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**Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya**

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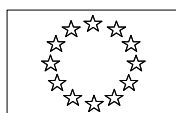
**Cooperation**

**between**

**The People of Somalia**

**and**

**The European Community**



**2003 Annual review on the implementation of the ACP-EU Conventions  
and other co-operation activities**

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the conclusions of the operational review foreseen in Article 5 of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement. The Agreement establishes three main principles for the programming and review process: **partnership**; **rolling programming**; and **flexibility**. The first principle is not however directly applicable in the case of Somalia as, in the absence of functioning institutions to sign and ratify the Cotonou Agreement, the Chief Authorising Officer (CAO) of the European Development Fund is entrusted with the authority of National Authorising Officer, “acting on behalf of the Somali people”. This legal framework was decided by the ACP-EC Council of Ministers in November 1992 and latter confirmed in December 2001<sup>1</sup>; the Council also agreed to grant Somalia access to resources from the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF with 8<sup>th</sup> EDF bridging finance under Article 93.6 of the Cotonou Agreement. Although there is thus no joint review in the case of Somalia, the Commission considers it essential to apply the same principles as for other ACP States. This report has been prepared with this aim in view.

### 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The most important political event of 2002 was the opening on 15 October in Eldoret, Kenya, of the **Somali National Reconciliation Conference** under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). After protracted and difficult preparations by the IGAD-mandated Frontline States (Kenya, Djibouti and Ethiopia), and with the support of the international community, the major Somali stakeholders – with the exception of those from Somaliland, accepted to embark on a renewed attempt to restore peace. The Conference quickly led to a breakthrough with the adoption of a Declaration on the Cessation of Hostilities among the main warring factions. However, the initial euphoria then became enmeshed in inter-clan disagreements and the Conference lost momentum. Nevertheless, the new Government of Kenya elected at year’s end, immediately confirmed its commitment to put the Conference back on track.

On the EU political front, a significant development was the **Conclusions of the General Affairs and External Relations Council of Ministers in July 2002** which underlined EU support to the Somali peace and reconciliation process and opened new areas for support, notably to emerging regional governance (full text in Annex 3).

Meanwhile **Somalia’s economy** continued to suffer from a lack of governance, regulation and confidence, restricting diversification of economic activities. The main source of income, livestock, continued to be adversely affected by the export ban to the Gulf States. In addition, following the application of the post-September 2001 sanctions, the remittance industry suffered a considerable shock. Additional remittances were affected in 2002, with partial bans placed in various countries (although the majority of these have since been lifted). The country remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita income estimated at around \$200.

In terms of **EC aid delivery**, a number of significant developments took place in 2002. In April, the **management of the European Development Fund (EDF) for Somalia was devolved** to the EC Delegation in Nairobi, with the objective of increasing programme speed and efficiency. In line with the LRRD<sup>2</sup> principles, coordination between ECHO and the EC Somalia Unit was fostered. In June, a **4<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme** totalling €50 million from the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF was approved, followed in August by the approval of the **EC Strategy for the Implementation of Special Aid to Somalia 2002-2007** (€149 million from the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF). This flexible and multi-sectoral Strategy has a dual objective: to contribute to the alleviation of poverty and to promote a more peaceful, equitable and democratic society. Finally, €2.8 million were approved under the EC Special Framework of Assistance for Traditional ACP Suppliers of Banana and €0.5 million under the Rapid Reaction Mechanism in support to the Peace Process.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 3/2001 of ACP-EC Council of Ministers on the allocation of resources from the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> EDF.

<sup>2</sup> Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development

In 2002, the EC made good progress on the **implementation of past and new programmes** and the number of ongoing projects increased sharply: 56 new projects (secondary commitments) totalling € 32.1 million were signed, bringing the number of projects under implementation to 64 at 31/12/02 (representing a total of € 53.4 million). Payments in 2002 totalled € 25.4 million. The 4<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme should be fully contracted by end 2003. In addition, ECHO in 2002 signed contracts for a total of € 5 million.

The € 149 million from 9<sup>th</sup> EDF for the period 2002-2007 became available upon entry into force of the Financial Protocol of the Cotonou Agreement on 1 April 2003. An initial amount totalling € 75 million will be presented as a 5<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme for approval during the second half of 2003.

## 2 THE POLICY AGENDA OF THE PARTNER COUNTRY

In the absence of an effective national government over the past decade, Somalia lacks detailed government policies, a National Development Plan or a poverty reduction strategy. Nevertheless, the three main political entities (TG, local administrations of Somaliland and Puntland) have developed to varying degrees their own agenda and plans regarding the future of the country or for the geographical areas they control. These plans, however, are mainly concerned with combating the threat of insecurity, and pay inadequate attention to the foundations of sustainable service delivery as well as the productive sector. In this policy vacuum, the international community has developed, notably within the framework of the Somalia Aid Co-ordination Body (SACB)<sup>3</sup>, its own coordination mechanisms for developing comprehensive sector strategies focusing on the role of local communities, the level of ownership, and the need for long-term sustainability.

## 3 UPDATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

In the absence of a functional national authority in Somalia for more than a decade, there is very little reliable demographic and socio-economic data available. Even prior to the collapse of the government in 1991 there were deficiencies in data collection and analysis, particularly for nomadic households who comprise up to half of Somalia's population. Somalia has not been ranked in the UNDP global Human Development Index (HDI) since 1997 but instead is included in the list of countries for which statistical data is considered to be inadequate to construct the HDI. The table below contains a selection of the most representative Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators currently available, taken from the UNICEF End Decade Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and 2001 UNDP Human Development Report.

Indicator	1999	2000	2001
1. Prevalence of child malnutrition (of children under 5)	25.8%		
2. Prevalence of under-5 children acutely malnourished (weight/height)	17.2%		
3. Under-five mortality rate			224
4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	9%	13.6%	17%
5. Children reaching grade 5			72.5%
6. Ratio of girls to boys in:			
▪ total primary education		34.8%	35.2%
▪ grades 1-4		37%	
▪ grades 5-8		29%	
7. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		1,600	
8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles			15.6%
9. HIV/AIDS (adults 15-49 years)	<1%	<1%	<1%
10. % of population without access to safe water			76.9%

<sup>3</sup> The SACB has operated since 1994 as a forum for donors, UN agencies, and international and local NGOs to share information and discuss aid strategies regarding Somalia.

There are considerable regional disparities in the provision of social services due to a variety of social, economic and political realities. Both education and health sectors suffer from a chronic lack of trained personnel. Overall primary school enrolment is increasing rapidly but gender disparities continue to be a major challenge, particularly at higher grades. With the breakdown of the public health system, dwindling numbers of health personnel, and collapse of water and sanitation systems, Somalia's poor national health status has continued to decline steadily and Somalia has some of the worst health indicators in Africa.

### 3.1 Political Developments

The **IGAD resolution on Somalia**, adopted by the summit of Heads of State and Government in Khartoum on 11 January 2002, became the cornerstone for a renewed peace and reconciliation framework. Kenya was entrusted with the role of coordinating the effort of the IGAD "Frontline" States (Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti), with the objective of bringing all military and political groups, as well as Somali civil society, in a single process supported by a unified front of external actors. The European Union on 1 February welcomed the Summit resolution and pledged to support the resulting Conference politically and financially.

On 14 February, the IGAD Ministerial Council entrusted a Technical Committee (comprising the Frontline States and the IGAD Secretariat) to develop the modalities and to oversee the implementation of a national reconciliation Conference, with the aim of securing a broad-based all-inclusive government. Kenya, from the outset, devoted much time and energy to come to grips with the complex political/security situation in Somalia, the intricacies of clan and faction representation, and the very broad range of key issues to be addressed. Continuing disagreements among the Frontline States consumed a good part of 2002, frustrating both Somalis and international efforts. The **Somali National Reconciliation Conference** was finally opened on 15 October in Eldoret, Kenya, in a high profile inauguration ceremony attended by the majority of IGAD Heads of States and Governments. The Presidency of the European Union delivered a strong message of support to the Conference.

The Conference acquired unique characteristics compared to earlier efforts. Among these is the unprecedented presence of all the main military and political groups as well as the agreement on a single framework to which all relevant external actors, including those from within the sub-region, subscribe. Kenya's efforts to achieve progress in the peace talks continued to be hampered on many occasions by the conflicting interests of Ethiopia and Djibouti, who often differed regarding the critical decisions affecting the Conference. One of the main failings of the process that still continued two months into the talks was the question of the number of delegates and their distribution among the various groups. At year end, the question of whether participation is organized along clan or political groupings remained ambiguous and hence a source of contention.

The peace process was designed to include three phases. The introductory phase was completed in record time with the conclusion on 27 October of the **Eldoret Declaration**, an agreement on cessation of hostilities by all 22 military faction leaders and one civil society representative. The second phase ensued with technical discussions on issues hampering peace and reconciliation as well as the system of governance to be employed. At the end of December, the Conference reached the stage of consolidating proposals for a federal-like system, together with a number of action plans for economic recovery and systematic resolution of land and property ownership related issues, demilitarisation and external relations. The third and final phase is planned to garner power-sharing and to establish an external support mechanism considered as essential for implementing peace and reconciliation in Somalia after the conclusion of the Conference.

Although a change in attitude from the different factions became apparent (bilateral agreements were concluded in Eldoret between groups within the Hawiye clan and the Transitional Government pledged to work towards peace and security in Mogadishu), the Conference was seen as moving too slowly. Ten weeks into the talks, inadequate management and poor cooperation with the process were blamed for the slow pace of progress. While war fatigue inside Somalia as well as the pressure exerted by external actors

constituted the main factors leading to the ground-breaking Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities, the loss in momentum that ensued was largely due to the lack of cohesiveness in the management of the Conference.

By the end of the year, the scope and timeframe for the Conference were clearly pointing towards a longer than anticipated duration during which issues obstructing the realisation of peace in the real sense would have to be addressed. On 30 December, a new Government was inaugurated in Kenya and the new Head of State, President Mwai Kibaki, reiterated his Government's commitment to support the quest for peace in Somalia by continuing to host the IGAD-sponsored Somali National Reconciliation Conference.

In line with developments in the sub-region, the **EU General Affairs and External Relations Council of Ministers** issued in **July 2002 Conclusions on Somalia** outlining the aims and objectives of the support the Union would provide to the reconciliation process, including to the Conference. In line with this position, the European Commission mobilised a number of political and financial initiatives and became the main sponsor of the Conference. By the end of December 2002, in addition to various instruments of moral and political support, the Commission had made available €1.5 million towards the main budget of the Conference as well as financing various interventions to enhance the capacity of civil society in the Conference. The EC also participated proactively in the Conference as an international observer. It also attended the Somalia Contact group created by the UN Security Council in March, in New York and Nairobi, to enhance international support to the peace process at large.

During the year, relative security and political stability continued in **Somaliland** (north-western Somalia) but the self-declaration of secession remains unchanged. The death of Somaliland's second president, Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed Egal in May, did not affect the democratisation process in Somaliland and the change from clan-based to multi-party politics. His successor, Mr. Dahir Riyale Kahin, oversaw the conduct of local and municipal elections on 15 December thereby inaugurating the first example of democratic practice anywhere in Somalia, since 1969 when the last general elections were held. Conducted in a fairly free and fair environment, the elections also authenticated the three 'official' political parties authorised by the Somaliland constitution to further contest the presidential race in April 2003. The municipal elections legitimised structures of governance at the local level for the first time since the self-declaration of independence in 1991. Somaliland declined to participate in the Eldoret Conference despite a personal invitation from President Moi and repeated calls by the international community and Somalis to do so.

The political crisis in **Puntland** (north-eastern Somalia) worsened in 2002. Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf maintained his claim for the presidency in spite of the expiry of his mandate in July 2001. On 6<sup>th</sup> May, he began a military campaign to oust his opponents from all parts of Puntland. Significant resistance was only mounted later and in August, he attacked pockets of resistance in territories home to clans maintaining opposition to his leadership. Confrontations between Mr. Yusuf and his opponents continued as the year ended.

