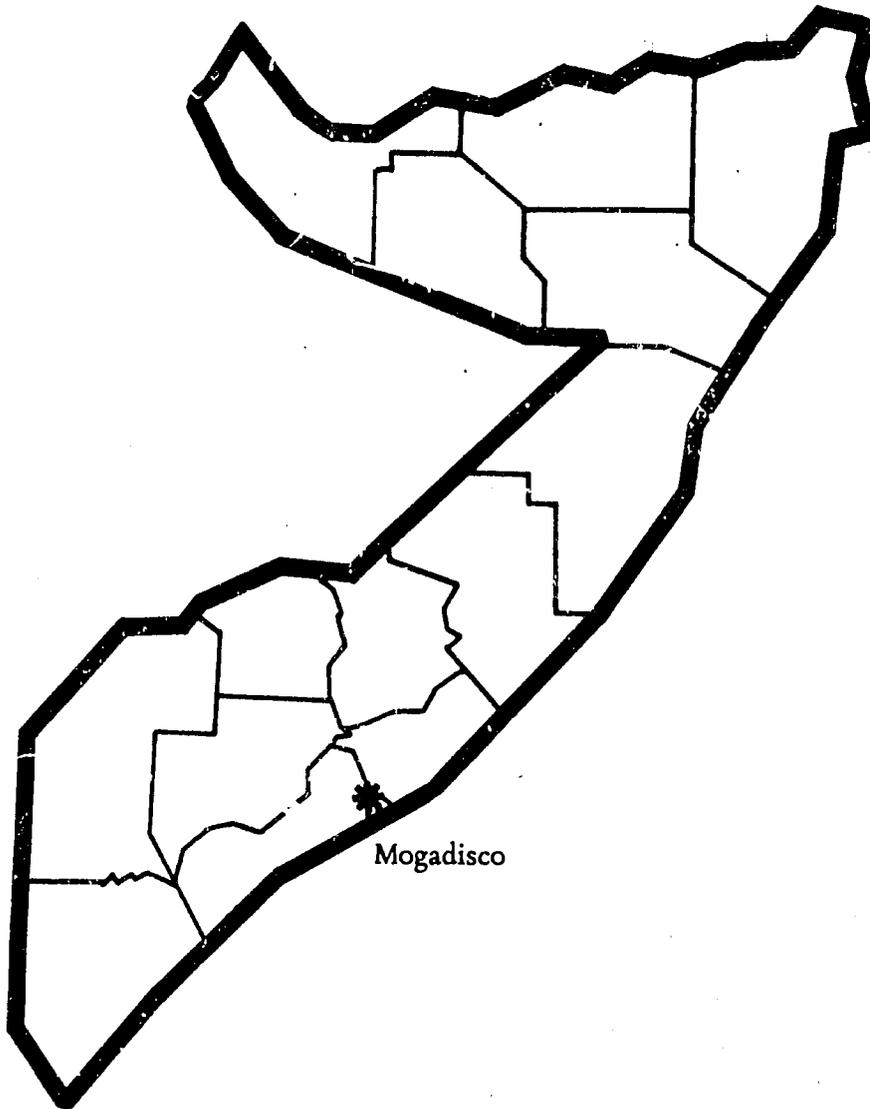


PN-AAT-369
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Somalia

A Country Profile



January 1980

Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
Agency for International Development
Washington, D.C. 20523

Somalia



502738 9-77 (541836)
 Mercator Projection
 Scale 1:7,750,000
 Boundary representation is
 not necessarily authoritative

- Railroad
- Road
- ✈ Airport

SOMALIA: A COUNTRY PROFILE

prepared for

The Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20523

by

Evaluation Technologies, Inc.
Arlington, Virginia
under contract AID/SCD/PDC-C-0283

The profile on Somalia is one in a series designed to provide baseline country data in support of the planning, analysis and relief operations of the Office of U. S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). Content, scope and sources have evolved over the course of the last three years, and no doubt will continue to do so. The relatively narrow focus is intentional. To avoid redundancy, some topics one might expect to find in a "country profile" are not covered here.

If the information provided can also be useful to others in the disaster assistance and development communities, so much the better. Every effort is made to obtain current, reliable data; unfortunately it is not possible to issue updates as fast as changes would warrant. A cautionary note, therefore, to the reader: statistics are indicators at best, and if names and numbers matter, the bibliography will point to a current source.

We invite your comments and corrections. Address these and other queries to OFDA, AID, as given above.

January 1980

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TO:

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Please use this form to note any changes, additions, corrections or suggestions you think would update and improve this country profile. Since our aim is to make these profiles as relevant as possible, your critique is essential and very much wanted. Return comments to Lucy Drobot, OFDA Country Profiles, Room 1262A.

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TOPIC	COMMENTS

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1. General Information1.1 Geographic Codes

AID	649
FIPS	SO
State region	AF

1.2 Country Names

Official	Somali Democratic Republic
Local	Jamhuuriyadda Dimogradiiga Soomaliya
Short	Somalia

1.3 Calendar and Holidays

May 1.....	Labor Day
June 26.....	Independence Day
July 1.....	Foundation of the Republic
October 21.....	National Day
October 24.....	United Nations Day

Muslim religious holidays are also celebrated: Id-ul-Fitr, Id-ul-Adha, Ashoura. Dates are moveable, occurring approximately 10 days earlier each year.

Fiscal year: Calendar year

1.4 Currency (Nov. 1979)

6.2950 Somali shillings = US \$ 1.00

1.5 Time Zones

EST + 8; GMT + 3

1.9 Treaties and Agreements (January 1979)

Agricultural commodities
Defense
Economic and technical cooperation
Investment guaranties
Peace Corps

1.10 International Organization Memberships

AFDB, Arab League, EAMA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, U.N., UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

1.11 Travel and Visa Information

Visa required, valid 4 months, 3 photos, (\$7). Obtain before arrival. Traveler must have onward ticket. Check Embassy, Washington, D.C. 20037, for specific requirements.

