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37073

December 1977

SOMALIA COUNTRY PROFILE: Table of Contents

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SOMALIA

1 SOMALIA

1.1 GENERAL

1.1.1 GEOGRAPHIC CD

1.1.1.1 CODES

AID STANDARD	649
STATE REGIONAL	AF
FIPS	SO

1.1.2 COUNTRY NAMES

1.1.2.1 LIST

OFFICIAL	SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
LOCAL	JAMHUURIYADDA DIMOQRADIGA SOOMALIYA
SHORT	SOMALIA

1.1.3 ETHN./NATIONL

1.1.3.1 UNITY

ETHNIC SOMALI CONSTITUTE VAST MAJORITY OF POPULATION (OVER 95%). HISTORICALLY, CULTURAL DIVISIONS AROSE BETWEEN PASTORAL NOMADS, COLLECTIVELY TERMED SAMAAL, UNTIL RECENT DROUGHT ABOUT 75% OF POPULATION, AND SEDENTARY CULTIVATORS AND HERDSMEN, THE SAAB, 20% OF POPULATION. TRADITIONALLY, NOMADISM IS MOST DESIRABLE LIFESTYLE. LINEAGE GROUPS AND THE CLANS COMPRISING THEM ARE BASIC SOCIAL UNITS IN BOTH GROUPS, BUT SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IS MORE MARKED IN SAAB CLANS. LOW CASTE GROUPS, PROBABLY DESCENDED FROM ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF AREA, FOLLOW SPECIALIZED OCCUPATIONS (HUNTERS, SMITHS, BARBERS, CIRCUMCISERS) AND ARE CULTURALLY AND SOCIALLY ISOLATED FROM SOMALI CLANS, THEIR PATRONS. NON SOMALI RIVERINE PEOPLES, KNOWN AS HABASHO, ARE CULTURALLY AND PHYSICALLY DISTINCT FROM SOMALIS: INTERIOR GROUPS ARE FARMERS, WHILE COASTAL PEOPLES ARE SAILORS, FISHERMEN AND TRADERS. SMALL NUMBERS OF YEMENI APABS, PAKISTANIS AND ITALIANS ARE INVOLVED IN COMMERCIAL AND MODERN AGRICULTURAL SECTORS.

BECAUSE SOMALI ARE UNIFIED BY LANGUAGE, RELIGION AND CULTURE, THE CONCEPT OF PAN-SOMALISM, THAT ALL SOMALI PEOPLES (IN KENYA, ETHIOPIA AND DJIBOUTI AS WELL AS SOMALIA) SHOULD BE ONE NATION, HAS HAD CONSIDERABLY IMPACT ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES. PRESENT BORDERS WITH ETHIOPIA AND KENYA WERE ESTABLISHED BY GREAT BRITAIN

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IN LATE 19TH CENTURY, BUT THE ORAL TRADITION WHICH CLAIMS THEM AS SOMALI TERRITORY PERSISTS AND HAS GREATER REALITY TO NOMADS WHO CROSS BORDERS IN THEIR SEASONAL TRANSHUMANCE. GUERRILLA WARFARE ALONG ALL BORDERS REMAINS DISTINCT POSSIBILITY; IN OGADEN, LARGE-SCALE FIGHTING IS PRESENT REALITY.

1.1.4 LANGUAGES

1.1.4.1 DIALECTS

ALMOST ALL ETHNIC SOMALI SPEAK COMMON SOMALI. A GROUP OF RELATED MUTUALLY INTELLIGIBLE SUBDIALECTS. COASTAL SOMALI, SPOKEN IN THE BENADIR (SOUTH COASTAL REGION), AND CENTRAL SOMALI, USED BY RAHANWEIN CLANS OF UPPER JUBA, CAN BE UNDERSTOOD BY OTHER SOMALI ONLY AFTER A FEW WEEKS OR MONTHS OF CONTACT. MOST NON-SOMALI MINORITIES WITHIN COUNTRY SPEAK SOMALI IN ADDITION TO THEIR OWN LANGUAGES, OF WHICH KISWAHILI DIALECTS ARE MOST WIDELY USED.

UNTIL QUITE RECENTLY, NO WRITTEN FORM OF THE SOMALI LANGUAGE EXISTED; OFFICIAL BUSINESS WAS CONDUCTED IN ENGLISH OR ITALIAN. (ARABIC, AS THE LANGUAGE OF THE KORAN, IS WIDELY KNOWN, ESPECIALLY ALONG COAST.) EARLY IN 1970, THE GOS GAVE DEVELOPMENT OF SOMALI SCRIPT HIGH PRIORITY; BY OCTOBER 1972, TEXTBOOKS, GRAMMAR BOOKS AND A BASIC DICTIONARY HAD BEEN COMPLETED. SUBSEQUENTLY, STATE EMPLOYEES WERE INSTRUCTED AND TESTED IN NEW SCRIPT. BY JANUARY 1973, THE MAJORITY HAD PASSED AND SOMALI BECAME THE SOLE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

NEXT, A NATIONAL LITERACY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, DESIGNED TO INCREASE LITERACY RATE FROM 5-10% TO UNIVERSAL LEVEL, WAS DEVELOPED. BY 1977, GOVERNMENT CLAIMED LITERACY RATE (IN SOMALI) OF 50%, 800,000 PEOPLE HAVING TAKEN AND PASSED A TEST OF SIMPLE READING AND WRITING SKILLS.

IN THIS CONTEXT, VALUE THAT SOMALI PLACE ON VERBAL FACILITY AND ARTFUL USE OF LANGUAGE IS PROBABLY IMPORTANT. INSOFAR AS EDUCATION ENHANCES AND PROVIDES OPPORTUNITIES TO COMMUNICATE, ESPECIALLY IN CHANGE FROM ENGLISH/ITALIAN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE TO SOMALI, IT WILL BE ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

*BASED ON THE ROMAN ALPHABET

1.1.5 RELIGION

1.1.5.1 INFLUENCES

ALMOST ALL SOMALI ARE SUNNI MOSLEMS OF THE SHA'AFI SECT. THREE SUFI BROTHERHOODS: THE QUADIRIYA, THE AHMADIYA-IDRISIYA AND THE SALIHIYA CONSTITUTE IMPORTANT SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS FORCES. SUCH

SOMALIA

DIVERSE PROJECTS AS PHONETIC SYSTEMS AND AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY THESE ORDERS.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION IS GUARANTEED BY STATE, BUT NON-MUSLIM SECTS ARE NOT PERMITTED TO PROSELYTIZE. SRC/SSRP HAS DE-EMPHASIZED ROLE OF ISLAM AND, IN ONE INSTANCE, EXECUTED RELIGIOUS LEADERS WHO INTERFERED WITH MODERNIZATION.

1.1.6 DATES

1.1.6.1 HOLIDAYS

AFRICAN SOLIDARITY	APRIL 15
MAY DAY	MAY 1
NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY	JULY 1
FLAG DAY	OCTOBER 12
ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1969 REVOLUTION	OCTOBER 21
UN DAY	OCTOBER 24

MUSLIM RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS
ARE CELEBRATED

1.1.7 CURRENCY

1.1.7.1 EXCHANGE RATE

US\$1 = 6.2950 SOMALI SHILLINGS

1.1.8 HOST MISSION

1.1.8.1 MISSION

600 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, NW, SUITE 710 TEL. AD4-3261
WASHINGTON, DC 20037

1.1.8.2 STAFF

AMBASSADOR.....DR. ABDULLAHI AHMED ADDOU
FIRST SECRETARY.....ABDULLAHI ALI NUR

1.1.9 US MISSION

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1.1.9.1 EMBASSY

CORSO PRIMO LUGLIO
MOGADISHU * TEL. 2811

*ITALIAN SPELLING IS MOGADISCIO. BECAUSE SOMALIA WAS COLONIZED BY BOTH BRITISH AND ITALIANS AND BECAUSE STANDARD TRANSLITERATION FOR SOMALI LANGUAGE WAS DEVELOPED ONLY RECENTLY. MANY VARIANT SPELLINGS OF SOMALI WORDS EXIST.

1.1.9.2 STAFF

AMB.....JOHN L. LOUGHRAN
DCM.....JOHN VOUGHT
ECO/COM...RICHARD ALLOCA
POL.....
ADM.....GREGORY L. JOHNSON
PAC.....CLATHAN MCCLAIN ROSS

1.1.9.3 US PRESENCE

	1975
OFFICIAL TOTAL.....	122
US GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL (NOT DOD).....	12
MILITARY ATTACHE, ADVISORY GROUPS AND OTHER DOD ELEMENTS IN DIP. MISSIONS...	6
MILITARY FORCES.....	0
PEACE CORPS.....	0
OTHER (INCL. INDIRECT CONTRACT WORKERS)..	0
DEPENDENTS.....	19
ESTIMATED PRIVATE TOTAL.....	85
RESIDENT BUSINESSMEN.....	15
STUDENTS.....	0
MISSIONARIES/CLERGY.....	6
DEPENDENTS OF ABOVE.....	23
OTHERS.....	52

*REFLECTS TOURISTS.

1.1.10 ALLIANCES

1.1.10.1 WITH US

SOMALIA

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SALE
INVESTMENT GUARANTIES
PEACE CORPS

1.1.10.2 WITH OTHERS

CHINA (PRC)

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION
TRADE AND PAYMENTS, MOST FAVORED NATION STATUS

ITALY

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

USSR

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION
TRADE AND PAYMENTS

OTHER

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH BULGARIA,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WEST GERMANY, LIBYA, AND YUGOSLAVIA.
COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EGYPTIAN
ARAB REPUBLIC.

1.1.10.3 MULTILATERAL

UN AND RELATED AGENCIES EXCEPT INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY
AGENCY, INTERGOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION, AND
GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE.

ALSO, INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN
UNITY, AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, AFRICAN STATES ASSOCIATED WITH
EEC, LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES, IBRD AND IMF.

1.1.11 TRAVEL

1.1.11.1 VISAS

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VISA REQUIRED, VALID 4 MONTHS, 4 PHOTOS, \$7. OBTAIN BEFORE ARRIVAL. TRAVELER MUST HAVE ONWARD TICKET. CHECK EMBASSY, WASHINGTON, DC, 20009, FOR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

1.1.11.2 CONSULATES

WHERE CONSULATES OF SOMALIA NOT AVAILABLE. CONTACT ITALIAN CONSULATE.

1.1.11.3 HEALTH

SMALLPOX AND YELLOW FEVER REQUIRED. CHOLERA REQUIRED FOR ARRIVALS ONE YEAR OF AGE OR OVER FROM INFECTED AREAS.

1.1.12 TIME

1.1.12.1 VARIANCE

EST + 8 HOURS

1.1.13 OTHER

1.2 GOVERNMENT

1.2.1 HIERARCHY

1.2.1.1 NATIONAL

SINCE THE MILITARY COUP OF 10/21/69, PRESIDENT MOHAMMED SIAD BARRE, FORMERLY CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES, AND A CORE GROUP OF 19 TO 25 SENIOR OFFICERS HAVE DIRECTED SOMALI AFFAIRS. THOUGH THE ORIGINAL GOVERNING BODY, THE SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (SRC), HAS BEEN REPLACED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOMALI SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, KEY POLITICAL FIGURES HAVE NOT CHANGED. HOWEVER, POSSIBILITY OF GREATER CIVILIAN INFLUENCE THROUGH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, WHICH FUNCTIONS AS CABINET, IS ENHANCED. SRC PROGRAM OF 'SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM' AIMED AT REDUCING TRIBALISM AND CORRUPTION AND MODERNIZING THE ECONOMY THROUGH PUBLIC SECTOR PROGRAMS IS PROCEEDING DESPITE DROUGHT-ENGENDERED HARDSHIP. EDUCATION, RELIGIOUS REFORM, GOVERNMENT WORK PROGRAMS AND NATIONALIZATION ARE BASIC METHODS. ISLAM DOES REMAIN FOUNDATION OF SOMALI LEGAL SYSTEM AND A POWERFUL LINK WITH

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THE ARAB WORLD, WHOSE RESOURCES ARE OF INCREASING IMPORTANCE TO SOMALI ECONOMY.

1.2.2 GEOGRAPHIC

1.2.2.1 REGIONS

FIFTEEN REGIONS, SUBDIVIDED INTO 78 DISTRICTS, CONSTITUTE FRAMEWORK OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT. MOGADISHU, WHICH COMPRISES FOURTEEN QUARTERS FUNCTIONALLY SIMILAR TO DISTRICTS, IS IN EFFECT A SIXTEENTH REGION. REGIONAL AND DISTRICT COUNCILS INCLUDE BOTH NATIONAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THEIR MEMBERSHIP. (REGIONALLY BASED MINISTRY PERSONNEL, CHAIRMEN OF DISTRICT COUNCILS AND CITIZENS REPRESENTING EACH DISTRICT ARE INCLUDED.) NATIONAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTS REGIONAL AND DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS, GENERALLY ARMY OFFICERS, AS COUNCIL CHAIRMEN. ALL OFFICIALS EXCEPT MEMBERS OF VILLAGE COUNCILS ARE APPOINTED BY SRSP CENTRAL COMMITTEE; EACH VILLAGE ELECTS ITS COUNCIL MEMBERS ANNUALLY. APPARENTLY, PASTORAL NOMADS ARE NOT BOUND BY VILLAGE SYSTEM, RATHER, THEIR COUNCILS INCLUDE ALL ADULT MALES. MOGADISHU IS GOVERNED BY MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, ONLY MINISTRY ALWAYS HEADED BY SENIOR GENERAL, SUPERVISES LOCAL GOVERNMENT; REGIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMEN REPORT TO HIM.

