

# **USAID/SOMALIA**

## **RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

3 April 2001

**Please Note:**

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request (“R4”) was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

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USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse  
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200  
Arlington, VA 22209-2111  
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106  
Fax: 703/351-4039  
Email: [docorder@dec.cdie.org](mailto:docorder@dec.cdie.org)  
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## MEMORANDUM

March 30, 2001

Valerie Dickson-Horton  
Acting Assistant Administrator for Africa  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Washington, DC 20523

Dear Ms. Dickson-Horton:

REDSO is pleased to submit the Somalia Country Program Team's Results Review and Resources Request for FY 2003. Although a revised Integrated Strategic Plan for Somali was approved by Washington November 20, 2000, the team reports on the three objectives of the 1997-2000 strategy in this R4.

The Somalia team wants R4 readers to digest three key points. First, there are areas in Somalia that are making impressive progress, particularly Somaliland, Puntland, and the regions of Bay and Bakool. All is not chaos in Somalia, though the media would have people believe it so. Second, USG assistance promotes transition. Development and self-reliance is the message and the U.S. is making a difference -- promoting democracy process, civil society expansion, rule of law, economic opportunity, and helping the vulnerable still afflicted by conflict or drought. Third, the team wants to redress the imbalance in resource provision. The majority of U.S. assistance is still relief. The team believes that, except where there is serious drought or intense conflict, Somalis are ready for development.

Somaliland's efforts and achievements might serve as models for many other African countries. To illustrate the kind of progress that is little known, security prevails in the north, which is no mean feat. The Somaliland administration is putting the right policies in place. It fosters the important role of the private sector, which is flourishing. Private entrepreneurs are the major service providers, even in the social sectors. Two fledgling universities and an impressive hospital with a nursing school have been created. They were capitalized and are operating with private funds, as are dozens of other private education and health facilities. In an effort to professionalize its civil service, the administration has cut the numbers of its employees, instituted a qualifying exam, and set a minimum wage. It has demobilized former militia at the rate of 2,000 per year. The administration also recognizes the contributions of civil society organizations. It supports the work of local NGOs, many of which have received USAID funding under the Somali Partnership Program run by CARE. And in Somaliland, free expression is encouraged. A local English newsweekly often prints criticism of government agencies and officials. In short, Somaliland is doing a lot of things right, and administrations in other regions are also on the right track.

The USG assistance program is based on the building block, peace-dividend approach, which was reaffirmed during the November strategy review. The Somalia team believes this remains a valid approach. As a result, the majority of development assistance funds are targeted to those areas -- Somaliland, Puntland, Bay, Bakool -- where reconciliation has been achieved or is in process. Development assistance is thus programmed as a reward. It constitutes the peace dividend. Emergency and food assistance goes mainly to the south where people are vulnerable. Regrettably, refugee assistance, food aid, and emergency funds still make up 90% of USG support.

The Somalia team believes that this needs to be changed. The U.S. must augment support for the regions that achieve a measure of security and are ready for reconciliation, rehabilitation, and development. Food aid and emergency assistance should be provided only to people who face disaster, and not simply people who are needy. The U.S. does no favor to Somalis whose self-esteem and self-reliance is undermined by hand-outs. If this means that overall resource levels will diminish because emergency and food aid assistance is available but development assistance is not, so be it.

The Somalia team has added one annex to those required by the R4 guidance. Annex 6 provides a table with a breakdown of FY 2000 funding amounts -- for all agencies as best we could determine -- and activities. It offers the reader a quick glance at what the USG supports in Somalia. The team hopes you find it useful.

Sincerely,

Dirk Dijkerman  
Regional Director

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## **Glossary**

### LIST OF ACRONYMS

DA	Development Assistance
IDA	International Development Assistance
ISP	Integrated Strategic Plan
RRA	Rahanweyn Resistance Army
SNA	Somali National Alliance
EU	European Union
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WFP	World Food Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNCTAD	United Nations Center for Trade and Development
SACB	Somalia Aid Coordination Body
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
FFD	Free Food Distribution

## **Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance**

In spite of the limited resources allocated to the Somalia program and very modest objectives, USAID has played a major role in fostering reconciliation, rehabilitation, and a transition from emergency to development. U.S. assistance has promoted democratic process, economic opportunity via the private sector, civil society expansion, and the rule of law. U.S. assistance has also helped keep Somalia off the front pages by providing help to vulnerable people still afflicted by intense conflict or drought.

Since 1991, there has been no central government in Somalia. Yet regional administrations have sprung up where people have engaged in a process of reconciliation, producing decisions to resolve conflict, to create conditions of security, and to improve their lives. Regional and local governments exist in Somaliland and Puntland in the north and in the regions of Bay and Bakool in central Somalia.

A Somali peace conference held in Arta, Djibouti March-August 2000 resulted in the creation of a Transitional National Government (TNG). However, other regional administrations contest the legitimacy of the TNG. Until it establishes its governance credibility, the TNG will not muster significant political or economic support from Somalis or the international community. The TNG must engage Somaliland, Puntland, and other stable areas in discussions about reconciliation and federation, so that Somalis are seen to be determining appropriate solutions to their own problems without outside interference.

The Somaliland and Puntland governments have been remarkably successful in creating environments in which development can take place. These administrations have been able to strengthen their own institutional capacity, assure public safety, expand the rule of law, foster a dynamic private sector, increase social services, operate ports and airports, and instill a burgeoning sense of optimism in their peoples.

Contrast this setting with much of Mogadishu, and central and southern Somalia. Much of these areas are ruled by warlords and clan militia, where conflict prevails, kidnapping continues, lives are lost, property destroyed, people are uprooted, food security is precarious, and social services provided, if at all, by international NGOs. Mogadishu's airport and port remained closed. The insecurity that characterizes these regions makes it difficult for the international community to reach vulnerable people and significantly adds to the cost of relief. The number of weapons that remain in the hands of militia in southern Somalia slows the process of reconciliation and prohibits investment. Road insecurity is a serious concern, both for Somalis trying to conduct normal business transactions and for the humanitarian community in its efforts to deliver relief supplies. These factors exacerbate the challenge faced by the country and the international community. They collectively contribute to Somalia's low ranking in the UNDP's Human Development Index, which puts Somalia at the very bottom in terms of life expectancy, per capita income, and child mortality and morbidity.

USG involvement in Somalia addresses the problem of conflict in order to end strife and bring stability to the region. Engagement in Somalia supports U.S. Greater Horn objectives. The paramount goal of U.S. policy is to encourage the return of Somalia to the international community as a legitimate and reliable member. The strategy of promoting peace and

reconciliation in Somalia is based on the building-block, peace-dividend approach, which can provide the foundation, region by region, for a potential future national government. Although there is no Somalia Mission Performance Plan (MPP), the Somalia assistance program supports the Regional Performance Plan (RPP), which mandates missions to work to improve regional stability.

