

USAID/REDSO/ESA

**FY 2002
ANNUAL REPORT**

SOMALIA

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for East and Southern Africa and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/REDSO/ESA.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Carrie Johnson, AFR/DP/PAB.

Related document information can be obtained from:

A. USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

1611 N. Kent St., Suite 200

Arlington, Va. 22209-2111

Telephone: 704-351-4006 ext.106

Fax: 704-351-4049

Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org

B. Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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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
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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I. FY 2002 PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE

A. OVERVIEW OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The 2001 Somalia program recorded major achievements, in spite of the debilitating conditions plaguing the country, including conflict, drought and pest infestation.

In the North: A strengthened capacity of Somali organizations, as well as local government authorities, in decentralized planning, the management of donor assistance, and program analysis and monitoring has been a major achievement. Local administrative authorities acquired essential technical and functional knowledge to better govern their communities, and civil society benefited by an increased programming, administrative, and financial management capacity of indigenous NGOs. Working with local NGOs and local authorities, communities executed small-scale development projects and improved their abilities to design activities and seek donor support. USAID has also supported the judiciary component within the Somali Civil Protection program which is a program designed to contribute to the establishment of sustainable peace in Somalia by focusing on the restoration of law and order.

In the more insecure regions of the south, our assistance continues to be limited to a humanitarian response to the appalling conditions caused by over 10 years of political instability, and aggravated by cyclical drought conditions. In the health sector, USAID partners maintained a network of primary health care services throughout disaster and conflict prone Southern and Central Somalia as well as the somewhat more stable regions in the north (Somaliland and Puntland). USAID continued to respond to food shortages brought on by drought and an increased numbers of internally displaced, insuring that the critical requirements of the most vulnerable were met. Our support to the Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWS) helped to prevent and mitigate a potential famine situation in the Gedo region, as serious malnutrition rates were recorded. This in turn enabled CARE (USAID's food assistance partner) to justify additional food assistance, substantially increasing the number of beneficiaries in this severely affected region. The reporting by FEWS also facilitated a timely response by other donors, as we all worked together to address the overall humanitarian requirements in a coordinated manner.

In addition to the usual humanitarian response undertaken, such as food distributions, emergency health and water services, nutrition surveillance and logistical support, USAID worked with implementing partners to rehabilitate irrigation canals, river dikes, and farm-to-market roads. Perhaps the activity with the most promise was USAID's seed distribution and production project, whose objective is to increase crop harvests by introducing high yielding seeds in irrigated and rain-fed areas in Southern Somalia. As a result of these activities, USAID anticipates a more favorable economic outlook by the villagers, facilitating more investment in the agriculture sector, leading to increased availability of food on the market.

Overall, however, drought in southern Somalia severely affected activities in that region. Due to extreme drought and an increased number of internally displaced persons in Gedo region, the number of food aid beneficiaries served by USAID's primary partner, CARE, in 2001 surpassed expectations.

B. CHALLENGES

If a reunified and stable Somalia is the international community's goal, the key challenge for USAID and other donors remains that of bringing the various political contenders together to reconcile and to create institutions to peacefully manage conflict and share resources.

Continuing political instability and insecurity pose the greatest constraints for providing development assistance and humanitarian relief to the most vulnerable populations. The events of September 11 brought reprisals by the international community which have negatively affected the economy. They brought Somalia into focus as a potential haven for terrorists, but also identified the need for the international community to address its status as a failed state.

Various regional administrations, faction leaders, and warlords continue to vie for power. Along with the insecurity this generates, access to people is another obstacle to the implementation of development and humanitarian assistance programs throughout many areas of the country. Roads are unsafe in many areas and cannot be utilized at all in some regions. Even as some progress is made towards peace and recovery, hundreds of thousands of Somalis remain vulnerable, subjected to the political whims of warlords, banditry, or drought. Following the failure of the rains in southern Somalia in 2001, several regions face severely limited water supplies and insufficient harvests of sorghum, the principal rain-fed crop. Finally there is the challenge identifying and exploiting economic opportunity to provide jobs and incomes to demonstrate to people that peace is more rewarding than conflict. The Saudi Arabian livestock ban, the freezing of financial assets of companies that provided financial and telecommunications services, rampant inflation, and the lack of infrastructure all severely affect the Somali economy.