1.2.3 KEY LEADERS

1.2.3.1 LIST*

PRESIDENT.....MOHAMED SIAD BARRE, MAJ. GEN.
VICE PRESIDENT.....HUSSEIN CULMIE AFRAH, MAJ. GEN.
VICE PRESIDENT.....ISMAIL ALI ABOKAR, BRIG. GEN.
VICE PRESIDENT.....MOHAMED ALI SAMANTAR, LT. GEN.
MIN OF AGRICULTURE.....MOHAMED IBRAHIM "LIQLIQATO," BRIG.GEN.
MIN OF COMMERCE.....MOHAMED ALI SHIRE, BRIG. GEN
MIN OF CULTURE & HIGHER
EDUCATION.....OMAR ARTEH GHALIB
MIN OF DEFENSE.....MOHAMED ALI SAMANTAR, LT. GEN.
MIN OF EDUCATION.....ADAN MOHAMED ALI
MIN OF FINANCE.....ABDURAHMAN NUR HERSI
MIN OF FISHERIES & SEA
TRANSPORT.....OSMAN JAMA ALI
MIN OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.....ABDURAHMAN JAMA BARRE
MIN OF HEALTH.....MUSA RABILE GOT, COL.
MIN OF INDUSTRY.....MOHAMED SHEIKH OSMAN, BRIG. GEN.

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MIN OF INFORMATION &
 NATL GUIDANCE.....ABDI KASSIM SALAD
 MIN OF INTERNAL & EXTERNAL
 AFFAIRS.....AHMED MOHAMED MOHANUD
 MIN OF JUSTICE & RELIGION.....ABDIBALAM SHEIKH HUSSEIN
 MIN OF LABOR & SOCIAL AFFAIRS...JAMA MOHAMED GHALIB, MAJ. GEN.
 MIN OF LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY &
 RANGE.....YUSUF ALI OSMAN
 MIN OF MINERAL & WATER
 DEVELOPMENT.....HUSSEIN ABDULKADIR GASSIM
 MIN OF PORTS & SEA TRANSPORT...ABDALLAH MOHAMED FADIL, MAJ. GEN.
 MIN OF POSTS &
 TELECOMMUNICATIONS.....ABDULLAH OSMOBE SIYAD
 MIN OF PRESIDENCY.....ABDI WARSAMA ISSAK, COL.
 MIN OF PUBLIC WORKS.....MOHAMED HAWADLE MADAR
 MIN OF SPORTS.....FARAH WAIS DULLEH, COL.
 MIN OF TOURISM & NATL PARKS.....JAMA RABILE GOD
 MIN OF TRANSPORT.....MOHAMED BURALE ISMAIL

* CIA SPELLING

- 1.3 DISASTER PLAN
- 1.3.1 HOST PLAN
- 1.3.2 US PLAN
- 1.3.3 CONTACT LIST
- 1.3.3.1 MULTILATERAL

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
-----	-----	-----
RED CROSS:	SOMALI RED CRESCENT PO BOX 937, MOGADISHU	8732
VOLAGS:	CATHOLIC VICAR APOSTOLIC'S HOUSE CP 273, MOGADISHU	2213
UNDP:	UN COMPOUND MOGADISHU (CABLE: UNDEVPRO MOGADISHU TELEX: 636 UNDP MOG.)	3684

- 1.3.4 FUNDING
- 1.3.5 ASSESSMENT

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- 1.3.6 HOST RESOURCE
- 1.3.7 STORAGE
- 1.3.8 EARLY WARNING
- 1.3.9 DISASTER TYPE
- 1.3.9.1 LIST

DROUGHT, FAMINE, EPIDEMIC

- 1.3.10 SEE ALSO
- 1.3.10.1 VOLAGS

AGENCY	PERSONNEL INTL/LOCAL	PROGRAMS
AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS	1/	FOOD&AGR. EQUIP & MAT AID
CATHOLIC MEDICAL MISSION BOARD	-	MED&PH. EQUIP & MAT AID
b EASTERN MENNONITE BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHARITIES	12/	ED. EQUIP & MAT AID
MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	-	EQUIP & MAT AID
UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE ON RELIEF	-	CD

KEY:

C.H.P - CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING, PLANNING
 CD - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 ED - EDUCATION
 EQUIP & MAT AID - EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL AID
 FOOD & AGR - FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
 MED & PH - MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
 POP & FAM SERVICES - POPULATION AND FAMILY SERVICES
 SW - SOCIAL WELFARE

- 1.4 POPULATION

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1.4.1 NATIONAL

1.4.1.1 OVERVIEW

MID-1975 POPULATION ESTIMATED AS 3,156,000 BY US CENSUS BUREAU. MOST RECENT ESTIMATE BY IBRD IS 3.2 MILLION, AS OF MID-1977. ANNUAL GROWTH RATES: URBAN: 4.4%, TOTAL: 2.4%. AGE STRUCTURE: 45% AGED 0-14, 50%, 15-64, 2% OVER 64. POPULATION DENSITIES VARY WITH SEASON AS WELL AS WITH LOCATION: MAJOR CONCENTRATIONS IN SOUTHWEST AND IN HARGEISA AREA ON NORTHWEST PLATEAU. IN ARID REGIONS IN NORTHEAST DENSITIES AVERAGE LESS THAN 2/SQ MI.

EXTENT OF URBANIZATION IS AT PRESENT UNCLEAR, PENDING PUBLICATION OF 1975 CENSUS. IBRD ESTIMATES URBAN POPULATION AS 28.3% OF TOTAL; A DECADE AGO FEWER THAN 25 DESIGNATED MUNICIPAL CENTERS HAD 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS; 9 HAD POPULATIONS OVER 10,000.

1.4.2 REGIONAL

1.4.2.1 CONCENTRATION

A 1963 MANPOWER SURVEY ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION AS 2.3 MILLION, OF WHICH 600,000 LIVED IN NORTH, 300,000 IN CENTRAL REGIONS AND 1.4 MILLION IN SOUTH. MORE RECENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE: NORTHERN HIGHLANDS: 200,000 SETTLED, UP TO 300,000 NOMADS DEPENDING ON SEASON; JUBA-SHEBELLI: 600-700,000. (OVER 100,000 NORTHERN NOMADS WERE RESETTLED IN SOUTH IN 1975.)

1.4.3 AREA

1.4.3.1 URBAN

BERBERA	(1966)	50,000	
GIAMCAMA	(1964)	22,000	
HARGEISA	(1966)	60,000	(1975) 95,000
KISIMAIO	(1966)	60,000	
MERCA	(1965)	56,000	
MOGADISHU	(1977EST)	500,000	
BORAMA	(1975)	10,000	

1.5 HLTH/NUTRITN

1.5.1 DISEASES

1.5.1.1 PREVALENCES

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, FAVORED BY CROWDED HOUSING AND POOR NUTRITION, AND MALARIA, RISKED BY ENTIRE POPULATION DURING RAINY SEASONS, ARE MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY PREVALENT AMONG NOMADS, AS ARE SKIN, EYE AND VENEREAL DISEASES. MIGRATION, INSOFAR AS IT PROVIDES NEW CONTACTS, AND CROWDING AT WATER SOURCES ARE PRECIPITATING FACTORS. NOMADS' ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE IS MINIMAL AT BEST. TRYPANOSOMIASIS, SCHISTOSOMIASIS AND TICK-BORNE RELAPSING FEVER ARE MOST COMMON IN SOUTH.

SCARCITY OF WATER AND POOR SANITATION FACILITATE SPREAD OF INTES-TINAL DISEASES AND PARASITES: CHOLERA WAS EPIDEMIC IN LATE 1970, RECENT SURVEYS INDICATE THAT 75% OF POPULATION HARBOR AT LEAST ONE TYPE OF INTESTINAL PARASITE. 1974 DROUGHT BROUGHT INCREASED LEVELS OF MALNUTRITION ACCOMPANIED BY RESPIRATORY ILLNESS, DIARRHEAS AND DYSENTERY.

AS MOBILITY OF NOMADIC GROUPS LIMITS EFFECTIVENESS OF VACCINATION TEAMS, COMMUNICABLE CHILDHOOD DISEASES CONTRIBUTE TO HIGH MORTALITY RATES. FOR SIMILAR REASONS, SOMALIA IS, ALONG WITH ETHIOPIA, AMONG THE LAST RESERVOIRS OF ACTIVE SMALLPOX: 800 CASES, REPRESENTING 239 OUTBREAKS, WERE REPORTED IN FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1977.

IN ADDITION, FOLLOWING DISEASES RECENTLY HAVE BEEN, OR ARE PRESENTLY, ENDEMIC TO SOMALIA: TYPHUS, RELAPSING FEVER, BOUTONNEUSE FEVER, DENGUE, FILARIASIS, YELLOW FEVER, ONCHOCERCIASIS, SANDFLY FEVER, KALA-AZAR, TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS, MENINGITIS, YAWS AND SYPHILIS.

1.5.2 VITAL STATS

1.5.2.1 INDICES

	IBRD (1975)	CENSUS (1974)
	-----	-----
BIRTH RATE	- 47.2/1000	47-49
DEATH RATE	- 21.7/1000	21-24
INFANT MORTALITY	- 154/1000 LIVE BIRTHS	*NA
LIFE EXPECTANCY	- 41	NA

*AID. EARLY 1970'S

1.5.3 FACILITIES

1.5.3.1 PUBLIC HEALTH

TIERED HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEM, COMPRISING 16 REGIONAL HEALTH OFFICES, 84 DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICES (INCLUDES THE 14 MOGADISHU DISTRICTS) AND 165 DISPENSARIES AT VILLAGE LEVEL, IS NOW UNDER DEVELOPMENT. ABOUT HALF THE DISTRICT OFFICES ARE FUNCTIONING; REST ARE NOT YET STAFFED.

REGIONAL HEALTH OFFICE

CONSISTS OF REGIONAL HOSPITAL (100+BEDS), ONE OR MORE SPECIALIZED HOSPITALS, ONE OR MORE HEALTH CENTERS SPECIALIZING IN MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE, ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND OUTPATIENT SERVICES. RHO SUPERVISES AND PROVIDES REFERRALS FOR ITS 3-5 DISTRICT OFFICES. RHO'S ARE ADMINISTERED BY MD SPECIALISTS.

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICES

ARE BASED IN 20-50 BED HOSPITALS EQUIPPED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH WING WITH FUNCTIONS ANALOGOUS TO REGIONAL HEALTH CENTERS. DHO SHOULD BE, BUT IS NOT ALWAYS, HEADED BY MEDICAL OFFICER. OTHERWISE, BY MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

DISPENSARIES

PROVIDE ONLY CURATIVE SERVICES. STAFFED BY DRESSERS WITH ON-THE-JOB TRAINING AND TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTS, IF AVAILABLE.

1.5.3.2 AS OF 12/74

REGION -----	NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND INFIRMARIES -----	NUMBER OF BEDS -----	NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES -----	NUMBER OF MCH1/CENTERS -----
MOGADISHU	5	2,670	17	7
LOWER SHEBELLI	4	150	23	4
MIDDLE SHEBELLI	5	114	11	2
LOWER JUBA	6	310	20	3
GEDO	2	35	12	1
BAY	3	126	17	2
BAKOL	2	68	4	1
HIRAN	5	198	12	1
GALGUDUD	4	42	7	1
MUDUG	4	106	8	1
BARI	6	85	7	1

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T/DHEER	4	360	4	1
W/GALBED	6	863	16	1
SANAG	3	85	4	1
	---	-----	----	---
TOTAL	59	5,212	-162 2/	-27 3/

NOTE: 1/MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE CENTERS
 2/TEMPORARY BUILDINGS 200
 3/RECENT FIGURES SHOW THAT AS OF JULY 10, 1970, THERE WERE
 43 MCH CENTERS WITH STAFF AND EQUIPMENT.

