	.71		—
Project Total			.00	.71		
Finance and Commerce			.88	12.04		
Trade Promotion EEC	1982	1988	.10	1.00		Min. of Commerce
Project Total			.10	1.00		
Public Finance & Banking EEC	1984	1988	.30	2.20		Min. of Finance
Project Total			.30	2.20		
Line of Credit SME EEC	1987	1987	.00	.10		Somali Devpt. Bank
Project Total			.00	.10		
Advisor to S.D.B. Germany	1983	1987	.48	1.30		Somali Devpt. Bank
Project Total			.48	1.30		
Promotion of State Printg. Ag. Germany	1977	1986	.00	3.50		State Prtg. Agency
Project Total			.00	3.50		

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	Starting Date	*Ending Date*	*Contributions 1986*	*Contributions Total*	*Loan (where indicated o/w grant)*	*Government Agency*
Line of Credit SDB	1983	1987				
ADB			.00	3.94		
Project Total			(0)	3.94		
Urban Development			.13	1.10		
Low Cost Housing	1985	1987				Min. of Publ. Works
UNDP			.13	.50		
Project Total			13	.50		
Appropriate Technology	1982	1986				Settlement Devpt. Agency
UNDP				00.60		
Project Total			.00	60		
Total Technical Assistance			**75.13**	**534.27**		

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE BY SECTORS, PROJECTS AND FINDING SOURCES
(In millions of Dollars at current prices)

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Livestock			5.11	180.48		
Animal Health			1.22	120.60		
Veterinary Lab. Services	1975	1988				Min. of Agric.
Germar			.00	3.60		
UNDP			.30	4.70		
Italy			.00	8.50		
GOS			.20	5.30		
Project Total			.50	22.10		
PanAfr Rinderpest Eradicatn.	1986	1988				Min. of Livestock
EEC			.20	.20		
Italy			.00	4.90		
To be funded			.00	6.80		
Project Total			.20	11.90		
Tsetse Surv/Control/Eradicatn	1981	1990				NRA
Arab Fund				6.30		
United Kingdom				1.45		
WFP				1.45		
GOS				7.50		
To be funded				24.20		
Project Total				40.90		
Rehab. of Animal Hlth Svc	1986	1988				Min. of Livestock
Italy				5.60		
Project Total				5.60		
Livestock Health Services	1987	1993				Min. of Livestock
IDA				4.30	Loan	
IFAD				5.90	Loan (1% p.a.)	
Project Total				10.20		
Agrozootech	1987	1988				Min. of Livestock
Italy				26.30		
Project Total				26.30		
Trypanasom control	1988	1991				Min. of Livestock
Germany				3.10		
GOS				.50		
Project Total				3.60		

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	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Range Development			3.17	44.35		
Central Rangelands Devpt.	1979	1990				NRA
IDA/IFAD			.50	8.00	Loan (1% p.a.)	
United States			1.60	10.75		
Germany			.00	4.50		
GOS			.70	5.00		
To be funded			.00	6.50		
Project Total			2.80	34.75		
Rural Reservoirs Rehabilita.	1983	1987				NRA
UNCDF			.27	3.20		
GOS			.10	.90		
To be funded			.00	2.30		
Project Total			.37	6.40		
Livestock Fodder Rang Prc	1987	1991				Min. of Livestock
EEC			.00	3.20		
Project Total			.00	3.20		
Livestock Marketing			.72	15.53		
Livestock Market. & Health	1986	1989				Min. of Livestock
United States			.42	10.93		
GOS			.30	4.60		
Project Total			.72	15.53		
Agriculture			60.67	1,047.11		
Juba Valley Development			19.91	651.12		
Bardhere Dam	1981	1993				Min. of Juba Valley
EEC			.80	42.30		
Germany			.00	40.00		
France			.00	14.30		
Italy			.00	50.00		
Saudi Fund			.00	50.00		
Arab Fund			.00	20.00		
Kuwait Fund			.00	50.40		
IDA			1.00	32.00	Loan	
GOS			.00	3.30		
To be funded			.00	175.00		
Project Total			1.80	477.30		
Fanole Irrigation						Min. of Juba Valley
China			2.50	52.80		
GDS			2.80	49.90		
Project Total			5.30	102.70		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o'w grant)	Government Agency
Mogambo Irrigation	1982	1988				
Kuwait Fund				13.80		Min. of Juba Valley
Germany				37.00		
GOS				2.00		
Project Total				52.80		
Bardhere Experimental Farm	1983	1988				
EEC			.00	3.90		Min. of Juba Valley
United States			.00	1.10		
Project Total			.00	5.00		
Juba Valley Studies	1983	1989				
United States			.61	1.52		Min. of Juba Valley
GOS			.10	2.80		
To be funded			.00	1.80		
Project Total			71	6.12		
Mogambo Rice Mill	1986	1987				
Germany			5.00	7.20		Min. of Agric.
Project Total			5.00	7.20		
Irrigation			10.60	18.60		Min. of
Genale-Bulo Harerata-Qoryole	1982	1988				
ADF			2 0	10.00		Min. of
GOS			1.00	9.00		
To be funded			.00	14.10		
Project Total			3.50	33.10		
Afgoi-Mordinale	1982	1989				
ADF			3.50	19.50		Min. of Agric.
Libya			.60	.60		
GOS			2.80	13.20		
Other Domestic			.00	.50		
Project Total			6.90	33.80		
Duduble Offstress Storage	1985	1989				
Germany			.20	23.70		Min. of Agric.
To be funded			.00	10.00		
Project Total			.20	33.70		
Shabelle Irrigation Rehab.						
IDA			.00	18.00	Loan	Min. of Agric
Project Total			.00	18.00		