Acts of **terrorism in the Horn of Africa** continued to draw suspicion of links with Somalia. Investigations into a terrorist attack in Mombasa in November found evidence of the use of Somali territory in the preparations for the attack as well as in the escape of some of the attackers. There is continuing unanimity among Somalis, as well as within the international community, of the importance of the restoration of governance and the establishment of a broad-based all-inclusive government as the most effective way to rid Somalia of the threat of terrorism.

### **3.2 Economic situation**

Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita-income estimated at around US \$200. The vast majority of the population live below the poverty line. The country's economy traditionally depends on the exploitation of natural resources, mainly livestock and agriculture. Somalia's economy continues to suffer from a lack of regulation and confidence, restricting the diversification of economic activities. In 2002, the continued livestock export ban to the Gulf States,

Somalia's traditional market, reduced export opportunities. In addition, the sanctions that entered into force towards the end of 2001 against some of the remittance companies<sup>4</sup>, including the main one Al-Barakaat, for alleged links with Al Qaeda, continued to impact negatively on the economy. Other remittance service companies were further affected in 2002, with partial bans placed in various countries in the world. The majority of these have since been lifted as companies have started to become more conformant to international regulations.

### **Trade**

In 2002, there was an increased level of international trade, notably of transit trade with Somalia acting as the entry port for goods to markets in the Horn and East Africa. Additionally, significant numbers of livestock from the sub-region were exported to the Middle East and North Africa via the seaports of Berbera and Bosaso. It is noteworthy that levels of live animal export reached pre-war levels of 2 million head in 2002, despite continued export bans to Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Chilled meat export to UAE stabilised at an average of 450 tons per month despite competition from a resuming live animal export. In addition, demand in the Arabian Peninsula for sesame generated new opportunities for smallholder export crops in southern Somalia. A portion of imports are paid for with hard currency generated from livestock exports and minor exports of hides, fruits, fish, and aromatic gums, but the balance of trade deficit is largely financed by external remittances. Lack of official trade relations with other states weakens the bargaining position of Somali traders and results in reduced economic opportunities from globalisation. Somaliland suffered a setback in October 2002 when the Ethiopian customs authorities closed the border for transit trade. This resulted from the authorities attempting to put in place a more transparent customs levy procedure, which impacted both in Ethiopia on imported grains and in Somaliland on certain products such as milk which increased in price by 30% in one month.

### **Foreign Aid Trends**

From the 1960s to 1980s Somalia was one of the highest per capita recipients of foreign aid worldwide. However, there was a notable decline in foreign aid in the 1990s. In 2002, donors committed US\$ 130.9 million, up from US \$ 112 million in 2001. The EC is the largest donor to Somalia, accounting for 41.2% of total aid in 2002 (EDF, Budget lines and ECHO).

### **Currencies**

The absence of public financial institutions in Somalia has resulted in a proliferation of currencies and multiple exchange rates<sup>5</sup>. In 2001 and 2002 several major injections of illegally printed Somali shillings threw the market into turmoil. Various business people and the Puntland administration introduced several million dollars worth of Shillings causing the rapid depreciation of the Shilling. By August 2001, the Somali Shilling had dropped to SoSh 22,500 against the dollar (from SoSh 9,500 in 2000) – a change of 116% in one year. Fluctuations in 2002 were around 30%. Exchange rates remained relatively calm rising to a high in June of SoSh 22,633 and dropping to an annual low of 17,500 to the dollar.

Inflation due to newly printed notes impacted particularly on low-income families. This affected small businesses and the poor whose purchasing power was harmed with respect to imported commodities and transport. Wage labour rates are linked to locally produced grain prices. These do not fluctuate to the same extent as imported commodities (directly linked to exchange rates). Hence in real terms poorer households have experienced reduced purchasing power. In addition, richer farmers are reluctant to hire external labour due to low market rates, resulting in the poor becoming poorer in some areas. Large businesses, which rely heavily on remittances and hard currency, were least affected.

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<sup>4</sup> The remittance industry is the single largest foreign exchange earner for Somalia; Al-Barakaat alone accounted for an inflow of over US \$ 200 million a year (more than all donor support to Somalia).

<sup>5</sup> Major business transactions/ savings are based on the US dollar; Southern Somalia and Puntland use the Somalia Shilling; Somaliland uses its own currency. Currencies of neighbouring states/the Gulf are also used on the open market.

## Public finances

The Somaliland regional administration announced a 2002 budget of US\$ 14.8 million (using exchange rate 6000 SoSh/\$). No budget information was available from the Puntland administration due to internal conflict. The TG continued to be unable to establish an internal source of income. Much of the limited funds the TG was able to mobilise through bilateral donations (primarily from the Gulf States) were apparently spent on security. None of the existing administrations produce verifiable accounts.

## Primary Sector

In the semi-arid environment of Somalia, **natural resources** are rather limited and their sustainable management is of critical importance. However, overexploitation and destruction of terrestrial and maritime resources are increasingly taking place in order to satisfy subsistence needs. **Water** is a vital and precious resource largely defining livelihood options of the population. However, Somalia is a water scarce country, and it is estimated that 76.9 % of the population has no access to safe water. In recent years, international organisations in collaboration with local water user groups have played a major role in rehabilitation and development of water sources. The situation is much worse in rural areas as traditional nomads are more concerned about quantity than quality of water. General lack of understanding of links between clean water and good health is an additional challenge for interventions in water and sanitation.

**Livestock** is the most important source of cash income for the predominantly rural population. Current projections estimate about 5.2 million cattle, 13.5 million sheep, 12.5 million goats and 6.2 million camels. Approximately 2,5 million animals are exported each year, generating about 40% of Somalia GDP and 80% of its foreign currency earnings. Despite continued livestock bans, Somali livestock exports regained levels of more than two million heads in 2002. Together with newly established chilled meat exports, the sector partially regained its position as an important foreign exchange earner. However the Somali livestock industry remains hampered by the absence of a regulatory framework supporting efficient private sector service delivery, and lack of an internationally recognised disease surveillance and export certification system. Despite serious eradication efforts, parts of the Somali ecosystem are believed to still harbour the last reservoir of rinderpest viral activity, which is considered an additional threat to the already volatile livestock export sector.

Due to climatic conditions and the presence of permanent rivers, **crop production** is largely limited to southern Somalia's alluvial plains and the inter-riverine area of Bay Region. These areas account for 90% of agricultural production. In 2002, the Gu and Deyr cereal production reached approximately 373,500 mt, considerably more than the post-war average of 280,000 mt but still significantly less than the average pre-war production of 480,000 mt. Even when considering that Somalia has only limited agricultural resources, these are exploited far below their potential. Today, the performance of the sector is hampered by the displacement of farming communities, the lack of knowledge, agricultural inputs and services, poor or dysfunctional infrastructure (particularly irrigation infrastructure) and processing facilities and limited market access.

Although Somalia was structurally **food insecure** before the civil war, more than a decade of conflict has created a situation of protracted and complex emergency that has further eroded livelihoods and led to increased vulnerability to food insecurity. Today, food insecurity is largely a result of absence of a political and economical environment and widespread poverty. National food availability in Somalia is not assured: in 2002, the gap between the cereal production of 373,500 mt and the estimated demand of 600,000 mt has been partly filled by commercial imports<sup>6</sup> and, to a limited extent, by food aid (36,140 mt in 2002). Access to food remains a major problem for Somalia's most vulnerable groups – displaced people, rural minorities, subsistence farmers, urban poor and returnees – due primarily to their low purchasing power and narrow economic base. Levels of malnutrition vary in Somalia on a seasonal basis and between different areas and population groups. Nevertheless, while global acute malnutrition rates

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<sup>6</sup> Berbera and Bosaso rice and sugar imports were 250,000 mt in 2000: 2001 UNDP Human Development report.



have reached 30% during times of food insecurity in recent years, rates during times of relative food security have remained between 10 % and 15%.

### **Productive sector**

In 2002, investments in construction or maintenance of **infrastructure** remained very low. The road network of the South has further deteriorated, whilst that in the North improved slightly. In Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Bosaso, investments in light **manufacturing** expanded, indicating increased local investor confidence. Private construction remained a relatively healthy sector in more peaceful areas, but experienced limited declines in Mogadishu and Puntland due to deterioration of security in 2002.

### **3.3 Social Situation**

Since the outbreak of the civil war, the delivery of social services has further deteriorated. Both civil strife, which absorbs a significant proportion of men's labour in the South, and the countrywide use of *Qat* (a chewed plant which is an addictive stimulant), are serious hindrances to recovery and productivity in Somalia. *Qat* is a major social and economic hindrance to development and represents an outflow of around \$100 million dollars a year. Somali women today play a far greater role in the national economy – not only in many rural households but also in the retail trade and service industries.

### **Education**

Somalia has seen a steady decline in the standard and provision of education services. The effects of such deterioration are manifested in one of the worst adult literacy rates in the world: only 17.1 %. In the past few years, there has been a limited recovery with various local and international efforts resulting in new educational institutions and initiatives: primary school enrolment rapidly rose from 9 % in 1999 to 13.6% in 2000; an annual increase of 4% is observed and at the end of 2002, the gross enrolment rate was 17%. Gender disparities continue to be a major challenge: in 2001, girls represented only 37 % of all pupils in grades 1 to 4 and this dropped to 29 % for grades 5 to 8; only 12% of the overall teaching force is females; the gender imbalance is even greater among head teachers with only 4% women. Considerable regional disparities in the provision of primary education also continue to exist due to a variety of social, economic and political realities.

### **Health**

With the breakdown of the public health system, the dwindling numbers of health personnel, and the collapse of water and sanitation systems, Somalia's poor national health status has continued to decline steadily. Average Somali life expectancy is only 47 years (2001), and the country has some of the worst health indicators in Africa. Some of the main causes of death for adults are trauma, pregnancy-related for women (often associated with the practice of female genital mutilation FGM), vaccine preventable and communicable diseases for children, as well as malnutrition. Particularly alarming are an infant mortality rate of 13.2 %, an under-five mortality rate of 22.4%, and a maternal mortality rate of 1.6%. Most childbirth takes place without adequate medical facilities, and in fact mostly take place at home (over 88 %) ; in rural areas medical assistance is usually absent, and only 0.5 % of deliveries are handled in hospitals or other medical facilities. This is further corroborated by the almost universal practice of FGM, which puts both mother and baby at risk at births.

.Among the most common health threats accounting for preventable deaths in Somalia are malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea and tuberculosis (TB). HIV/AIDS prevalence is very low (estimated at less than 1%) but high risk factors for increase in HIV/AIDS incidence are the high prevalence in neighbouring countries and the high prevalence of both TB and STDs within Somalia (both common risk factors for HIV/AIDS). Most of Somalia's public health facilities have fallen into disrepair. Nearly all remaining Somali doctors live in urban areas, where they can supplement their meagre incomes with private practices, though mostly unregulated. There is a chronic lack of trained health staff while district health systems and referral facilities are desperately needed to improve services to rural areas. However, major shortcomings persist in funding, management, training and expertise. The need for regulation in this sector and for building the managerial capacity of emerging health authorities remains a huge challenge for Somalia.

## 4 OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ON GOING CO-OPERATION

### 4.1 Background for EC assistance to Somalia

#### 4.1.1 Context for project implementation

##### **Devolution of EDF funding management to the Delegation in Kenya**

During 2002, the NAO responsibilities continued to be assumed by the Chief Authorising Officer of the EDF “on behalf of the people of Somalia”. However, a major innovation in the EC’s aid delivery mechanism was the **devolution** in April 2002 of programme management **to the EC Delegation in Kenya**. The objective is to reduce significantly the time necessary to finalise, launch and evaluate tenders; approve and sign contracts; and authorise payments.