C. BENEFICIARIES OF USAID ASSISTANCE

Emergency food assistance has been strategic in saving lives and protecting assets among the poor and vulnerable households. Recent data estimates that nearly 750,000 people are affected by food deficits in Gedo, Bay, Bakool, and Benadir regions. UNICEF provided supplies for supplementary feeding, therapeutic milk, and BP5 (high Protein biscuits) to 32,400 malnourished children in these areas. 105 water resources/points were rehabilitated or developed. 350,000 people were provided with access to potable water and one million children were vaccinated against polio. CARE provided food assistance to 232,959 direct beneficiaries, of which 41,369 benefited under emergency food for work activities, and 191,590 benefited under the emergency general food distribution program.

D. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENTS

SO4: Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation

This Strategic Objective is currently being implemented in Somaliland and Puntland, which were considered more stable areas until recently. While this is the first year of implementation under the new strategy, the SO is on track and has met or exceeded program expectations. During 2001, political turmoil resurfaced during the second half of the year in Somaliland and Puntland. In Somaliland, Civil Society Organizations strengthened by USAID's program advocated for peace and tolerance between the government and the opposition parties during the election period. Their advocacy led to a decision by the Somaliland government to release opposition leaders who had been jailed for their activities during the campaigning period. SO4 initiatives with local partners also support local government administrations in Somaliland and Puntland. The USAID program supports locally-identified development activities, promotes good governance, and strengthens local capacity for planning, public administration, economic management, and lobbying for law enforcement.

Enhanced Institutional Foundation for Rule of Law: USAID, through the UNDP, has contributed to the judiciary component of the Somali Civil Protection program, which is designed to contribute to the establishment of sustainable peace in Somalia by focusing on the restoration of law and order. Common and consensual approaches to program implementation have been achieved through a series of in-depth workshops and meetings involving the authorities and judicial professionals in northwest Somalia as well as local Civil Society Organizations. Results included the successful completion of two training workshops for senior judges and custodial officers at medium and senior levels. The first workshop provided refresher training for 10 judges in penal and civil codes and civil criminal procedures. The second workshop was intended to increase the standards for operations of the custodial corps. Twenty senior level officers and 10 medium-level custodial officers participated in this workshop. Training focused on the substance of prison law and crime, with a special emphasis on human rights standards and requirements. Restoration of the legal social order, as well as re-establishment of Somali codified law, based on the existing legal base prior to 1991 has begun. Revised Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes have been translated and distributed to legal authorities in Somaliland.

Effective Participation of Civil Society in Local Governance: The civil society expansion program began implementation at the end of 2000. USAID implementing partners began their grants program for local Somali organizations in 2001. Thirty-one civil society organizations are now in operation in Puntland and Somaliland. Eight NGOs received funds for economic activities and 23 received sub-grants for capacity building. Workshops on organizational management, financial management, strategic planning, internal control systems, and local resource mobilization were conducted for the 31 civil society organization partners. Links were established between Civil Society Organizations, local communities, and civil authorities, with nine formal agreements being signed to consolidate and define the relationship between the CSOs and civil authorities.

SO5: Increased Opportunities for More Productive Livelihoods

There have been notable results achieved in some of the activities funded under this SO. Overall program expectations were met, however, the pace of mobilizing partner efforts has been affected by an uncertain political situation and security problems in Puntland. During this reporting period, flights into the region were suspended and international agencies pulled out for several months. USAID requested ADRA, its principal implementing partner to suspend activities until things stabilized. Needless to say, the start-up of this activity has been slower than planned. However, the situation has partly stabilized in Puntland.

Improved Infrastructure and Services for Productive Enterprises: Food for work has been instrumental in fostering the development and rehabilitation of critical rural infrastructure in Somalia. In 2001 the Title II Rural Food Program implemented by CARE in southern Somalia undertook extensive rehabilitation of canals, water catchments and roads in the program target areas.