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	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Area Development			10.89	133.94		
North West Agricult. Devpt. II	1985	1991				Min. of
IDA			1.50	13.70	Loan	Agric.
IFAD			1.00	7.50	Loan (1% p.a.)	
EEC			.30	6.10		
GOS			.50	3.80		
Other Domestic			.00	.00		
Project Total			3.30	31.10		
Bay Region Agricult. Devpt.	1980	1987				Min. of
IDA			1.50	12.50		Agric
ADF			1.70	10.00	Loan	
United States			.99	3.94		
IFAD			1.40	6.30	Loan (1% p.a.)	
GOS			1.20	13.00		
Project Total			6.79	45.74		
Lower Shabelli Agric. Dev.						Min. of
EEC			.30	4.80		Agric.
Project Total			.30	4.80		
Agric. Devpt. Afgoy	1985	1987				Min. of
Italy			.50	36.30		Agric.
Project Total			.50	36.30		
Regnl. Agric. & Livest. Devpt	1985	1987				Min. of
Italy			.00	16.00		Agric.
Project Total			.00	16.00		
Crop Production			2.40	17.10		
Grapefruit Plantation	1976	1991				Min. of
EEC			1.50	9.10		Agric.
GOS			.10	3.00		
Project Total			1.60	12.10		
Date Plantations N.E.	1986	1989				Min. of
EEC			.80	1.60		Agric.
Project Total			.80	1.60		
Improvemt. of Maize Culti.	1986	1988				Min. of
Italy			.00	1.80		Agric.
Project Total			.00	1.80		
Support Smallhold Low. Shab.	1987	1990				Min. of
Germany			.00	1.60		Agric.

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Institutional Development			16.87	126.35		
Agric. Exten. & Farm Mgt. Trg.	1980	1987				Min. of Agric.
IDA			1.60	10.50		
United States			.06	1.52		
GOS			.50	4.60		
To be funded			.00	20.00		
Project Total				36.62		
Grain Storage Warehouses	1986	1988				Min. of Agric.
Finland			.00	8.00		
GOS			.00	1.60		Agric.
Project Total			.00	9.60		
Reh of Agric Land & Sugar Plt	1985	1988				Min. of Agric.
Italy			.00	25.00		
Project Total			.00	25.00		
Agriculture Inputs Project	1985	1986				Min. of Agric.
World Bank			3.30	10.10		
Project Total			3.30	10.10		
Agric. Sector Adjustmt. Prg.	1986	1988				Min. of Finance
IDA			10.70	31.10	Loan	
Project Total			10.70	31.10		
Agric Exten/Farm Man Trng	1987	1992				Min. of Agric.
IDA			.00	10.00	Loan	
Project Total			.00	10.00		
Seasonal Credit Small Farmers	1983	1986				Central Bank of Somalia
UNCDF			.03	1.02		
Project Total			.03	1.02		
Agricultural Delivery System	1979	1987				Min. of Agric.
United States			.68	2.91		
Project Total			.68	2.91		
Silos	1987	1987				Min. of Agric.
Italian Emerg. Progr.			.00	6.00		
Project Total			.00	6.00		
Forestry and Wildlife				58.41		
Forestry				58.41		

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	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
CDA Forestry Development	1982	1987				NRA
United States			1.45	4.86		
Vol. Agencies			.20	.80		
GOS			.90	2.00		
Project Total			2.55	7.66		
For/Range Dev (Food for Work)	1974	1988				NRA
WFP			.20	30.80		
GOS			.10	8.60		
To be funded			.00	6.90		
Project Total			.30	46.30		
Forest Nurseries	1985	1986				NRA
EEC			.90	1.10		
Project Total			.90	1.10		
Forestry Development	1987	1991				NRA
Finland			.00	3.35		
Project Total			.00	3.35		
Fisheries			12.41	157.10		
Fisheries Production			7.31	136.00		
NW Coast Inshore Fisheries	1984	1986				Min. of Fisheries
UNDP			.60	1.40		
UNCDF			.21	1.30		
GOS			.30	1.00		
Project Total			1.11	3.70		
Lower Juba Inshore Fisheries	1982	1987				Min. of Fisheries
Germany			3.00	30.00		
GOS			.00	1.60		
Self-financing			.50	48.50		
To be funded			.00	4.20		
Project Total			3.50	84.30		
Inshore Fisheries	1986	1989				Min. of Fisheries
EEC			.20	2.00		
Project Total			.20	2.00		
Fisheries Development	1985	1988				Min. of Fisheries
Italy			.00	40.00		
Project Total			.00	40.00		
Artisanal Fisheries Progr.	1985	1987				Min. of Fisheries
Italy			2.50	3.00		
Project Total			2.50	3.00		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Ras Hafun Fisheries Italian Emerg. Progr.	1987	1988				Min. of Fisheries
Project Total						
N.W. Inshore Fisheries UNCDF	1987	1990				Min. of Fisheries
Project Total						
Institutional Development						
Fisheries Devpt. NE Coast IDA Denmark GOS To be funded	1984	1988				Min. of Fisheries
Project Total						
Mineral Resources						
Surveys						
Survey Minerals Under. Water Saudi Fund	1987	1989				Min. of Min. of Water
Project Total						
Manufacturing						
Food and Beverages						
SNAI Sugar Factory (Jowhar) Italian Emerg. Progr. GOS	1983	1990				Min. of Industry
Project Total						
Mogadishu Dairy EEC	1984	1986				Min. of Industry
Project Total						
New Locath for Slaughterhouse Italy	1985	1987				Min. of Industry
Project Total						
Rehb. Dry Meat Factory Italy	1985	1987				Min. of Industry
Project Total						