Smallpox vaccination and yellow fever immunization required. Cholera immunization required for arrivals one year of age or over from infected areas.

1.12 Ethnic and Sociocultural Groups

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 Arabs, 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 considerable impact on relations with neighboring states. Present borders with Ethiopia and Kenya were established by Great Britain in late 19th century, but the oral tradition which claims areas of both countries as Somali territory persists and has great 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.

1.13 Languages

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, based on the Roman alphabet, 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.

1.14 Religions

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 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. Current government has de-emphasized role of Islam and, in one instance, executed religious leaders who interfered with modernization.

1.15 Education and Literacy

Primary education is compulsory and free. A national literacy campaign was begun in 1973 to increase literacy in both urban and rural areas. GOS reported that campaign reduced illiteracy from over 90% (1969) to about 50% (1977). Primary school enrollment 28% in 1977. See also Languages, section 1.3.

2. Government

2.1 National Government

Since the military coup of October 21, 1969, 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 the Arab world, whose resources are of increasing importance to Somali economy.

2.2 Armed Conflict

Since July 1977, the GOS-backed Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) has been at war with Ethiopia over the rights of ethnic Somalis in the Ogaden desert. The goal of the WSLF is Somalian annexation of the southeastern third of Ethiopia as far as the Awash River; their justification is "the right of peoples to self determination". After initial victories, Somali Army regulars were defeated by Ethiopian forces in March 1978. Since the USSR has withdrawn arms aid from Somalia to assist the Marxist regime in Ethiopia, and since WSLF has been unable to obtain needed tanks and heavy artillery, Somali forces have withdrawn from direct WSLF support.

2.3 Regional Organization

Fifteen regions, subdivided into 78 districts, constitute framework of local government. Mogadishu, which comprises fourteen quarters functionally similar to districts, constitutes 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.

2.4 Major Government Figures (November 1979)

President.....	Mohamed Siad Barre, Maj. Gen.
1st Vice President.....	Mohamed Ali Samantar, Lt.
Vice President.....	Hussein Culmie Afrah, Maj. Gen.
Vice President.....	Ismail Ali Abokar, Brig. Gen.
Min. of Agriculture.....	Hussein Culmie Afrah, Maj. Gen.
Min. of Commerce.....	Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed, Brig. Gen.
Min. of Culture & Higher Education.....	Ahmed Ashkir Botan
Min. of Defense.....	Mohamed Ali Samantar, Lt. Gen.
Min. of Education.....	Adan Mohamed Ali
Min. of Finance.....	Mohamed Yusuf Weirah
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.
Min. of Information & Natl. Guidance.....	Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein
Min. of Justice & Religion.....	Ahmed Shire Mahmud
Min. of Labor & Social Affairs.....	Mohamed Burale Ismail
Min. of Livestock, Forestry & Range.....	Yusuf Ali Osman
Min. of Local Government & Rural Development....	Jama Mohamed Ghalib, Maj. Gen.

Min. of Mineral & Water Development.....Hussein Abdulkadir Gassim
Min. of Ports & Sea Transport.....Mohamed Ghelle Yusuf, Brig.
Gen.
Min. of Posts & Telecommunications.....Abdullahi Ossoble Siyad
Min. of Presidency.....Omar Arteh Ghalib
Min. of Public Works.....Mohamed Hawadle Madar
Min. of Sports & Youth.....Abdikassim Salad Hassan
Min. of Tourism & Natl. Parks.....Mohamed Omar Jes
Min. of Transport & Civil Aviation.....Kenadid Ahmed Yusuf
Chairman, State Planning Commission.....Ahmed Habib Ahmed

3. Disaster Preparedness3.1 Host Disaster Plan

Somalia has no national plan. A mission disaster plan was being developed by embassy in (1974); however, as of January 1980 no plan is in effect.

3.2 International Organizations

	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Red Cross:	Somali Red Crescent P.O. 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.	

3.3 US Voluntary Agencies

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Personnel Intl/Local</u>	<u>Programs</u>
American National Red Cross	1/	Food Prod & Ag, Equip & Mat Aid
Catholic Medical Mission Board	-	Med & PH, Equip & Mat Aid
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

CD	Community Development
Ed	Education
Equip & Mat Aid	Equipment and Material Aid
Food Prod & Ag	Food Production & Agriculture
Med & PH	Medicine and Public Health

3.4 Food Stocks

Stock of Basic Food at Various Locations
(As of May 31, 1978)
(Tons)

	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Wheat flour</u>	<u>Sugar</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Tea</u>
Hargeisa	276.9	246.3	197.6	289.3	43.4
Burco	180.6	168.2	253.1	21.8	12.8
Ceerigaabo	-	-	-	-	-
Bosaaso	513.2	528.4	823.3	108.1	94.3
Garoowe	922.7	334.0	788.7	131.9	7.0
Gaalkacyo	899.1	553.4	630.9	90.7	3.8
Dh/Mareeb	325.0	290.5	325.0	-	27.0
B/Weyne	90.4	176.0	124.1	-	22.1
Jowhar	64.5	310.0	63.0	-	6.1
Merca	137.6	434.4	2,590.2	3.3	167.3
Kismaayo	417.3	50.0	500.0	-	60.0
Bay	476.8	422.1	2,347.1	90.7	70.7
Xuddur	692.4	402.5	314.8	106.0	27.9
Garbahaaray	149.0	133.0	50.0	22.2	1.8
Buu'aale	14.9	40.0	0.5	7.4	1.1
Berbera	8,000.5	3,260.3	12,637.5	1,263.2	629.9
Mogadishu	13,931.1	4,587.0	4,856.7	1,689.0	1,103.7
Total	27,092.0	11,936.1	26,502.5	3,823.6	2,278.9

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum, 1979.