In the climate unstable southern region, the number of hectares rehabilitated for farming increased by 3000, which significantly surpassed the planned target of 1000. More than 2,300 farmers received training in improved agricultural techniques. Over 3000 kilometers of farm-to-market roads were rehabilitated, and 3,300 kilometers of irrigation canals were constructed or rehabilitated. In addition OFDA provided support to training of 300 farmers resulting in the production of 836 metric tons of maize and sorghum seed.

SO 6: Critical needs met for vulnerable groups

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 as well as responding to key needs in Somali communities. It is important to note that this objective—meeting critical needs of vulnerable groups—was retained from the 1998-2000 strategy.

Performance met expectations through the delivery of health, water and sanitation, emergency food assistance, support for air transport operations Somalia, and provision of capacity-building services to vulnerable Somali households. Activities under this SO improved the 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.

Improved Quality and Availability of Health Care Service: USAID partners maintained a network of primary health care services throughout disaster and conflict prone Southern and Central Somalia as well as the more stable northern regions of Somaliland and Puntland. USAID assistance financed maternal and child health care, nutrition surveillance, health education, provision of essential drugs, immunizations, and improvement of the skills of trained health workers, particularly in the areas of nutrition and hygiene. Likewise, the polio eradication campaign was highly successful, with only four confirmed cases of the wild polio virus identified, compared to 46 cases found over the same period the previous year. Overall results of the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) indicate that the targeted acceleration approach adopted was very successful.

With USAID/IDA support, UNICEF procured and delivered drugs and medical supplies sufficient for the work of all actors in the primary health care sector throughout the country. Over 400 health facilities, including hospitals, maternal-child health centers, and health posts were supplied with essential drugs and basic medical equipment. Although overall low for all antigens, EPI results indicate a positive trend, an improvement during this reporting period.

Targeting and Delivery of Food Aid to Vulnerable Groups: Food shortages in Somalia continue to exist in areas of insecurity, or areas prone to seasonal drought and flooding. The number of food aid beneficiaries reached by CARE's Title II program in 2001 surpassed projections due to increased food assistance requirements brought on by drought in southern Somalia, which resulted in total crop failure during the two planting seasons. A total of 20,110 MT of emergency food was distributed through emergency free food distribution and Food for Work (FFW) activities, with free food distributions accounting for 56 percent of the total. The FFW activities contributed to protecting livelihoods and fostering self-help initiatives. These programs helped promote grass-root initiatives for the rehabilitation of productive assets while simultaneously meeting emergency food needs. Additionally, they supported poverty alleviation and strengthened communities' self-help capacities to stimulate rural rehabilitation. The key FFW activities included the rehabilitation of canals in the areas with agricultural potential, while road rehabilitation activities were undertaken in all areas to link the local communities to markets. FFW activities were undertaken in the regions of Hiran, Bay, and Bakool regions in the southern Somalia, while the free food distribution activities took place in the Gedo region. FFW activities were reduced in favor of general distributions in order to allocate more resources to Gedo region.

Malnutrition among children under five years of age is a chronic problem throughout the country. It is particularly severe in central and southern parts of Somalia, primarily among internally displaced persons and other disadvantaged groups. Through UNICEF, USAID provided 1000 metric tons of nutrition-fortified foods to 32,400 malnourished children in drought-affected areas through implementing partners in 12 maternal-child health centers, two hospitals, and two therapeutic feeding centers in Bay, Bakool, Gedo and Benadir regions in southern Somalia.

Increased Access to Safe Water and Sanitation: USAID partners, local authorities, and communities achieved impressive results. They provided access to clean water to over 500,000 people during the reporting year by rehabilitating urban water-systems, rural bore-holes, and hand-dug-wells. They aided with the construction of latrines and hand-washing facilities in schools; reactivated local cholera task forces and provided supplies to combat outbreaks; and improved safe water supply to urban settlements by establishing chlorination systems. Cholera supplies and chlorine for water purification were made available by UNICEF to all health centers treating cholera patients. Some 200 drums of chlorine, 600,000 sachets or oral dehydration salt, 20 cholera kits and other medical supplies were pre-positioned by UNICEF for use during the cholera season.