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Pasta Factory Exp.	1987	1988				Min. of Industry
IDB			.00	4.00		
Self-financing			.00	1.00		
Project Total			.00	5.00		
Mogadishu Abattoir	1987	1988				Min. of Industry
Italian Emergency Progr			.00	5.70		
Project Total			.00	5.70		
Building Materials			9.70	40.90		
Berbera Cement Plant	1972	1988				Min. of Industry
France			8.00	36.40		
GOS			1.70	4.50		
Project Total			9.70	40.90		
Other Industrial Products			.04	13.46		
Petroleum Refinery	1986	1987				Min. of Industry
Italy			50	2.00		
GOS			.00	1.90		
Project Total			.00	3.90		
Man. Oral Rehydr. Salts	1986	1989				Min. of Industry
UNCDF			.04	.36		
Project Total			.04	.36		
Tannery, Balad Rd.	1987	1988				Min. of Industry
Italian Emerg. Progr.			.00	9.20		
Project Total			.00	9.20		
Energy			5.70	153.50		
Electric Power			5.00	143.30		
Regional Centre Electrificatn	1985	1987				ENEE
Finland			2.00	8.00		
Denmark			1.00	5.70		
United Kingdom			.00	1.30		
GOS			.30	.80		
Project Total			3.30	15.80		
Jesira Power Station Ph. III	1986	1988				ENEE
Arab Fund			1.70	13.40		
Italy			.00	46.40		
GOS			.00	4.40		
Project Total			1.70	64.20		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Power Rehabilitation	1987	1992				ENEE
IDA						
Project Total						
Transm/Distribn. Rehab.	1987	1991				ENEE
IDA						
Italy						
GOS						
Project Total						
Alternate Energy Sources						
Wind Energy Utiliz	1986	1988				
UNSO				3.10		
GOS				.10		
Project Total				3.20		
Mog/Merca Fuelwood	1987	1991				Min. of
UNSO				2.20		Min. & Water
GOS				1.30		
Project Total				3.50		
Water Supply				281.97		
Rural Water Supply				19.10		
Deep Borewells	1972	1991				Min. of
China				2.00		Min. & Water
Germany				1.40		
GOS				25.30		
To be funded				31.90		
Project Total				60.60		
Rural Water Gedo Hiran et al.	1985	1986				Min. of
Saudi Arabia			5.00	10.00		Min. & Water
To be funded			.00	10.00		
Project Total			5.00	20.00		
Water Supply Zeilah	1987	1987				Min. of
GOS			.00	.20		Min. & Water
Project Total			.00	.20		
Rural Water Bakol Region	1986	1988				Min. of
GOS			.00	4.00		Min. & Water
Project Total			.00	4.00		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Groundwater Qoryole	1986	1988				Min. of
Japan				10.50		Min. & Water
GOS				.20		
Project Total				10.70		
Rur Water Bari/Sanaag	1987	1988				Min. of
Italian Emerg. Progr.				15.70		Min. & Water
Project Total				15.70		
Maintain Water Pumps	1987	1988				Min. of
Italian Emerg. Progr.				1.70		Min. & Water
Project Total				1.70		
Urban Water Supply				251.90		
Mog. Water Supply Ext. II	1982	1987				Mog. Water
IDA				15.00		Agency
EEC				4.20		
Arab Fund				13.70		
Italy				32.70		
GOS				9.80		
To be funded				54.00		
Project Total				129.40		
Mog. Sewerage and Drainage	1983	1986				Mog. Water
ADF				2.30		Agency
IDB				2.10		
GOS				11.20		
To be funded				33.10		
Project Total				48.70		
Urban Water Supplies II	1984	1988				Min. of
Germany				13.00		Min. & Water
GOS				.80		
Project Total				13.80		
Hargesia Water Supply	1984	1987				Min. of
China				20.10		Min. & Water
GOS				4.80		
Project Total				24.90		
Urban Water Supply III	1983	1990				Min. of
Germany				6.00		Min. & Water
GOS				.40		
To be funded				13.70		
Project Total				20.10		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Berbera Water Sup. Expansn.	1985	1987				Min. of
Italy			2.50	7.20		Min. & Water
Project Total			2.50	7.20		
Storm Water Drainage	1984	1986				Min. of
Germany			.20	1.40		Min. & Water
GOS			.10	.70		
Project Total			.30	2.10		
Balad Rd. Wellfield Rehab.	1986	1987				Min. of
Japan			1.50	4.10		Min. & Water
GOS			.20	.30		
Project Total			1.70	4.40		
Water Supply Gabiley, etc.	1985	1987				Min. of
China				.80		Min. & Water
GOS				.50		
Project Total				1.30		
Investigatn, Research & Equipmt.			1.81	10.97		
Compsv. Grounwater Devpt.	1979	1987				Min. of
United States			1.11	7.07		Min. & Water
GOS			.70	3.90		
Project Total			1.81	10.97		
Transport & Communications			51.16	633.35		
Roads and Bridges			18.10	464.75		
Hargeisa-Borama Road	1979	1987				Min. of
Arab Fund			.00	5.00		Publ. Works
ADF			.00	6.25		
GOS			1.20	3.00		
Project Total			1.20	14.25		
Jilib-Bardhere Final Design	1985	1986				Min. of
EEC			.40	.60		Publ. Works
Project Total			.40	.60		
Road Maintenace Programme	1985	1991				Min. of
EEC			.00	19.70		Publ. Works
Germany			.00	15.60		
GOS			1.10	14.20		
To be funded			.00	91.90		
Project Total			1.10	141.40		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Juba/Sahbelli Bridges	1984	1988				Min. of
EEC			.00	4.70		Publ. Works
Project Total			.00	4.70		
Rehabitn. Goluen-Jilib Rd.	1986	1987				Min. of
EEC			.30	3.10		Publ. Works
Project Total			30	3.10		
Road Construction	1985	1987				Min. of
Italy			.00	150.00		Publ. Works
Project Total			.00	150.00		
Fourth Highway Proj.						Min. of
IDA			1.60	23.00	Loan	Publ. Works
Project Total			1.60	23.00		
Garowe-Bossasso Road						Min. of
Italian Emerg. Progr.			15.10	150.70		Publ. Works
Project Total			15.10	150.70		
Feeder Roads						Min. of
UNCDF			.00	4.15		Publ. Works
Project Total			.00	4.15		
Ports			12.16	61.20		
Kismayo Port Rehabilitation	1982	1988				Min. of
United States			12.16	33.80		Publ. Works
GOS			.00	.00		
Project Total			12.16	33.80		
Cargo Handling Equipment	1986	1988				Min. of
Italy			.00	3.50		Ports
Project Total			.00	3.50		
Rehab. Port Piers	1985	1987				Min. of
Italy			.00	8.00		Ports
Project Total			.00	8.00		
Ports Modernization	1987	1991				Min. of
IDA			.00	14.30	Loan	Ports
Project Total			.00	14.30		
Hydrology Surv./Navtn. Aids	1987	1991				Min. of
To be funded			.00	1.60		Ports