The “**EC Somalia Unit**” (ECSU), an integral part of the EC Delegation in Kenya, is actively involved in all steps of the project cycle, and is supported by three **Liaison Offices** (ECLO), respectively in Hargeisa (Somaliland), Bosaso (Puntland) and Mogadishu. In 2002, these Offices continued to monitor the social, political and economic situations whilst at the same time providing inputs to the Somalia Unit on developments directly related to project implementation in their areas of responsibility. The operations of the ECLO in Bosaso were constrained by the absence of the liaison officer due to political tensions in the area.

In line with the LRRD requirements of the Commission Strategy for the Implementation of Special Aid to Somalia, ECHO (responsible for Relief) and the EC Somalia Unit (implementing Rehabilitation and Development interventions) strengthened cooperation in 2002.

##### **Continued co-ordination in the framework of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB)**

Operational co-ordination continued to be facilitated by the SACB, both at the global and at the sectoral policy and strategy level. In addition, the SACB provided an essential platform to develop **joint positions** for negotiations with various local Somali administrations, on administrative and security matters. The European Commission has continued to be actively involved in the SACB, stimulating cross-sectoral coordination whenever possible. It should be noted that the EC continued to be the main contributor in 2002 to the costs of the support secretariat of the SACB. During 2002, the Delegation also established a regular EU coordination meeting.

##### **Precarious environment for project implementation**

2002 did not see any notable improvement in local conditions allowing smoother project implementation. In Puntland and central regions, political turmoil and armed conflict meant that project operations were severely constrained. Precautionary evacuations prevented expatriate staff from maintaining a continued presence in the field. In Puntland, intensive negotiations by a joint team of UN/EC/INGOs on operational guidelines for project implementation finally allowed for the return of expatriate staff after a significant absence. Many sectoral interventions suffered from a lack of skills and qualified local staff; community participation continued to prove to be a lengthy and arduous process.

##### **Complementing the Peace Dividend Approach by Peace Building**

When providing aid, the EC and other donors have pursued a main guiding principle: the **Peace Dividend Approach**, which intends to support areas which achieve basic standards of governance and provision of security, and to encourage similar patterns in less fortunate areas. The EC is recognised as an even-

handed partner. EC co-operation has been evolving from a humanitarian orientation towards a rehabilitation focus, which now also includes some development elements. The Peace Dividend Approach has three main components: first there is the 'enabling environment', a specific responsibility for the beneficiary community to provide the basic security conditions for aid to be delivered; secondly, communities/areas which are able to assure such conditions, are supported by new or increased development funding, a factor which in turn further enhances this enabling environment; finally, the success of those areas in securing stability and the development activities that were delivered, should work as an incentive for other, conflict-stricken areas to try and achieve indigenous peace too. Unfortunately, the approach has some limitations: whereas the two first components have met with some success in a number of regions, the approach has not induced a positive spill-over effect in terms of promoting peace and reconciliation in other regions. There has therefore been a gradual shift towards a more pro-active application of the peace dividend approach, complementing it with a *Peace Building* approach. A significant development were the Conclusions of the **EU General Affairs and External Relations Council of Ministers**, of 22 July 2002, underlining EU support for the peace and reconciliation process and opening up new areas for support such as emerging regional governance.

### **Defining long term Intervention Objectives**

In **August 2002**, the **EC Strategy for Implementation of Special Aid to Somalia 2002-2007** was approved (€149 million under 9<sup>th</sup> EDF). The Strategy was developed by the Commission based on its experience as the leading donor to Somalia with a **dual objective**: to contribute to the alleviation of poverty and to the promotion of a more peaceful, equitable and democratic society. In the absence of many other major donors, it has been necessary for the Commission to assume a particularly broad role; hence the support strategy is addressing both dimensions of the above objective. The intervention objective of the Commission's strategy is to support the sustainable improvement of the livelihood of the Somali people – by enhancing food security and economic growth, and improving their access to basic public and social services as well as the establishment of good governance. This can only be achieved if poverty-related aspects as well as the political dimension are sufficiently addressed. This in turn justifies the continuation of a multi-sectoral approach with particular reference to the empowerment of civil society, enabling it to become an active element in the process of national reconciliation. Based on the analysis of the current situation and lessons from experience, the Commission advocates a multi-sectoral approach with a series of complementary and mutually reinforcing interventions in the following areas:

- Enhancement of good governance, reconciliation and sustainable peace building
- Reduction of widespread vulnerability;
- Access to social services;
- Economic growth and diversification.

#### **▪ Overall implementation performance in 2002**

In 2002 the Commission signed 56 new contracts (secondary commitments) totalling **€ 32.1 million**. This brought the number of contracts under implementation to **64** at 31/12/02 (representing a total of **€ 53.4 million**). The Commission authorised payments totalling **€ 25.4 million** in 2002. In addition, ECHO signed contracts for a total of € 4,2 million.

## **4.2 Focal sectors**

The following describes the most significant results achieved in 2002, as well as activities and the degree of integration of cross cutting themes.

### **4.2.1 Enhancement of good governance, support to reconciliation and sustainable peace building**

#### **4.2.1.1 Support to the peace process**

On 22 July 2002, the European Council expressed its support to the IGAD peace and reconciliation initiative. This was translated into a series of interventions with immediate tangible results.

- **Results**
- Conference launched, with first phase completed by a Declaration on the Cessation of Hostilities.
- Capacities of the Kenyan Special Envoy, Conference Secretariat and Technical Committees enhanced.
- Information flows from the peace process into Somalia and from focus discussion groups in Somalia back into the process facilitated.
- Capacities of civil society enhanced.
- **Progress in activities**
- Funding made available for the core costs of the Conference (accommodation, transport).
- Technical assistance to the Kenyan Special Envoy and to the Technical Committees.
- Support to civil society to facilitate its engagement in the process (formulation of common positions, targeted lobbying and advocacy to the committees and also in organising consultations and dialogue within the communities in Somalia).
- Information coverage in the IGAD sponsored peace process (Somali radio programmes with regular updates of the peace process).

#### **4.2.1.2 Support to democratic developments**

The EC has been engaged in the stimulation and support of democracy, as a core component of good governance, notably through support to the local/municipal elections in Somaliland.

##### **a) Results**

- Capacity of the Somaliland Electoral Commission enhanced.
- Local elections conducted and councillors elected.
- Voter awareness improved.
- **Progress in activities**
- Training of over 3,000 electoral officials.
- Awareness campaigns.
- Logistics and financial support to facilitate the organisation of the elections.
- **Degree of integration of cross cutting themes**

Training and support was provided to a consortium of local NGOs to form a domestic observers group and to local journalists. This in itself enhanced the capacity of civil society to become engaged within the political process in an active and constructive manner. Specific focus was also provided to women's groups with the aim of assisting women in taking an active role in politics. This was only partially achieved. Although over 50% of the voters and around 20% of electoral staff were women, the most notable failure in the elections was the fact that not a single female councillor (of 327) was elected.

#### **4.2.1.3 Demobilisation**

EC interventions continued to foster development, good governance and security, in regions where peace is consolidated. This is the case of Somaliland where the implementation of a pilot demobilisation project started in spring 2000, helping authorities to reduce public expenditure on defence and facilitating the social and economic reintegration of former combatants.

##### **a) Results**

- Capacities of the local National Demobilisation Commission in Somaliland reinforced (offices rehabilitated and capacities to operate considerably advanced).
- 623 former combatants confirmed as reintegrated into civilian life.

##### **b) Progress in activities**

- 800 militia screened and entered into reintegration activities.

- A final project evaluation conducted in November 2002 confirmed the success of the project and recommended continuation of activities with specific preconditions. This pilot has helped put in place the groundwork for a countrywide programme if/when the peace process comes to a conclusion.

**c) Degree of integration of cross cutting themes**

Demobilisation requires close interaction with other sectors where integration activities are possible such as infrastructure, agriculture, vocational training, or SME development.

#### **4.2.1.4 Civil Society and Governance**

The EC pursued its strategy aiming to strengthen and empower civil society with a view to institutionalising mechanisms of good governance at the grass roots.

**Results**

- Understanding by international community of Somali civil society organisations increased and Somali civil society familiarised with donor interventions.
- Media skills improved.
- Target groups (women, media, artists, elders, teachers, law enforcement officials, NGOs, business people and the youth) and general public educated in issues related to human rights, governance and democracy.

**b) Progress in activities.**

- 2 studies on civil society completed: (i) donor coherence in Somalia as it relates to civil society support; (ii) a mapping study of civil society organisations inside Somalia.
- Journalists trained on human rights issues and workshops organised for civil society organisations and media representatives. A media association in Mogadishu was supported.
- A project on civic education produced radio programmes and magazines.

**c) Degree of integration of cross cutting themes**

Promotion of good governance and support to civil society are cross-sectoral themes. Though no specific governance interventions were undertaken in 2002, many other sectors were engaged in governance related activities from capacity building of local administrations to policy formulation.

#### **4.2.2 Reduction of widespread vulnerability**

The EC contributes to poverty alleviation in Somalia, by strengthening food security at household level through broad-based development in the sectors of livestock, agriculture, and rural water and sanitation. The interventions in the said sectors are grouped in a number of strategic orientations as described hereafter. Cross-cutting themes are largely common and are therefore presented jointly.

##### **4.2.2.1 Strengthened livelihoods at household level through development and diversification of production and marketing**

**a) Results**

- Agriculture production increased. The overall positive trend of the past four years was confirmed in 2002 (373,500 mt compared to 284,000 mt post war average). This is significant as in a country without administration and security, one would normally expect production to decline.
- Farmers income diversified. In Bari region, income diversified through improved cultivation of date palms, vegetables and fruits trees (4,000 beneficiaries) as well as oil crops. Seed systems and diversified agricultural production were enhanced, strengthening livelihoods and in consequence coping mechanisms of farming communities.
- Marketing enhanced. Potential markets for Somali honey and natural resources explored and products promoted at international exhibitions. Hygienic quality of milk marketed in Gardo district

increased with a new milk collection and processing centre selling 200 litres/day of pasteurised milk and sour milk at a cost recovery of 20%, benefiting 3,000 stakeholders.

#### **b) Progress in activities**

- In oases in Northern Somalia, 20 km of irrigation pipes, 96 irrigation pumps 2,000 hand tools and more than 3.5 mt of seeds and 8,200 saplings distributed while 91 wells, 28 reservoirs and 20 km of access roads rehabilitated benefiting an estimated 7,730 people.
- Farming systems strengthened, primarily through training, rehabilitation of irrigation systems and promotion of soil conservation. Cultivation of 358 hectares of rice supported through training particularly on processing and marketing techniques.
- 2,806 farmers and 18 community pump caretakers trained.
- In Somaliland, 526 honey collectors, beekeepers and new entrants trained.
- 194 small initiatives supported, ranging from income-generation activities to the support of a slaughterhouse, benefiting 37,641 people.
- The increased supply of hygienic quality milk and milk products from nomads and milk traders in Bari region of Puntland was addressed along an improved production collection processing and marketing techniques, stabilising livelihoods in Bari region.

### **4.2.2.2 Improved capacities and services**

#### **a) Results**

- Animal health care services strengthened.
- Capacity of Somaliland and Puntland public veterinarian authorities enhanced.
- Veterinary Code and Master plan for the Ministry of Livestock established in Somaliland.
- Community based organisations (Irrigation committees, Village Extension Worker Groups, Health and Nutrition Committees, Rice Grower Associations, Honey associations) strengthened.
- Skills of Somali farmers and technicians in farming techniques enhanced (irrigation management, land preparation, improved farmers seed systems, pest management, soil fertility, plant nutrition, crop rotation and field sanitation, safe and efficient use of pesticides).
- Seed centre rehabilitated in Arab Siyo and 50 sorghum landraces (local varieties) identified and characterised contributing to preserve the local sorghum germplasm. Production of sorghum seeds included 4,000 kg of foundation seeds while 215 farmers and technicians trained to strengthen farmers seed systems and as such improve seed security.