USG assistance has been instrumental in supporting the gains by the northern administrations and preventing conditions in central and southern Somalia from worsening. The Somali Partnership Program helped create and strengthen the capacity of many local NGOs, which not only pursue development objectives but also help deliver social services and assistance for relief. Food aid has been used to meet both emergency food needs and promote a transition towards development. Involvement of community-based organizations and NGOs in programming, planning, and implementing activities has enhanced their capacity and will help sustain achievements. Through food-for-work activities, USAID assistance helped rehabilitate water resources, irrigation canals, dikes, and farm-to-market roads. These accomplishments have encouraged farmers to stay on their land, plant more, and many have realized larger and better quality harvests. Food security has improved and starvation is not a threat. Water and sanitation goals in targeted areas have been achieved and health and nutrition indicators have improved. As a consequence, the displacement of people from their homes and the outflow of refugees has ebbed. Refugees are returning from all parts of the world to secure and stable areas in Somaliland, Puntland, and some areas of southern Somalia

The ban re-imposed by Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States in September 2000 on all livestock imported from countries in East Africa, including Somalia, dealt a serious blow to the Somali economy. Unfortunately, the ban came at a time when Somalia was just beginning to recover from the previous ban imposed by Saudi Arabia from February 1998 to May 1999. Areas that had a generally positive food security outlook, particularly northern Somalia, are now threatened by a loss in income, currency devaluation, and inflation brought about by the livestock ban. USAID has addressed this constraint by promoting non-livestock sector economic opportunity and helping diversify the economy.

Current USG Somalia assistance is guided by the revised Integrated Strategic Plan 2001-2003 approved by Washington agencies November 20. The ISP seeks to direct and coordinate assistance from all USG sources -- running about \$25 million annually -- toward the achievement of mutually agreed objectives. Sources include development assistance, international disaster assistance, food aid, refugee assistance, mine action funds, and democracy and human rights self-help funds. The Somalia team is trying to make sure that all the players are working together.

Though this report highlights achievements under the former strategic plan, some comments about the revised strategy are in order. First, one of the objectives -- meeting critical needs of vulnerable groups -- is retained from the earlier strategy. Second, the two new objectives emphasize transition. They will promote the expansion of democratic process and economic opportunity. They must also help redress the imbalance in USG funding that currently prevails -- the majority of resources still supporting relief rather than development. Third, a Special Objective is designed to support the Transitional National Government (TNG). However,

support will be forthcoming only when the TNG can establish security, demonstrate its governance credibility, and engage other administrations in a dialogue of reconciliation.

## SO Text for SO: 649-001 Improved foundation for food crop production in target areas

Country/Organization: USAID Somalia

Objective ID: 649-001

Objective Name: Improved foundation for food crop production in target areas

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 50% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 50% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

### Summary of the SO:

The purpose of this strategic objective is to improve the foundation for agricultural production in southern and central Somalia so that farmers remain on the land, those previously displaced return, and planting is substantially increased. Slow economic growth remains a threat to the relative peace and stability that has prevailed in northern Somalia for several years. This objective targeted interventions that demonstrated the benefits of peace in the stable areas, and reduce vulnerabilities in the conflict and transitional areas. The objective contributed directly to and was necessary to achieve the sub-goal of "Increased Food Crop Production in Target Areas".

Food insecurity has been exacerbated by conflict, drought, and the low purchasing power of many Somalis, due to lack of income and employment opportunities. Supporting vulnerable households with food aid while providing them with the means to support themselves has sparked a hope for self-sufficiency. By moving away from general distributions of food toward targeted food-for-work projects that produce rehabilitated roads and irrigation

infrastructure, USAID has encouraged many Somalis to actively participate in the rebuilding of their society. All assistance (DA, IDA, and food) is provided through international agencies and non-governmental organizations.

### **Key Results:**

The year 2000 proved to be a better year than 1999, with food insecurity reduced in most regions of southern Somalia. From 1998-2000, USAID provided assistance to Somali NGOs in support of local agricultural production. By the end of 2000, NGO partners had 2,350 farmers using improved agricultural techniques. Although this program has come to an end, local NGOs have consolidated their achievements and continue to provide credit and extension services through Farmers Associations formed with USAID assistance.

Movement away from distributions of free food aid towards community-based rehabilitation programs is an indicator of progress along the relief to development continuum, showing that in some areas conditions are clearly improving. Last year, CARE supported more than 60 Food for Work programs. Results included rehabilitation of 3,387 kilometers of road that improved the access of farmers to markets, and construction or rehabilitation of almost 3,300 kilometers of irrigation canals that will increase local food production.

CARE also partnered with three local NGOs to provide training and support to 300 farmers in the production of 836 MT of maize and sorghum seed. This seed was sold to farmers during the short harvest season, and will help meet the seed deficit during the main harvest season.

With UNCTAD as a partner, USAID provided assistance for the rehabilitation of the Berbera and Bosasso Ports, including the provision of fire-fighting equipment and navigational aids, and the training of 150 students in improved port management practices, safety and environmental measures, as well as subjects ranging from basic computer courses to financial accounting.

### **Performance and Prospects:**

Performance under this objective has met, and often exceeded, expectations by surpassing many of the targets set. In the cases where targets have not been met, it is due to a desire to respond to needs identified by the community -- for example building more roads instead of irrigation canals, because the community wanted improved access to markets. Future activities will expand on the successes of the previous strategy. Assistance under the new strategic objective "Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods" will be focused in Somaliland and Puntland in the north, where the peace dividend/building blocks approach rewards areas of stability. In spite of the drought conditions in 1999, improved agricultural infrastructure, farmer training, and availability of seeds has helped farmers expand their irrigated area to 84,687 hectares, compared to the 18,891 hectares originally planned (Table 1). This resulted from the work of CARE through its Rural Food Security Project (RFSP). The achievement in improved infrastructure as detailed in IR 1.2 and the synergies between CARE's two USAID programs in southern Somalia have dramatically increased the capacity of the NGOs and their ability to implement activities.

The current private sector capacity to grow and expand – and therefore support peace – is constrained by 1) an over-reliance on traditional activities that are vulnerable to sudden market fluctuations, like livestock production and export; 2) lack of information on potential business opportunities; 3) lack of institutional support that provides access to financial, non-financial, and representative services; 4) limited availability of skilled local human resources; 5) a poor trade and investment climate in the absence of legal and regulatory frameworks and a banking system.