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Civil Aviation			5.40	19.50		
Regional ATC Comm. EEC	1984	1986	.20	1.30		Min. of Transport
Project Total			.20	1.30		
Rehabilitatn. of 3 Runways Italy	1985	1987	.00	1.00		Min. of Transport
Project Total			.00	1.00		
Coop. on Air Transport Italy	1985	1987	.00	6.00		Min. of Transport
Project Total			.00	6.00		
Rehab. Mogadishu Airport Italy	1986	1988	.00	6.00		Min. of Transport
Project Total			.00	6.00		
Provision of Aircraft Italian Emerg. Progr.	1986	1986	5.20	5.20		Min. of Land & Air Tr.
Project Total			5.20	5.20		
Telecommunications			15.50	87.90		
Mog. Telephone/Tlx. Exch. I	1984	1988				Min. of P & T
Japan			10.00	25.20		
GOS			.60	2.80		
To be funded			.00	8.20		
Project Total			10.60	36.20		
Arabsat Earth Station	1985	1988				Min. of P & T
Arab Fund			.00	.20		
GOS			.10	.20		
To be funded			.00	3.90		
Project Total			.10	4.30		
Medarabtel Devpt. Study	1982	1988				Min. of P & T
Arab Fund			.00	4.00		
GOS			.50	3.00		
To be funded			.00	.60		
Project Total			.50	7.60		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Telecoms. Rehabilitation	1985	1987				Min. of
Italy			1.20	10.20		P & T
GOS			.10	.10		
Project Total			1.30	10.30		
Internatnl exch/sat.	1985	1988				Min. of
France			1.00	17.60		P & T
GOS			.30	1.00		
Project Total			1.30	18.60		
Other Transport			.00	1.40		
Transport Master Plan	1987	1989				Min. of
Germany			.00	.40		Land & Air Tr.
To be funded			.00	1.00		
Project Total			.00	1.40		
Education			6.93	168.91		
Formal Education			3.73	116.81		
Primary Education	1984	1991				Min. of
GOS			.50	23.50		Educ.
To be funded			.00	19.20		
Project Total			.50	42.70		
General Secondary Education	1984	1991				Min. of
GOS			.40	1.70		Educ.
Project Total			.40	1.70		
Coop. with Somali Natl. Uni.	1986	1988				Min. of
Italy			.00	48.50		Higher Educ.
Project Total			.00	48.50		
SOMTAD	1985	1991				Min. of
United States			.03	.21		Educ.
Project Total			.03	.21		
IFT Support for Prim./Sec.	1984	1990				Min. of
WFP				23.70		Educ.
Project Total				23.70		
Technical Education				41.20		
Technical Secondary Educatn	1985	1986				Min. of
GOS				.50		Educ.
To be funded				34.30		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contribution 1986	Contribution Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Rehb. of Vocat. Educn	1986	1991				
GOS			.60	.90		Min. of Educ.
To be funded			.00	5.50		
Project Total			.60	6.40		
Educ. Planning and Admin.			2.10	10.90		
Multipurpose Education	1982	1987				
IDA			1.60	10.20		Min. of Educ.
GOS			.50	.70		
Project Total			2.10	10.90		
Health			4.31	81.11		
Primary Health Care			2.13	45.61		
Maternal/Child Health	1986	1988				
WHO/UNICEF			.29*	.29*		Min. of Health
WFP			1.70	37.40		
UNFPA			.00	.10		
GOS			.10	1.00		
Project Total			2.09	38.79		
Family Health Services	1984	1989				
United States			.05	4.82		Min. of Health
Project Total			.05	4.82		
Health Progr N. Somalia	1985	1987				
Italy			.00	2.00		Min. of Health
Project Total			.00	2.00		
Public Health Services			.48	1.50		
Health Centre	1985	1987				
Italy			.00	.50		Min. of Health
Project Total			.00	.50		
Mobile Health Units	1985	1987				
Italy			.20	.30		Min. of Health
Project Total			.20	.30		
Exp. of Cold Chain for Imuniz.	1986	1988				
UNCDF			.28	.50		Min. of Health
United States			.00	.20		
Project Total			.28	.70		