Rehabilitation of 21 bore-hole wells and mini-water systems in rural areas were completed. 128 hand-dug wells were rehabilitated and fitted with hand-pumps. These rural-based actions improved access and quality of water supply for 104,000 rural beneficiaries.

III. SOMALIA STRATEGY RESULTS FRAMEWORK

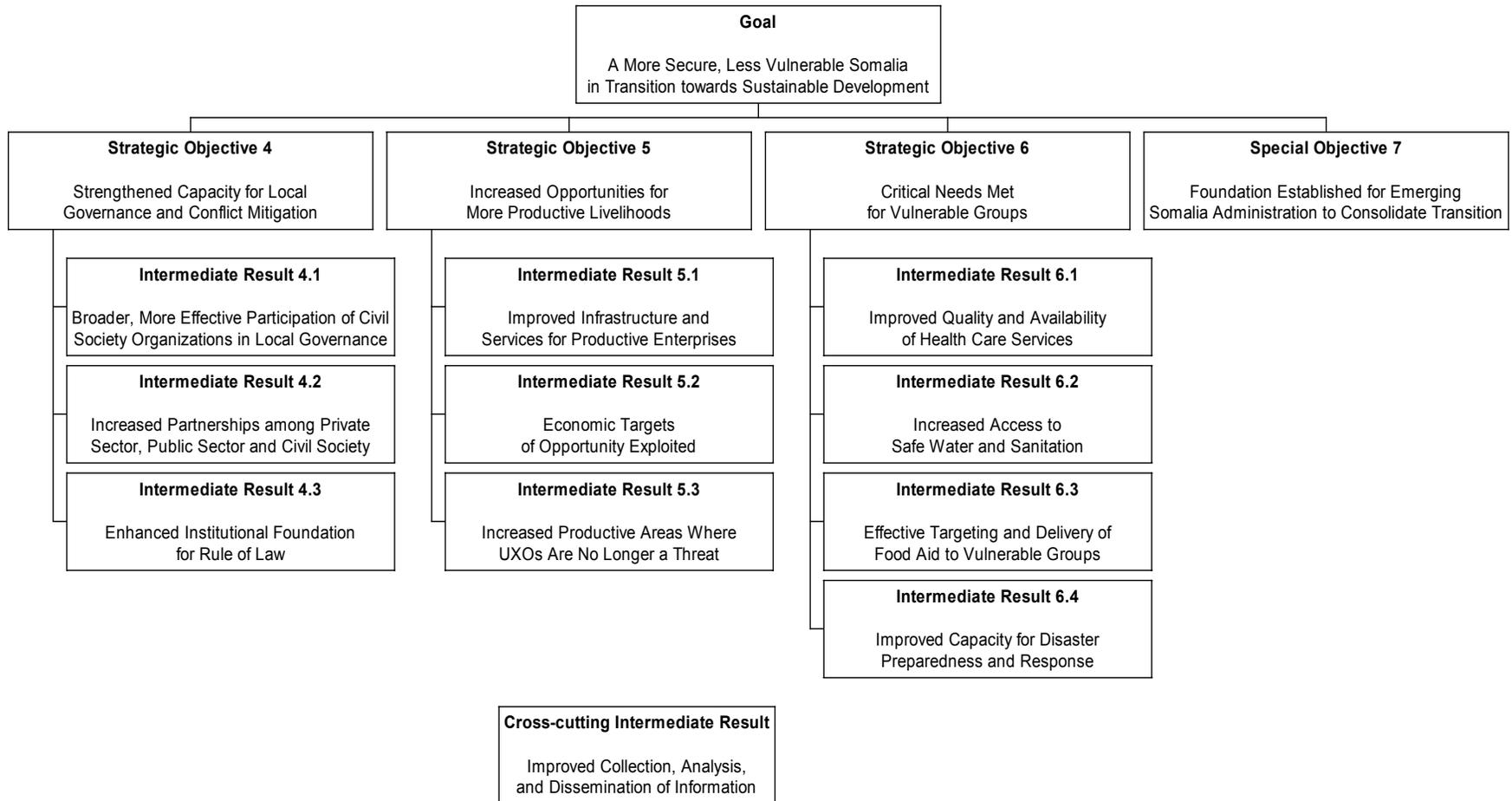


Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives					
1 Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?	Yes X	No	N/A		
2 a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	Edna Adan Marternity Hospital Edna Adan Maternity Hospital				
3 What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	Edan Adan contribution \$750,000/USAID contribution \$71,000				
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.					
4 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA, FFP	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened					
5 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged					
6 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? SO 649-005	Yes	No X	N/A	DA, FFP	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable					
7 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
9 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)					
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.					
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA, IDA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	IDA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	IDA	Data Quality Analysis has not yet been done.
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	IDA	Data Quality Analysis has not yet been done.
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA,FFP,IDA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened					
19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective? 649-004	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged					
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted					
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	FFP/IDA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done
27 Number of beneficiaries				FFP	Beneficiary data is collected on an activity basis, however, it is not possible to establish a total due to the problem of double counting

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response	Fund Account	Data Quality Factors		
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1 Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	N/A				
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2 Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	IDA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
3 Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
4 Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
5 Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	YES			IDA	Data Quality Assessment has not been done.
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6 Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	N/A				
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
7 a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	30,000			IDA	Data Quality Analysis has not yet been done. USAID program staff depends upon reports from Implementing partners. Data source: LINICEE