#### **b) Progress in activities**

- A single countrywide veterinary association of 200 members consolidated and regional and local associations established, giving stronger representation to private and public veterinarians.
- Training of veterinary professionals and Community Animal Health Workers in curative and preventive services.
- Capacity building of public sector veterinary authorities in Somaliland and Puntland.
- Training of tutors and curricula development for a regional technical veterinary training and reference centre in Somaliland.
- Farmers and technicians trained on agricultural techniques and on infrastructure management and maintenance.
- In Southern Somalia, 32 irrigation committees formed and trained on irrigation management and maintenance, 19 Village Extension Worker Groups established as well as 5 Health and Nutrition Committees. 600 farmers and 4 Rice Growers Associations trained in the cultivation, processing and marketing of rice along the Shabelle River.
- 2,219 Puntland farmers, including 148 women, trained in maintaining soil fertility and plant nutrition, crop rotation and field sanitation, date palm cultivation, safe and efficient use of pesticides.
- 31 Somaliland students trained in agricultural production and animal husbandry.

### **4.2.2.3 Increased access to water and sanitation**

#### **a) Results**

- Access to safe potable water improved in rural areas (for an estimated 115,000 people).

- Sanitation improved in target rural areas.
  - b) Progress in activities**
- 201 berkads, 116 shallow wells, 11 water collection pans, two sub-surface dams and 15 village water supply systems constructed or rehabilitated.
- Beneficiaries involved at various levels of the planning, and implementation process and all owners and operators of the water sources trained in operation and maintenance.
- 20,000 people trained in hygiene and sanitation through the “Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation” approach adapted to the specific conditions of Somalia.
- Construction of 850 latrines (10,000 beneficiaries).

#### 4.2.2.4 Improved emergency preparedness and response

##### a) Results

- Crop production, food security and nutrition information/analysis made available (making possible the definition of food aid/non food aid needs).
- Ministry of Livestock and Somali veterinarians acquainted with epidemiology and diagnostic techniques for the investigation of relevant trans-boundary diseases.
- Countrywide epizootic disease surveillance and emergency preparedness strengthened through a Rinderpest eradication strategy developed under PACE<sup>7</sup> and endorsed by AU/IBAR, and cross sectional Rinderpest surveys in Centre and South Somalia.
- Livestock trade facilitated through better understanding of Rift Valley Fever prevalence in Somaliland.

##### b) Progress in activities

- The Food Security Assessment Unit<sup>8</sup> (FSAU) continued to provide information for better decision-making on food security interventions. The project was evaluated in 2002: the report noted that the FSAU had made an important contribution to improving emergency preparedness as well as medium-term intervention planning.
- Somali PACE operated countrywide with four zonal offices.
- Rinderpest surveillance structures have been put in place in Southern and Central Somalia.
- Rift Valley Fever survey undertaken in Somaliland and results communicated to the Minister of Livestock for notification to OIE.

##### c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes

**Environment:** Nomadic pastoralism in dryland areas is considered highly sustainable and environment friendly when compared to alternatives of cropping, ranching, and settled farming. EC interventions contribute by promoting sustainable production and trade. Regarding rural water, communities are trained on environmental issues and projects utilise a simplified environmental manual for implementation of small works. For more substantial interventions, an environmental impact assessment is prepared. **Gender:** Project baseline surveys consider the role of women in farming and pastoralists systems: Women associations are being supported and trained to strengthen their role and representation. **Capacity building:** Training and capacity building is provided at human resource and institutional level to improve skills and knowledge of farmers, pastoralists and other professionals in appropriate production systems and sustainable use and effective management of natural resources. Moreover, increased participatory planning processes involving beneficiaries and strengthening their capacity is contributing to increased ownership of interventions and sustainability.

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<sup>7</sup> PACE contributes to medium to long-term food security and poverty alleviation, through enhancing sustainable livestock production and stimulating livestock trade, especially exports which currently are constrained for most African countries due to prevalence of major diseases on the continent.

<sup>8</sup> FSAU, funded by EC and managed by FAO since May 2000 for 3 years, contributes to an efficient early warning/food security information system and provides baseline data for longer-term programming and targeting.

### 4.2.3 Access to social services

#### 4.2.3.1 Health

##### a) Results

- Quality of management and health care services improved.
- Capacities of targeted local health staff increased.
- Sound accounting systems established by project beneficiaries.
- Fees for services applied in all referral health facilities.
- Technical management of essential drugs, including cross matching between treatments and diagnosis, improved.
- Capacities of local lab technicians enhanced (laboratory tests and X-Rays).
- TB control enhanced.

##### b) Progress in activities

- Clinical and management training to medical and paramedical staff: (diagnosis and treatment of the most common and important clinical features; hospitals wards management and hospital referral systems implementation; laboratory and X-Ray; basic nursing, hygiene, asepsis and prevention of crossing infection for nurses and midwives).
- Administrative training (data collection for nurses and midwives; filing and recording; planning and rational use of physical, human and financial resources; accountancy and hospital administration).
- Participatory workshops for Community leaders, Local Authorities and Civil Society Organisations on the role played by the referral hospitals and on the concept of Health Service sustainability in its different components and actors.
- Quarterly meetings involving hospital management teams, International Organisations, Regional Health Boards as well as Civil and Political representatives in order to develop and implement a participatory operational plans.
- Capacity building of central and regional health administrations (MOHL in Somaliland) as well as District Health Boards and Village Health Committees in rural locations.
- Improved partnership between WHO, implementing partners and the EC in relation to TB control.

##### c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes

**Gender:** At SACB level, both the issues of Female Genital Mutilation and HIV/AIDS are pro-actively addressed. Crucial support has been provided by the EC funded health projects to women and children (MCHs/OPDs) as the most vulnerable groups in Somalia.

#### 4.2.3.2 Education

##### a) Results

- Access to education facilities increased.
- Teacher Training Institute functional in North Somalia catering for 430 students.
- Professional capacity of the teaching force at primary and secondary levels improved.
- Learning results and processes improved through provision of learning/teaching aids (textbooks, task sheets, guidelines for teachers).
- Management capacity at the school and educational planning level strengthened.
- Financially viable and sustainable education system advanced.
- Education Management Information System established and functional in 856 schools.

##### b) Progress in activities

- Through a countrywide project addressing the new curriculum for Primary school education, 860,000 lower primary textbooks were distributed and textbooks (Mathematics, Somali Language, Sciences, Social Studies) were made available to students and teachers in 856 primary schools.
- 1,600 primary teachers benefited from in-service training through partner INGOs, UNICEF & UNESCO (teaching and management classroom skills of the teachers following the adoption of the new curriculum and textbooks).
- Community Education Committees trained and expanded to 69 EC supported target schools in all zones of the country.



- EC supported the efforts of local educational authorities to establish assessment / certification units through specialised UN agencies and CFBT.
- To further facilitate access to quality education for school age children, 71 target primary schools have been rehabilitated and equipped.
- In secondary education, a new phase of a comprehensive programme was launched to strengthen qualitatively and institutionally the growing secondary education system in stable areas which has reached total enrolment of 3,800 students in the north of the country.
- EC supports, through partner organisations, 285 secondary school teachers and local institutional counterparts to manage 25 target schools out of 27 functional ones.
- Cost-sharing mechanisms (school fees, limited maintenance contributions, income generating activities in schools) in place in most of EC-target schools. According to initial estimates, 57% of all target primary and 55% of secondary schools receive, in some form or another, contributions from parents and communities leading to increased ownership of educational system by Somalis.

#### **c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes**

**Governance:** The projects have in-built support for local institutional counterparts e.g. the EMIS tool available through the curriculum and textbooks development programme allows local education authorities to gather school data for planning and quality control (for the first time since the collapse of the state). All trainings focus on the roles/ responsibilities of local counterparts, communities, regional and district educational entities in managing the educational systems within the specific context.

**Health:** The new textbooks and teachers' guides stress the importance of health information at school level and partner agencies are encouraged to interact with local health institutions for information exchange beneficial to the students, while basic hygiene and sanitation tools and information are made available in all rehabilitated target schools. Particular emphasis is put on major health concerns such as HIV/ AIDS, TB, and malaria and such information is integrated into the curricula.

**Gender:** Of 8487 primary teachers in schools countrywide, only 12% are female teachers against an average of 24% in EC target schools. Traditional attitudes towards women and girls are the main obstacles to full development of women in the sector. The role of women and rights of girl children to education are part of the curricula in the new primary textbooks and in all training sessions in schools.

### **4.2.4 Economic growth and diversification**

#### **4.2.4.1 Private sector development**

##### **a) Results**

- Access to credit facilitated via two micro finance institutions (for the first time in Somalia), providing loans to 4,000 clients (65% of whom are women) with repayment rates above 80%.
- Economic assessment of Mogadishu, providing a strong planning tool for future interventions. Mogadishu's population was also estimated at 1,050,000 through high-resolution satellite photography and ground surveys.
- Visibility of Somaliland's business community enhanced through support to the Chambers of Commerce.

##### **b) Progress in activities**

- Technical support and training to the operational micro finance institutions in Hargeisa, Bosaso and Galkaayo (including exchange visits for staff to similar operations in Kenya and training of the Boards of Directors).
- Training and deployment of survey teams in Mogadishu for the compilation of primary economic and social data. This survey was supported by high-resolution satellite images.
- EC support to the Chambers of Commerce Somaliland ended in 2002. The aim was to build the capacity of the Chambers so that they can extend the range of services to members and help in the certification for export products.
- Survey undertaken with Diaspora communities in Dubai and UK in their understanding of investment opportunities in Somalia.

##### **c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes**

Employment creation is a key area to which other sector interventions are closely linked. The projects have proved highly versatile and provided direct facilitation to other areas of intervention. Three examples can be mentioned: UNHCR has approached the micro-finance institution in Hargeisa to look into the provision of small loans to returning refugees; the Chamber of Commerce provided direct assistance in job placements for demobilised ex-combatants; and opportunities for the provision of micro finance to the rural sector are being explored, particularly in the areas of honey and henna production.

#### 4.2.4.2 Infrastructure

In 2002, the EC pursued efforts in transport rehabilitation and urban development. These remain essential as the rehabilitation and maintenance of physical infrastructure and urban services have been neglected for a considerable period. If the economy is to develop, assistance in improving the socio-economic environment has to be made in conjunction with the easing of infrastructure bottlenecks.

##### 4.2.4.2.1 Transport sector (road network)

###### a) Results

- Awareness and acceptance of maintaining the road-related infrastructure fostered.
- Core elements of the road sector authorities, such as the Somaliland Road Authority (SRA), strengthened by capacity building and interventions to promote their financial sustainability through fuel levies.
- Road network improved.

###### b) Progress in activities

- Technical assistance fostering administrative capacity and professional skills of the Somaliland Roads Authority (RSA) and Road Fund Administration (RFA), within the Roads Sector Advisory Board (RoSAB).
- A “Road Sector Administration Decree” was approved, enabling the RSA to officially act as an independent administrative body, consisting of SRA and RFA. The legislative initiative included a presidential decree on regulations for efficient axle load control, addressing the pressing issue of excessive overloading of freightliners/ trucks, which damage core elements of the trunk road network.
- An achievement was the load-based charge of 1.00 USD/ metric ton from food aid transport (convoys from Berbera port to Ethiopia). In December 2002, 20,000 USD went directly into the Road Sectors budget serving to co-finance major road works funded by the EC.
- Training to engineering and administrative staff of the Road Authorities.
- Major works executed along 240 km of the so-called Berbera Corridor, including urban road sections in the Municipality of Hargeisa.
- Both an EC Monitoring review (May 2002) and a programme evaluation (November 2002) commended the establishment of the institutions in Somaliland and Puntland and the impact of previous and on-going projects on the beneficiary institutions. The evaluators stressed that full internally funded maintenance will be difficult to achieve in the near future, and external funding for rehabilitation works will be necessary.