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	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
Hospital Construction			1.70	34.00		
Mogadishu Teaching Hospital Italy	1985	1988		8.60		Min. of Health
Project Total				8.60		
Jilib Hospit ADB	1987	1988		8.60		Min. of Health
Project Total				8.60		
Streng. Regional Hospitals To be funded	1986	1988		4.00		Min. of Health
Project Total				4.00		
Beletweyn Hospital Italy	1985	1986		2.00		Min. of Health
Project Total				2.00		
Rehabilitatn. Gen. Hospital EEC	1987	1988		3.00		Min. of Health
Project Total				3.00		
Medina Hospital Italy	1985	1988		1.50		Min. of Health
Project Total				1.50		
Qorioley Hospital Italy	1985	1987		1.00		Min. of Health
Project Total				1.00		
IFP Support for constr/rehab. WFP	1971	1988		5.30		Min. of Health
Project Total				5.30		
Regional and Rural Development				86.32		
Micro Projects				73.22		
Micro Projects GOS Other Domestic To be funded		1991		31.80 5.00 13.00		Min. of Interior
Project Total			3.20	49.80		

	Starting Date	Ending Date	Contributions 1986	Contributions Total	Loan (where indicated o/w grant)	Government Agency
PYO Partners	1985	1991				
United States			.04	13.02		Min. of Interior
GOS			.00	1.40		
To be funded			.00	9.00		
Project Total						
Integrated Rural Development	1986	1991				
IFAD/Belgium						Min. of Interior
GOS						
To be funded						
Project Total						
Planning and Statistics						
Statistical Institute	1987	1987				
EEC			.00	.90		Min. of Natl. Plan.
Project Total			.00	.90		
Others			.15	.41		
Pol. Init./Privatizatn	1983	1990				
United States			.15	.41		Min. of Natl. Plan.
Project Total			.15	.41		
Line of Credit SME	1987	1988				
EEC			.00	1.40		
Project Total			.00	1.40		
Total Capital Assistance			193.09	2,976.23		

ANNEX ONE — THE ROLE OF THE UN SYSTEM IN SOMALIA

The UN system has been actively involved in providing both development and emergency related assistance to the Government and people of Somalia since independence. In that period, the UN has been engaged in a wide spectrum of activities involving virtually every aspect of Somali society. Specifically, the UN has disbursed tens of millions of dollars, deployed hundreds of experts and volunteers and provided fellowships to a large number of Somali nationals in support of the Government's objectives.

UN activities in Somalia are co-ordinated through the office of the Resident Representative of the UNDP who also acts as the Resident Co-ordinator of the UN System in Somalia. Programmes are consistent with the priorities of the country as outlined in its development plans. UNDP funded projects are conceived, formulated, approved and executed by means of a tri-partite system involving the Government of Somalia, the UNDP and the UN specialized agencies which are responsible for execution.