3.5 Disaster Types and History

Drought, famine, floods, epidemic

Summary Disaster History

<u>Disaster</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>No. Killed</u>	<u>No. Victims</u>	<u>DMG (\$ 000)</u>
Civil Strife		77	0	35,000	\$0
Drought	Nationwide	12/00/64	50	700,000	\$0
	E Burao, N Mudugh	69	0	30,000	\$500
	NW to Central area	6/00/74	19,000	230,000	\$0

4. Population4.1 National Demographic Characteristics

Mid-1977 population estimated at 3.35 million by U.N.; 3.7 million by IBRD. Annual growth rates: urban 5.0% (1970-75); total 2.3% (1970 - 77). Age structure: 45% aged 0-14, 53% 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. mile. Urban population accounts for 27% of total, of which 29% is in Mogadishu (1975 Census). About 100,000 Somalis have migrated to work in oil-exporting states in recent years. See also Overview of Economy, section 6.1.

4.2 Regional Distribution

Population by Region as of February 1975
(In thousands)

Total	3494.0	Hiraan	147.0
W. Galbeed	440.0	Sh. Dhexe	237.0
Togodheer	258.0	Mogadishu	371.0
Sanaag	146.0	Sh. Hoose	398.0
Bari	155.0	J. Hoose	246.0
Nugaal	85.0	Gedo	212.0
Mudug	215.0	Bay	302.0
Galguduud	182.0	Bakool	100.0

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum, 1979.

4.3 Urban Centers

Berbera	(1977)	80,000
Glamcama	(1964)	22,000
Hargeisa	(1975)	95,000
Kisimaio	(1966)	60,000
Merca	(1977)	86,000
Mogadishu	(1977 est)	500,000
Borama	(1975)	10,000

5. Health, Nutrition, and Housing

5.1 Overall Health Status

Water borne diseases, including gastroenteritis, schistosomiasis, dysentery and typhoid, are very common, especially in Juba and Schebelli River areas; estimated that 80-90% of workers on irrigated banana plantations have schistosomiasis. Malaria prevalent country-wide except in Mogadishu where risk is minimal. Malaria transmission year round; limited control measures implemented for past 15 years. Nomadic migration, insofar as it provides new contacts and crowding at water sources, contributes to spread of communicable diseases (skin, eye, and venereal diseases).

Other common diseases include TB, pneumonia, polio (there is little or no vaccination), leprosy, typhus, relapsing fever, boutonuse fever, dengue, filariasis, yellow fever, sandfly fever, kala-azar, meningitis and yaws. In 1975 the leading causes of death for ages 1-4 were gastroenteritis, bronchopneumonia, anemia and kwashiorkor. Cholera outbreak in 1977.

Scarcity of water and poor sanitation facilitate spread of intestinal diseases and parasites; recent surveys indicate that 75% of population harbors at least one type of intestinal parasite. Nomadic lifestyle of much of population limits effectiveness of few disease control programs and hinders access to basic health care.

5.2 Vital Statistics (1977)

Crude birth rate	48/1000
Crude death rate	20/1000
Infant mortality	150-200/1000 live births (est.)
Life expectancy at birth	43 years
Growth rate	2.3%

Source: World Bank, World Development Report, 1979.

5.3 Health Services and Facilities

National Health Plan calls for a 3-tiered structure of 16 regional offices, 84 district health offices (includes the 14 Mogadishu districts) and 165 dispensaries at village level. However, the plan has never been implemented at the rural level.

Most health care expenditures have gone for construction of large urban hospitals. Local dispensaries have in many cases been closed because of a lack of staff and supplies. Imports of drugs are controlled by state monopoly (ASPIMA) but poor distribution policies often lead to shortages in rural areas. All doctors must work for the government but pharmacies are under private control.

No organized family planning program nor is one planned.

Regional Health Offices consist 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's should be, but are 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.

Medical Facilities, 1974

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of hospitals and infirmaries</u>	<u>Number of beds</u>	<u>Number of dispensaries</u>	<u>Number of MCH centers*</u>
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

<u>Region</u>	<u>Number of hospitals and infirmaries</u>	<u>Number of beds</u>	<u>Number of dispensaries</u>	<u>Number of MCH centers*</u>
Mudug	4	106	8	1
Bari	6	85	7	1
T/Dheer	4	360	4	1
W/Galbed	6	863	16	1
Sanag	3	85	4	1
Total	59	5,212	162	27**

* Maternal and child health

** Recent figures show that as of July 10, 1976, there were 43 MCH centers with staff and equipment.

5.4 Health Personnel

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. In 1977 there was 1 doctor/15,000 population; a variety of local healers specialize in herbal medicine.

Health Personnel, 1973

	<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Sani- tarians</u>	<u>Mid- wives</u>	<u>Lab techs</u>	<u>X-ray rechs</u>	<u>Anesthetist assistants</u>
Banadir						
General Hospital	103	-	24	8	2	2
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

	<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Sani- tarians</u>	<u>Mid- wives</u>	<u>Lab techs</u>	<u>X-ray techs</u>	<u>Anesthetist assistants</u>
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

5.5 Nutrition

Nutritional deficiencies are related to combined effects of improper diet, poor sanitation, unclean water, and lack of education. PEM is major cause of death among infants and children except in nomadic areas where meat and milk are diet staples. Also common is iron deficiency anemia; vitamin-A deficiency in all areas except along southwest border; goiter prevalent in the north.