###### c) Degree of integration of crosscutting themes

The **capacity and institution building** in road management has clear links to the management of different utilities, such as improvement of managerial and technical skills of contractors implementing works contracts under SRA. **Environmental** issues have progressively been taken into consideration since erosion features along the road network have recently drawn attention to this important issue. This contributed to a comprehensive approach in addressing water-related aspects. A substantial improvement of the **overall accessibility of social services and productive assets** has a positive impact by boosting trade through an improved infrastructure network.

##### 4.2.4.2.2 Urban Development and Management

The repatriation of refugees from neighbouring countries and movements of internally displaced people have further increased urban populations, putting additional stress on rundown urban infrastructure.

**a) Results**

- Progress achieved in the establishment of sustainable municipal authorities in Bosaso and Berbera.
- Municipal infrastructures developed (municipal premises, markets, landfill).
- Facilities in camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) rehabilitated.

**b) Progress in activities**

- In Berbera, rehabilitation and furnishing of the municipal office completed. A contract was awarded for the construction of the municipal market. A Financial Management Manual for training staff was developed, and financial management training was carried out.
- In Bosaso, three markets and two solid waste transfer stations were constructed. 70 Wheelbarrows were distributed (for primary garbage collection) and a landfill site was completed. The rehabilitation works at the municipal premises were also completed,
- The urban management programme (institutional development and financial and land management), continued in Berbera and Bosaso.
- In order to enhance the living conditions of the vulnerable displaced people in Bosaso, two schools, a water hand pump and toilets were rehabilitated in the IDP camps. A community garbage collection point was established to serve 60 displaced families. A sheltered community meeting place was erected in one camp, and training in Community School Management and Adult Literacy was carried out. Computer training, written Somali and English language courses were also held for personnel of the Social Department of Municipality of Bosaso.

**c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes**

The EC strategic approach to urban development emphasises socially, economically and environmentally sustainable urban development. The establishment of a Municipality Advisory Body was a major achievement of the Bosaso project, involving private stakeholders, including three women, in the daily decision making process of the project. The Body advises the local mayor, provides a conduit for local people to voice concerns and support in tender evaluations.

#### **4.2.4.2.3 Urban Water and Sanitation**

**a) Results**

- Progress made towards sustainable water service delivery in certain urban centres.
- Improved sanitation in certain urban centres.

**b) Progress in activities**

- In Berbera, the Management Committee, including main stakeholders, continued its work while a business plan for the water agency was prepared. 20 technicians were trained in PE-pipe welding and pipe laying, and 20 WBB staff attended three courses on: operation and maintenance of motorized pumping stations; maintenance and repair of water supply reticulation network and a course for meter readers, billing and revenue clerks.
- Study on commercialisation of urban water distribution and collection and disposal of solid & liquid waste completed. The study, combined with a study to prepare an urban water programme, which commenced in late 2002, will provide the EC with a detailed proposal for a more coherent countrywide strategy for an Urban Water Service Delivery Programme, to be implemented under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF.
- Laying of trunk and distribution mains pipeline networks has been started and laying of over 6,000 meters of pipeline completed. One new bore well was drilled, foundation concrete work for the steel tank completed. Construction of all 15 water kiosks was completed and sanitation tools procured and handed over to the municipality. Construction of garbage collection and disposal system is ongoing.
- A total of 18,868 metres of pipe were laid, 550 concrete water meter boxes were produced and 338 of these were installed and connected. Finally, 15 water kiosks in low-income areas were constructed and the WBB office building rehabilitated and office space increased.

**c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes**

Social mobilization on water and awareness raising activities were carried out, with extensive use of media on social mobilization aspects on public-private management. Social mobilization was carried out on garbage collection system and improvement in hygiene in collaboration with Galkaayo municipality.

#### **4.2.4.3 De-mining**

##### **a) Results**

- Mine/UXO related risks reduced.
- Access to water resources secured for nomads/villagers and to project sites for workers.

##### **b) Progress in activities**

- The first phase of the Somalia Landmine Impact Survey (aiming to produce a qualified and quantified landmine impact survey of internationally recognised standards to enable the development of a strategy for eliminating or minimising the impact of landmines on communities) started in 2002.
- A total of 788,000 square metres were cleared of 172 mines and 36,000 un-exploded devices (UXO) by different EC funded interventions.

#### **4.3 Utilisation of resources for non-State actors (NSA)**

The Delegation pursued the consultation process initiated in April 2002 with Somali civil society on the Cotonou Agreement and its implications for Somalia. This process is to: (a) raise awareness and share information on the Cotonou Agreement and its implications for civil society and (b) start discussions with civil society about the EC Strategy for the Implementation of Special Aid to Somalia. As a result of this meeting a declaration was signed by participants to form an all-inclusive forum for Somali Non State Actors and a technical committee created. The main tasks of this committee are to conduct similar meetings at the regional level and come up with a plan of action for this forum. Support for this forum and its plan of action will be available in 2003.

In relation to local NGOs, a code of conduct was developed, training for five major local NGO networks took place, the establishment of a human rights network was established, and awareness raising activities about key issues of civil society were sustained ((i) creation of a web page for issues of civil society; (ii) public debates and peace lecture series organised inside Somalia; (iii) fliers and a newsletter produced on EC support to civil society; (iv) participation in the peace process).

#### **4.4 Other instruments**

##### **4.4.1 Regional Projects**

###### **4.4.1.1 Transport**

Within the framework of the 8<sup>th</sup> EDF Regional Programme for East Africa, the European Commission received a request in 2001 from the National Authorising Officer of Ethiopia to study the rehabilitation and upgrading of the infrastructure of the Berbera corridor including sea and road access to and from Ethiopia through the Port of Berbera with the aim of contributing to the economic recovery of the region by taking advantage of increased trade and co-operation. Preparatory work was completed in 2002 for the pre-feasibility study of the Berbera corridor, which will integrate aspects of road, air and sea transport with cross-boarder trade and focus on the importance of the Corridor as additional access to the Ethiopian hinterland. The tendering process was completed.

###### **4.4.1.2 Livestock**

In 1999 the European Commission and the African Union (AU) signed a Financing Agreement committing € 72 million of regional funds from the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> EDF for the AU/IBAR (Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources) to implement the Pan-African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE). This five-year programme five years duration of five years (Oct. 1999 to Oct. 2004) contributes to medium to long-term food security and poverty alleviation, through enhancing sustainable livestock

production and stimulating livestock trade, with an emphasis on those exports which suffered from various major cattle diseases on the continent.

The main output of PACE will be a continent-wide network of national epidemiological surveillance units that will be coordinated at a continental level by the AU/IBAR. PACE builds upon the success of the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) and broadens its scope to include other important epidemic diseases of livestock in Africa, whilst continuing to eradicate rinderpest from remaining foci in East Africa. The programme encourages and enables PACE Member States to carry out active surveillance of significant diseases in their country. This will generate information to assist management and disease control decisions at both national and regional levels.

The **PACE Somalia Component** operates under the overall PACE objective aiming at improving farmers' incomes and living conditions by strengthening livestock services and improving and maintaining animal health. PACE Somalia focuses on four major areas: (i) capacity enhancement of local administrations; (ii) promotion of private veterinary services; (iii) eradication of Rinderpest; (iv) development of an animal disease surveillance and information system. Since the Somalia livestock production system goes beyond the national boundaries of Somalia, PACE Somalia has developed a strong linkage with the regional PACE component.

#### **4.4.2 Humanitarian and emergency aid under ECHO management**

In 2002, ECHO's funding for Somalia amounted to € 5 million. A total of 13 projects were financed in North West, South and Central Somalia and in Puntland.

**Nutrition** ACF supported two therapeutic feeding centres in Mogadishu (101 patients in average per centre with 70% of the beneficiaries being IDPs and the rest residents) and one in Luuq (average attendance of 199 patients).

**Health Epidemics** - Compared to 2001, the cholera outbreak in Mogadishu was not as intense in 2002. Through case management in the cholera treatment centre, health education activities and the chlorination of wells, ACF's contained the epidemic. Following a confirmed outbreak of cholera in Bosaso, MSF Holland intervened to contain the outbreak. **Paediatric and Maternity** – SOS Kinderdorf's in Mogadishu continued to ensure the provision of free and quality medical services to women and children. **Primary Health Care** - MSF Spain recommenced the Primary Health Care and Mother and Child Health activities in Yaqshid, Mogadishu and continued to provide free preventative and curative basic care to the targeted populations. **Kala Azar** - Health Net International took over existing health structures through NGOs to control the disease. ICRC continued to support two hospitals in Mogadishu north and south and one hospital in Bay region catering for those injured by the conflict whose numbers were relatively high in 2002 as a result of increased aggression between warring factions.

**Water & Sanitation** - UNICEF's rehabilitation of boreholes and wells in south and central Somalia continued to gain impact, ensuring provision and access to clean water, hence the reduction of water transmitted diseases. Unexpected heavy rains in Bosaso for the first time in eight years resulted in floods and extensive loss and destruction around the town. A sanitation project to improve the living conditions in the IDP camps of Bosaso and minimize the immediate effects of flooding was carried out by CESVI. Owing to the return of refugees from neighbouring countries plus IDPs and their consequent resettlement in North West Somalia, an intervention to ensure the provision of sufficient water by increasing the production capacity of the Hargeisa water source was implemented by Africa 70.

**Food security** – Following six consecutive failed rain seasons in Gedo Region, COOPI and VSF CH implemented a livestock project that improved livestock health, minimized the impact of drought on livestock productive potentials and enhanced terms of trade for the pastoralist communities in Gedo.

#### **4.4.3 Italian co-financing**

The European Commission in 2002 continued to manage projects funded under the agreement referred to as "Italian co-financing". 6 new contracts were signed in 2002 bringing the total number of ongoing

contracts to 12. A constraint has been the absence of devolution to the Delegation in Kenya in the case of this particular funding source.

## 5 PROGRAMMING PERSPECTIVE

### 5.1 Funding perspective

2002 witnessed notable developments in EC assistance to Somalia. The 4<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme, which was approved in mid-2002, should be fully contracted before the end of 2003, subject to political and security developments. € 75 million of the total 9<sup>th</sup> EDF allocation of € 149 million will be submitted for approval before the end of 2003 as a 5<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme.

### 5.2 Priority interventions

Based on the orientations and priorities outlined in the **2002-2007 Strategy for the Implementation of Special Aid to Somalia**, approved in August 2002, a limited number of clusters of activities and interventions have been identified with particular relevance to the achievement of results in each area.

- ✓ **Good governance is enhanced; reconciliation and sustainable peace-building is supported:** the envisaged Commission interventions will aim to:
  - Support administrative structures in applying principles of good governance;
  - Support the contribution of civil society to the enhancement of good governance;
  - Contribute to reconciliation and sustainable peace building.
- ✓ **The widespread vulnerability, to which the majority of the population is exposed, is reduced:** the following clusters of interventions aiming to enable the population to develop their own strategies to cope better with the hostile situation, has been identified:
  - Improve skills and knowledge for sustainable and effective management of natural resources;
  - Improve access to agricultural and pastoral infrastructure, inputs and services;
  - Improve adequate prevention, monitoring and control of emergencies.
- ✓ **Access of the population to affordable social services is improved:** in past years the EC has been very active in health and education. Further support in these areas is indispensable and will focus on the following issues:
  - Support to integrated public health programmes;
  - Improve health programmes to fight against contagious diseases;
  - Improve access to quality education.
- ✓ **Sustainable economic growth and diversification is enhanced:** the following priorities for intervention have been identified:
  - Sustainable rehabilitation of transport infrastructure;
  - Establishment of regulatory frameworks and support services for private sector development.

Taking into account the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the specific priorities of the Johannesburg World Summit combined with the country-specificity – in particular the absence of peace and governance – the proposed 5<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme will particularly focus on three sub-sector priorities within the above clusters of intervention: governance and peace building; access to safe water and improved sanitation; education.