UN agencies are involved in the following areas: UNDP including UNCDF and UNSO have been active in development planning, agriculture, livestock, forestry, water, fisheries, sand dune fixation, mineral resources, industry, telecommunications, civil aviation, technical teacher training and in the establishment of a credit system for small farmers and fishermen. IFAD has started an integrated rural development programme financed by the Belgian Survival Fund. The most significant programmes of UNICEF are in the areas of water supply, primary health care, including the immunization campaign and primary education. UNHCR is undertaking one of the largest refugee programmes in the world, co-operating closely with the major donors and NGO's while WFP is co-ordinating donor inputs in food aid to Somalia and refugees as well as several development projects. WHO is giving special emphasis to preventative medicine. FAO under its own programmes, has initiated a number of projects in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and forestry. UNIDO has been involved in industrial legislation and UNESCO in women's education. UNFPA, with USAID support, has been undertaking a population census and continues its assistance in education related to population.

In the fourth country programme (1987-1991) the UN system has budgetted US $61.25 million in direct assistance to Somalia. Of this amount, the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) for UNDP is US $28 million, operational funds under the jurisdiction of the administrator accounts for US $18.1 million, third-party cost-sharing funds account for US $9.2 million, funding from UN agencies accounted for US $4.9 million and the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries is expected to provide US $1 million. Seven priority areas for assistance have been identified. These are: Enhancing the Government's capacity to plan and formulate development strategies; strengthening manpower development; facilitating increase in the production of staple foods, livestock and fisheries with an emphasis on small-scale producers; enhancing management of the environment and development of natural resources; support to integrated development activities to improve the quality of life of rural people; support for the expansion and improvement of communications; strengthening the productive capacity of selected industrial enterprises.

In support of these priorities a number of projects have been developed. These are currently in the process of either being approved or implemented.

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ANNEX TWO

List of Non-Governmental Organizations active in Somalia as of May, 1987

Action Aid (UK). Income-generating activities, agriculture, community development, training.
African Medical Relief Foundation (USA). Health.
Africare (USA). Technical assistance, Agricultural settlement, reforestration.
Al-Nunthadar (Somalia). Health.
American Friends Service Committee (USA), Community Development, income-generating activities.
Association Volontaire de France (France). Health.
British Organization for Community Development (UK). Primary health care.
Care-Somalia (US). Reforestation, community development.
Christian Refugee Aid (FRG). Education, health.
Christoffel Blindenmission (FRG). Health.
Church World Services (USA). Agriculture, community development.
CISP (Italy). Health.
Community Aid Abroad (Australia). Primary health care.
Concern (Ireland). Agriculture.
Comite' Europeen D'Aide aux Refugees (France). Agriculture.
Daryeel (Somalia). Income-generating activities, micro-enterprises.
Eastbrook (US). Agriculture, rural development.
Eastern Mennonite Board (US). Agriculture, women.
Ecumenical Relief and Development Group for Somalia. (FRG). Water, construction, health.
Emergency-Logistical Unit/Care (Somalia/USA). Logistics.
Euro-Action Accord (UK). Community development.
Families for Children (Canada). Orphanage.
German Committee of Emergency Doctors (FRG). Health.
Habaqtir (Somalia). Income-generating activities.
Help the Aged (UK). Health.
Islamic-African Relief Agency (Sudan). Agriculture, health.
Japan International Volunteer Centre. (Japan). Agriculture, health.
League of Red Cross Societies (Switzerland). Health co-ordination.
Maryknoll Sisters (US). Food distribution, relief.
Medicin sans Frontierres (France). Health.
Medicin sans Frontierres (Netherlands). Health.
Mennonite Central Committee (USA). Community development, agriculture.
Muslim World League (Kuwait). Health.
Overseas Educational Fund (USA). Education.
Oxfam (UK). Health, water, rural development, training, emergency relief.
Oxfam (US). Health, rural development.
Quaker Peace and Service (US). Community development.
Raede Barnen (Sweden). Health.
Save the Children Federation (USA). Agriculture, community development.
Save the Children Fund (UK). Health.
Swedish Church Relief (Sweden). Social work, health.
World Concern International (USA). Health, agriculture.

ANNEX THREE

List of Development-related Institutions in Somalia

National University of Somalia. Accepts 1,100 students annually in different faculties. Conducts research in key areas.
Somali Chamber of Commerce. Provides a number of services for business community and acts as an advocate for the private sector.
Somali Institute for Development Administration and Management. Provides essential administration, management and language training primarily for the civil service.
Somali Development Bank. Provides financing for development projects for the private sector.
Somali Ecological Society. Professional institute concerned creating public awareness of the environment.
National Range Agency. Parastatal agency concerned with management of Somalia's rangelands.
Water Development Agency. Parastatal agency entrusted with development of Somalia's water resources.