5.6 Diet

Calories: 2316 (FAO)

<u>Carbohydr</u>	<u>Protein</u>	<u>Fat</u>	<u>Calc</u>	<u>Phos</u>	<u>Iron</u>	<u>Sodium</u>	<u>Pot</u>	<u>Vit-A</u>
260.6g	63g	116g	500mg	500mg	15mg	-	-	4,000IU

Note: Water in Somalia is often very high in mineral salts.

Nomads' basic diet is milk (men 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; adequacy of diet closely correlated with income and educational levels.

70% of rural and nomadic families, and 42% of urban families do not have sufficient income to maintain a minimum diet of 2,200 calories/day. (At least 3,240 Somali shillings per year are needed to feed a family of five.)

5.7 Food and 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), water-melons, mangoes, guavas, papayas

Vegetables: Potato and tomato products (both imported); onions, cabbage, tomatoes, cowpeas, mung beans, spinach

Beverages: Milk, coffee, tea

Children's diet: Milk, cereal gruels, fruits if available. Child may be breast-fed for as long as 5 years. Dietary deficiencies common.

Meals

Nomads: Breakfast of tea, camel milk, dates. Dinner of meat (if available), rice, sorghum or pasta, camel milk, dates. Camel milk may also be drunk at any time of day or night.

Villagers: Breakfast of tea, porridge of maize or sorghum flour, banana, bread. Main meal of rice, pasta or cornmeal mush with sauce of meat and/or vegetables, fruits.

5.8 Emergency Foods

Wheat flour, supplemented by milk powder, is acceptable substitute for normal staple food complex of sorghum, maize flour, milk, butter.

5.9 Utensils

Nomads cook outside huts, villagers use separate kitchen building; both groups use meerscham 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.

5.10 Housing

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.

GOS programs: UN and foreign assistance-aided housing development schemes in Mogadishu and Hargeisa have 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.

5.11 Water Supply

33% of total population has access to safe water; 58% of urban population (of which Mogadishu 87%); 20% of rural population. Only public sewerage is in small area of Mogadishu. Piped water accounts for 15% of urban water supply; remaining communities obtain water from wells, which are often shallow, producing water of poor quality.

6. Economy

6.1 Overview of Economy

Somalia is among world's poorest and least developed nations, with an estimated average per capita income of US \$110 in 1977. As much as 70% of the population lives 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 (13% of total land) between the two perennial rivers. Known mineral resources include iron ore (low grade), uranium and other radioactive minerals, sepiolite, gypsum, anhydrite, tin and plezoquartz, 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.

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 1970, GOS 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: budget surpluses were recorded for first time in 1971, 1972 and 1973, but drought in 1974 caused decline in fiscal progress. 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. GOS 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 GOS 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. Food processing (sugar, grain milling, milk and fishing processing), textiles and cement are most important industries. Most factories are located in the Mogadishu area where power, transport and markets are most available. In 1976 there were 265 industrial establishments with a gross output of 489.9 million shillings.

Economic indicators show that production and income have stagnated, although good weather (1976-78) has produced fairly good harvests. Due to increasing GOS expenditures and a tax base which is not expanding, there were budget deficits in 1977 and 1978, resulting in increased dependence on external resources. Unless vigorous policies are implemented by GOS in areas such as private sector investment, employment opportunities for qualified manpower and aid to farmers, economic prospects for the next few years appear unfavorable.

A major economic problem is the migration of about 100,000 Somalis to work in oil-exporting states, thus draining the country of craftsmen, technicians and professionals. Potential of remittances is great both in direct remittances and through their use (as foreign exchange) to finance imports which are then sold domestically for shillings (a system known as "franco valuta"). However, GOS needs controls (in terms of incentives to retain workers or taxation of foreign-earned income) so country is not just training people for export.

6.2 Balance of Payments

The official balance of payments does not record franco valuta imports and related private remittances. It also probably underestimates external grants and related increases in government foreign exchange holdings abroad.

Balance of Payments, 1973-77 (US\$ million)

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	57.1	64.0	88.6	81.0	71.3
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-97.5	-133.7	-141.1	-153.1	-175.1
Trade balance	-40.4	-69.7	-52.5	-72.1	-103.8
Services, net	-26.9	-33.6	-49.7	-38.0	-36.9
Transfers, net	28.6	51.8	102.2	40.8	108.0
Private	(2.7)	(3.7)	(1.9)	(1.1)	(2.2)
Official	(25.9)	(48.1)	(100.3)	(39.7)	(105.8)

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Current account balance	-38.7	-51.5	0	-69.3	-32.7
Long-term capital	26.1	61.0	52.8	69.6	64.2
Direct investment	(0.6)	(0.7)	(6.7)	(2.2)	(7.8)
Loans, net	(27.2)	(40.4)	(44.7)	(68.2)	(56.4)
Others	(-1.7)	(19.8)	(1.5)	(-0.8)	(-)
Short-term capital	11.8	-1.3	-24.9	12.6	-1.2
Errors and omissions	-	-0.6	-1.3	0.7	6.5
Reserves and related items	0.8	-7.3	-26.6	-13.7	-36.9
So. Sh. per US\$	6.2815	6.2950	6.2950	6.2950	6.2950

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics, Dec. 1978, and data provided by the Central Bank of Somalia, as cited by World Bank, Economic Memorandum, 1979.

6.3 Imports

Imports have remained relatively stable since 1973; foodstuffs account for 1/3 of total; other consumer goods 1/4; and fuel and lubricants 1/4. Due to weak exports, import capacity is limited. Major sources of imports are Italy, USSR and China.