### 5.3 Outlook

The future of Somalia remains difficult to predict, depending on the willingness and ability of Somalis to pursue the incomplete process of peaceful reconciliation and the support that they receive to this end from the regional and international community. This in turn means that the EC programme must retain flexibility to respond to positive or negative developments. Only Somalis themselves can achieve national reconciliation. Therefore, the Commission programme will continue to be built on an even-handed approach. At the same time, the Commission will continue to play a supportive role to the peace process, promoting dialogue among the concerned political entities as well as encouraging regional support to peace initiatives.

## 6 ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REVIEW – SPECIFIC THEMES

### 6.1 The speeding up of the use of old EDF resources

The EC continued to use EDF and Budget line resources from programmes of previous years. Good progress was made in 2002 in the implementation of 6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> EDF programmes. €1.4 million remained uncommitted and €9.6 million un-disbursed from € 101.8 million under the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Rehabilitation Programmes. The abnormal RAL remained very limited (€ 122.352) and is expected to be closed by mid 2003. By end 2002, 56 contracts totalling € 32.2 million had been signed by the Commission (compared to 26 contracts representing € 15 million in 2001).

### 6.2 Setting indicators and targets for measuring results

Contrary to Country Strategies developed in other ACP States, where the number of focal sectors is strictly limited, the EC Strategy for the Implementation of Special for Somalia is multi-sectoral. The establishment of representative indicators for the entire programme is therefore complex. This is further corroborated by the fact that in the absence of a functional national authority in Somalia for over a decade, reliable up-to-date data are hardly available. The **Millennium Development Goals** described in Section 3 provide relevant indications regarding the overall impact of the multi-sectoral EC programmes provided reliable data could be obtained. It is expected that the World Bank Watching Brief will make it possible to refine certain indicators.

#### 6.2.1 Financial indicators

The following financial indicators related to the implementation of EDF programmes can be retained:

EDF	ACTUAL 2002				TARGETS 2003			TARGETS 2004		
	Allocation € million	Primary made	Secondary	Payment 12/02	Primary	Secondary	Payment 12/03	Primary	Secondary	Payment 12/04
8 <sup>th</sup>	50	50	15.2	1.4	50	49.8	19.8	50	50	37.3
9 <sup>th</sup>	149	-	-	-	75			100	55	22

Figures for 2003 and 2004 are *cumulative*.

#### 6.2.2 Sectoral indicators for the four strategic clusters

On the basis of the Strategy for the Implementation of Special Aid to Somalia, the Commission has identified a set of sectoral indicators for the four strategic clusters. The indicators will be further refined in relation to the programming of the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF (€ 149 million) using the data from the World Bank Watching Brief and the results of the independent evaluation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme. The indicators are set out in the table at the end of section 7.

### **6.2.3 World Bank Watching Brief**

The World Bank in 2002 launched a so-called “Watching Brief” to build the analytical knowledge base through the collection, analysis and monitoring of key macro-economic and socio-economic data. A broad outline for the assessments was produced in consultation with the Ministries of Planning from the three zones in Somalia. The initial draft of the socio-economic assessment is expected by mid-June 2003 and the macro-economic report by mid-August 2003. A joint Bank/ UNDP publication will be issued by the end of 2003 and this will describe the initial data collected under Watching Brief related activities. Key developments in 2002 in relation to the Watching Brief were as follows:

- A Technical Coordination Group (TCG), comprising technical staff from the different administrations in Somalia, was formed to assess and discuss methodological and operational issues and to review progress in relation to Watching Brief activities.
- An initial needs assessment of the capacity of department statistics in the various Somali administrations was completed. A statistical database group with focal points from the various UN agencies and other key partners was formed to assist in data collection and monitoring.
- A number of field surveys were undertaken, including a household survey, a family income and expenditure survey, and a demographic and reproductive health survey. In addition, trade statistics were compiled for the period of 1993-2001.
- A study on the private sector was initiated.
- Collection of administrative data, consumer prices, exchange rates and trade statistics started in all three administrations.

### **6.3 Dialogue in-country with the NAO and non-State Actors**

In the absence of functioning institutions to sign and ratify the Cotonou Agreement, the Chief Authorising Officer (CAO) of the European Development Fund is entrusted with the authority of National Authorising Officer, “acting on behalf of the Somali people”. This arrangement agreed to by the ACP-EC Council of Ministers in November 1992 was confirmed in December 2001<sup>9</sup>. With respect to non-State Actors, the Delegation pursued the consultation process initiated in April 2002 with Somali civil society on the Cotonou Agreement and its implications for Somalia. Support for a forum of Somali non-State Actors and its plan of action will be available in the year 2003.

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<sup>9</sup> Decision 3/2001 of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers on the allocation of resources to Somalia from the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> EDF.



## 7 CONCLUSIONS OF 2003 ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REVIEW FOR SOMALIA

### 7.1 Introduction

This report presents the conclusions of the 2003 operational review foreseen in Article 5 of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement. The Agreement establishes three main principles for the programming and review process; **partnership**; **rolling programme**; and **flexibility**. The first principle is not however directly applicable in the case of Somalia as, in the absence of functioning institutions to sign and ratify the Cotonou Agreement, the Chief Authorising Officer (CAO) of the European Development Fund is entrusted with the authority of National Authorising Officer, “acting on behalf of the Somali people”. This legal framework was decided by the ACP-EC Council of Ministers in November 1992 and later confirmed in December 2001. The Council also agreed to grant Somalia access to resources from the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF with 8<sup>th</sup> EDF bridging finance under Article 93.6 of the Cotonou Agreement. Although there is thus no joint review in the case of Somalia, the Commission considers it essential to apply the same principles as for other ACP States. These conclusions are presented with this aim in view.

### 7.2 Political Developments

2002 was a significant year for Somalia and an active year for EC cooperation with this troubled country.

On the **political front**, which in the case of Somalia is closely intertwined with aid delivery as the EC Strategy extensively demonstrates, there were a number of major positive steps forward. The **General Affairs and External Relations Council of Ministers in July 2002** agreed on wide-ranging Conclusions which laid the basis for reinforced EU support for peace and reconciliation efforts and opened up new areas for support, for instance to emerging regional governance. Based on this, and reaping the benefits of deconcentration, the EC responded in a speedy and effective fashion to the needs as they arose from the protracted preparatory phase of the **IGAD Peace and Reconciliation Conference**, which finally opened in Eldoret, Kenya, in October 2002. The Commission was able to play a key role in support to the Process, notably by mobilising funds under the **RRM** and EDF and contracting rapidly a comprehensive package of support to some of the key components of the Process: funding for the core costs of the Conference, TA to the Conference Secretariat, support to Civil Society, TA to a Programme Management Unit established to manage donor funds, etc.

While the Conference rapidly led to an immediate result in the form of a “**Declaration on Cessation of Hostilities and on Structures and Principles**” signed on 27<sup>th</sup> October, during the last months of 2002 the process suffered a slowdown triggered by traditional Somali disputes over representation. After several months of virtual stalemate it regained momentum in the first quarter of 2003 as the newly elected Government of Kenya reaffirmed its commitment to lead the process on behalf of IGAD. The process remains a unique opportunity to restore ‘normality’ in conflict-ridden Somalia since it has succeeded in gathering around the negotiating table all the main Somali stakeholders, with the exception of Somaliland, as well as regional neighbours and the international community. As is stated in the EC Strategy 2002-2007, the fight against poverty in Somalia is an objective that is ultimately inseparable from the restoration of governance through peace building and reconciliation.

Relative security and political stability continued in Somaliland (north-western Somalia) during 2002 but the self-declaration of secession remains unchanged. The democratisation process and the change from clan-based to multi-party politics continued with the conduct of local and municipal elections in December 2002. This represented the first example of democratic practice anywhere in Somalia since 1969 when the last general elections were held. The EC, a number of Member States and other donors provided technical assistance to the local elections, which were conducted in a fairly free and fair environment. The elections also confirmed the three ‘official’ political parties authorised by the

Somaliland constitution to contest the Somaliland presidential elections in April 2003. The municipal elections legitimised structures of governance at the local level for the first time since the self-declaration of independence in 1991. Somaliland declined to participate in the Eldoret Conference despite a personal invitation from President Moi and repeated calls by the international community and Somalis to do so.

The political crisis in Puntland (north-eastern Somalia) worsened in 2002, with Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf maintaining his claim for the presidency despite the expiry of his mandate in July 2001. A military campaign followed in an attempt to oust his opponents from all parts of Puntland, resulting in armed confrontation, and tensions continue to date.

While the ongoing Reconciliation Conference was and still is a major beacon of hope for a better future, aid delivery continued to suffer from insecurity in 2002. A number of local/regional conflicts occurred, many of them unfortunately indirectly linked to the peace talks as warlords jockeyed for positions of strength. Security breaches, often linked to perceived benefits of some of the aid, continue to hamper operations. In addition, the establishment of links between the terrorist attacks of Mombasa, Kenya in late 2002 and Somalia raised regional concerns and once more put the country in the international spotlight for negative reasons.

### 7.3 Economic and Social Situation

With regard to **poverty reduction**, a number of factors have impacted negatively on the **Somali economy** including the continued livestock export ban to the Gulf States and the sanctions implemented in 2001 against some of the remittance companies for alleged links with Al Qaeda. This is particularly significant since the remittance industry is the single largest foreign exchange earner for Somalia. The majority of partial bans on remittance service companies have now been lifted as companies have started to become more conformant to international regulations. A further negative factor was high inflation following several major injections of illegally printed Somali currency. This impacts particularly on low-income families, small businesses and the poor whose purchasing power is harmed in respect to commodities, transport and local wage rates (which are linked to locally produced grain prices, not to exchange rates).

Somalia was already a poor country but the civil war and its aftermath have had a heavy toll on the **social situation** of Somalis, exacerbated by the widespread use of Qat. The limited data available shows that social indicators for Somalia are amongst the worst in Africa: life expectancy of 47 years; infant mortality rate of 13.2%; under 5 mortality rate of 22.4%; net primary school enrolment of 17%.

Access to food remains a major problem for Somalia's most vulnerable groups – displaced people, rural minorities, subsistence farmers, urban poor and returnees. Nevertheless, the increase in agricultural production in 2002 (373,500 mt compared to 284,000 mt post war average) is encouraging and continues an overall positive trend over the past 4 years.

### 7.4 The EC Programme to Somalia

The approval of the EC **“Strategy for the Implementation of Special Aid 2002-2007”** in August 2002 laid the basis for more structured interventions addressing the wide range of basic needs of the people of Somalia. The flexibility built into the Strategy makes it possible to shift priorities in response to in-country changes as dictated by security conditions as well as progress towards peace and the establishment of governance.

A **4<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme** totalling €50 million was also approved, making it possible to bridge the funding gap until Somalia had access to 9<sup>th</sup> EDF funding under Article 93.6 of the Cotonou Agreement. The 4<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme should be fully contracted by the end of 2003. ECHO

financed 13 projects in Somalia in 2002 totalling € 5 million in the area of nutrition, health, water and sanitation and food security. The Commission services intensified cooperation in Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD). The Commission continued to manage projects in Somalia funded under the Italian Co-financing Agreement: 6 new contracts were signed in 2002.

In April 2002, the **devolution of the management of the EDF** to the EC Delegation in Kenya, including Somalia, was another major step forward in the EC's capacity to deliver aid in a speedy and efficient manner. Devolution impacted directly on all stages of programming and implementation, reducing the time necessary to finalise, launch and evaluate tenders, to approve and sign contracts, and to authorise payments. This devolution did not encompass all the sources the EC uses to fund its interventions in Somalia; the management of projects under budget lines and the Italian Co-funding Framework Agreement was not yet devolved. This led to a certain amount of confusion among implementing partners as they were now confronted with two different tracks of procedures and decision-making.