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ANNEX FOUR — KEY GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

Presidency	
President:	Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre
Prime Minister:	Brigadier-General Ali Samatar
First Deputy Prime Minister:	Major-General Hussein Kulmie Afrah
Second Deputy Prime Minister:	General Ahmed Suleiman Abdalla
Third Deputy Prime Minister:	Colonel Ahmed Mohamud Farah
Defence	
Minister:	
Assistant Minister	Ahmed Sahal Ali
Assistant Minister:	Aden Abdullahi Nosr
Assistant Minister:	Mohamed Haashi Gani
National Planning	
Minister:	Major-General Hussein Kulmie Afrah
Assistant Minister:	Dr. Yusuf Ali Osman
Permanent Secretary:	Mr. Hussein Elabeh Fahiye
Interior	
Minister:	Ahmed Suleiman Abdallah
Minister of State:	Mohamed Mohamoud Warsame
Assistant Minister:	Raqia Haji Dualeh
Permanent Secretary:	Hirzi Abdulle Hirzi
Foreign Affairs	
Minister:	Abdirahman Jama Barre
Minister of State:	Mohamed Ali Hamud
Assistant Minister:	Khalif Muse Samatar
Permanent Secretary:	Ahmed Mohamed Aden
Water and Mineral Resources	
Minister:	Colonel Ahmed Mohamed Farah
Assistant Minister:	Nuro Shire Abdulleh
Permanent Secretary:	Mohamed Omar Asad
Justice and Religious Affairs	
Minister:	Sheikh Hassan Abdullahi Farah
Assistant Minister:	Abdullahi Mohamed Mah
Assistant Minister:	Sheikh Mohamed Guleid
Permanent Secretary:	Ahmed Abdi Hashi
Finance	
Minister:	Mohamed Sheikh Osman
Assistant Minister:	Yusuf Ali Nur
Permanent Secretary:	Hassan Guleed Shabeel
Revenue	
Minister:	Abdullahi Warsame Nur
Assistant Minister:	Ahmed Harun Aden
Permanent Secretary:	Abdi-Khalif Elmi
Commerce	
Minister:	Mohamed Saeed Mohamed
Assistant Minister:	Mahad Dirir Guleid
Permanent Secretary:	Abdulkadir Mohamed Warsame
Industry	
Minister:	Hussein Abdullahi Alasow
Assistant Minister:	Mohamed Noor Aliyow
Permanent Secretary:	Omar Hirzi Omar

Information and National Guidance

Minister:	Abdirashid Sheikh Ahmed
Assistant Minister:	Yasin Haji Ismail
Permanent Secretary:	Xasan Ali Dirie Henery

Education

Minister:	Abdullahi Mohamed Mirreh
Assistant Minister:	Faduma Ahmed Alim
Permanent Secretary:	Osman Ali Jama

Culture and Higher Educaton

Minister:	Abdisalan Sheikh Hussein
Assistant Minister:	Yousuf Abdi Kolombus
Permanent Secretary:	Abdi Farah Xasan

Public Works

Minister:	Col. Musa Rabile Ghod
Assistant Minister:	Abdirahman Jama Mohamed
Assistant Minister:	Mohamed Abdi Yusuf
Permanent Secretary:	Mohamed Farah Salah

Agriculture

Minister:	Abdirizak Mohamed Abubakar
Assistant Minister:	Mohamoud Abdi Nur
Assistant Minister:	Mohamed Hassan Barre
Permanent Secretary:	Mohamed Abubakar Sheikh

Livestock, Forestry and Range

Minister:	Bile Rafleh Guleed
Assistant Minister:	Ali Salah Abdikarim
Permanent Secretary:	Abdirahman Haji Nur

Fisheries and Marine Resources

Minister:	Aden Mohamed Ali
Assistant Minister:	Shireh Sudi Mohamoud
Assistant Minister:	Suleiman Mohamoud Aden
Permanent Secretary:	Mohamed Haji Hassan

Health

Miniater:	Dr. Mohamed Sheekh Ali Munasar
Assistant Minister:	Dr. Abdullahi Mohamed Siad
Assistant Minister:	Dr. Mohamed Abdi Gabose
Permanent Secretary:	Dr. Qassim Aden Egal

Labour and Sports

Minister:	Mire Aware Jama
Assistant Minister:	Mohamed Yusuf Ahmed
Permanent Secretary:	Ahmed Mohamed Ishaak