Many untapped opportunities exist in Somalia and the USAID assistance program will seize opportunities as they arise for promoting linkages among Somali and American businesses to exploit trade opportunities, identifying venture capital opportunities, increasing the availability of skilled human resources, and linking small-scale Somali businesses within the region. Women's enterprises will be given special attention, and business development activities will focus on enterprises where the community or business entrepreneurs are ready to show their commitment to the project by providing more than 50% of the inputs.

In addition to its other programs, CARE's food aid initiatives focusing on rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation canals, earthen flood-control dams, and farm-to-market feeder roads will promote increased agricultural production. Repair of infrastructure that has been severely damaged by the civil war and lack of maintenance will foster economic expansion.

Specifically, UNICEF will implement an urban water rehabilitation program that will provide clean water and also improve livelihoods and support the growth of businesses in the targeted areas.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

Development investments are made in the stable and peaceful "building blocks" areas of Somalia, currently Somaliland, Puntland, and potentially some locations in the regions of Bay and Bakool. USAID will closely monitor conditions in the targeted stable areas -- to consider increasing USG support to or suspend activities if peaceful conditions deteriorate.

**Other Donor Programs:**

The European Union is the major donor in food security and rural development in Somalia, followed by the U.S. and Italy. Other donors to economic development include the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany also provide some assistance. USAID has successfully collaborated with both the EU and the UN on infrastructure projects essential to improve trade, such as rehabilitation of the Bosasso-Galcayo road and rehabilitation of the Berbera and Bosasso ports.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

CARE, UNDP, Halo Trust, and UNICEF are currently implementing projects under this activity.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved foundation for food crop production in target areas

Objective ID: 649-001

Approved: 10/15/96

Country/Organization: USAID Somalia

Result Name: Improved foundation for food crop production in target areas

Indicator: Hectares directly irrigated through new or rehabilitated canals in target areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	3,730
1997	8,591	3,919
1998	13,691	53,516
1999	18,891	84,687
2000	85,000	52,692

Source:

CARE

Indicator/Description:

Canals include main and secondary canals. Target areas are defined USAID funded project sites.

This is an annual figure.

Comments:

The 2000 target was not met because communities determined that access to markets was a greater priority and requested that more emphasis be put on the rehabilitation of roads. Therefore the number of new and rehabilitated canals dropped. This reduced the number of hectares that could be irrigated by new or newly rehabilitated canals. In addition, insecurity caused a suspension of activities in some areas.

This SO was not retained in the new strategy.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved foundation for food crop production in target areas

Objective ID: 649-001

Approved: 10/15/96

Country/Organization: USAID Somalia

Result Name: IR 1.1 Increased availability of agricultural inputs and services for farmers in target areas

Indicator: Number of farm families using improved agricultural techniques for food crop production in target areas

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	1015	906
1997	2805	1342
1998	1500	2610
1999	1500	2736
2000	700	2357

Source:

CARE

Indicator/Description:

The number of farm families that have used one or more improved agricultural techniques for food crop production in the past year.

Improved agricultural techniques include: use of fertilizer, pest control techniques, improved cropping techniques, soil erosion control techniques, and appropriate technology. Target areas are defined as the project sites where USAID-funded activities are taking place.

This is an annual figure.

Comments:

The target was set very low to account for projects ending in June of 2000. However, extension work was continued at the same level as previous years, and therefore target was far exceeded.

This SO was not retained in the new strategy.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved foundation for food crop production in target areas  
 Objective ID: 649-001  
 Approved: 10/15/96 Country/Organization: USAID Somalia  
 Result Name: IR 1.2 Improved agricultural infrastructure in target areas  
 Indicator: Length of irrigation canals constructed or rehabilitated in target areas  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of kilometers

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	132
1997	257	200
1998	377	780
1999	497	2,013
2000	3813	3299

Source:  
 CARE

Indicator/Description:  
 Both primary and secondary canals are included.

This is a cumulative number.

Comments:  
 Though the total number of kilometers rehabilitated increased compared to 1999, the target was not met due to an increased demand from local communities for road rehabilitation projects in lieu of canal projects. See the attached table on rehabilitated roads.

This SO was not retained in the new strategy.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved foundation for food crop production in target areas  
 Objective ID: 649-001  
 Approved: 10/15/96 Country/Organization: USAID Somalia  
 Result Name: IR 1.2 Increased Agricultural Infrastructure in Target Areas  
 Indicator: Length of Roads facilitating agriculture or rehabilitated in target areas  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of Kilometers

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)		
1997		
1998	800	238
1999	1500	1272
2000	2712	3387

Source:  
CARE

Indicator/Description:  
 Roads facilitating agriculture are defined as roads connecting farming communities to market towns. Target areas are defined as the project sites where USAID funded activities are taking place.

This is a cumulative figure.

Comments:

This target was exceeded because communities determined that improving the access to markets was more important than increasing the number of hectares irrigated through the building of new irrigation canals.

This SO was not retained in the new strategy.

## SO Text for SO: 649-002 Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups

Country/Organization: USAID Somalia

Objective ID: 649-002

Objective Name: Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
20% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
20% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
20% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
40% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals : Regional Stability

### Summary of the SO:

The purpose of this strategic objective is to assist the most vulnerable Somalis to meet their basic needs in the face of conflict, drought, flooding, and displacement. Even as progress is made towards peace and recovery, some Somalis continue to be precariously vulnerable to climatic and man-made disasters. Vulnerable populations are estimated by the Food Security Assessment Unit (FSAU) to be at a “structural level” of 500,000 persons, a figure that can increase to more than 1,000,000 in times of extreme crises.

This strategic objective was achieved through the delivery of health, water and sanitation, food aid, and capacity-building services to vulnerable Somali households. More specifically, projects under this activity promoted the improved quality and availability of health care services; increased access to safe water and sanitation; provided effective targeting and delivery of food aid to vulnerable groups; and increased the capacity for disaster preparedness and response. Additional programs under this activity included the provision of agricultural inputs and critical support to air operations.

**Key Results:**

Several major accomplishments demonstrate the effectiveness of USAID assistance under this objective. Food aid was delivered to 1,087,442 vulnerable persons in 2000. Food lost during transportation--due to banditry or corruption--decreased from 27% in 1996, to less than 1.5% in 2000, due to improved food delivery mechanisms and better-targeted emergency food aid in support of community-implemented self-help projects. Nutrition surveys funded by USAID and other donors and carried out jointly by UNICEF, FSAU, and NGOs also improved the targeting of households with malnourished children.