Imports by Commodities, 1974-76 (So. Sh. million)

	<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>	
	value	percent	value	percent	value	percent
Cereals & cereals products	71.2	7.9	161.0	16.5	134.1	13.7
Fruits & vegetables	12.9	1.4	18.8	1.9	5.0	0.5
Sugar & sugar products	61.3	6.8	4.4	0.5	1.4	0.1
Coffee, tea & cocoa	13.6	1.5	12.3	1.3	22.3	2.3
Beverages & tobacco	7.6	0.8	18.4	1.9	22.9	2.3
Animal & vegetable oils & fats	12.9	1.4	29.5	3.0	41.4	4.2
Non-edible animal & vegetable & crude materials	20.4	2.3	16.2	1.7	29.5	3.0
Petroleum & related products	60.6	6.7	59.4	6.1	66.5	6.8
Medical & pharmaceutical products	24.2	2.7	25.3	2.6	27.9	2.9
Chemical & rubber products	59.0	6.6	56.9	5.8	74.6	7.6

	<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u>	
	value	percent	value	percent	value	percent
Paper & paper products	49.2	5.5	46.2	4.7	27.2	2.8
Wood, lumber & cork	20.4	2.3	13.5	1.4	17.4	1.8
Textiles	95.4	10.6	29.4	3.0	33.9	3.5
Clothing	20.4	2.3	7.8	0.8	11.3	1.2
Metals (base)	71.9	8.0	25.5	2.6	33.7	3.4
Metal & mineral mfgs.	66.6	7.4	83.2	8.5	77.7	7.9
Electrical machinery	37.8	4.2	36.2	3.7	31.9	3.3
Non-electrical machinery	87.8	9.8	152.1	15.6	93.9	9.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	23.5	2.6	39.7	4.1	54.5	5.6
Transportation equipment	68.1	7.6	120.4	12.3	150.2	15.4
Other	13.6	1.5	17.5	1.8	20.7	2.1
Total	898.4	100.0	973.7	100.0	978.0	100.0

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum, 1979.

6.4 Exports

Over the last 5 years, merchandise exports have declined in real terms. Exports fell in value in 1976 and 1977, while imports stagnated. Major export destinations are Saudi Arabia, Italy and USSR. See also Agricultural Exports, section 7.7.

7. Agriculture

7.1 Overview of Agriculture

Indigenous agriculture was limited to subsistence farming: dryland 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 a 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 banded land. IBRD northwest region project proposes to double area of bunding, repair existing bunds and introduce extension services for both irrigation and dryland farmers.

7.2 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 led 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) had 110 goats and sheep, 20 camels and 8 head of cattle. Nomads value herd size more than quality and consider livestock a source of milk rather than meat.

Traditions of 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 1974-1975 drought relocated over 100,000 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.

Livestock Population by Region
(as of February 1975)

<u>Region</u>	<u>Camels</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
W. Galbeed	606	145	2,242	3,076
Togodheer	320	44	917	902
Sanaag	205	74	1,521	664
Bari	240	15	1,388	2,095
Nugaal	155	12	223	511
Mudug	751	340	1,136	2,744
Galguduud	395	213	588	1,734
Hiiraan	461	170	287	1,159
Sh. Dhexe	236	366	325	725
Mogadishu	1	22	6	19
Sh. Hoose	293	419	90	206
J. Hoose	297	1,036	81	177
Gedo	784	528	500	725
Bay	362	255	55	192
Bakool	192	100	79	274
Total	5,298	3,744	9,438	15,292

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum, 1979.

7.3 Crop Dates

<u>Crop/Location</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Maize	H			P			H			P		H	
Rice					P	P			H	P			
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			

<u>Crop/Location</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>J</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sweet potatoes													yr-round
Sugar cane	H					P	P	P	PH				yr-round
Citrus fruit	H	H							H	H	H	H	
Cucumbers, pumpkins & squash								H					
Onions				P	P	P	PH	PH	PH	PH	H	H	
Tomatoes							H	H	H	H	H	H	

H = Harvest
P = Planning

7.4 Crop Production

Three principle crops are sorghum, maize and sesame, accounting for 90% of cultivated area, of which 55% is sorghum, growth mostly on rainfed farms. Bananas, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, and small amounts of groundnuts, cotton and pulses are grown under irrigation. State farms growing maize, rice and other irrigated crops are gaining importance.

Crop Production 1975

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Yields</u>
	<u>ha</u>	<u>(tons)</u>	<u>kg/ha</u>
Sorghum	388,000	137,000	353
Maize	172,000	150,000	872
Sesame	70,000	26,500	378
Bananas	10,000	146,000	14,200
Others	60,000		

Source: Europa Yearbook, 1979.

7.5 1979 Status

Overall food supply below normal. After delayed start, the "short-rain" season developed normally. However, as of 12/78 outlook for secondary "der" crop (harvest in Jan/Feb) is still uncertain due to possible locust damage. Swarms have moved from breeding areas in the north to the Ogaden region in Ethiopia, threatening the "der" cereal crop as well as banana cultivations in southern Somalia.

Food aid for FY 1979 under PL 480 totalled 5,800 tons of cereal.

7.6 Agricultural Imports

1974-75 drought required large imports of maize, sorghum, rice and sugar averaging about 20% of total import bill. However, even in 1973 cereals and sugar constituted 15% of total imports; by 1976 18.9%. See also Imports, section 6.3.

7.7 Agricultural Exports

Livestock - accounted for 80% of merchandise exports in 1977. Exports of live animals have been stable or increased slightly; exports of hides and skins and processed meat have declined. Privately-owned Sopral meat-packing plant in Mogadishu closed because of increasing livestock prices (reflecting strong demand in Saudi Arabia) and reluctance of pastoralists to sell while reconstituting their herds after the drought. Kismay meat factory also closed due to loss of Soviet technical assistance.