**Multi-sectoral EC support** has enabled positive results in assisting with diversification of farmers' incomes, improvement of agricultural skills, and enhancement of markets. In the livestock sector, progress continues in strengthening of livestock health care and the capacities of the public veterinarian authorities in Somaliland and Puntland. There are also positive results in support to micro-finance institutions, whose clients are predominantly women. In the northwest there have been significant achievements with respect to the capacity of the road sector authorities to maintain road infrastructure, which is crucial for trade and the local economy.

There have been improvements in access to safe water and sanitation in both rural and urban areas and assistance to enhance the living conditions of vulnerable displaced people in Bosaso as well as support for the establishment of sustainable municipal authorities in Berbera and Bosaso. Access to water sources for nomads and villagers in the northwest has been enhanced by reduction in land mine risks in the northwest. Progress in enhancing access to social services is reflected notably in the increasing enrolment in primary education, improvements in the professional capacity of teaching and health professionals, and improvements in technical management at health facilities. Nevertheless, the standard and provision of social services remains very poor. The social services sector continues to face enormous challenges reflected in some of the worst education and health indicators in the world. Pressing issues are the chronic shortage of education and health professionals and the absence of effective managerial capacity (and the absence of effective regulation, particularly in the private health sector).

Despite the continuing challenges in the area of governance and peace building, a significant achievement was the technical support to the local/municipal elections in Somaliland, including the training of over 3000 electoral officials, awareness campaigns and logistical and financial support to the organisation of the elections. The relative peace and security in Somaliland also enabled effective support to the demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants. Substantial support has been provided to the Somalia National Reconciliation process on a number of levels, including targeted support for civil society's engagement in the process. A consultation process was also initiated with **Non-State Actors (NSAs)** with continuing support for the establishment of a forum of NSAs. Further support to civil society will be enhanced by completion of a comprehensive mapping study of over 450 Somali civil society organisations.

A programme evaluation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme in all its funding components – EDF, budget lines, Italian co-funding – is scheduled to be completed by September 2003 and will establish in a more programmatic and independent way the positive results achieved at project level by the majority of activities funded. The evaluation will attempt to establish the appropriateness of past and new strategic approaches. This in turn will allow for an even more pro-active pursuance of the 2002 Strategy's dual objective and provide key guidance for the preparation of a 5<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme for an amount of € 75 million to be approved in 2003 as a first tranche of the overall 9<sup>th</sup> EDF funding for Somalia (€ 149 million).

## 7.5 Indicators of Progress

Against the difficult operating environment of Somalia, the Commission considers that the EC's aid delivery has generally performed well. Given the multi-sectoral character of the programme and the lack of solid data, however, there is not one single set of readily available indicators that can corroborate this statement.

The Commission has therefore established the following range of indicators of progress, which will be refined further on the basis of the ongoing independent evaluation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme, as well as using data from the World Bank Watching Brief.

### (i) MDG Goals: Indicators of Progress

A selection of 10 social indicators has been established for Somalia based upon available data, using UNICEF and UNDP sources. These cover malnutrition, mortality rate, education, gender, immunisation, HIV/AIDS, and access to safe water. They will be complemented with economic indicators from the World Bank Watching Brief. Nevertheless, deficiencies in data availability and reliability remain a serious constraint.

### (ii) Financial Indicators

In 2002, secondary commitments and payments under the 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> EDF were all on target. In total, € 21.6 million was contracted under the EDF and € 10 million disbursed. The following EDF financial targets have been established for end 2003 and 2004:

EDF	Allocation € million	TARGETS 2003			TARGETS 2004		
		Primary	Secondary	Payment 12/03	Primary	Secondary	Payment 12/04
8 <sup>th</sup>	50	50	49.8	19.8	50	50	37.3
9 <sup>th</sup>	149	75			100	55	22

Figures are *cumulative*.

### (iii) Sectoral Indicators

Indicators have been established for the four intervention clusters identified under the 2002-2007 Strategy. The indicators will be continuously monitored and refined. The indicator matrix is annexed to these conclusions.

## 7.6 Final Remarks

Ultimately, the creation of an enabling environment in which development aid can support sustainable development depends on the willingness and ability of Somalis to pursue the incomplete process of peaceful reconciliation, and the support that they receive to this end from the regional and international community. Accordingly the Commission support programme must retain flexibility to respond to positive *or* negative developments and continue to be built on an even-handed approach, while at the same time playing a supportive role to the peace process, promoting dialogue among the concerned political entities, and encouraging regional support to peace initiatives.

**Annex 1:** Matrix of indicators for the four intervention clusters.

RESULT	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION
<b>Cluster 1: PEACE AND GOVERNANCE</b>		
<b>Measures supporting the enhancement of good governance (at central and decentralised levels), reconciliation and peace building are implemented.</b>	<p>Establishment of an interim administration in 2003.</p> <p>Increased percentage of Somali territory administered by elected officials.</p> <p>General public's knowledge of issues on human rights and good governance are increased</p> <p>Numbers of administrative officials trained in the areas of good governance.</p> <p>Annual increase in proportions of administrative budgets devoted to social services.</p> <p>Annual increase in number of projects implemented by Somali organisations.</p> <p>Number of organisations trained in managerial and technical issues.</p> <p>Reduced killings and human rights violations.</p> <p>Increased number of representative and functional networks (including increased membership).</p> <p>Increased funding to Somali organisations from Diaspora, private sector and administrations.</p> <p>Numbers of freelance and official militia reduced on annual basis.</p>	<p>Published accounts.</p> <p>Annual reports.</p> <p>Base line surveys conducted by awareness projects.</p> <p>Project reports and evaluations.</p> <p>Administrative budgets.</p> <p>EC annual reports and other donors.</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Reports by the UN Human Rights Independent Expert, Amnesty International and UN security.</p> <p>Project reports and evaluations.</p> <p>Somali organisation accounts and project reports.</p> <p>Baseline surveys and project reports.</p>
<b>Cluster 2: REDUCING VULNERABILITY</b>		
<b>Measures to reduce vulnerability at household level are implemented.</b>	<p>Total harvest from irrigated land used by small-scale farmers increased in the South.</p> <p>Market value of locally produced crops available in markets increased.</p> <p>Per capita value of livestock produced by small-scale farmers increased.</p> <p>Local and international marketing of prime quality livestock products increased.</p> <p>Utilisation of paid livestock health services and inputs increased.</p> <p>Number of people in rural areas with access to safe water and sanitation facilities increased.</p> <p>Area covered by water resource management plans increased.</p> <p>Relevant and timely early warning assessments prepared and disseminated to stake holders.</p> <p>Area based contingency plans available, timely co-ordinated crisis response initiated by stakeholders.</p> <p>River flow model and water database operational.</p> <p>Increased number of people reintegrated into rural livelihoods.</p>	<p>FSAU and FEWS reports. FAO Water and Land Information system.</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluations reports.</p> <p>PACE.</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>UNICEF reports.</p> <p>FAO Water and Land Information system.</p> <p>FSAU, PACE, FAO Water and Land Information system.</p> <p>SACB Flood Management and Humanitarian Response Group.</p> <p>FAO Water and Land Information system.</p> <p>FSAU. Project reports and evaluations.</p>

<b>Cluster 3: ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES</b>		
<b>Measures to improve access to affordable quality social services are implemented.</b>	<p>Increased number of functioning health facilities.</p> <p>Reduced child mortality rates.</p> <p>Ratio of health service providers/ population reduced.</p> <p>Annual significant improvements of proportions of administrative budgets devoted to social services.</p> <p>50% of schools have at least 75% of their pupils able to recognise 4 or 5 common reading words by the end of grade 2 (UNICEF baseline = 33%)</p> <p>Access to school education at Primary and Secondary levels is improved and proportion of girls is increased by 50% in EC funded schools.</p> <p>90% target group children have access to textbooks at a ratio of 1:2 in Grades 1-4 by end 2003.</p> <p>Children use textbooks in 50% of lessons observed in Grades 1-4 (UNICEF baseline = 25%).</p> <p>In-Service Teacher Education syllabus for lower primary teachers and guidelines for in-service teacher certification developed.</p> <p>75% of teachers/head teachers/ REOs/ Zonal EMIS coordinators able to use EMIS tools accurately.</p>	<p>UNICEF/ WHO surveys. Project reports and evaluations.</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>Administrative budgets.</p> <p>Baseline Studies as part of CEPPEP II Project. UNICEF School Surveys.</p> <p>NGO reports, school mapping. Annual School Survey.</p> <p>Print runs and distribution plan.</p> <p>UNICEF Baseline Study 2004. Field monitoring and feedback from administrations, REOs, INGOs, head teachers and supervisors</p> <p>Syllabus and guidelines available. UNICEF School Surveys.</p> <p>Reports by EMIS consultant.</p>
<b>Cluster 4: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>		
<b>Measures to stimulate sustainable economic growth and diversification are implemented.</b>	<p>Kilometres of road upgraded, rehabilitated or maintained.</p> <p>% of overall finance allocated and spent on maintenance.</p> <p>% of road fund revenue to network needs.</p> <p>Number of people in urban areas with access to safe water and sanitation facilities increased</p> <p>Within 3 years two Somali financial companies are registered as such in one EU country.</p> <p>Numbers of loans disbursed through micro finance institutions grow by 15% a year.</p> <p>Increased foreign investment in Somali economy.</p> <p>Officially certified trade increases with external markets.</p> <p>Annual unskilled wage rates increase in real terms.</p> <p>Increased national income from non-livestock or remittance linked businesses.</p> <p>Number of casualties in priority areas reduced.</p>	<p>Roads authorities. Project monitoring and evaluations. Studies.</p> <p>As above</p> <p>UNICEF surveys.</p> <p>Project monitoring and evaluations reports</p> <p>Project reports, trade fairs and media reports.</p> <p>World Bank watching brief, project reports</p> <p>Port statistics and production of recognised certificates of origin.</p> <p>FSAU and World Bank watching brief.</p> <p>World Bank watching brief, project reports</p> <p>Landmine Impact Surveys.</p>

## **LIST OF ANNEXES**

### **Annex 1: Indicative timetable for commitments and disbursements**

### **Annex 2: Financial Data**

- Project finance summary at 31 December 2002
- New contracts committed between January and December 2002
- Current projects by sub-sector at 31 December 2002
- Contracts summary at 31 December 2002

### **Annex 3: Somalia - Council Conclusions**

### **Annex 4: Security Issues Affecting EC Operations**

### **Annex 5: List of non-UN Implementing Partners**

	2003												2004				Link to NIP Sector*	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
<b>9th EDF: Somalia</b> <b>Total amount: M €</b> <b>149</b>																		
5th Rehabilitation Programme						IP		DFP				MC	50/75	FA SOI				Multi-sectoral based on EC strategy. Precise amount will be dependent upon progress in reconciliation process. Minimum = M € 50, Maximum M € 75
Monitoring of Peace Process/Demobilisation								IP		DFP				MC 25	SOI			Entirely dependent upon progress in reconciliation process

IP = Submission of Identification Proposal  
 DFP = Submission of Draft Financing Proposal to HQ  
 MC = Planned Management/EDF Committee  
 M € = Planned Commitment Date (indicate also amount in M €)  
 FA = Signature of Financing Agreement  
 SOI = Start of Implementation



PAYS: KENYA/SOMALIA

N° Comptable <b>(6, 7 and 8 EDF)</b>	Intitulé	Total eng. prim.	situation 31/12/2002		1° semestre 2003		2° semestre 2003		Total 2003		1° semestre 2004		2° semestre 2004		Total
			Total eng. sec. (A)	Total payé (B)	eng. sec. (C)	paiements (D)	eng. sec. (E)	paiements (F)	eng. sec. (C+E) (G)	paiements (D+F) (H)	eng. sec. (I)	paiements (J)	eng. sec. (K)	paiements (L)	eng. sec. (I+K) (M)
6-SO-80	3rd Rehabilitation	9,8	8,7	3,1	0,0	1,1	0,0	2,1	0,0	3,2	0,0	1,6	0,0	1,7	0,0
6-SO-82 + 83	1st Rehabilitation	38,0	37,8	37,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
6-SO-88 + 89	2nd Rehabilitation	37,3	37,2	34,8	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
7-SO-17 + 18	2nd Rehabilitation	16,7	16,7	15,5	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
8-SO-01	4th Rehabilitation	50,0	15,2	1,4	20,3	11,4	14,3	7,0	34,6	18,4	0,0	10,1	0,2	7,4	0,2
<b>Total 6,7and 8 EDF</b>		<b>151,8</b>	<b>115,6</b>	<b>92,0</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>14,0</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>9,6</b>	<b>34,6</b>	<b>23,6</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>11,7</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>9,1</b>	<b>0,2</b>