UNICEF supported 53 MCH and 294 health posts with USAID funds. These health posts provided vaccinations, vitamin A treatment, neo-natal and perinatal exams to mothers and children, as well as Oral Rehydration Therapy for mothers to help reduce dehydration caused by diarrhea, a major cause of mortality among children in Somalia. UNICEF estimates that 951,300 children were vaccinated for polio and 161,788 were vaccinated for measles in the 2000 vaccination campaign. The target for the delivery of one dose of vitamin A was achieved but the delivery of a second dose was interrupted by insecurity in Mogadishu, as were planned vaccinations.

In addition, USAID assistance provided an additional 484,150 people with access to safe water through its emergency water rehabilitation programs, and 1505 wells were successfully chlorinated in Mogadishu during cholera outbreaks.

**Performance and Prospects:**

Performance under this objective has met, and in many cases, exceeded expectations. Assistance under the objective was focused in the most vulnerable areas, mainly southern and central Somalia but also in limited areas in northern Somalia that were afflicted by drought.

UNICEF significantly improved the data collection system for health indicators. In some cases this has made indicator figures seem to drop, when in fact assistance has improved due to better tracking of patient's health.

In 2000, 105 water sources were created or rehabilitated, and an additional 124 were chlorinated or otherwise cleaned. In order to promote sustainability, water projects will continue to include the formation and training of community management groups, in addition to the construction and rehabilitation.

The number of food aid beneficiaries reached by CARE in 2000 surpassed expectations due to higher than planned food aid initiatives focusing on rehabilitation and free food distributions. Drought conditions and an increased number of internally displaced persons in Gedo Region necessitated increased free food distributions. The FFW program also expanded to include new areas such as Sakow district in Middle Juba. With an improved main harvest this year, food aid levels will be reduced to about 60% of FY 2000 levels. Plans will be developed during the year to phase out emergency activities and transition to a developmental food aid program by 2003.

A number of programs under this strategic objective were specifically aimed at improving the effectiveness of Somali and international responses to complex emergencies and other reported disasters. Training and support was given to the FEWSNET early warning system, which works in tandem with FSAU to provide monthly updates on food security, as well as news flashes on issues of immediate importance.

Inter-agency response was coordinated by the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB), a unique donor /NGO/IO institution that takes the lead in mobilizing resources and developing strategies across sectors. USAID's response to identified needs have been made in consultative cooperation with the SACB and its sectoral groups.

Under the revised strategy, health activities will continue to focus on increasing the availability of health care services by providing minimum basic care in new areas as they become accessible due to increased security; and an improvement in the quality of health care provided in existing health facilities.

As Somalia becomes more secure and less vulnerable, USAID continues to promote progress from emergency relief programs towards sustainable development. It is anticipated that even if stability increases, emergency needs will continue for some time because coping mechanisms have been eroded over the last several years. However the

underlying theme of promoting relief to development is interwoven in all the work done by USAID's implementing partners in the field, as well as USAID's approach to management and coordination of aid programs.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

None are contemplated. Emergency assistance and food aid is expected to remain at levels similar to FY 2000. However, disasters elsewhere in the world or an increasing intensity of conflict or drought in Somalia could require adjustments to funding levels and activities. USAID will closely monitor conditions in the traditionally vulnerable areas to recommend increasing USG support to modify or suspend activities if conditions deteriorate.

**Other Donor Programs:**

Because each donor categorizes emergency funds differently, it is difficult to get an exact amount of assistance for this sector. Over \$4 million for emergency projects was provided in 2000 through the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), and when combined with health and nutrition, sanitation and infrastructure, and food aid programs from other parts of the European Union, the EU is likely the largest donor to this sector. The Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden are other notable donors and Britain, Canada, Italy, and Switzerland also provide funds bilaterally to meet critical needs.

UNICEF has been the largest implementor of relief programs in Somalia, working in health, water and sanitation, nutrition, and education. Other agencies such as the UN Development Program (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) also operate in Somalia. These agencies implement IDP resettlement and rehabilitation activities, provide assistance to refugees, collect and analyze information vital to the famine early warning system, and implement education rehabilitation programs.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

USG implementing partners under this activity include United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Committee on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), CARE, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), International Medical Corps (IMC), FEWSNET, Action Contre la Faim/France (ACF/France), Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), and Action Africa Hilfe (AAH).

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups  
 Objective ID: 649-002  
 Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Somalia  
 Result Name: Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups  
 Indicator: Percent of children 5 and under that have received vitamin A treatment  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	25
1997	35	43.8
1998	40	58
1999	45	81
2000	50	80
2001	50	NA

Source:  
 UNICEF, IMC, CISP, Trocaire, Memissa, World Vision, SCF.UK, WHO, ACF, MSF, Intersos, COSV, COOPI

Indicator/Description:  
 Percent receiving at least one dose of Vitamin A

Percent as measured by:  
 $\frac{\# \text{ of children under 5 that received Vit. A}}{\text{total targeted catchment area}} \times 100$

This is an annual figure.

Comments:  
 Vitamin A capsules were given in coordination with the polio and measles vaccination campaigns held in 2000.

As noted in the text, in 2000 UNICEF changed its methodology for collecting indicator data, which will provide more accurate baseline information for future reporting.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups

Objective ID: 649-002

Approved: 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Somalia

Result Name: Improved Capacity to Meet Critical Social Services to Targeted Vulnerable Groups

Indicator: Percent of target Health Centers that received at least 90% of requested essential drugs on time

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	85.5
1997	92.5	71
1998	96	93
1999	97	78
2000	82	88
2001	65	NA

Source:

UNICEF, CISP, IMC, Trocaire, Memissa, World Vision, SCF/UK, WHO, AFC, MSF, Intersos, COSV, COOPI

Indicator/Description:

Percent as measured by:

# of drug kits delivered to health centers

# of drug kits requested by health centers

Health Centers include MCH centers, OPDs, HPs, and TBAs.

This is an annual figure.

Comments:

In 2000, UNICEF continued to work with its partners on the delivery of essential drugs, and there was significant improvement in delivery times over last year.

As noted in the text, in 2000 UNICEF changed its methodology for collecting indicator data, which will provide more accurate baseline information for future reporting.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups

Objective ID: 649-002

Approved: 1997

Country/Organization: USAID Somalia

Result Name: Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups

Indicator: Number of people with access to potable water in target areas as a result of USAID interventions

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	293,155
1997	347,045	431,417
1998	370,000	106,700
1999	335,000	497,000
2000	350,000	350,000

Source:

CARE, ADRA, ACF, UNICEF, NPA

Indicator/Description:

There was no single, standardized method for determining access. However, the method used for calculating the number who have access is based on the following information:

- a. estimate of catchment area
- b. estimate of need within catchment area
- c. information on number that could be served by the type of water source being developed

This data is analyzed with reference to the specific locality to estimate the number of additional people gaining access.