Bananas - low prices and volumes led to lower export earnings in 1977. Output has not recovered from 1974-75 drought which destroyed 1,000 - 1,500 ha of plantation land. Heavy rains in Nov. and Dec. 1977 wiped out an additional 1,000 ha.

Fish Products - production down due to loss of Soviet assistance at Las Korey factory.

Exports (f.o.b.) Based on Foreign Exchange Record FY 75-77
(SO. Sh. million)

	1975		1976		1977	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Bananas	80.9	14.4	88.2	17.3	53.1	11.8
Animals	364.4	64.7	301.9	59.2	299.5	66.7
Meat & meat products	59.3	10.5	37.1	7.3	32.1	7.1
Hide & skins	20.7	3.7	44.4	8.7	23.6	5.3
Fish & fish products	17.4	3.1	23.3	4.6	21.2	4.7
Grains	14.4	2.6	11.3	2.2	11.9	2.6
Others	6.3	1.1	4.1	0.8	7.7	1.7
Total	563.4	100.0	510.3	100.0	449.0	100.0

Source: World Bank, Economic Memorandum, 1979.

8. Physical Geography

8.1 Climate

Tropical arid and semi-arid climate is determined by flow of monsoon winds, from the northeast December through March and from the southwest 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.

There are three climatic regions. 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 high, especially in coastal areas. Blown dust and/or haze may restrict visibility in lowland areas.

8.2 Temperatures (Fahrenheit)

<u>Station</u>		<u>Jan</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Extreme</u>
Berbera	max	84	89	107	92	117
	min	68	77	88	76	58
Mogadishu	max	86	90	83	86	97
	min	73	78	73	76	59

8.3 Rainfall (inches)

<u>Station</u>	<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
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

The following table illustrates variability of precipitation in the northwest highlands (in millimeters).

<u>Years</u>	<u>Hargeisa</u>	<u>Borama</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Hargeisa</u>	<u>Borama</u>
1929	433.5	417.0	1952	336.0	392.5
1930	525.0	473.0	1953	343.0	585.5
1931	644.0	514.0	1954	444.0	537.0
1932	388.0	660.0	1955	236.5	364.5
1933	315.5	404.0	1956	384.5	317.0
1934	386.0	466.5	1957	439.0	525.0
1935	464.0	660.0	1958	317.5	n.a.
1936	468.5	387.5	1959	329.5	311.0
1937	453.0	641.5	1960	508.0	713.0
1938	308.0	347.0	1961	531.0	864.0
1939	599.5	442.0	1962	n.a.	n.a.
1940	n.a.	n.a.	1963	464.0	n.a.
1941	n.a.	n.a.	1964	384.5	n.a.
1942	n.a.	n.a.	1965	156.5	n.a.
1943	n.a.	n.a.	1966	308.0	n.a.
1944	316.0	501.5	1967	580.0	641.0
1945	n.a.	n.a.	1968	510.5	578.5
1946	n.a.	n.a.	1969	409.0	481.0
1947	542.0	575.5	1970	311.0	412.5
1948	396.0	404.0	1971	399.5	609.0
1949	280.0	348.0	1972	341.5	505.5
1950	408.0	436.5			
1951	660.0	389.0	mean	414.0	500.0

8.4 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 west to 0-2 mi. in east. 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 Guardafui. 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 undulating 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 Shebelle. 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.

8.5 Land Use (1974)

	<u>Acres</u> <u>(in thousands)</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>total land area</u>
<u>Potential land use</u>		
Land suitable for dryland farming	19,120.0	12.1
Land suitable for irrigation		
Juba.....	370.6	0.2
Shebelle.....	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

	<u>Acres</u> <u>(In thousands)</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>total land area</u>
<u>Actual land use</u>		
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: GOS, Ministry of Planning and Coordination, Statistical Abstract, 1968; and GOS Ministry of Planning and Coordination, Draft Development Programme, 1974-1978.

8.6 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 ft.) in September or October, receding somewhat in November, rising again in December, then falling to minimum of 3.5 ft. 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 rain storms, are numerous in northern mountains, Daror and Nogal valleys and on the Shebelli-Juba plateau, but infrequent in desert areas.

8.7 Coast

1,800 mile coastline is characterized by level 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.

8.8 Mountains

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 Erigavo, is over 7,900'. To the south, mountains descend, often as series of escarpments, to plateau.

9. Transportation and Logistics

9.1 Road Network

Road network constitutes principal means of transportation, but a lack of all weather roads and poor connections between north and south (based on development of separate infrastructures under different colonial governments) limits 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 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; 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, constructed with Chinese aid, has been completed (as of 1978). Work on Burao-Berbera road and extension of Hargeisa-Borama road to Loyada on Djibouti border are scheduled in north; southern projects include upgrading Daidoa-Dinsor road and extending it to Gelib, extending main artery from Kisimaio to Liboye and improving Galuen-Gelib road to paved standard.

9.2 Vehicles

10,400 motor vehicles, 75% privately owned and operated. Passenger cars constitute 48% of vehicle fleet; trucks, 31%; four-wheel drive vehicles, 14%; 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 subjected 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%.)

9.3 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.

9.4 Surface Miles

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Mi</u>	<u>Km</u>
Afgoi	Baydhaba	135	
	Shalambot	40	
Belet Uen	Jowhar	135	
Berbera	Hargeisa	98	
Burao	Belet Uen	649	
	Berbera		140
	Galciaio		653
Gelib	Dinsor		340
	Gauluen	168	270
	Kisimaio	70	
Kisimaio	Liboya		210

9.5 Railroad Network

Somalia has no rail system.