1.5.3.3 FUTURE

PLANNED HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AND HEALTH MANPOWER PROJECTIONS

	PERIOD	NO	STAFF
	-----	--	-----
PLANNED HOSPITALS	1974-78	21	
PLANNED BEDS	1974-78	2000	
PLANNED MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH CENTERS	1974-78	30	
SCHOOL FOR NURSING	1974-78	1 (ELEMENT E.2)	
PLANNED STAFF:			
NURSES			1,980
MIDWIVES/PH MIDWIVES			376
LAB TECHNICIANS			109
PHARMACIST TECHNICIANS			94
ANESTHETIST ASSISTANTS			94
X-RAY TECHNICIANS			30
SANITARIANS			100

1.5.4 PERSONNEL

1.5.4.1 STAFF 12/73

	CATEGORIES					
	NURSE	SAN	MW	LAB TECH	X-RAY TECH	ANESTH ASSIST
	-----	---	--	-----	-----	-----
BANADIR GENERAL HOSPITAL	103	-	24	8	2	2

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FORLANINI HOSPITAL	56	1	-	3	1	-
MARTINI HOSPITAL	133	-	34	5	-	1
TB CENTER	-	1	-	-	3	-
DISPENSARIES	75	4	22	-	-	-
MGH CENTERS	18	-	-	-	-	-
LOWER SHEBELLI	32	4	8	-	1	-
CENTRAL SHEBELLI	32	3	2	1	-	-
LOWER JUBA	47	2	11	2	1	1
GEDO	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAKOL	8	-	1	-	-	-
BAY	24	1	6	1	1	-
HIRAN	18	1	18	3	-	-
GALGUDUD	10	-	3	-	-	-
MUDUG	11	-	5	1	1	-
NUGAL	13	-	4	-	-	-
SANAG	7	1	2	-	-	-
BARI	18	1	8	-	1	-
TOGDHEER	47	3	6	2	-	1
HARGEISA	118	18	6	8	5	2
	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	770	40	160	34	16	7

KEY:

SAN - SANITARIANS
 MW - MIDWIVES
 LAB TECH - LABORATORY TECHNICIANS
 X-RAY TECH - X-RAY TECHNICIANS
 ANEST ASSIST - ANESTHETIST ASSISTANTS

1.5.4.2 MD'S

IN 1976 AN ESTIMATED 135 QUALIFIED SOMALI PHYSICIANS AND 92 EXPATRIATE PHYSICIANS WERE PRACTICING IN COUNTRY. THOUGH DISTRIBUTION DATA WERE NOT AVAILABLE, EACH REGION HAS AT LEAST ONE PHYSICIAN AT RHO. THE EXPANDED HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEM WOULD REQUIRE 800 PHYSICIANS OVER THE DECADE, AS WELL AS 2,000 TRAINED NURSES, 330 SANITARIANS, 350 LAB TECHNICIANS AND SMALLER NUMBERS OF OTHER TRAINED PERSONNEL.

1.5.5 DIET

1.5.5.1 MDR/RDA

CALORIES: 2316

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CARBOHYDR	PROTEIN	FAT	CALC	PHOS	IRON	SODIUM	POT	VIT-A
-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----
260.6G	63G	116G	500MG	500MG	15MG	--	-	4,000IU

NOTE: WATER IN SOMALIA IS OFTEN VERY HIGH IN MINERAL SALTS

1.5.5.2 LOCAL DIETS

NOMADS' BASIC DIET IS MILK (MAN MAY DRINK 8-10 QUARTS DAILY DURING RAINY SEASON), SUPPLEMENTED BY CEREALS, MOSTLY DURRA SORGHUM, ESPECIALLY DURING DRY SEASON. MEAT IS NOT EATEN REGULARLY, PERHAPS ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH, BECAUSE ANIMALS ARE KILLED ONLY IF UNFIT. SUGAR, RICE, DATES, TEA, COFFEE, BUTTER ARE OBTAINED BY BARTER.

SEDENTARY VILLAGERS SUBSIST ON MAIZE OR SORGHUM, BEANS, SMALL QUANTITIES OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. ANIMAL PRODUCTS ARE RARELY AVAILABLE.

URBAN POPULATION DEPENDS ON MARKETS SELLING DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED FOODS FOR FOOD SUPPLY; ADEQUACY OF DIET CLOSELY CORRELATED WITH INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS.

1.5.5.3 FOOD & DRINK

GRAINS: DURRA AND OTHER SORGHUMS, MAIZE, RICE, WHEAT FLOUR, PASTA.

FISH: FRESH AND DRIED FISH SOMETIMES EATEN BY VILLAGERS, NEVER BY NOMADS.

MEAT: CAMEL, BEEF, MUTTON, GOAT.

FOWL: CHICKEN AND WILD FOWL ARE EATEN BY VILLAGERS, BUT NOT BY NOMADS.

DAIRY: MILK, SWEET AND CURDS, (CAMEL, SHEEP, GOAT, COW). GHEE (CLARIFIED BUTTER FROM COWS OR GOATS MILK).

FATS: SESAME OIL (PREFERRED), PEANUT OIL, BUTTER (CLARIFIED).

FRUITS: BANANAS, DATES, CITRUS (ORANGES, GRAPEFRUITS, LEMONS), WATERMELONS, MANGOES, GUAVAS, PAPAYAS.

VEGETABLES: POTATOES AND TOMATO PRODUCTS (BOTH IMPORTED); ONIONS, CABBAGES, TOMATOES, COWPEAS, MUNG BEANS, SPINACH.

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BEVERAGES: MILK, COFFEE, TEA.

CHILDREN'S MILK, CEREAL GRUELS, FRUITS IF AVAILABLE. CHILD MAY
DIET: BE BREAST-FED FOR AS LONG AS 5 YEARS. DIETARY
DEFICIENCIES COMMON.

1.5.5.4 MEALS

NOMADS

BREAKFAST: TEA, CAMEL MILK, DATES
DINNER: MEAT, RICE, SORGHUM OR PASTA, CAMEL MILK, DATES

CAMEL MILK MAY ALSO BE DRUNK AT ANY TIME OF DAY OR NIGHT

VILLAGERS

BREAKFAST: TEA, PORRIDGE OF MAIZE OR SORGHUM FLOUR, BANANA, BREAD

LUNCH: RICE, PASTA OR CORNMEAL MUSH WITH SAUCE OF MEAT AND/OR
VEGETABLES, FRUITS

DINNER: SIMILAR TO LUNCH

1.5.6 UTENSILS

1.5.6.1 EQUIPMENT

NOMADS COOK OUTSIDE HUTS. VILLAGERS USE SEPARATE KITCHEN
BUILDING; BOTH GROUPS USE MEERSCHAUM COOKER SET ON STOVES OVER OPEN
FIRE. WOOD IS USUAL FUEL, CHARCOAL, PREFERRED.

CLAY AND ALUMINUM POTS CONSTITUTE USUAL COOKING VESSELS; HANDS
ARE USED FOR EATING. KNIVES AND SPOONS (WOOD OR METAL) FOR PREPARING
AND DISTRIBUTING FOOD.

1.5.7 HOUSING

1.5.7.1 TRADITIONAL

NOMADIC: AQAL - BEEHIVE HUT OF SEMICIRCULAR STRUTS COVERED WITH
MATS OF GRASS AND BARK FIBER. WELL SUITED FOR ORIGINAL PURPOSE. IT

QUICKLY DETERIORATES WHEN PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN URBAN SITUATION.

SEDENTARY: ARISH - RECTANGULAR WATTLE AND DAUB STRUCTURE: DIMENSIONS, 10-20X25-50', RUSH ROOFED IN COUNTRY, TIN IN CITY. HARBORS TICKS AND INSECTS IN WALLS, MOSQUITOS IN RUSH ROOF; LACKS LIGHT AND VENTILATION. VERY COMMON IN NORTHERN CITIES. PROSPEROUS OWNERS MAY BUILD IN WOOD OR STONE.

MUDUUL - CYLINDRICAL FRAMEWORK OF POSTS AND VINES PLASTERED WITH MIXTURE OF MUD, ASHES AND DUNG; THATCHED ROOF SUPPORTED BY CENTRAL POLE. BASIC VILLAGE HOUSE TYPE.

1.5.7.2 GOS PROGRAMS

UN AND FOREIGN ASSISTANCE-AIDED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN MOGADISHU AND HARGEISA HELPED REDUCE HOUSING SHORTAGE RESULTING FROM RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION.

MUNICIPALITIES CONTROL TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING; CENTRAL GOVERNMENT MUST APPROVE MUNICIPAL PLANS BEFORE FUNDING THEM. SH 157 MILLION ALLOCATED FOR HOUSING BY 1974-78 DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

1.6 ECONOMICS

1.6.1 GENERAL

1.6.1.1 OVERVIEW

RELIABLE STATISTICAL DATA ON THE STRUCTURE AND STATE OF THE SOMALI ECONOMY ARE NOT AVAILABLE. ESTIMATED AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME OF ABOUT US\$100 IN 1976 PLACES IT AMONG WORLD'S POOREST AND LEAST DEVELOPED NATIONS. (ACTUAL FAMILY INCOMES MAY BE MUCH LOWER, \$200-250 AMONG NORTHERN NOMADS.) PERHAPS 70% OF THE POPULATION LIVE AT THE SUBSISTENCE LEVEL, WHEN THE ARID CLIMATE PERMITS SUBSISTENCE; DROUGHT CAN BE EXPECTED EVERY FIFTH YEAR IN THE NORTH. EXPLOITABLE NATURAL RESOURCES ARE LIMITED TO GRAZING LAND AND, IN THE SOUTH, IRRIGABLE FARMLAND BETWEEN THE TWO PERENNIAL RIVERS. KNOWN MINERAL RESOURCES INCLUDE IRON ORE (LOW GRADE), URANIUM AND OTHER RADIOACTIVE MINERALS, SEPIOLITE, GYPSUM, ANHYDRITE, TIN AND PIEZOCQUARTZ, BUT EXPLOITATION IS NOT FEASIBLE AT PRESENT. EXPLORATION FOR OIL AND NATURAL GAS IS UNDERWAY, BUT NO SIGNIFICANT FINDS HAVE RESULTED. COMMERCIAL FISHING IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM (GAME PARK) IS BEING INVESTIGATED.

SOMALIA'S POPULATION IS BOTH AN ASSET AND A LIABILITY. THE COUNTRY IS UNUSUAL IN AFRICA IN POSSESSING ETHNIC AND LINGUISTIC HOMOGENEITY, THOUGH CLAN AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES DO EXIST. DESPITE ADVANCES IN EXPANDING LITERACY IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, HOWEVER, AT

LEAST HALF THE POPULATION IS STILL ILLITERATE AND FEW OF THE EDUCATED HAVE TECHNICAL AND/OR MANAGERIAL SKILLS. AT PRESENT, LABOR FORCE IS DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS: INDUSTRY, 6-7%; TRADE, TRANSPORT AND SERVICES, 11-13%; STOCKRAISING (BEFORE 1974 DROUGHT), 60%, SEDENTARY FARMING, 15-20%.

GOVERNMENT'S MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GOALS INCLUDE: SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD GRAIN PRODUCTION, PARTIAL SUBSTITUTION OF OTHER FOOD IMPORTS (OILS, RICE, SUGAR) AND IMPROVEMENT OF NOMADS' QUALITY OF LIFE (RESETTLING THOSE WITHOUT SUBSISTENCE BASE). SINCE 1969, COS HAS ATTEMPTED TO ABSORB UNEMPLOYMENT, INCREASE PRODUCTION AND REDIRECT DISPLACED NOMADS THROUGH A SERIES OF CRASH SELF-HELP PROGRAMS IN AGRICULTURE, PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; THROUGH MASS RESETTLEMENT AND THROUGH RECRUITMENT INTO THE ARMY AND POLICE. STATE CONTROL OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE AND NEARLY EXCLUSIVE RELIANCE ON PUBLIC SECTOR FOR MEETING DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES ARE EMPHASIZED; NATIONALIZATION AND CONTROL OF FOREIGN ENTERPRISES IN BANKING, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE ARE PROCEEDING. ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAMS' EFFECTIVENESS VARY; HOWEVER, IN 1971, 1972 AND 1973 CURRENT BUDGET SHOWED A SURPLUS FOR THE FIRST TIME. FISCAL PROGRESS WAS HALTED BY 1974 DROUGHT. EMPLOYMENT APPEARS TO HAVE INCREASED CONSIDERABLY, FROM 108,000 IN 1971 TO BETWEEN 168,000 AND 237,000 (LATTER FIGURE INCLUDES PART TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS) IN 1976, BUT STILL REPRESENTS LESS THAN 10% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

DESPITE LOSS OF REVENUE DUE TO DECLINES IN AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK OUTPUT (SOMEWHAT ALLEVIATED BY RISING WORLD PRICES FOR SOMALI EXPORTS) AND MAJOR REDUCTION IN SIZE OF NATIONAL HERD, SOME EFFECTS OF DROUGHT MAY HAVE BEEN BENEFICIAL. COS DEMONSTRATED ABILITY TO MANAGE RELIEF EFFORT. DESTOCKING OF RANGELAND OFFERS OPPORTUNITY TO INSTITUTE COMPREHENSIVE SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM AND TO REORGANIZE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION. RESETTLEMENT AND TRAINING OF SOME NOMADS SHOULD IMPROVE CONDITIONS FOR THOSE WHO REMAIN PASTORAL. IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING TECHNIQUES, INTRODUCED BY COS AND FOREIGN ADVISORS, AND MORE FAVORABLE GOVERNMENT PRICING POLICIES SHOULD ENCOURAGE HIGHER CROP YIELDS, REDUCING HIGH FOOD IMPORTS. PLANNED INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRY, BASED ON DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS*, AIMS AT IMPORT SUBSTITUTION. IMPROVEMENT IN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AT MORE EFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS.

CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT DEPENDS UPON STEADY FLOW OF FOREIGN AID. PER CAPITA AID RECEIPTS MAY WELL BE AMONG THE WORLD'S HIGHEST. BOTH DEVELOPMENT SPENDING AND IMPORTS, 40% OF WHICH ARE DEVELOPMENT RELATED, HAVE RISEN SHARPLY SINCE 1970. WHILE MANY INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS ARE NEARING COMPLETION, PROGRESS IN SUPPLYING RURAL AREAS WITH EXTENSION GUIDANCE AND IMPROVED INPUTS AND IN SETTING UP COOPERATIVES HAS BEEN LESS MARKED. (FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR DROUGHT REHABILITATION PROGRAMS MAY BE APPLIED TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT.) RECENTLY, THE USSR, THE PRC, AND NORTH KOREA HAVE BEEN MAJOR BILATERAL DONORS; OPEC SOURCES ARE BECOMING NEARLY AS IMPORTANT. MULTILATERAL AGENCIES

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FURNISHED 17% OF TOTAL FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT FINANCING IN MID-1970'S,
WHILE BILATERAL FUNDING BY WESTERN NATIONS WAS MINIMAL.

*FOOD PROCESSING (SUGAR, GRAIN MILLING, MILK AND FISH PROCESSING),
TEXTILES AND CEMENT ARE MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES. MOST FACTORIES ARE
LOCATED IN MOGADISHU AREA, WHERE POWER, TRANSPORT AND MARKETS ARE
MOST AVAILABLE. IN 1975, INDUSTRY WAS ESTIMATED TO CONTRIBUTE
7% OF GDP.

1.6.2 GNP

1.6.2.1 GNP-WB

	US\$ MLN	%
	-----	-----
GNP AT MARKET PRICES (1974)	260.0	100.0
GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT	-	-
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING	-	-
TRADE BALANCE (1975)	-89.1	-
EXPORTS OF GOODS, NFS (1975)	-88.5	-
IMPORTS OF GOODS, NFS (1975)	177.6	-

1.6.2.2 GNP-AID

ITEM	UNIT	1960	1970	1972	1973	1974
----	----	----	----	----	----	----
CURRENT PRICE SERIES MILL. OF						
1. TOTAL GNP.....	SOM.SHILL.	762	1,341	1,478	1,500	1,650
CONSTANT PRICE SERIES, 1973 PRICES						
2. GROSS INVESTMENT AS % OF GNP.....	PERCENT					
3. TOTAL GNP.....	MILLION US\$	176	217	248	236	230
4. PLUS NET FOREIGN BALANCE " (IMPORT SURPLUS (+))	"					
5. EQUALS TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	"					
6. OF WHICH: CONSUMPTION " GROSS INVEST "	"					
8. GNP PER CAPITA.....	DOLLARS	79	78	85	79	76
9. ANNUAL CHANGE: TOTAL GNP %	%		4.8	7.2	-4.8	-2.5
GNP PER CAPITA.....	%		2.6	5.6	-6.8	-4.5

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1.6.3 IMPORT/EXPORT

1.6.3.1 EXPORTS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION	1971	1972	1973	1974
BANANAS				
TO ITALY.....	40.5	39.1	35.3	N.N.S.
TO MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES.....	22.0	31.6	32.3	N.N.S.
TO EAST GERMANY.....	1.4	7.5		N.N.S.
TOTAL BANANAS.....	63.9	78.2	67.6	80.2
LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCE				
CATTLE.....	18.5	23.8	35.0	N.N.S.
SHEEP AND GOATS.....	88.2	123.5	138.2	N.N.S.
CAMELS AND GOATS.....	16.6	14.7	23.3	N.N.S.
TOTAL LIVESTOCK.....	123.3	162.0	196.5	222.4
HIDES AND SKINS.....	18.1	17.7	13.1	14.2
CANNED MEATS.....	21.4	22.7	22.5	N.N.S.
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS.....	162.8	201.8	232.1	N/A
FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.....	2.8	5.3	13.5	N/A
CHARCOAL.....				
FRANKINCENSE, MYRRH, GUM ARABIC, AND OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS.....		4.5	5.2	N/A
EXPORTS N.E.S.....	16.5	10.1	22.8	
TOTAL EXPORTS (FROM CUSTOMS RECORDS)	246.0	299.9	340.4	390.6

*NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED

1.6.3.2 IMPORTS

	1971	1972	1973	1974
FOODSTUFFS				
RICE.....	36.2	26.6	29.7	N.S.S.
WHEAT FLOUR AND PRODUCTS.....	22.7	20.9	10.6	N.S.S.
SORGHUM, MAIZE, WHEAT & OTHER CEREAL PRODUCTS..	52.2	9.5	48.2	N.S.S.
SUGAR.....	1.0	14.9	23.4	N.S.S.
TEA.....	12.1	16.3	8.9	N.S.S.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.....	16.6	9.9	13.7	N.S.S.
OTHER FOOD (INCLUDING LIVE ANIMALS).....	12.1	24.4	11.3	N.S.S.

TOTAL FOOD EXCEPT FATS & OILS	152.9	122.5	145.8	212.1
FATS AND OILS.....	16.6	15.2	8.3	N.S.S.
TOTAL FOODSTUFFS.....	169.5	137.7	154.1	N.S.S.
(AS PERCENT OF TOTAL IMPORTS).....	(37.8)	(26.3)	(22.7)	(21.2)
OTHER CONSUMER GOODS				
BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO.....	13.6	13.7	27.3	N.S.S.
TEXTILES.....	38.6	38.0	57.0	N.S.S.
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.....	11.8	14.6	22.1	N.S.S.
PHARMACEUTICALS.....	15.1	15.1	38.0	N.S.S.
SOAPS, CLEANSERS, AND POLISHERS.....	2.0	2.9	8.1	N.S.S.
TOTAL OTHER CONSUMER GOODS.....	81.1	84.2	152.5	118.0
(AS PERCENT OF TOTAL IMPORTS).....	(18.1)	(16.1)	(22.5)	(11.8)
PETROLEUM FUELS AND LUBRICANTS.....	18.9	24.6	28.8	120.3
(AS PERCENT OF TOTAL IMPORTS).....	(4.2)	(4.7)	(4.3)	(12.0)
DEVELOPMENT GOODS				
CEMENT.....	11.5	8.7	8.0	N.S.S.
BASE METALS AND SEMIMANUFACTURES.....	13.6	17.5	17.5	N.S.S.
METAL MANUFACTURES.....	12.1	22.0	25.1	N.S.S.
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES.....	8.3	26.5	26.6	N.S.S.
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.....	20.4	45.6	70.6	N.S.S.
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.....	30.2	56.2	95.0	N.S.S.
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.....	32.5	42.5	44.8	N.S.S.
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT GOODS.....	128.6	219.0	277.6	419.6
(AS PERCENT OF TOTAL IMPORTS).....	(28.7)	(41.8)	(41.0)	(42.6)

- 1.6.4 EXCESS MONIES
- 1.7 AGRICULTURE
- 1.7.1 GENERAL
- 1.7.1.1 SUMMARY

INDIGENOUS AGRICULTURE WAS LIMITED TO SUBSISTENCE FARMING: DRY-LAND CULTIVATION OF DURRA (SORGHUM) IN THE NORTHWEST AND FLOOD PLAIN PRODUCTION OF MAIZE, SORGHUM AND VEGETABLES BETWEEN JUBA AND SHEBELLI RIVERS. DURING COLONIAL PERIOD, EUROPEANS ESTABLISHED PLANTATIONS IN THE JUBA-SHEBELLI PLAIN; BANANAS, SUGAR AND CITRUS WERE PRODUCED ON IRRIGATED LAND, USING MODERN TECHNIQUES. CONVERSION OF PLANTATIONS TO STATE-OWNED FARMS AND COOPERATIVES IS PROCEEDING UNDER

SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM, BUT DEARTH OF TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL SKILLS AND SCARCITY OF EQUIPMENT AND INPUTS HAVE NOT PERMITTED COMPLETE CHANGEOVER. GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN AID PROJECTS AIM AT DIVERSIFYING CROPS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL EXPORTS AS WELL AS IMPROVED DIET FOR SOMALIS, SUBSTITUTING DOMESTIC CROPS FOR COSTLY FOOD IMPORTS, INCREASING ACREAGE OF IRRIGATED LAND AND EXPANDING DRYLAND PRODUCTION USING BUNDING TO RETAIN RAINWATER.

IRRIGATION AGRICULTURE HAS LIMITED POTENTIAL: MUCH SOMALI SURFACE AND GROUND WATER IS SO HEAVILY MINERALIZED THAT HIGH SOLAR EVAPORATION RATES CONCENTRATE SALTS IN SOIL TO DETRIMENT OF PLANT GROWTH. CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS HAS BEEN ATTAINED IN NORTHERN AREAS WITH 16-20" RAINFALL USING BUNDING (TRAPPING RAINWATER BEHIND EARTHEN EMBANKMENTS IN FIELDS) TO GROW FAST-MATURING STRAINS OF SORGHUM AND MAIZE. BUNDING HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY USED ON SMALL SCALE (50,000 ACRES) FOR 10-20 YEARS. DESPITE PROBABILITY THAT SPRING RAINS WILL FAIL ONE YEAR IN FOUR AND FALL RAINS EVERY SECOND YEAR, NO CROP FAILURES HAVE BEEN REPORTED ON BUNDED LAND. IFRD NORTHWEST REGION PROJECT PROPOSES TO DOUBLE AREA OF BUNDING, REPAIR EXISTING BUNDS AND INTRODUCE EXTENSION SERVICES FOR BOTH IRRIGATION AND DRYLAND FARMERS.

1.7.1.2 LIVESTOCK

PASTORAL NOMADISM, WHICH, BEFORE THE 1974 DROUGHT, WAS THE WAY OF LIFE OF OVER 60% OF THE POPULATION AND REMAINS THE SOMALI CULTURAL IDEAL, HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO SUSTAIN IN TRADITIONAL MANNER. MUCH OF COUNTRY'S LAND IS ADEQUATE ONLY FOR WET-SEASON GRAZING. INCREASING HUMAN AND ANIMAL POPULATIONS HAVE RESULTED IN OVERGRAZING FOLLOWED BY EROSION. GREATER AVAILABILITY OF VETERINARY CARE AND PROLIFERATION OF PERMANENT WATER SOURCES IN 1960'S AND EARLY 1970'S LEAD TO STEADY GROWTH OF NATIONAL HERDS: 3 MILLION HEAD OF CATTLE (80% IN SOUTH), 14 MILLION SHEEP AND GOATS (11 MILLION IN NORTH) AND 2.5 MILLION CAMELS IN 1973. IN THAT YEAR, AVERAGE NORTHERN (NOMAD) FAMILY (5.75 PEOPLE), 110 GOATS AND SHEEP, 20 CAMELS AND 8 HEAD OF CATTLE. TRADITIONS WHICH VALUE HERD SIZE MORE THAN QUALITY, CONSIDER LIVESTOCK A SOURCE OF MILK RATHER THAN MEAT AND ALLOW FREE ACCESS TO ALL PUBLIC WELLS REGARDLESS OF COST TO IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT HAVE UNTIL RECENTLY FRUSTRATED ATTEMPTS TO INTRODUCE NEW CONCEPTS OF LAND USE. THE CRISIS OF THE 1974-75 DROUGHT RELOCATED OVER 100,000 PEOPLE AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF 19-30,000 HUMAN LIVES, ONE MILLION HEAD OF CATTLE, 500,000 CAMELS AND 5.7 MILLION GOATS AND SHEEP: IT IS HOPED THAT THE MAGNITUDE OF THE LOSS WILL PROVIDE THE IMPETUS FOR POPULAR ACCEPTANCE OF NEW AGRICULTURAL TECHNIQUES.