Tourism

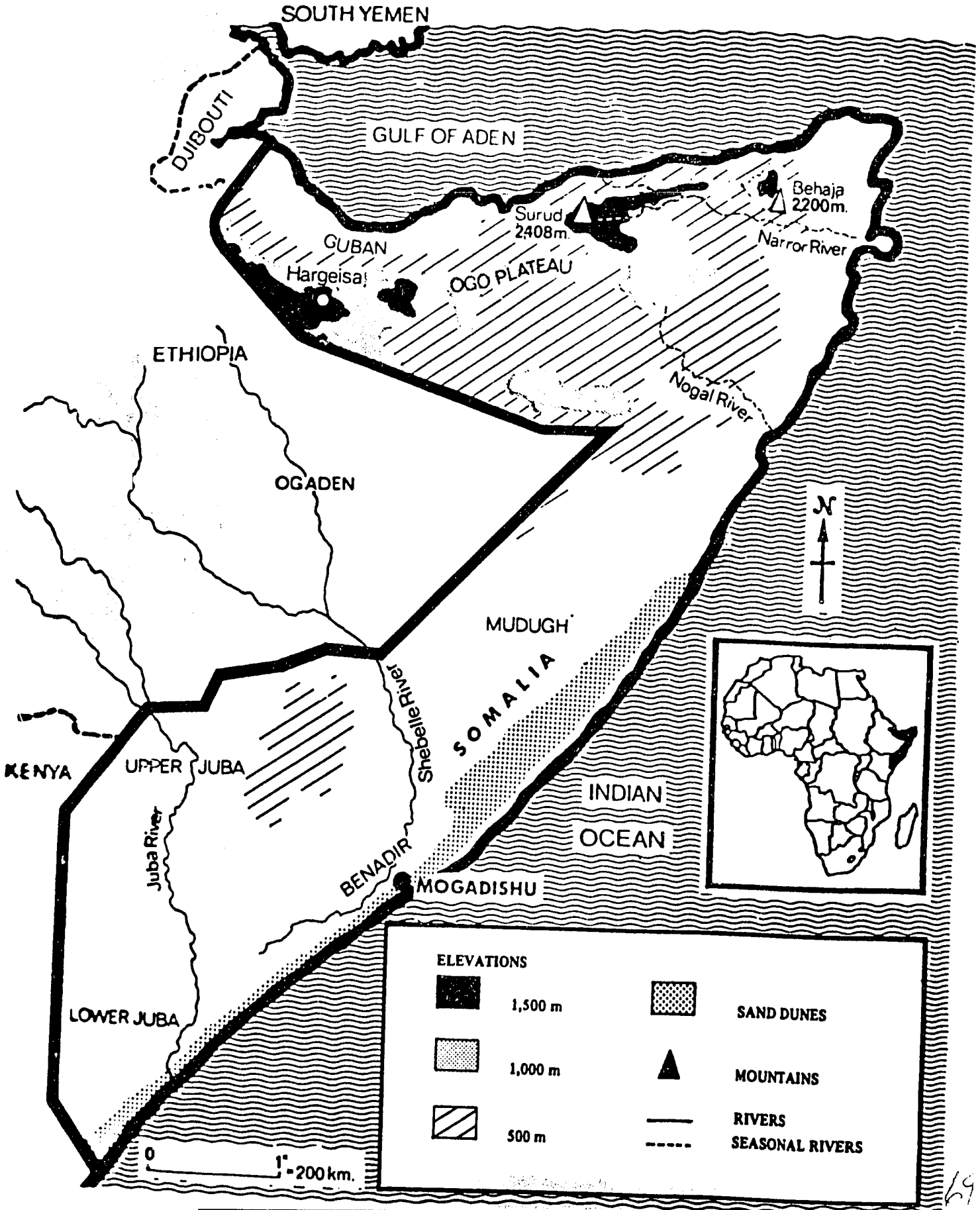
Minister:	Mohamed Omar Jees
Assistant Minister:	Amaan Sheikh Ali
Permanent Secretary:	Abdullahi Hashi Warsame

Marine, Transport and Ports

Minister:	Mohamed Gelle Yusuf
Assistant Minister:	Ahmed Sheikh Jama
Permanent Secretary:	Muse Nuur Amin

SOMALIA

Physical Features



Land and Air Transport

Minister:	Jama Gaas Ma'awiyeh
Assistant Minister:	Mohamed Sheikh Osman Jawari
Permanent Secretary:	Mohamed Hashi Diric

Posts and Communications

Minister:	Yusuf Hassan Elmi
Assistant Minister:	Abdullahi Mohamed Hirad
Permanent Secretary:	Abdullahi Haji Ali Ismail

Development of Juba Valley

Minister:	Habib Ahmed Habib
Assistant Minister:	Ahmed Hashi Egal
Permanent Secretary:	Abdi Ali Moallim

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP is the world's largest grant development assistance organization, maintaining a network of offices staffed by project specialists in 114 developing countries. In 1986 UNDP served developing countries through over 5,000 projects with a total value of over US$ 700 million.

The emphasis in all of UNDP's activities is on the permanent enhancement of self-reliant development in each developing country. UNDP projects are therefore designed to:

— identify and quantify productive resources

— provide technical training at all levels and in all requisite skills

— supply equipment and technology in conjunction with training

— identify investment opportunities

— assist in planning and co-ordinating development efforts

To advance these ends, UNDP annually deploys some 10,000 experts from all over the world, provides about US$ 500 millions of equipment, and awards some 12,000 fellowships to developing country personnel to enable them to undergo advanced training abroad. In addition, most UNDP projects incorporate on-the-spot training for local personnel. Developing country governments themselves provide 50 per cent or more of total project costs in terms of local personnel, facilities, equipment and supplies.

UNDP also plays the chief co-ordinating role for operational development activities undertaken by the whole United Nations system. At the country level, the head of each Field Office is often designed as Resident Co-ordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development and acts as local representative for a number of UN organizations and agencies.