9.6 Ports

Though there are 27 harbors on Somali coast, four ports, Berbera, Kisimaio, Mogadishu and Merca, handle over 95% of overseas trade. Only three harbors, Berbera, Kisimaio and Hordio, are naturally sheltered. Hordio has no economic hinterland; Berbera serves northern regions, handling 90% of livestock exports; Kisimaio handles meat and banana exports. Mogadishu and Merca are lighterage ports; former handles most imports; latter exports bananas.

Berbera

- Coordinates:** 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, reducing 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 few jetty (14,700 sq m.), with 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.

Kisimaio

A strong breakwater protects the 'L' shaped artificial harbor. Chiefly a banana port.

Coordinates: (Chisimaio) Lat. 0°23' 30"; long. 42°32' 45" E.

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 roadstead. 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.

Accommodation
New Port:

All ships can berth alongside. Port basin delimited by concrete piles, draft at minimum low tide 28 ft. Pier "L" shaped, 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.

Note: Navigation chart with the entrance canal and new port available at Dept. of the Navy-Oceanographic Office, Washington, D.C. Ref. chart catalogue, Region G, H.O. 3324 African East Coast. Plans of Somali Republic.

Provisions: Water available. Only minimum supply of dunnage, provisions, etc. No repairs.

Development: Newly-built concrete warehouses including refrigerated space soon available on dock.

Bunkers: Light gas oil available only.

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- 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 Id 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 Id el Fitr (Ramadan), April 5 (Africa Day), May 1 (Labor Day), June 26 (British Somaliland Independence Day), Maulid (Birthday of Mohammed), October 12 (Flag Day).
- Working Hours: 07:00 to 14:00; overtime if requested. Refrigerated vessels for bananas have priority over all other vessels.

Merca

- Coordinates: Lat. 1°43' N; long. 44°46' E.
- Accommodation: Ships anchor offshore about 400 m. from the pier. 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 southwest monsoons and from October to April, the northeasterlies.
- Only ship's 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.

Mogadishu

- Coordinates:** 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 southwest 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:** There is a new port area, depth 11 m., with five berths: three for general and bagged cargo, one for livestock, and one for bunkering. Three transit sheds and a large open storage area available. Water supplied by pipeline at berths.
- 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 Id el Fitr and Arafa, both of which change every year according to the moon. 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.

9.7 Shipping 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.

9.8 Airports

3 major airports: Mogadishu, center of transportation network, Hargeisa, in the north, and Kisimaio, in 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.

*Airports: Baydhaba, Berbera, Burao; regional airstrips: Alula, Bosaso, Dayaha, Eil, Galkayo, Iskushuban, Obbya.

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.

BERBERA/Berbera

<u>Location</u> <u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Eleva-</u> <u>tion M/</u> <u>Temp C</u>	<u>Runway Characteristics</u>			<u>CL</u>	<u>Aircraft</u> <u>Strength</u> <u>(1,000 kg)</u>	<u>Fuel/</u> <u>Octane</u>
		<u>NR/Type</u>	<u>Slope</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Aircraft/</u> <u>Length M</u>			
10°25'N 4°01'E	9 38	05/23 N-INSTR	-	DC3 1450	3	DC3 AUW 11	100/130

Remarks: Alternate aerodrome: Hargelsa/Hargelsa

Aids: MD, MT, MTX; Longest runway 4800'. No facilities or servicing.

BURAU/Burao

<u>Location</u> <u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Eleva-</u> <u>tion M/</u> <u>Temp C</u>	<u>Runway Characteristics</u>			<u>CL</u>	<u>Aircraft</u> <u>Strength</u> <u>(1,000 kg)</u>	<u>Fuel/</u> <u>Octane</u>
		<u>NR/Type</u>	<u>Slope</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Aircraft/</u> <u>Length M</u>			
09°30'N 45°34'E	1036 23	13/31 N-INSTR	-	DC3/VC7* 1200	-	DC3/VC7 AUW 11	None

Remarks: Alternate aerodromes: Berbera/Berbera. (* DC 3 acceptable.)

Aids: MD, MT, MTX.

KISIMAIO/Kismaio

<u>Location</u> <u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Eleva-</u> <u>tion M/</u> <u>Temp C</u>	<u>Runway Characteristics</u>			<u>CL</u>	<u>Aircraft</u> <u>Strength</u> <u>(1,000 kg)</u>	<u>Fuel/</u> <u>Octane</u>
		<u>NR/Type</u>	<u>Slope</u> <u>%</u>	<u>Aircraft/</u> <u>Length M</u>			
00°15'S 42°34'E	3 30	06/24 PA-1	-	B707 3700	A	B707 AUW 135	None

Remarks: Alternate aerodromes: Mogadishu/Mogadishu

Aids: PA 06-1, LSA24, LVA24, LR, LO, MD, MC, MT, MTD, MS, MTX; Longest runway 4600'. No facilities or servicing.

ERIGAVO/Erigavo

<u>Location</u> <u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Eleva- tion M/ Temp C</u>	<u>Runway Characteristics</u>				<u>Aircraft Strength (1,000 kg)</u>	<u>Fuel/ Octane</u>
		<u>NR/Type</u>	<u>Slope %</u>	<u>Aircraft/ Length M</u>	<u>CL</u>		
10°38'05"N 47°23' E	1743 17.2	05/23 N-INSTR	-	DC3 1160		DC3 AUW 12	None

Remarks: Alternate aerodrome: Berbera/Berbera

Aids: MD.