1.7.1.3 CROP SEASON

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CROP/LOCATION	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	COMMENTS
MAIZE	H			P			H	H		P		H	
RICE					P	P			H	H			
SORGHUM	H			P			H	H		P	P	H	
BANANAS													YR-ROUND
DATES						H	H						
DRY BEANS	H	H		P				H			P		
GROUNDNUTS	H	H		P				H		P			
SESAME SEED	H			P					H	P			
SWEET POTATOES													YR-ROUND
SUGAR CANE	H					P	P	P	PH				YR-ROUND
CITRUS FRUIT	H	H							H	H	H	H	
CUCUMBERS, PUMPKINS AND SQUASH								H					
ONIONS				P	P	P	PH	PH	PH	PH	H	H	
TOMATOES							H	H	H	H	H	H	

H=HARVEST
P=PLANTING

1.7.1.4 PRODUCTION

ITEM	UNIT	1960	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL PRODUCTION INDEX....1961-65=100			125	137	138	139	
PER CAPITA PRODUCTION							
INDEX.....	"		107	112	109	108	
BANANAS.....	1,000 MT	91	N/A	152	135	140	
CORN.....	"	55	N/A	153	164	165	
SUGAR CANE.....	"	117	N/A	378	380	260	
SORGHUM.....	"	62	N/A	165	153	160	
SESAME SEED.....	"	9	6	8	8	8	
COTTON SEED.....	"	1	4	3	2	2	
BEEF	"	N/A	N/A	16	17	17	
MUTTON	"	N/A	N/A	9	9	19	

1.7.2 IMPORT/EXPORT

1.7.2.1 EXPORTS

ITEM	UNIT	1960	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

MAJOR EXPORTS (FOB)	MILLION US\$					
LIVESTOCK.....	"	6	17	23	25	35 8/3MO
BANANAS.....	"	10	9	11	11	13 3/3MO
LEATHER, HIDES & SKINS	"	2	2	2	2	2 2/3MO

1.7.2.2 IMPORTS

1974-75 DROUGHT REQUIRED LARGE IMPORTS OF MAIZE, SORGHUM, RICE AND SUGAR, BUT EVEN IN 1973, CEREALS AND SUGAR CONSTITUTED 15% OF TOTAL IMPORT BILL. SEE ALSO 1.6.3.2.

1.8 PHYSICAL

1.8.1 CLIMATE

1.8.1.1 SEASONS

TROPICAL ARID AND SEMI-ARID CLIMATE IS DETERMINED BY FLOW OF MONSOON WINDS, FROM NE DECEMBER THROUGH MARCH AND FROM SW FROM JUNE THROUGH SEPTEMBER. SINCE MAIN FLOW OF MONSOON AIR PARALLELS COAST, MOST RAIN FALLS DURING TRANSITIONAL PERIODS, APRIL TO JUNE AND OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, WHEN WINDS ARE VARIABLE.

SOMALIS DISTINGUISH FOUR SEASONS, 2 WET AND 2 DRY. THE NORTHEAST MONSOON'S HOT DRY DUSTY WINDS DOMINATE JILAL SEASON FROM LATE DECEMBER TO MARCH; HEAVIEST RAINS FALL IN GU SEASON, MARCH TO MAY OR JUNE; HAGAA, THE SEASON OF THE SW MONSOON, IS LONGEST; IN THE NORTH, INTENSE HEAT AND DRY WINDS PREVAIL, BUT ON SOUTHWEST COAST, SEA BREEZES AND SHOWERS MODERATE HEAT. SECOND WET SEASON, DER, IS CHARACTERIZED BY INTERMITTENT RAIN, AT MOST 50% OF ANNUAL RAINFALL.

THREE CLIMATIC REGIONS APPEAR. IN THE NORTHERN, ESPECIALLY NORTHWESTERN, HIGHLANDS, WINTERS ARE COOL WITH OCCASIONAL FROSTS AND FREQUENT FOG. SUMMER MEAN DAILY MAXIMA APPROXIMATE 85 F; RAINFALL AVERAGES UP TO 400 MM ANNUALLY. NORTHERN COAST AND CENTRAL REGION RECEIVE LESS RAIN, 50-150 MM ANNUALLY. HIGHEST TEMPERATURES, OVER 120 F IN JULY, OCCUR ALONG NORTHERN COASTAL PLAIN; RAINFALL IS LOWEST AND MOST ERRATIC IN EASTERN HIGHLANDS NORTH OF HAUD. THE SOUTH HAS AN EQUATORIAL CLIMATE: HIGHER RAINFALL (600MM) AND LESS TEMPERATURE VARIATION THAN OTHER REGIONS.

GENERALLY, THEN, TEMPERATURES ARE WARM TO HOT YEAR-ROUND, EXCEPT IN NORTHERN HIGHLANDS; PRECIPITATION IS LIMITED AND VARIABLE, USUALLY FALLING AS SHORT HEAVY SHOWERS OR THUNDERSTORMS, BUT HUMIDITY MAY BE

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HIGH, ESPECIALLY IN COASTAL AREAS. BLOWN DUST AND/OR HAZE MAY RESTRICT VISIBILITY IN LOWLAND AREAS.

1.8.1.2 TEMPERATURE F

STATION	MAXIMUM				
	JAN	APR	JUL	OCT	EXTREME
BERBERA	84	89	107	92	117
	68	77	88	76	58
MOGADISHU	86	90	83	86	97
	73	78	73	76	59

1.8.1.3 RAINFALL, IN

STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BERBERA	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	*	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.2
MOGADISHU	*	*	*	2.3	2.3	3.8	2.5	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.5

1.8.1.4 VARIATION

THE FOLLOWING TABLE ILLUSTRATES VARIABILITY OF PRECIPITATION IN THE NORTHWEST HIGHLANDS.

YEARS	HARGEISA	GEBILE	BORAMA	YEARS	HARGEISA	GEBILE	BORAMA
	-----MM-----				-----MM-----		
1929	433.5	N.A.	417.0	1952	336.0	N.A.	392.5
1930	525.0	N.A.	473.0	1953	343.0	N.A.	585.5
1931	644.0	N.A.	514.0	1954	444.0	N.A.	537.0
1932	388.0	N.A.	660.0	1955	236.5	N.A.	364.5
1933	315.5	N.A.	404.0	1956	384.5	424.2	317.0
1934	386.0	N.A.	466.5	1957	439.0	466.6	525.0
1935	464.0	N.A.	660.0	1958	317.5	371.6	N.A.
1936	468.5	N.A.	387.5	1959	329.5	N.A.	311.0
1937	453.0	N.A.	641.5	1960	508.0	N.A.	713.0
1938	308.0	N.A.	347.0	1961	531.0	429.5	864.0
1939	599.5	N.A.	442.0	1962	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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1940	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1963	464.0	N.A.	N.A.
1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1964	384.5	N.A.	N.A.
1942	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1965	156.5	N.A.	N.A.
1943	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1966	308.0	N.A.	N.A.
1944	316.0	N.A.	501.5	1967	580.0	421.6	641.0
1945	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1968	510.5	N.A.	578.5
1946	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1969	409.0	N.A.	481.0
1947	542.0	N.A.	575.5	1970	311.0	454.1	412.5
1948	396.0	N.A.	404.0	1971	389.5	N.A.	609.0
1949	280.0	N.A.	348.0	1972	341.5	N.A.	505.5
1950	408.0	N.A.	436.5				
1951	660.0	N.A.	389.0	MEAN	414.0		500.0

1.8.2 TOPOGRAPHY

1.8.2.1 LANDFORMS

246,155 SQ MI IN AREA, ABOUT THE SIZE OF TEXAS, SOMALIA IS BORDERED ON THE NORTH BY THE GULF OF ADEN, ON THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST BY THE INDIAN OCEAN, ON THE SOUTHWEST BY KENYA, THE WEST BY ETHIOPIA AND ON THE NORTHWEST BY DJIBOUTI: PHYSICALLY AND CULTURALLY IT FUSES ARABIAN PENINSULAR AND AFRICAN TRAITS.

THE NORTHERN COASTAL PLAIN, THE GUBAN, LITERALLY 'BURNT LAND', VARIES IN WIDTH FROM 35 MI IN W TO 0-2 MI IN E. BEHIND IT, CLIFFS EDGE RUGGED HIGHLANDS, THE EASTWARD EXTENSION OF ETHIOPIA'S HARAR MASSIF: THESE RANGES PARALLEL OR FORM COAST FROM ETHIOPIAN BORDER TO CAPE GARDAFUI. TO SOUTH, MOUNTAINS DESCEND IN RIDGES, BROKEN BY DRY WATERCOURSES, AND ISOLATED VALLEYS COLLECTIVELY KNOWN AS THE OGO, TO MERGE WITH GREATER PLATEAU TILTED TOWARD INDIAN OCEAN. EASTERN SECTION OF CENTRAL PLATEAU IS PARTICULARLY ARID: NUGAAL VALLEY IS A MAJOR FEATURE. WESTERN PORTION RECEIVES MORE RAIN (HERE ARABLE LAND SUPPORTS DRYLAND FARMING): PERMANENT WELLS ARE SETTLEMENT BASE FOR NOMADS.

WESTERN PLATEAU SLOPES SOUTHWARD INTO BROAD UNDOULATING PLAIN OF HAUD, WHICH, DESPITE LACK OF PERMANENT WATER, PROVIDES EXCELLENT SEASONAL PASTURAGE. ITS NATURAL DEPRESSIONS FLOOD DURING RAINS TO BECOME SEASONAL LAKES. THE HAUD EXTENDS FOR OVER 100 MILES INTO OGADEN REGION OF ETHIOPIA. SOUTHWESTERN SOMALIA IS WATERED BY COUNTRY'S ONLY PERMANENT RIVERS, THE JUBA AND THE SHEBELLI. BOTH ORIGINATE IN THE ETHIOPIAN HIGHLANDS AND DESCEND ACROSS THE PLATEAU INTO AN EXTENSIVE COASTAL LOWLAND THAT REACHES FROM KENYA BORDER NORTH TO MUDUG PLAIN.

1.8.3 LAND USE

1.8.3.1 1974

USE	ACRES (IN THOUSANDS)	PERCENT OF TOTAL LAND AREA
---	-----	-----
POTENTIAL LAND USE:		
LAND SUITABLE FOR DRYLAND FARMING.....	19,120.0	12.1
LAND SUITABLE FOR IRRIGATION		
JUBA.....	370.6	0.2
SHEBELLI.....	197.6	0.1
NORTH.....	12.3	0.0
TOTAL IRRIGABLE LAND.....	580.5	0.4 /1
TOTAL ARABLE LAND.....	19,700.5	12.5
LAND SUITABLE FOR EXTENSIVE GRAZING....	86,500.0	54.9
OTHER /2.....		
WOODLAND /3.....	6,200.0	3.9
SCRUB.....	15,600.0	9.9
DESERT AND UNDEFINED.....	29,600.0	18.8
TOTAL OTHER.....	51,400.0	32.6
TOTAL LAND AREA.....	157,600.5	100.0
ACTUAL LAND USE		
AREA UNDER DRYLAND FARMING.....	1,359.0	0.9
AREA UNDER CONTROLLED IRRIGATION		
JUBA.....	14.8	0.0
SHEBELLI.....	66.5	0.0
NORTH.....	3.7	0.0
TOTAL UNDER CONTROLLED IRRIGATION..	85.0	0.1 /1
AREA UNDER FLOOD IRRIGATION		
JUBA.....	51.9	0.0
SHEBELLI.....	108.4	0.1
NORTH.....	1.7	0.0
TOTAL UNDER FLOOD IRRIGATION.....	162.0	0.1
TOTAL AREA IN CROP OR FALLOW.....	1,606.0	1.0 /1

LAND AVAILABLE FOR IRRIGATION

JUBA.....	303.9	0.2
SHEBELLI.....	22.7	0.0
NORTH.....	6.9	0.0
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR IRRIGATION.....	333.5	0.2

NOTE:

0.0 MEANS LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT

1/FIGURES DO NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE OF ROUNDING

2/THE 32.6 PERCENT OF TOTAL LAND AREA DESIGNATED "OTHER" IS

MOSTLY UNSUITABLE FOR ANY FORM OF GRAZING OR CULTIVATION

3/THE DOMINANT VARIETIES ARE ACACIA, EUPHORBIA, AND OTHER THORN TREES

SOURCE:

BASED ON INFORMATION FROM SOMALIA, MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND COORDINATION, STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 1968, MOGADISHU, 1969; AND SOMALIA, MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND COORDINATION, DRAFT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, 1974-1978, MOGADISHU, JANUARY 1974, P. 83.

1.8.4 RIVERS/COAST

1.8.4.1 RIVERS

ONLY TWO RIVERS, THE JUBA AND THE SHEBELLI, BOTH OF WHICH RISE IN THE ETHIOPIAN HIGHLANDS AND FLOW SOUTHWARD ACROSS SOMALI PLATEAU, ARE PERMANENT. THE JUBA REACHES THE INDIAN OCEAN AT KISMAYO, WHILE THE SHEBELLI TURNS SSW SOME 20 MILES NORTH OF MOGADISHU AND FLOWS PARALLEL TO THE COAST FOR ABOUT 200 MILES UNTIL IT MEETS THE JUBA SOUTH OF GELIB. MUCH OF THE LOWER COURSE OF THE SHEBELLI IS INTERMITTENT, A SERIES OF WATER HOLES, SWAMPS AND MARSHES; EVEN IN THE SPRING RAINY SEASON IT MAY NOT FLOW THROUGH TO THE JUBA. THE SHEBELLI FLOODS MARCH-MAY AND AUGUST-NOVEMBER, REACHING MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 3.5 TO 6 FT IN SPRING, FALLING TO MINIMUM DECEMBER-FEBRUARY. THE JUBA RISES IN APRIL, REACHES MAXIMUM DEPTH (OVER 6') IN SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER, RECEDED SOMEWHAT IN NOVEMBER, RISING AGAIN IN DECEMBER, THEN FALLING TO MINIMUM 3.5' IN MARCH. NEITHER RIVER IS MUCH USED BY COMMERCIAL SHIPPING. THE JUBA IS NAVIGABLE BETWEEN JUMBO, AT MOUTH, AND SERENLI, 345 MI UPSTREAM, DURING HIGHWATER PERIOD.