This is an annual figure.

Comments:

Two of the five partners exceeded their individual agency targets for this indicator. Other agencies seemed to meet their goals, although it is difficult to verify the number of people reached in Mogadishu, therefore the amount recorded is a conservative estimate.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups  
 Objective ID: 649-002  
 Approved: 1997 Country/Organization: USAID Somalia  
 Result Name: Critical Needs Met for Targeted Vulnerable Groups  
 Indicator: Number of people who received food aid within an agreed upon time  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	328,513
1997	300,000	802,759
1998	300,000	312,990
1999	300,000	1,004,710
2000	500,000	1,087,442
2001	400,000	NA

Source:  
CARE & UNICEF

Indicator/Description:  
Food aid includes food for work, supplemental feeding, and free food distributions.

This is an annual figure.

Comments:  
The target has far surpassed the planned results, due to an increase in the number of food-for-work and food-for-development projects during the year.

Although insecurity at times caused breaks in these projects, beneficiaries have indicated that they prefer food-for-work to general distributions, stating that they have a concrete product (i.e., a road or irrigation canal) at the end of the project, in addition to an improved nutritional situation.

## SO Text for SO: 649-003 Increased community capacity to meet its own needs

Country/Organization: USAID Somalia

Objective ID: 649-003

Objective Name: Increased community capacity to meet its own needs

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework:

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 50% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 50% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals : Democracy and Human Rights

### Summary of the SO:

The purpose of this special objective was to strengthen local Somali capacity to manage donor assistance and establish decentralized planning and program analysis capabilities. Two major actions have helped to achieve these results: 1) assisting established local administrative structures to acquire essential technical and functional knowledge to better govern their communities, and 2) empowering civil society by increasing the financial administrative and programming capacity of indigenous NGOs. All assistance (DA, IDA, and food) was provided through international agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The special objective has been achieved and the new strategy will build on the lessons learned. While the need for capacity building and the interest on the part of local administrative structures is clear, the unanticipated livestock ban seriously taxed the resources of local administrative authorities, often causing the focus to be on survival rather than improvement.

**Key Results:**

Success under this objective has been determined by a tool that rates the competence of local NGO partners. CARE's institutional capacity assessment tool (measuring governance, finance, management, and technical areas) rated 80% of NGOs completing the capacity-building training as competent to implement assistance projects. Several of those NGOs have been selected to partner with CARE for continued capacity-building under future projects.

With assistance from USAID, UNDP successfully increased the capacity of regional councils, district councils, and other local administrations in revenue collection, accounting procedures, and project planning. Eighty percent of local administrative structures have a tax collection system in place, 80 participants from authorities in four regions participated in accounting training programs, and all regional administrative structures now have bookkeeping systems in place.

**Performance and Prospects:**

Performance under this objective has met expectations. Assistance has been concentrated in the north, where the peace dividend/building blocks approach is rewarding areas of stability. In order to build on the work that has already been done, the activities under the new strategy will focus on: 1) broader, more effective participation of civil society organizations in local governance; 2) increased partnerships among private sector, public sector, and civil society; and 3) an enhanced institutional foundation for rule of law. The strengthening of local administrative structures faced greater difficulties than anticipated, due to the stress on administrations caused by the livestock ban. However, training programs and workshops were conducted, a tax code and tax revenue and management systems were put in place, and technical assistance was provided to help build the private sector. Future work will build on past successes. UNDP has begun work on the re-establishment of judicial services, minimal re-equipping of judicial facilities, and supporting the reestablishment of a Bar Association. This rule of law program is currently targeted at northern Somalia, but will expand into other areas and begin standardizing once conditions permit.

Capacity building with local NGOs has been very successful and consequently CARE raised its standard in 2000 for a local NGO to be rated as "competent". In many cases the capabilities of local NGOs have grown to the extent that some of them are now becoming the capacity-builders with other local NGOs. USAID foresees that CARE will strengthen links between local organizations and local administrative structures through encouraging the local administrative structures to take a greater role in many activities and agreements outlining the responsibilities of all parties in development projects.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

None anticipated. Development investments are made in the stable and peaceful "building blocks" areas of Somalia, currently Somaliland, Puntland, and potentially some locations in the regions of Bay and Bakool. Emergency and food aid generally targets vulnerable areas in central and southern Somalia. USAID has fostered the expansion of civil society and an increased capacity of civil society organizations using all sources of assistance. However, the majority of directed-targeted civil society assistance is funded by development assistance. Unless, development assistance resources increase or Economic Support Funds become available, USAID foresees no change in plans. Nonetheless, conditions will be closely monitored so that USG support can be adjusted as appropriate.

**Other Donor Programs:**

Italy, the European Union, and Sweden are major donors and Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland also provide assistance for capacity-building. In 2000, the multi-donor Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) developed a draft strategy on governance. The SACB also created a matrix to help donors and implementers determine which areas are being addressed and which critical areas where the need is still great. Donor coordination and collaboration has been good.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

The primary partners for this objective are CARE, implementing a Civil Society Expansion Project, and UNDP implementing Rule of Law, Justice System Improvement, and a War-torn Societies Project activities.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased community capacity to meet its own needs  
 Objective ID: 649-003  
 Approved: 10/15/96 Country/Organization: USAID Somalia  
 Result Name: Increased community capacity to meet its own needs  
 Indicator: Revenues collected in target Local Administrative Structures (LAS)  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	NA
1997	45	38
1998	50	45
1999	55	48
2000	60	45.1

Source:  
 UNDP

Indicator/Description:  
 Percent measured by:  
 2000 revenue - 1999 revenue  
 1999 revenue

Targeted Local Administrative Structures for this indicator include only Shiek, Boroma, and Garowe Local Administrative Structures. Past figures are based on six LAS's rather than three.

This is an annual figure.

Comments:  
 Performance was lower than expected due to the budget impacts of the livestock ban. The livestock ban has caused ministries in some areas to cut back their workforce, and therefore the 2000 figures are not available for all LASs.

LAS had not had time to recover from the 1998 livestock ban, when the 2000 ban was imposed, therefore revenue collection continues to be a struggle for nascent administrations.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased community capacity to meet its own needs  
 Objective ID: 649-003  
 Approved: 10/15/96 Country/Organization: USAID Somalia  
 Result Name: IR 1.2 Increased ability of NGOs to provide community services  
 Indicator: Percent of NGOs, completing capacity training, rated as competent  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	NA
1997	70	66
1998	85	85.6
1999	85	83
2000	85	80

Source:  
 CARE capacity survey

Indicator/Description:  
 number of NGOs with an overall CARE capacity rating greater or equal to 3.5 divided by the number of NGOs completing the training

The CARE Index measures NGO capacity in four areas: governance, finance, management, and technical. An NGO needs an overall average rating of 3.5 on a scale of 1 to 5 in order to receive a competent rating.