HARGEISA/Hargeisa

<u>Location</u> <u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Eleva- tion M/ Temp C</u>	<u>Runway Characteristics</u>				<u>Aircraft Strength (1,000 kg)</u>	<u>Fuel/ Octane</u>
		<u>NR/Type</u>	<u>Slope %</u>	<u>Aircraft/ Length M</u>	<u>CL</u>		
09°29'16"N 44°05'15"E	1328 24	06/24 PA-1	0.01	VC7 2280		VC7,B707 AUW 31	100/120 100/130 AVTRU

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' hardsurfaced.

MOGADISHU/Mogadishu

<u>Location</u> <u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Eleva- tion M/ Temp C</u>	<u>Runway Characteristics</u>				<u>Aircraft Strength (1,000 kg)</u>	<u>Fuel/ Octane</u>
		<u>NR/Type</u>	<u>Slope %</u>	<u>Aircraft/ Length M</u>	<u>CL</u>		
02°01'N 45°19'E	9 29.5	05/23 PA-1	0.12	DC8-62 2500	A	DC8-63 AUW 120	80/870 100/130 AVTUR

Remarks: Alternate aerodromes: Addis Ababa/Haile Selassie 1st, Asmara/Johannes IV, Djibouti/Ambouli, Mombasa/Mombasa, Nairobi/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, hours of operation 0300-1515Z.

Key

Abbreviations

INSTR	Instrument Approach Runway
N-INSTR	Non-Instrument Runway
PA I	Precision Approach Runway Category I
PA II	Precision Approach Runway Category II
REG-NS	Intl Non-Scheduled Air Transport, Regular Use
REG-S	International Scheduled Air Transport, Regular Use

Radio Aids

ILS	Instrument Landing System
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
VOR	VHF Omni-Directional Range
RL	Radio Locator

Lighting Aids

LPA	Precision Approach Lighting System
LSA	Simple Approach Lighting System
LVA	Visual Approach Slope Indicator System
LAV	Abbreviated Approach Slope Indicator System
LR	Runway Edge, Threshold & Runway End Lighting
LC	Runway Center Line Lighting
LTD	Runway Touchdown Zone Lighting
LTX	Taxiway Lighting
LB	Aerodrome or Identification Beacon
LO	Obstruction Lighting

Marking Aids

MD	Runway Designation Markings
MC	Runway Center Line Markings
MT	Runway Threshold Markings
MTD	Runway Touchdown Markings
MS	Runway Sidestripe Markings
MFD	Fixed Distance Markings
MTX	Taxiway Center Line & Holding Position Markings
MO	Obstruction Markings

Runway Surface and Length

H	Hard Surface (numbers = ft. in hundreds)
S	Non-Hard Surface (number = ft. in hundreds)

Additional Lighting

L1	Portable Runway Lights (electrical)
L2	Boundary Lights
L3	Runway Flood Lights
L4	Low Intensity Runway Lights
L5	Low Intensity Approach Lights
L6	High Intensity Runway Lights
L7	High Intensity Approach Lights
L8	Sequenced Flashing Lights
L9	Visual Approach Slope Indicator (VASI)

9.9 Aircraft Entry Requirements

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 airspace, planned route while in Somali airspace, approximate operating altitude, other information regarding aircraft operation (i.e., time on ground-assistance required).

9.10 Air Carriers

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.

The following foreign airlines serve Somalia: Aeroflot, Alitalia, Democratic Yemen Airlines, EAA, Egyptair.

9.11 Air Distances

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Statute Miles</u>
Belet Uen	Diredawa	406
	Hargeisa	337
Berbera	Mogadishu	188
	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
	Tippi	345
	Wacca	737
	Hargeisa	Aden
Entebbe		1,036
Kamaran Is.		418
Khartoum		884
Las Anod		232
London (Heathrow)		3,830
Marsabit		649
Mogadishu		523
Nairobi		393
New York (JFK)		7,182
Paris (Orly)		3,621
Rome (Ciampino)		2,937
Sanaa Int'l		444
Seychelles Int'l		1,255
Kisimaio	Dar es Salaam	512
	Mogadishu	246

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Statute Miles</u>
Mogadishu	Addis Ababa	657
	Asmara	1,015
	Djibouti	676
	Jeddah	1,407
	Mombasa	577
	Muscat	1,724
	Nairobi	624
	New York (JFK)	7,611
	Obbia	320
	Paris	4,101
	Rocco (Littorio)	360
	Rome	3,415
	Sanaa	935

10. Power and Communications

10.1 Electric Power

As of 1976, 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 Fanole is scheduled for completion in 1978. Most electricity is produced by industry for 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. 220 volts, 50 cycles AC.

10.2 Telecommunications

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, Bosaso, Burao, Hargeisa and Berbera, but will be replaced by "modern sophisticated systems", presumably microwave, in Jowhar, Balad and southern centers of Afgoi, Coriolei, Merca, Genale, Gelib, Kisimayo and Jamana. Modern exchanges are scheduled for Hargeisa and Kisimayo. Existing high frequency international connections via relay stations in Nairobi and Rome are to be replaced by direct microwave connections. Telephones now total 6,000 (one per 500 persons); most are located in Mogadishu (over 3,000), Hargeisa and Kisimayo.

10.3 Radio

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 cooperated with the national adult educational 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 countrywide reception.

Regional adult education centers, to be located in Baydoha, Galcayo, Qoryley, Gardo, Kisimayo, 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.

Radio Mogadishu, Voice of the Somali is the main government service; broadcasts in Somali, English, Italian, Arabic, Swahili, Amharic, Galla and Affar.

Radio Hargeisa, northern region government station, broadcasts in Somali and relays Somali and Amharic transmission from Radio Mogadishu.

Home service broadcasts in Somali from Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti are audible throughout much of the country, as well as 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) available in at least part of Somalia for daily periods of 1-18 hours.

10.4 Television

One television station; at present no further information concerning reception or number of receivers.

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