TUGS, DRY WATERCOURSES WHICH FILL BRIEFLY DURING AND AFTER RAINSTORMS, ARE NUMEROUS IN NORTHERN MOUNTAINS, DAROR AND NOGAL VALLEYS AND ON THE SHEBELLI-JUBA PLATEAU, BUT INFREQUENT IN DESERT AREAS.

1.8.4.2 COAST

1,800 MI COASTLINE IS CHARACTERIZED BY LE EL SAND, MUD OR SALT-FLAT PLAIN, SOMETIMES BACKED BY DUNES, EXCEPT FROM HARGEISA TO CAPE GUARDAFUI, WHERE NORTHERN HIGHLANDS FORM SHORE. CORAL REEFS 2-10 MI OFFSHORE PARALLEL MUCH OF COAST; AT MOST PORTS SHIPS MUST ANCHOR OFFSHORE.

1.8.5 MOUNTAINS

1.8.5.1 SYSTEM

NORTHERN HIGHLANDS RISE ABRUPTLY IN NORTH-FACING CLIFFS FROM COASTAL PLAIN. RUGGED MOUNTAIN RANGES EXTEND FROM ETHIOPIA TO CAPE GUARDAFUI. CREST ELEVATIONS AVERAGE 6-7,000'; HIGHEST POINT, SURUD AD, NEAR ERIGAYO, IS OVER 7,900'. TO THE SOUTH, MOUNTAINS DESCEND, OFTEN AS SERIES OF ESCARPMENTS, TO PLATEAU.

1.8.6 VOLCAN/FAULTS

1.9 LOGISTICS

1.9.1 ROADS

1.9.1.1 OVERVIEW

ROAD NETWORK CONSTITUTES PRINCIPAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION, THOUGH A PREPONDERANCE OF FAIR-WEATHER ROADS AND POOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH (BASED ON DEVELOPMENT OF SEPARATE INFRASTRUCTURES UNDER DIFFERENT COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS) LIMIT ITS PRESENT UTILITY. THOUGH NO SUPPORTING DATA ARE AVAILABLE, CAMELS AND DONKEYS PROVIDE AN IMPORTANT TRANSPORT ELEMENT; THE FORMER CARRY NOMADS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOODS, WHILE THE LATTER HAUL SMALL LOADS WITHIN CITIES AND BETWEEN VILLAGES. HEAVIEST CONCENTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES ARE FOUND IN MOGADISHU AND HARGEISA; IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, MOST VEHICLES ARE USED TO MOVE EXPORT CROPS, PRODUCTS AND LIVESTOCK. LAST FUNCTION IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO EXPORT ECONOMY BECAUSE WEIGHT LOSS INCURRED IN TREKKING CATTLE TO MARKETS IS AVOIDED. GOS PLACES HIGH PRIORITY ON TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT TO FURTHER UNIFICATION OF COUNTRY AND FACILITATE FOOD DISTRIBUTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING AND MINING INDUSTRIES. MUCH RECENT CONSTRUCTION HAS CONCENTRATED ON UPGRADING EXISTING TRACKS TO ALL-WEATHER PAVED ROADS; POOR QUALITY OF PRESENT TRACKS IN NORTH MAKES LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT BY TRUCK IMPOSSIBLE AND REDUCES VEHICLE SPEEDS AND LIFE EXPECTANCIES. PAVED SURFACES ARE FAVORED OVER GRAVEL BECAUSE LOCALLY AVAILABLE GRAVELS ARE UNSUITABLE FOR SURFACING ROADS AND BECAUSE SEASONALLY HEAVY RAINS WOULD CAUSE DEEP RUTTING.

IN 1975, OF 17,700 KM OF ROADS, 1,400 WERE PAVED, 1,000 GRAVEL AND 15,300 EARTHEN. ROADS ARE CLASSIFIED AS PRIMARY: 5,900 KM; SECONDARY: 2,500 KM AND FEEDER: 2,300 KM. GOS AIMS AT COMPLETION OF MAIN ROAD ARTERY FROM KENYA BORDER THROUGH KISIMAIO AND MOGADISHU TO INTERNATIONAL BORDERS IN NORTHWEST. A 649 MILE SEGMENT LINKING BELET UEN WITH BURAO, BEING CONSTRUCTED WITH CHINESE AID, IS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN 1979; BY MID-1976, 400 MILES (GALCIAO-BURAO) REMAINED TO BE COMPLETED. WORK ON BURAO-BERBERA ROAD AND EXTENSION OF HARGEISA-BORAMA ROAD TO LOYADA ON DJIBOUTI BORDER ARE SCHEDULED IN NORTH; SOUTHERN PROJECTS INCLUDE UPGRADING BAIDOA-DINSOR ROAD AND EXTENDING IT TO GELIB, EXTENDING MAIN ARTERY FROM KISIMAIO TO LIBOYE AND IMPROVING GALUEN-GELIB ROAD TO PAVED STANDARD.

1.9.2 ROAD CARRIERS

1.9.2.1 TRAFFIC

10,400 MOTOR VEHICLES, 75% PRIVATELY OWNED AND OPERATED. PASSENGER CARS CONSTITUTE 48% OF VEHICLE FLEET; TRUCKS, 31%; FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES, 14% AND BUSES 7%. MOST VEHICLES ARE BASED AND USED IN MOGADISHU AND HARGEISA AREAS. NO VEHICLES ARE MANUFACTURED IN COUNTRY; IMPORTS, MOST FROM ITALY, ARE LIMITED IN NUMBER AND SUBJECT TO HIGH TARIFFS BY GOS.

NATIONAL TRAFFIC STATISTICS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, BUT STEADILY RISING FUEL IMPORTS IN 1969-74 IMPLY GROWTH, SINCE NEARLY ALL GASOLINE AND MUCH DIESEL FUEL ARE USED BY MOTOR VEHICLES. (GASOLINE IMPORT GROWTH RATE AVERAGED 7.3%/YEAR; DIESEL, 20%.)

1.9.2.2 TRUCKING

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT'S REGIONAL OFFICES ALLOCATE SPECIFIC FREIGHT TRANSPORT JOBS TO PRIVATE OPERATORS ON FIRST-COME FIRST SERVED BASIS. PUBLIC TRANSPORT OPERATORS MUST BE REGISTERED BUT ARE NOT RESTRICTED AS TO ROUTES. NO LARGE FLEETS EXIST; FEW OPERATORS HAVE MORE THAN ONE VEHICLE. FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES, SET BY MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, ARE HELD AS LOW AS POSSIBLE.

1.9.3 SURFACE MILES

1.9.3.1 ROAD MILEAGE

FROM	TO	MI	KM
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AFGOI	BAYDHABA	135	
	SHALAMBOT	40	
BELET UEN	JOWHAR	135	
BERBERA	HARGEISA	98	
BURAO	BELET UEN	649	
	BERBERA		140
	GALCIAO		653
GELIB	DINSOR		340
	GALUEN	168	270
	KISIMAYO	70	
KISIMAYO	LIBOYA		210

1.9.4 RAILWAYS

1.9.4.1 LINES

SOMALIA HAS NO RAIL SYSTEM.

1.9.5 RAIL CARRIERS

1.9.6 PORTS

1.9.6.1 OVERVIEW

THOUGH THERE ARE 27 HARBORS ON SOMALI COAST, FOUR PORTS: BERBERA, KISMAYO, MOGADISHU AND MARKA, HANDLE OVER 95% OF OVERSEAS TRADE. ONLY THREE HARBORS, BERBERA, KISMAYO AND HORDIO, ARE NATURALLY SHELTERED; HORDIO HAS NO ECONOMIC HINTERLAND; BERBERA SERVES NORTHERN REGIONS, HANDLING 90% OF LIVESTOCK EXPORTS; KISMAYO HANDLES MEAT AND BANANA EXPORTS. MOGADISHU AND MARKA ARE LIGHTERAGE PORTS; FORMER HANDLES MOST IMPORTS; LATTER EXPORTS BANANAS. CONSTRUCTION OF AN ALONGSIDE PORT AT MOGADISHU, SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN 1977, SHOULD ENABLE PORT TO INCREASE PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS HANDLED, PARTICULARLY LIVESTOCK FROM SURROUNDING AREA. (SPECIALIZED BERTHS FOR LIVESTOCK AND BANANAS ARE AMONG IMPROVEMENTS.)

1.9.6.2 BERBERA

LAT 10 26' N; LONG 45 1' E.

ACCOMMODATION: HARBOR FORMED BY LOW SANDY SPIT. NAVIGABLE WIDTH OF ENTRANCE ABOUT 1/2 MILE WITH FAIRWAY DEPTH 9 TO 10 FMS. RE-

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DUCING GRADUALLY TO 5 OR 6 FMS ON THE NORTHERN SIDE AT 3 CABLES OFF THE PIER. ANCHORAGE IN 5 TO 10 FMS. RISE OF TIDE, 8 1/2 FT S. 6 FT N. A NEW JETTY (14,700 SQ M), WITH A TRANSIT SHED OF 5,066 SQ YDS.

NEW PORT: THE BERTHAGE LINE OF THE NEW PORT PROVIDES HANDLING OF CARGO CARRIERS WITH DEADWEIGHT UP TO 12,000 TONS (HAVING SHIPLOAD OF 10,000 TONS, LENGTH EQUAL TO 1,600 M, WIDTH 20 M, DRAFT WHEN LOADED 8.8 M). THE LENGTH OF BERTHAGE (320 M) ALLOWS FOR HANDLING OF TWO SUCH FREIGHTERS SIMULTANEOUSLY. THE DEPTH AT THE BERTHING LINE IS 9.80 M COUNTING FROM ZERO OF THE PORT (WATER LEVEL IS 2 FT HIGHER THAN INDIAN SPRING LOW). THE BERTHS ARE EQUIPPED WITH BOLLARDS RATED AT 75 TON TRACTIVE EFFORT EACH, WITH FENDERS MADE OF RUBBER TUBES, WITH WATER MAIN OF DRINKING WATER AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION. COVERED WAREHOUSE (5,760 SQ M), AND AN OPEN STORING GROUND (15,000 SQ M).

BUNKERS: NO BUNKERING OR FUEL, OIL SUPPLIED ALONGSIDE QUAY.

SHIPREPAIRS: A MAINTENANCE AREA CONSISTING OF WORKSHOP AND MAINTENANCE QUAY, 40 M IN LENGTH, IS AVAILABLE.

TOWAGE: ONE 300 HP AND ONE 600 HP TUGS AVAILABLE.

PILOTAGE: COMPULSORY.

AIRPORT: BERBERA AIRFIELD, 2 MILES FROM CUSTOMS HOUSE.

WORKING HOURS: 06:00 TO 14:00 HOURS, BUT LOADING/UNLOADING CARGO CAN BE CARRIED OUT AT ANY TIME.

1.9.6.3 KISMAYO

(CHISIMAIO) LAT 0 23' 30": LONG 42 32' 45" E. A STRONG BREAK-WATER PROTECTS THE 'L' SHAPED ARTIFICIAL HARBOR. CHIEFLY A BANANA PORT.

ACCOMMODATION: PORT IS SITUATED IN A SHELTERED BAY ABOUT 240 MILES S OF MOGADISHU. SHIPS CAN NOW ANCHOR IN BASIN OF NEW PORT WITH MINIMUM DEPTH OF 28 FT. ENTRANCE THROUGH CHANNEL, 330 FT WIDE. THREE CHANNEL BUOYS ON PORT SIDE, FIVE ON STARBOARD, 400 TO 500 M APART. NO OPERATIONS CAN BE EFFECTED TO SHIPS ANCHORING ON OPEN ROAD-STEAD. LIGHTERAGE CRAFT CONSIST OF FOUR PONTOONS, CAPACITY 300 TONS EACH. THE FOUR PONTOONS CAN BE BEACHED TO DISCHARGE ALL SELF-MOVING ITEMS (TRACTORS, CARS, LORRIES, ETC). DAILY LOADING/DISCHARGING RATE FOR WHOLE PORT IS ABOUT 300 TO 400 TONS.

NEW PORT: ALL SHIPS CAN BERTH ALONGSIDE. PORT BASIN DELIMITED BY CONCRETE PILES, DRAFT AT MINIMUM LOW TIDE 28 FT. PIER "L" SHAPED.

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ONE 340 M LENGTH AND THE OTHER 280 M. FOUR BERTHS FOR MEDIUM-SIZE OCEAN-GOING VESSELS. ONE LARGE TRANSIT SHED AND OPEN STORAGE AVAILABLE.