This is an annual figure.

Comments:  
 Despite the success of this program, planned figures were not met for two reasons: 1) Local NGOs entered the training at different levels of capacity and therefore, some needed continued support and capacity building from CARE before they will meet the "competent" standard, and 2) CARE's revision of the Capacity Assessment Tool to make the standards increasingly stringent for local NGOs.

It is difficult to compare these figures over time, because the standard by which local NGOs are rated has changed as CARE continues to refine the tool.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased community capacity to meet its own needs  
 Objective ID: 649-003  
 Approved: 10/15/96 Country/Organization: USAID Somalia  
 Result Name: IR 1.4 Private enterprise/entrepreneurs strengthened  
 Indicator: Loans granted under the CARE Umbrella Grant.  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996(B)	NA	850
1997	1,500	2,320
1998	1,100	3,715
1999	1,100	3,268
2000	2000	2479

Source:  
 CARE

Indicator/Description:  
 The number of loans made during USAID's fiscal year.

This is an annual figure.

Comments:

In past years, this indicator reported on agriculture and non-agriculture loans. In 2000, only agriculture loans were given because the program was closing out, and CARE felt it was important to focus efforts on the more frequently requested loans.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased community capacity to meet its own needs  
Objective ID: 649-003  
Approved: 10/15/96 Country/Organization: USAID Somalia  
Result Name: IR 1.4 Private enterprise/entrepreneurs strengthened  
Indicator: Loan Repayment Rate  
Disaggregated By: Type of Loan

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	80	93
1998	80	97
1999	80	94
2000	95	90

Source:  
CARE

Indicator/Description:  
number of loans classified as being repaid divide by  
total number of loans

Repayment includes loans being repaid that are no more than six months in arrears and loans fully repaid during the USAID fiscal year.

Comments:

The reduced repayment rate was due to a poor harvest during the short harvest season, causing farmers to push forward their loan payments into the main harvest season.

## **R4 Part III: Resource Request**

The revised Integrated Strategic Plan for Assistance to Somalia, 2001-2003, approved in Washington on November 20, 2000, describes the strategic objectives to be achieved by all assistance activities in Somalia from all funding sources. Sources of funds are the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Response; the USAID Africa Bureau; the Department of State Bureau for Population, Migration and Refugees; and the Department of State Bureau for Political Military Affairs (for mine action activities).

This Resource Request covers funding from the Development Assistance (DA), Child Survival and Disease (CSD), and Economic Support Fund (ESF) accounts. Funding from the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and food aid accounts are covered within the Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs (BHR) request. Funding for the State Department Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PMR) for assistance to refugees from Somalia and funding for the Bureau for Political Military Affairs for mine action activities are covered under the State Department's budgeting procedures. The budget levels for IDA, food aid, PRM and PMA for Somalia may vary due to a change in policy direction, changing emergency or humanitarian needs, or changing resource availability.

During the strategy period, DA, CSD, and ESF levels are expected to be straight-lined or increase upward from the FY 2000 level of \$2.5 million DA and \$0.5 million CSD. The annual development assistance level of \$3 million will be programmed to finance the on-going portfolio of activities in Somaliland and Puntland, including civil society expansion, judicial system improvement, conflict mitigation, water and health rehabilitation, and small-scale economic growth activities. However, these funding levels are not sufficient to provide an adequate peace dividend to those areas that have shown the ability to maintain relative stability, participatory governance structures, and control of the militias. If a true peace dividend is to be provided to stable areas, ESF should be considered.

Should additional funds come available during the strategy period, the Somalia Country Program Team anticipates designing two new activities.

**Education Sector:** In FY 2001, the team may design a new activity to improve education systems in post-conflict areas of Somalia. Education is a priority need expressed by all USAID counterparts in Somaliland and Puntland and is an important element to promoting conflict mitigation and to fostering increased economic opportunities proposed in Strategic Objectives Four and Five. The design will be based on the recommendations of a joint assessment to be carried out in FY 2001 in Somaliland and Puntland by REDSO/ESA, the Global Bureau Center for Human Capacity Development, Africa Bureau, and the World Bank. The Somalia team anticipates that this activity will require \$5 million over three years, to be split-funded by SO 4 and SO 5.

**Small-scale Infrastructure Rehabilitation or Development:** In FY 2002, the team will design a new activity under SO 5 to improve infrastructure in support of economic initiatives in stable areas. This design will build on the positive experience from rehabilitation activities in transport (jointly funded with the European Union), port facilities in Berbera and Bosasso, and water and health structures. As agreed by the multi-donor Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB), all infrastructure rehabilitation programs in Somalia require that private local management units be established prior to undertaking donor-financed physical rehabilitation. This ensures that financial arrangements for maintenance are in place before the works are undertaken. REDSO/ESA anticipates that this three-year activity would require \$5 million over two years under SO 5.

Additional funds would also be programmed to increasing the small economic initiatives activity under SO 5, up to \$4.5 million over three years, and to finance technical assistance for regional administrations in building-block areas.

If Economic Support Funds (ESF) were to be provided for Somalia these funds could be used to supplement the "peace dividend" activities in stable areas. In addition, the Somalia ISP includes a Special Objective 7 as a funding vehicle should a USG policy decision be made to provide political support to the Transitional National Government. Such an activity would be clearly separate from the rest of the Somalia program expressed in SO 4, SO 5 and SO 6. At present, USG policy remains the same as at the time of approval of the ISP. The Transitional National Government has not been able to establish itself among Somalis and therefore does not yet qualify as one of the "building-blocks" that merit assistance.