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)					
8 Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy					

HIV/AIDS Report

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

<p>a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)</p> <p>9</p> <p>b. Total condom sales (2002 target)</p>	N/A				
<p>a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>10</p> <p>b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total		
<p>11 Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?</p>	N/A				
<p>a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>12</p> <p>b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total		
<p>a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)</p> <p>13</p> <p>b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total		
<p>a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>14</p> <p>b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total		

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	N/A			
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	

Global Climate Change					
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix	N/A			

USAID/SOMALIA ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS & PLANS

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 01 and previous	FY 02 actions expected	Comments
SO4 649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation			
Civil Society Expansion Justice System Improvement SACB Secretariat Support	FY 98 <i>28rdsoe1</i> Cat Ex for GHAI covers aspects only. Monitor env. compliance.	Consolidated IEE for all SOs to be prepared in third quarter FY 2002 as an ISP-level IEE, to be submitted 3 rd Q FY 2002. ENCAP training planned 1 st Q FY 03 for DA partners	GHAI, BHR/OFDA, FFP and DoS resources are applied to the ISP. Environmental review will be applied to DA only.
SO5 649-005 Increased Opportunities for More Productive Livelihoods			
War-Torn Societies Project Small Economic Initiatives	FY 98 <i>28rdsoe1</i> Cat Ex for GHAI covers aspects only. Monitor env. compliance.	Consolidated IEE for all SOs to be prepared in third quarter FY 2002 as an ISP-level IEE, to be submitted 3 rd Q FY 2002.	SO6 649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups
Urban Water and Health FEWS IV	<i>27somal1</i> . Cat Ex , continued through 9/98, and extended through FY 2000. <i>27somal2</i> .Cat Ex ADRA and EU ND limited current relevance Monitor env. compliance.	Consolidated IEE for all SOs to be prepared in third quarter FY 2002 as an ISP-level IEE, to be submitted 3 rd Q FY 2002.	ENCAP training planned 1 st Q FY 03 for DA partners
Selected relevant activities of foregoing Somalia strategy period			
Economic Planning Project: 649-0142	<i>27somal1</i> , <i>29somal1sup</i> : Cat Ex continued through 9/98	Memo to files re continued Cat Ex.	Extended through FY 2000.
Administrative Management: 649-0144	<i>27somal2</i> . Neg Det/Conditions to document EU Env. Assessment of roads. Cat Ex ADRA administrative management.	Office to monitor EU's continued intent to do env. assessments. IUCN funded to do several workshops and produce guidelines, studies on NRM and development.	EU funding not made available. No roads yet implemented.