AT PRESENT A SOMALI PILOT WILL PICK UP THE VESSEL APPROXIMATELY 1 1/2 MILES SE OF FAIRWAY BUOY (BELL BUOY). VESSELS ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER AND LEAVE HARBOR ONLY DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS. LOADING AND UNLOADING MUST BE CARRIED OUT BY SHIP'S DERRICKS; NO CRANES ON PIERS. LOADING/DISCHARGING AT DOCK/PONTOONS AT AVERAGE RATE OF 20-25 TONS PER GANG PER HOUR.

ONLY MINIMUM SUPPLY OF DUNNAGE, PROVISIONS, ETC. NO REPAIRS.

NOTE: NAVIGATION CHART WITH THE ENTRANCE CANAL AND NEW PORT AVAILABLE AT DEPT OF THE NAVY-OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DC. REF CHART CATALOGUE, REGION G, H.O. 3824 AFRICAN EAST COAST. PLANS OF SOMALI REPUBLIC.

WATER AVAILABLE.

DEVELOPMENT: NEWLY-BUILT CONCRETE WAREHOUSES INCLUDING REFRIGERATED SPACE SOON AVAILABLE ON DOCK.

BUNKERS: LIGHT GAS OIL AVAILABLE ONLY.

TOWAGE: ONE TUG (JUBA, 800 HP) AVAILABLE.

PILOTAGE: COMPULSORY.

AIRPORT: 4 MILES NORTH OF PORT.

LOCAL HOLIDAYS: PORT COMPLETELY CLOSED ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS: 1ST DAY OF ARAFA, 1ST DAY OF IDD EL FITR (RAMADAN), JULY 1 (INDEPENDENCE DAY), OCTOBER 21 (REVOLUTION DAY). OVERTIME: EVERY FRIDAY AND AT NIGHT. DOUBLE OVERTIME ON ALL OTHER HOLIDAYS APPROVED BY PARLIAMENT INCLUDING TWO DAYS OF ARAFA, TWO DAYS OF IDD EL FITR (RAMADAN), APRIL 5 (AFRICA DAY), MAY 1 (LABOR DAY), JUNE 26 (BRITISH SOMALILAND INDEPENDENCE DAY), MAULID (BIRTHDAY OF MCHAMMED), OCTOBER 12 (FLAG DAY).

WORKING HOURS: 07:00 TO 14:00; OVERTIME IF REQUESTED. REFRIGERATED VESSELS FOR BANANAS HAVE PRIORITY OVER ALL OTHER VESSELS.

1.9.6.4 MARKA

LAT 1 43' N; LONG 44 46' E.

ACCOMMODATION: SHIPS ANCHOR OFFSHORE ABOUT 400 M FROM THE PIER.

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THE WOODEN PIER IS 200 M LONG AND 12 M WIDE AND IS USED FOR BERTHING LIGHTERS LOADING AND DISCHARGING SHIPS. THERE IS NO DEEP WATER HARBOR. WINDS FROM MAY TO SEPTEMBER. THE SOUTH WEST MONSOONS AND FROM OCTOBER TO APRIL. THE NORTH EASTERLIES.

ONLY SHIPS' DERRICKS ARE USED TO LOAD AND DISCHARGE SHIPS. TWO BANANA SHEDS, AND TWO WAREHOUSES AVAILABLE. WEIGHBRIDGE SCALE AVAILABLE FOR HEAVY ITEMS.

BUNKERS: FUEL AND OIL NOT AVAILABLE. WATER CAN BE SUPPLIED IN DRUMS BUT NOT THROUGH A PIPE LINE.

SHIPREPAIRS: NOT AVAILABLE.

TOWAGE: NOT AVAILABLE.

PILOTAGE: NOT AVAILABLE.

1.9.6.5 MOGADISHU

LAT 2 2' N; LONG 45 20' E.

ACCOMMODATION: OPEN ROADSTEAD WITH GOOD HOLDING GROUND IN AMPLE WATER (40-45 FT) 1/2 MILE OFF SHORE. ANY LENGTH OF VESSEL MAY ANCHOR WITH A DRAFT UP TO 31 FT AT SINGLE ANCHOR AND 5 TO 6 CHAIN LENGTHS. DURING THE SW MONSOON (MAY-AUGUST), THE SWELL IS HEAVY WITH STRONG CURRENT.

FIVE PIERS USED BY LIGHTERS. LENGTHS FROM 102 TO 1,058 M. SHIPS DERRICKS ARE USED FOR LOADING AND DISCHARGING. NINE TRANSIT SHEDS AND ONE 10,998 SQ M GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE AVAILABLE. LARGE OPEN STORAGE AREA. FRESH WATER, SUPPLIED IN DRUMS ONLY. PROVISIONS AVAILABLE.

IMPROVEMENTS: SHELTERING BREAKWATER OVER 1/2 MILE LONG ENCLOSING 3 GENERAL CARGO BERTHS 33-40' DEEP; SPECIALIZED BERTHS FOR LIVESTOCK AND BANANAS; MARSHALLING YARDS FOR LIVESTOCK; 2 TRANSIT SHEDS AND A WAREHOUSE, TO BE COMPLETED IN 1977.

BUNKERS: NOT AVAILABLE.

SHIPREPAIRS: MINOR REPAIRS ONLY.

TOWAGE: NO TUGS AVAILABLE.

PILOTAGE: NONE.

AIRPORT: INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER AIRPORT AT MOGADISHU, 8 KM.

LOCAL HOLIDAYS: MAY 1, JULY 1, 1ST AND 2ND DAYS OF IDD EL FITR AND ARAFA, BOTH OF WHICH CHANGE EVERY YEAR ACCORDING TO THE MOON, OCTOBER 12 AND 21. THESE DATES ARE THE ONLY ONES ON WHICH THE LABORERS DO NOT WORK. WORK IS PERFORMED ON THE REMAINING HOLIDAYS AT 15% EXTRA.

WORKING HOURS: 06:00 TO 14:00 HOURS (UP TO 18:00 HOURS FOR STEVEDORING). OVERTIME, 18:00 TO 06:00 HOURS.

1.9.7 SHIPS

1.9.7.1 LINES

BROCKLEBANK LINE: MONTHLY SERVICE OCTOBER TO APRIL FROM UNITED KINGDOM TO BERBERA; AGENTS A. BESSE AND CO. (SOMALIA) LTD, BERBERA.

CLAN LINE: REGULAR CALLS AT BERBERA OCTOBER TO APRIL; AGENTS A. BESSE AND CO (SOMALIA) LTD, BERBERA.

LLOYD TRIESTINO: REGULAR PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICE TO ITALY; AGENTS AGENZIA MARITTIMA, MOGADISHU.

NATIONAL SHIPPING LINE: 4 SHIPS, MAINLY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN LIVESTOCK AND BANANAS; JOINT VENTURE OF GOVERNMENTS OF SOMALIA (51%) AND LIBYA.

OTHER LINES CALL IRREGULARLY AT SOMALI PORTS. SOMALI "DHOWS" SAIL BETWEEN EAST AFRICA, ADEN AND ARABIA. COASTAL SHIPPING HAS BEEN MINIMAL DUE TO LACK OF INTERREGIONAL TRADE; DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY IS EXPECTED TO STIMULATE GROWTH.

1.9.8 AIRPORTS

1.9.8.1 SUMMARY

3 MAJOR AIRPORTS: MOGADISHU, CENTER OF TRANSPORTATION NETWORK, HARGEISA, IN THE NORTH, AND KISMAYO, IN THE SOUTH, ARE OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARD; 10 SMALLER AIRPORTS AND AIRFIELDS ARE REGULARLY SERVED BY DOMESTIC AIR TRANSPORT; THEY PROVIDE ONLY QUICK ACCESS TO MANY AREAS OF THE COUNTRY. 28 OTHER USABLE AIRFIELDS.

DOMESTIC AIR PASSENGER TRANSPORT HAS INCREASED SLIGHTLY SINCE 1970, WHILE DOMESTIC AIR FREIGHT HAS DECLINED; BOTH INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND FREIGHT TONNAGE HAVE INCREASED CONSIDERABLY.

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*AIRPORTS: BAYDHABA, BERBERA, BURAO; REGIONAL AIRSTRIPS: ALULA,
BOSASO, DAYAHA, EIL, GALKAYO, ISKUSHUBAN, OEBYA.

1.9.8.2 AERODROMES

NB: FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION CONSULT LATEST ISSUE OF WEEKLY
INTERNATIONAL NOTAMS, INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT INFORMATION MANUAL,
AND/OR ICAO'S AIR NAVIGATION PLAN FOR APPROPRIATE REGION.

COORDINATES LOCATION	ELEVA- TION M TEMP C	RUNWAY NR/MAG TYPE	SLOPE - %	AIRCRAFT CL LENGTH M	STRENGTH (1000KG) (AUW)	FUEL OCTANE
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10 25'N
45 01'E

BERBERA/ BERBERA	9 38	05/23 N-INSTR	-	DC3 1450	3 DC3 AUW 11	100/130
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REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROME: HARGEISA/HARGEISA; AIDS: MD, MT, MTX;
LONGEST RUNWAY 4800'. NO FACILITIES OR SERVICING.

09 30'N
45 34'E

BURAO/ BURAO	1036 23	13/31 N-INSTR		DC3/VC7* 1200	DC3/VC7 AUW 11	NA
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REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROMES: BERBERA/BERBERA; AIDS: MD, MT, MTX.
*DC3 ACCEPTABLE.

00 15'S
42 34'E

CHISIMAO/ CHISIMAO	3 30	06/24 PA-I	-	B707 3700	A B707 AUW 135	NONE
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REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROMES: MOGADISHU/MOGADISHU; AIDS: PA 06-I,
SA24, VA24, LR, LO, MD, MC, MT, MTD, MS, MTX; LONGEST RUNWAY
4600'; NO FACILITIES OR SERVICING.

10 38'05"N
47 23'E

ERIGAVO/ ERIGAVO	1743 17.2	05/23 N-INSTR	-	DC3 1160	DC3 AUW 12	NA
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REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROME: BERBERA/BERBERA; AIDS: MD

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09 29'16"N
44 05'15"E

HARGEISA/ HARGEISA	1328 24	06/24 PA-1	0.01	VC7 2280	B	VC7,B707 AUW 31	100/120 100/130 AVTRU
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REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROME: BURAO/BURAO; AIDS: MO, MC, MT, MTX;
RADIO FACILITIES WITH VOICE AVAILABILITY. ROTATING OR CODE
LIGHT, FIELD LIGHTING. FLARES. LONGEST RUNWAY 7300' HARD-
SURFACED.

02 01'N
45 19'E

MOGADISHU/ MOGADISHU	9 29.5	05/23 PA-1	0.12	DC8-62 2500	A	DC8-63 AUW 120	80/67 100/130 AVTUR
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REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROMES: ADDIS ABABA/HAILE SELASSIE 1ST,
ASMARA/JOHANNES IV, DJIEGUTI/AMSOULI, MOMBASA/MOMBASA, NAI-
ROBI/NAIROBI. AIDS: LTX, LO, MD, MC, MT, MTX, MO. RADIO
FACILITIES WITH VOICE AVAILABILITY. ROTATING OR CODE LIGHT,
FIELD LIGHTING-RUNWAY. LONGEST RUNWAY 8000' HARD SURFACED.
HRS OF OPERATION 0300-1515Z.

INSTR - INSTRUMENT APPROACH RUNWAY
N-INSTR - NON-INSTRUMENT RUNWAY
PAI - PRECISION APPROACH RUNWAY CATEGORY I
PAII - PRECISION APPROACH RUNWAY II
REG-NS - INTERNATIONAL NON-SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT, REGULAR USE
REG-S - INTERNATIONAL SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT, REGULAR USE

AIDS:

B - ROTATING OR CODE LIGHT
BB - AERODROME OR IDENTIFICATION BEACON
D - RUNWAY DESIGNATION MARKING
DME - DISTANCE MEASURING EQUIPMENT
FO - FIXED DISTANCE MARKINGS
H - LANDING AREA HARD SURFACED OR PAVED
ILS - INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM
L - FIELD LIGHTING
LC - RUNWAY CENTER WING MARKING
LO - OBSTRUCTION LIGHTING
LR - RUNWAY EDGE, THRESHOLD AND RUNWAY AND LIGHTING
LTD - RUNWAY TOUCHDOWN ZONE LIGHTING
LTX - TAXIWAY LIGHTING
MC - RUNWAY CENTER LINE MARKING

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MO - OBSTRUCTION MARKING
MTD - RUNWAY TOUCHDOWN MARKINGS
MTX - TAXIWAY CENTER LINE AND HOLDING POSITIONS
NB - ALONE INDICATES TEMPORARY OR EMERGENCY LIGHTING; WITH:
4)RUNWAY, 5)APPROACH, 6)HIGH INTENSITY RUNWAY, 7)HIGH
INTENSITY APPROACH, 8)VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR,
10)RUNWAY END INDICATOR LIGHTS
PA - PRECISION APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM
R - RADIO FACILITY WITH VOICE AVAILABILITY
RL - LOCATOR
S - RUNWAY SIDE STRIP MARKINGS
SA - SIMPLE APPROACH LIGHTING
S3 - STORAGE, MINOR AIRCRAFT REPAIRS, MINOR ENGINE REPAIRS
S4 - STORAGE, MAJOR AIRCRAFT REPAIRS, MINOR ENGINE REPAIRS
S5 - STORAGE, MAJOR AIRCRAFT REPAIRS, MAJOR ENGINE REPAIRS
T - RUNWAY THRESHOLD MARKING
VA - VISUAL APPROACH SLOPE INDICATOR SYSTEM
VOR - VERY HIGH FREQUENCY OMNIDIRECTIONAL RADIO RANGE

1.9.9 AIR ENTRY

1.9.9.1 PERSONAL

SEE 1.1.11.3

1.9.9.2 AIRCRAFT

PERMISSION FOR PRIVATE AND NON-SCHEDULED AIRCRAFT TO OVERFLY OR
LAND MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA: POSTAL ADDRESS:
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION, PO BOX 310, MOGADISHU, SOMALI DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC; TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: CIVAIR MOGADISHU, THROUGH AMERICAN
EMBASSY, MOGADISHU. AT LEAST 5 DAYS PRIOR NOTICE IS REQUIRED.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED WHEN REQUESTING PERMISSION
TO ENTER SOMALI REPUBLIC.