Operating Expenses and Workforce Levels for Somalia are covered in the REDSO/ESA Results Review and Resources Request.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: SOMALIA						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
649-004: Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation	0					
649-005: Increased Opportunities for More Productive Livelihoods	350				350	
649-006: Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups	0					
649-007: Foundation Established for Emerging Somalia Administration to Consolidate Transition	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	350	0	0	0	350	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: SOMALIA									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
649-005 Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods									
CSD	500	500							
Other	0								
	500	500	0				0	0	0
649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
649-007 Foundation Established for Emerging Somalia Administration to Consolidate Transition									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500	500	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: SOMALIA									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
649-005 Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods									
CSD	500	500							
Other	0								
	500	500	0				0	0	0
649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
649-007 Foundation Established for Emerging Somalia Administration to Consolidate Transition									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500	500	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY: SOMALIA									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
649-005 Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods									
CSD	500	500							
Other	0								
	500	500	0				0	0	0
649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
649-007 Foundation Established for Emerging Somalia Administration to Consolidate Transition									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500	500	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY: SOMALIA									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
649-005 Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods									
CSD	500	500							
Other	0								
	500	500	0				0	0	0
649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
649-007 Foundation Established for Emerging Somalia Administration to Consolidate Transition									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500	500	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

### FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: SOMALIA  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
<b>649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation</b>															
Bilateral	0	1,400		880				0					520		1,400
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	1,400	0	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	0	1,400
<b>649-005 Increased Opportunities for More Productive Livelihoods</b>															
Bilateral	0	1,500		650				500				350			1,500
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	1,500	0	650	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	350	0	0	1,500
<b>649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups</b>															
Bilateral		100		100											100
Field Spt		0													0
	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	3,000	0	1,630	0	0	0	500	0	0		350	520	0	3,000
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	3,000	0	1,630	0	0	0	500	0	0		350	520	0	3,000

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,630
Democracy	520
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	350
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	2,500
CSD Program Total	500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: SOMALIA  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation</b>															
Bilateral	1,400	1,400	550	350									500	1,400	1,400
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,400	1,400	550	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	1,400	1,400
<b>649-005 Increased Opportunities for More Productive Livelihoods</b>															
Bilateral	1,500	1,500	150	850				500						1,500	1,500
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,500	1,500	150	850	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
<b>649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups</b>															
Bilateral	100	100	100											100	100
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,000
Democracy	500
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	2,500
CSD Program Total	500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: SOMALIA  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation</b>															
Bilateral	1,400	1,900	550	350				0					1,000	1,400	1,900
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,400	1,900	550	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,400	1,900
<b>649-005 Increased Opportunities for More Productive Livelihoods</b>															
Bilateral	1,500	7,500	150	6,850				500						1,500	7,500
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,500	7,500	150	6,850	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	7,500
<b>649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups</b>															
Bilateral	100	100	100											100	100
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>9,500</b>

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	8,000
Democracy	1,000
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	9,000
CSD Program Total	500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,500</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

**FY 2003 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country**

Fiscal Year: 2003 ALT Program/Country: SOMALIA  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 ALT
<b>649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation</b>															
Bilateral	1,400	1,900	440	460				0					1,000	1,400	1,900
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,400	1,900	440	460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,400	1,900
<b>649-005 Increased Opportunities for More Productive Livelihoods</b>															
Bilateral	1,500	8,500	360	7,640				500						1,500	8,500
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,500	8,500	360	7,640	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	8,500
<b>649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups</b>															
Bilateral	100	100												100	100
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>10,500</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>10,500</b>

FY 2003 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	9,000
Democracy	1,000
HCD	0
PHN	500
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	10,000
CSD Program Total	500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,500</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

**FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country**

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

**Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. Somalia ISP approved November 2001.** All SOs require new IEEs. Planned Reg. 216 actions are listed in the FY 01 column. REDSO assumes responsibility for introducing appropriate environmental review and decision-making capacity to the partners implementing USAID-assisted activities. The emphasis is on planning, monitoring, and mitigation by our partners. Sub-grantee partners will be assisted in designing activities that take into account potential environmental impacts and their mitigation, including prevention and avoidance, and have implemented the activities with an environmental monitoring system in place. The partners will be introduced into environmentally sound design and implementation through the Africa Bureau and REDSO Environmental Capacity Building course (ENCAP).

**Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs.** All Mission DA activities are in need of updating their environmental compliance documentation. Existing IEEs/CEs need to be re-examined in light of the planned or newly obligated activities. This is reflected in the FY 00, FY 01 and Comments columns below.

### USAID/SOMALIA ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS, PLANS AND SCHEDULE

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 00 and previous	FY 01 actions expected	Comments
<b>SO4 649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation</b>			
Civil Society Expansion Justice System Improvement SACB Secretariat Support	FY 98 28rdsoe1 Cat Ex for GHAI covers aspects only	Monitor env. compliance. Consolidated IEE for SO 4 to be prepared in third quarter FY 2001.	GHAI, BHR/OFDA, FFP and DOS resources are applied to the ISP. Environmental review applied to DA only.
<b>SO5 649-005 Increased Opportunities for More Productive Livelihoods</b>			
War-Torn Societies Project Small Economic Initiatives	FY 98 28rdsoe1 Cat Ex for GHAI covers aspects only	Monitor env. compliance Consolidated IEE for SO 5 to be prepared in third quarter FY 2001.	
<b>SO6 649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups</b>			
Urban Water and Health FEWS IV	27soma1.94 Cat Ex 27continued through 9/98, and extended through FY 2000. 27somal2.Cat Ex ADRA and EU ND limited current relevance	Monitor env. compliance. Consolidated IEE for SO 6 to be prepared in third quarter FY 2001.	

## **Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative**

USAID/REDSO supports the overall GHAI principles in its programming objectives in Somalia. The GHAI principles directly linked to our current activities include African Ownership, Linking Relief and Development and Strategic Coordination. The chart below demonstrates USAID/Somalia's program convergence under the previous 1997-2000 ISP with GHAI principles. While the revised Somalia ISP goal and the three objectives all contribute to the framework of GHAI, Somalia's Strategic Objective (SO4) "Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation" represents the Mission's largest GHAI activity.

An intent of this objective is to contribute towards the prevention of conflict by promoting peace and reconciliation, based on the building-block, peace-divided approach. The bottom-up approach is intended to shore up local and regional leadership and administrative structures that can provide the foundation, region by region, for a potential future national government. During the last three years, under the previous ISP's Special Objective, "Increased Community Capacity to Meet Their Own Needs", USAID has worked through partner agencies, such as CARE and the U.N. Development Office for Somalia, to increase capacity of local administrative structures to provide services, to strengthen the institutional capacity of indigenous NGOs to meet community needs, and to increase local NGO capacity to generate income. This included training by USAID partners of regional and district administration officials, institutional strengthening for nascent local NGOs and CSOs, and implementation of sectoral community projects.

USAID promotes African ownership through support to indigenous organizations. Although assistance is not provided directly through emerging local administrations, an important portion of activities funded in Somalia promote partnerships between local authorities and local NGOs to enhance the capacity enhancement of local organizations and communities to plan, finance, implement, and manage activities with the support of local administrators and technicians.