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION NUMBER, NAME OF OWNER OR OPERATOR, PURPOSE
OF FLIGHT, POINT OF DEPARTURE, DESTINATION AND PLANNED ALTERNATES,
POINT OF ENTRY IN SOMALI AIRSPACE, POINT OF EXIT FROM SOMALI AIR-
SPACE, PLANNED ROUTE WHILE IN SOMALI AIRSPACE, APPROXIMATE OPERATING
ALTITUDE, OTHER INFORMATION REGARDING AIRCRAFT OPERATION (I.E.,
TIME ON GROUND-ASSISTANCE REQUIRED).

1.9.10 AIR CARRIERS

SOMALIA

1.9.10.1 DOMESTIC

SOMALI AIRLINES: PIAZZA DELLA SOLIDARIETA AFRICANA, POB 726, MOGADISHU; 51 PER CENT GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND 49 PER CENT OWNED BY ALITALIA; OPERATES INTERNAL PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICES AND INTERNATIONAL SERVICES TO ABU DHABI, CAIRO, JEDDAH, MUSCAT, NAIROBI AND ROME; FLEET OF ONE BOEING 720B, TWO VISCOUNT 700, TWO FOKKER F27, THREE DC-3, TWO CESSNA 206, ONE CESSNA 180.

1.9.10.2 FOREIGN

THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN AIRLINES SERVE SOMALIA: AEROFLOT, ALITALIA, DEMOCRATIC YEMEN AIRLINES, EAA, EGYPTAIR.

1.9.11 AIR MILES

1.9.11.1 AIR DISTANCES

FROM	TO	ST M
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BELET UEN	DIREDAWA	406
	HARGEISA	337
	MOGADISHU	188
BERBERA	ADEN	166
	BURAO	73
	HARGEISA	90
ERIGAVO	MOGADISHU	581
	HARGEISA	237
	MAJI	873
	MASSAWA	635
	MASSLO	579
	MIZAN TEFARI	847
	MOGADISHU	612
	NEKEMPTI	472
	RIYAN	308
	SODDU	708
HARGEISA	TIPPI	845
	WACCA	737
	ADEN	239
	ENTEEBE	1,036
	KAMARAN IS.	418
	KHARTOUM	884
	LAS ANOD	232
LONDON (HEATHROW)	3,830	

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	MARSABIT	649
	MOGADISHU	523
	NAIROBI	893
	NEW YORK (JFK)	7.182
	PARIS (ORLY)	3.621
	ROME (CIAMPINO)	2.937
	SANAA INT'L	444
	SEYCHELLES INT'L	1.255
KISMAYC	DAR ES SALAAM	512
	MOGADISHU	246
MOGADISHU	ADDIS ABABA	657
	ASMARA	1.015
	DJIBOUTI	676
	JEDDAH	1.407
	MOBASA	577
	MUSCAT	1.724
	NARIOBI	624
	NEW YORK (JFK)	7.611
MOGADISHU	OEBIA	320
	PARIS	4.101
	ROCCO (LITTORIO)	360
	ROME	3.415
	SANAA	933

1.10 COMMUNICATION

1.10.1 POWER SOURCES

1.10.1.1 EL POWER

AS OF 1975, CAPACITY: 18,000 KW; PRODUCTION: 45 MILLION KWH OR 15 KWH PER CAPITA. MOST POWER PLANTS FUELED BY IMPORTED OIL. THOUGH NEW SOVIET-FINANCED HYDROELECTRIC INSTALLATION ON JUBA RIVER AT FANLE IS SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN 1978. MOST ELECTRICITY IS PRODUCED BY INDUSTRY FOR ITS OWN USE. EVEN IN MOGADISHU, 98% OF POPULATION HAS NO ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES, MUNICIPALITIES ARE ALSO PRODUCERS; GOVERNMENT'S ROLE HAS EXPANDED AS SOME PRIVATE COMPANIES HAVE BEEN NATIONALIZED.

1.10.2 RADIO

1.10.2.1 IMPORTANCE

RADIO IS PRIMARY MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN SOMALIA; GOS CONSIDERS IT AN IMPORTANT AID IN EXTENDING SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO RURAL POPULATION. SINCE MAY 1976, SOMALI BROADCASTING SERVICE HAS COOPER-

SOMALIA

ATED WITH NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION CENTER TO AIR EDUCATION PROGRAMS. RECENT INSTALLATION OF TWO 75 KW TRANSMITTERS (TWO 50 KW, ONE 10 KW, AND TWO 5 KW TRANSMITTERS WERE ALREADY IN USE) HAS ENSURED COUNTRY-WIDE RECEPTION. REGIONAL ADULT EDUCATION CENTERS, TO BE LOCATED IN BAYDOHA, GALCAYO, OORYLEY, GARDO, KISMAYO, JOWHAR AND BURAO, WILL SERVE AS DISTRIBUTION AND MAINTENANCE CENTERS FOR RADIO RECEIVING SETS IN RURAL AREAS. SOME 1,200 RADIO RECEIVING SETS AND 800 RADIO RECORDING SETS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO ADULT LEARNING GROUPS AFFILIATED WITH REGIONAL CENTERS. AS OF JULY, 1977 THERE WERE 68,000 RADIO RECEIVERS IN COUNTRY, OR ONE FOR EVERY 44 PEOPLE.

HOME SERVICE BROADCASTS IN SOMALI FROM ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND DJIBOUTI, WERE AUDIBLE THROUGHOUT MUCH OF THE COUNTRY, AS WERE SOMALI-LANGUAGE PROGRAMS FROM BBC, USSR, ITALY AND EGYPT. FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS IN KISWAHILI (VOA), ENGLISH (BBC, USSR, PRC, AND VOA), AND ITALIAN (ITALY AND PRC) WERE AVAILABLE IN AT LEAST PART OF SOMALIA FOR DAILY PERIODS OF 1-18 HOURS.

1.10.2.2 STATIONS

NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE: RADIO MOGADISHU, VOICE OF THE SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, MOGADISHU; MAIN GOVERNMENT SERVICE: BROADCASTS IN SOMALI, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, ARABIC, SWAHILI, AMHARIC, GALLA AND AFFAR.

RADIO HARGEISA: HARGEISA; NORTHERN REGION GOVERNMENT STATION; BROADCASTS IN SOMALI, AND RELAYS SOMALI AND AMHARIC TRANSMISSION FROM RADIO MOGADISHU.

1.10.3 TELEPHONE

1.10.3.1 SYSTEM

BY WESTERN STANDARDS TELEPHONE SERVICE IS POOR, TELEGRAPH FAIR, BUT TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECT TO IMPROVE EXCHANGES AND LINK POPULATION CENTERS BY RADIOTELEPHONE, FUNDED BY EEC, IS UNDERWAY. AT PRESENT, MOGADISHU HAS AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE SYSTEM, WHILE OTHER URBAN CENTERS HAVE MANUAL EXCHANGES. HIGH FREQUENCY SYSTEMS LINK MAJOR URBAN AREAS WITH CAPITAL. THESE SYSTEMS WILL BE RETAINED FOR CONNECTIONS WITH BAYDHABA, BELET UEN, GALCAYO, BCSASO, BURAO, HARGEISA AND BERBERA, BUT WILL BE REPLACED BY "MODERN SOPHISTICATED SYSTEMS", PRESUMABLY MICROWAVE. IN JOWHAR, BALAD AND SOUTHERN CENTERS OF AFGOI, CORIOLEI, MARKA, SENALE, GELIB, KISMAYO AND JAMANA. MODERN EXCHANGES ARE SCHEDULED FOR HARGEISA AND KISMAYO. EXISTING HIGH FREQUENCY INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS VIA RELAY STATIONS IN NAIROBI AND ROME ARE TO BE REPLACED BY DIRECT MICROWAVE CONNECTIONS. TELEPHONES NOW TOTAL

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6.000; ONE PER 500 PERSONS: MOST ARE LOCATED IN MOGADISHU (OVER 3.000), HARGEISA AND KISMAYO.

1.10.4 TELEVISION

1.10.4.1 TV

ONE TELEVISION STATION; AT PRESENT NO FURTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING RECEPTION OR NUMBER OF RECEIVERS. (1976 EUROPA YEARBOOK ANTICIPATED INTRODUCTION OF TV IN MOGADISHU AND TWO OTHER REGIONAL CAPITALS IN 1976.)

1.10.5 OTHER

1.11 CHECKLIST

1.11.1 CONFLICT

SINCE JULY 1977, THE GOS-BACKED WESTERN SOMALI LIBERATION FRONT HAS BEEN AT WAR WITH ETHIOPIA OVER THE RIGHTS OF ETHNIC SOMALIS IN THE OGADEN DESERT. BY THE END OF OCTOBER, THE WSLF HAD CONQUERED MOST (90%) OF THE DISPUTED TERRITORY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED TOWNS OF HARAR AND Diredawa. THEIR GOAL IS SOMALIAN ANNEXATION OF THE SOUTHEASTERN THIRD OF ETHIOPIA AS FAR AS THE AWASH RIVER: THEIR JUSTIFICATION, THE "RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF DETERMINATION." SINCE THE USSR HAS WITHDRAWN ARMS AID FROM SOMALIA TO ASSIST THE MARXIST REGIME IN ETHIOPIA AND SINCE AT PRESENT WSLF HAS BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN NEEDED TANKS AND HEAVY ARTILLERY, THE SOMALI ADVANCE HAS BEEN HALTED, AT LEAST TEMPORARILY.

TWO PRINCIPLES ARE IN CONFLICT HERE. SINCE THE BORDERS OF MOST AFRICAN NATIONS WERE ESTABLISHED BY COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS, WHICH WERE NOT CONCERNED WITH PRESERVING TRIBAL UNITIES, MANY ETHNIC GROUPS ARE CONTAINED WITHIN LARGER COUNTRIES OR DIVIDED AMONG TWO OR MORE POLITICAL ENTITIES. HENCE A GENERAL POLICY OF ADHERENCE TO TRADITIONAL BORDERS HAS PREVAILED TO FORESTALL A MULTITUDE OF CIVIL OR INTERTRIBAL WARS. ON THE OTHER HAND, TRIBAL DIFFERENCES HAVE RESULTED IN UNEQUAL TREATMENT OF MINORITY GROUPS BY RULING MAJORITIES: IN THE CASE OF SOMALIS (AND OTHERS) IN ETHIOPIA, SOCIAL SERVICES AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATION WERE ESSENTIALLY UNAVAILABLE.

PRESSURE FOR SOMALI UNITY IS NOT LIMITED TO ETHIOPIA. SOMALIS IN KENYA'S NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT WOULD PREFER ANNEXATION BY SOMALIA. IN RECENT MONTHS, NUMBER AND SEVERITY OF BORDER CLASHES BETWEEN KENYANS AND SOMALIS HAVE INCREASED BECAUSE WSLF SUPPLY ROUTE TO OGADEN PASSES THROUGH NW KENYA. IN DJIBOUTI, A SOMALI TRIBE, THE ISSAS,

CONSTITUTE A MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION; THEY TOO, GIVEN A CHOICE, WOULD PROBABLY OPT FOR ANNEXATION.

ON NOVEMBER 13, 1977 SOMALIA RENOUNCED ITS TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE USSR AND ORDERED ALL SOVIET ADVISORS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY. AT THE SAME TIME, GOS SEVERED DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH CUBA. RUSSIAN AND CUBAN AID AND ASSISTANCE TO MARXIST REGIME IN ETHIOPIA WAS CITED AS REASON FOR BREAK.

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