USAID's team plays an important and leading role in the coordination of activities in Somalia. As a key member of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB), USAID works closely with other donors and international agencies to create common policies and principles of operation, wherever possible, and also to ensure that humanitarian aid activities are undertaken within the context of appropriate sectoral interventions and coordination.

The following chart demonstrates the convergence between USAID/REDSO/Somalia's activities under the previous Somalia ISP and GHAI Intermediate Results (IRs).

USAID Somalia SO Activities	GHAI IRs
<p><b>SO 1 Improved foundation for food crop production in target areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved agricultural infrastructure</li> <li>• Increased availability of agricultural inputs and services for farmers</li> </ul>	<p>IR 1.1 Enhanced African capacity to increase sustainable agricultural production</p>
<p><b>SO 2 Critical needs met for targeted vulnerable groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved ability to identify vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Timely delivery of appropriate food commodities</li> <li>• Increased availability of health services</li> <li>• Increased number of potable water sources and sanitation services</li> </ul>	<p>IR 1.3 Food needs of targeted populations met through enhanced regional capacities</p> <p>IR 1.5 Enhanced African capacity to implement household level nutrition and other child survival interventions</p>
<p><b>SPO 1 Increased community capacity to meet their own needs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased capacity of local administrative structures to provide services</li> <li>• Increased institutional capacity of indigenous NGOs to meet community needs</li> <li>• Increased capacity to generate income</li> </ul>	<p>IR 2.1 Indigenous organizations responding to conflict strengthened</p>

## **Information Annex Topic: Success Stories**

### **Bringing Rights Based Programming to Puntland, Somalia**

Discussing rights-based training in Puntland can be sensitive. In this very traditional society, roles are clearly divided between men and women, and have been for hundreds of years. Women are often as uncomfortable with the idea of change as the men are. Gender issues in Somalia are seen as political -- western ideas forced on to the Somali culture by NGOs. So it was not surprising that there were concerns raised by the local administration when CARE decided to hold a gender training in Bosasso.

CARE has been working with local NGOs for more than 8 years, building their capacity in finance, good governance, and technical work. The training was intended to teach the local partners how to incorporate gender issues into program planning. Unfortunately, the government stopped the training with partners, claiming that the content was not appropriate for the Somali society. Even CARE's field staff was hesitant about rights-based programming. Consequently, CARE decided to start the process with its own staff.

The training began with a discussion of the different roles of women and men in society -- an exploration of who enjoyed performing which tasks, and if there were any tasks normally assigned to the other gender that men or women would like to try out. In this way, participants in the training began to understand that rights-based programming is not about inserting women into pre-determined roles, but rather, building a program around the strengths and interests of the group. They also began to see that strictly assigned roles, don't always serve the best interests of the program.

CARE staff came away from the training with a new perspective, and became strong advocates for the new approach with the government. After two months of careful negotiations, the Puntland government agreed to a training in Ghardo. In addition to CARE's local partners, members of the Puntland government were invited, in order to show that this was an open and transparent process. Representatives from the Puntland Regional government, the Ghardo local government, the Bari Regional administration, the Director of the Dept. of Environment, and the Director of the Dept. of Agriculture attended the training with the local NGOs.

The training was an overwhelming success in changing perspectives and attitudes. In fact, the Puntland government has now decided to use the CARE approach to rights-based training as the model for future gender trainings. In a letter to CARE they stated that this approach "respects the culture and considered gender within the Somali context".

Acceptance of the concept of rights-based programming is a significant step forward in a place as traditional as Puntland, and the new understanding and interest shown by the government has opened a new door for all Somalia stakeholders.

## **New Economic Opportunities for Women in Hargessa, Somaliland**

Committee of Concerned Somalis (CCS) is one of CARE's partners in the employment generation sector. The organization was started in 1992, and targets women head of households. One of their main projects is a revolving loan fund where the women can borrow funds to start an income generating activity or strengthen an existing one.

CCS's partnership with CARE started in 1997 when CCS was selected as one the local partners for the capacity building program, to implement the Skills Development Center Project. With a budget of \$110,411 CCS was expected to train 180 women in tailoring and tie and dye skills over a 22 month period. Ultimately CCS trained a total of 300 women, in basic business management skills, and for those who were illiterate, basic literacy and numeracy. After completing the training, women were able to take loans from the revolving loan fund and start businesses from which they made a basic income.

Tie and dye is a new skill in Hargessa, and the students approached the training -- and the employment opportunities it created -- with unexpected zeal. Consequently, they were more optimistic about their business opportunities, because they were introducing a new product to the market.

An unexpected challenge faced by the women was that, in order to have a good quality product, the dyes and fabric needed to be imported into Somalia. The loans provided from the loan fund, however, were too small to address this quality control issue. One group of three women, managed to pool additional family resources and find a relative in Kenya to assist with the importing of raw materials. All of the loans taken by the tie dye trainees have now been repaid and the women are surviving on the profit they make from sales.

CCS has opened a shop in the center of Hargessa to sell the new tie dye products. The site also continues to function as a production and training center. When the Somalia Team went to visit the shop it was full of new products in anticipation of the Hargessa Trade Fair the same week. CCS participated in the Trade Fair, held from March 3-6, 2001, with a booth showing the variety of products produced by the women's groups associated with their organization. The Trade Fair received coverage from the international press, and increased awareness of the diversity of products and resources available for further development in Somaliland.

## **Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex**

**Part A. Results Framework.** Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

### **Strategic Objective 4: Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation**

IR 4.1: Broader, More Effective Participation of Civil Society Organizations in Local Governance

IR 4.2: Increased Partnerships among Private Sector, Public Sector, and Civil Society

IR 4.3: Enhanced Foundation for Rule of Law

### **Strategic Objective 5: Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods**

IR 5.1: Improved Infrastructure and Services for Productive Enterprises

IR 5.2: Economic Targets of Opportunity Exploited

IR 5.3: Increased Productive Areas Where UXOs Are No Longer a Threat

### **Strategic Objective 6: Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups**

IR 6.1: Improved Quality and Availability of Health Care Services

IR 6.2: Increased Access to Water and Sanitation

IR 6.3: Effective Targeting and Delivery of Food Aid to Vulnerable Groups

IR 6.4: Improved Capacity for Disaster Preparedness and Response

### **Special Objective 7: Foundation Established for Emerging Somalia Administration to Consolidate Transition**

Cross cutting IR : Improved Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of Information

## Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

**What the information annex will be used for:** prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- \* support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- \* support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- \* institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- \* a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

**Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development.** An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

**Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs.** The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.



<b>Instructions</b>							
Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.							
<b>Verification</b>							
Codes: Y - IR falls within the definition N - IR does not fall with the defintion X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.							
<b>Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit</b>							
Codes: Y - Yes N - No							