N° Comptable <b>(9th EDF)</b>	Intitulé	Total eng. prim.	situation 31/12/2002		1° semestre 2003		2° semestre 2003		Total 2003		1° semestre 2004		2° semestre 2004		Total
			Total eng. sec. (A)	Total payé (B)	eng. sec. (C)	paiements (D)	eng. sec. (E)	paiements (F)	eng. sec. (C+E) (G)	paiements (D+F) (H)	eng. sec. (I)	paiements (J)	eng. sec. (K)	paiements (L)	eng. sec. (I+K) (M)
	5th Rehabilitation	75,0									15,0	6,0	15,0	6,0	30,0
	Monitoring Peace	25,0									10,0	4,0	15,0	6,0	25,0
<b>Total 9 EDF</b>		<b>100,0</b>									<b>25,0</b>	<b>10,0</b>	<b>30,0</b>	<b>12,0</b>	<b>55,0</b>

<b>Total 6,7,8and 9 EDF</b>		<b>251,8</b>	<b>115,6</b>	<b>92,0</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>14,0</b>	<b>14,3</b>	<b>9,6</b>	<b>34,6</b>	<b>23,6</b>	<b>25,0</b>	<b>21,7</b>	<b>30,2</b>	<b>21,1</b>	<b>55,2</b>
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9th EDF: including projects that have already been committed on the general reserve (€ 1,2 billion) of the 8th EDF

10th EDF: including projects that have already been committed on the general reserve (€ 1,2 billion) of the 8th EDF

ANNEX  
2

EC SOMALIA PROGRAMME - PROJECT FINANCE SUMMARY 31/12/02 (EUR 000)

		FINANCING	TOTAL		BALANCE	TOTAL		UNPAID
		AGREEMENT	COMMITTED		UNCOMMITTED	PAYMENTS		COMMITTED
			31/12/01	31/12/02	31/12/02	31/12/01	31/12/02	31/12/02
<b>EDF</b>								
<b>6TH</b>								
<b>EDF</b>								
1st Rehab.Programme	6-ACP-SO-82/83	38.000	37.784	37.758	242	35.952	37.251	507
2nd								
Rehab.Programme	6-ACP-SO-88/89	37.271	36.568	37.230	41	31.514	34.744	2.486
3rd								
Rehab.Programme	6-ACP-SO-80	9.780	4.369	8.688	1.092	720	3.176	5.512
		85.051	78.721	83.676	1.375	68.186	75.171	8.505
<b>7TH</b>								
<b>EDF</b>								
2nd								
Rehab.Programme	7-ACP-SO-17/18	16.729	16.434	16.692	37	13.951	15.565	1.127
<b>8TH</b>								
<b>EDF</b>								
4th Rehab.Programme	8-ACP-SO-1	50.000	0	15.167	34.833	0	1.426	13.741
<b>Regional</b>								
<b>Funds(PACE)</b>								
	7-ACP-RPR-745	2.184	2.184	2.184	0	868	868	1.316
		<b>153.964</b>	<b>97.339</b>	<b>117.719</b>	<b>36.245</b>	<b>83.005</b>	<b>93.030</b>	<b>24.689</b>
<b>CO-FINANCING</b>								
Italian	Tranches 1/2/3 (1998-2000)	15.451	14.355	14.859	592	9.264	11.125	3.734
	Tranche 4 (2001-2)	12.395	0	4.242	8.153	0	0	4.242
	(PACE)	821	0	821	0	0	419	402
Danish		1.190	1.190	1.190	0	1.190	1.190	0
		<b>29.857</b>	<b>15.545</b>	<b>21.112</b>	<b>8.745</b>	<b>10.454</b>	<b>12.734</b>	<b>8.378</b>
<b>BUDGETLINES</b>								
Rehabilitation 1997/8	B7-6410	4.903	4.903	4.903	0	4.811	4.811	92

Rehabilitation 1999	B7-6410	5.097	5.097	5.097	0	2.537	3.905	1.192
Rehabilitation 2000	B7-6410	15.000	15.000	15.000	0	6.439	11.132	3.868
Human Rights 1998	B7-7020	1.347	1.347	1.347	0	1.228	1.228	119
Human Rights 1999	B7-7020	2.429	2.429	2.429	0	1.736	1.736	693
Human Rights 2001	B7-7020	600	0	600	0	0	480	120
A-P Mines 1998	B7-661	949	949	949	0	949	949	0
A-P Mines 2000	B7-661	1.301	1.301	1.301	0	1.040	1.040	261
A-P Mines 2001	B7-661	660	0	660	0	0	528	132
Rapid Response Mech.	B7-641	500	0	500	0	0	450	50
Bananas	B7-8710	600	0	150	450	0	0	150
Food Security 1996	B7-2020	11.500	8.796	9.259	2.241	4.556	6.883	2.376
Food Security 1999	B7-2020	4.000	4.000	4.000	0	1.410	2.871	1.129
Food Security 2000	B7-2020	3.911	1.334	3.911	0	0	1.741	2.170
		<b>52.797</b>	<b>45.156</b>	<b>50.106</b>	<b>2.691</b>	<b>24.706</b>	<b>37.754</b>	<b>12.352</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTALS</b>		<b>236.618</b>	<b>158.040</b>	<b>188.937</b>	<b>47.681</b>	<b>118.165</b>	<b>143.518</b>	<b>45.419</b>

## EC SOMALIA PROGRAMME

### NEW CONTRACTS COMMITTED: JAN - DEC 2002

	No.	Eur
<b><u>EDF</u></b>		
1st Rehabilitation Programme	2	529.769
2nd Rehabilitation Programme	16	1.549.349
3rd Rehabilitation Programme	9	4.317.887
4th Rehabilitation Programme	14	15.167.564
Regional Funds		-
	41	21.564.569
<b><u>ITALIAN CO-FINANCING</u></b>		
	6	5.652.905
<b><u>BUDGETLINES</u></b>		
B7 Food Security 1996 (OL)	2	454.000
B7-2020 Food Security 2000	3	2.576.713
B7-7030 Human Rights	1	600.000
B7-641 Rapid Response Mechanism	1	500.000
B7-661 De-Mining	1	660.000
B7-8710 Bananas	1	149.956
	-	-
	<b>56</b>	<b>32.158.143</b>

**EC SOMALIA PROGRAMME**

**CURRENT PROJECTS BY SUB-SECTOR**

	<b>31/12/02</b>	<b>%</b>
Institutions	605.000	1,13
De- Mining	660.000	1,24
Environment	999.808	1,87
Civil Society	1.321.138	2,47
Health	2.688.800	5,04
Urban Management	2.822.400	5,29
Small/Medium Business	2.957.817	5,54
Transport	3.244.920	6,08
Urban Water	3.332.869	6,24
Rural Water	4.968.856	9,31
Livestock	4.969.729	9,31
Peace Building	5.101.072	9,56
Education	6.669.224	12,49
Agriculture	13.040.138	24,43
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.381.771</b>	100,00

**EC SOMALIA PROGRAMME - CONTRACTS SUMMARY 31st DEC  
2002**

	<b>PROJECTS</b>	<b>T/A's</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	CURRENT		
<b>EDF</b>			
1st REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (6-ACP-SO-82/83)	0		0
2nd REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (6-ACP-SO-88/89) (7-ACP-SO-17/18)	8		8
3rd REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (6-ACP-SO-80)	6	6	12
4th REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (8-ACP-SO-1)	6	3	9
REGIONAL FUNDS	1		1
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 30
<b>OTHER</b>			
REHABILITATION BUDGETLINE	18		18
FOOD AID/FOOD SECURITY B'LINE	9		9
HUMAN RIGHTS BUDGETLINE	1		1
DE-MINING BUDGETLINE	1		1
BANANAS BUDGETLINE	1		1
RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM	1		1
ITALIAN CO-FINANCING	12		12
	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 73

## ANNEX 3

### **EU Council of Ministers – General Affairs and External Relations - 2447<sup>th</sup> Council Meeting Brussels 22 July 2002**

#### **Somalia - Council conclusions**

##### "I. EU OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the European Union with regard to Somalia are the restoration of peace and stability in all parts of the country; the respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of the country, and the right of the Somali people to determine their own future consistent with the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations; the establishment of legitimate and effective governance structures; and the promotion of friendly and co-operative relations with other countries within the horn of Africa region.

The EU considers that the promotion and protection of human rights, the restoration of the rule of law, democracy and good governance in Somalia on a sustainable basis, is the only effective way to provide social and economic recovery and to eradicate the threat of terrorism.

##### II. THE IGAD PEACE AND RECONCILIATION INITIATIVE ON SOMALIA

In pursuance of these objectives, the EU affirms its continuing support to the IGAD resolutions of 24 November 2000 and 11 January 2002 which provide a general framework for the Somali reconciliation process. Moreover, the EU encourages and supports the efforts of all parties in Somalia as well as of the IGAD Member States aiming at:

- promoting reconciliation among all Somali parties without preliminary conditions for dialogue and negotiation;
- achieving a durable cessation of hostilities in areas where fighting has recurrently occurred during the past years, and safeguarding and consolidating peace and stability in those areas where it has been achieved;
- a progressive internalisation of the process leading to the establishment of new structures based on the sharing and devolution of power through the democratic process;
- supporting a complementary process of inter- and intra-clan reconciliation;
- an early establishment of effective administration throughout Somalia including an all-inclusive, broad-based administration and, in parallel, the consolidation of provisional regional administrations representing components of Somali society;
- promoting friendly relations between Somalia and its neighbours and other countries in the region, such positive relationships being beneficial to the security of each state;
- providing efforts and assistance to improve the humanitarian situation and enabling conditions to promote and support economic social and human development and the return of refugees.

##### III. EU SUPPORT FOR THE RECONCILIATION PROCESS

To support the IGAD peace and reconciliation initiative, the EU will use the following instruments:

1. In order to adapt rapidly to political developments in the reconciliation process, the EU will continue to use declarations and troika demarches to pass rapid and clear messages to the different Somali and regional stakeholders. If progress so merits, it may be appropriate in the future that consideration be given to the appointment of an EU special envoy as the most efficient way to act in the field.

2. EU political initiatives could, if deemed appropriate, be supported by adequate concrete measures including, inter alia, smart sanctions targeting individuals blocking the reconciliation process and positive incentives including targeted financial support.

3. A renewed co-ordinated approach between the Somali reconciliation process and the international co-operation efforts in Somalia will be promoted:

a) The ongoing "peace dividend approach" which intends to support areas in which basic standards of governance and security are assured will continue to be implemented in the different regions of Somalia as a general framework for the EU's co-operation strategies.

In this context, the EU considers that particular attention must be given to social sectors and especially to education. Moreover, the equitable participation of both men and women in the reconstruction and development of Somalia is to be given greater importance in co-operation priorities.

The EU recognises, however, that massive needs as well as the lack of administrative structures and sustainable policies require the continuation of a multi-sectoral aid delivery capacity. This flexibility will ensure rapid adjustment to unpredictable developments in the social and political situation and will contribute to better adjusting aid to absorption capacities.

b) As peace advances the "peace dividend approach" could be complemented by a more active "peace building approach" focussing on the early establishment of effective administration including a all-inclusive, broad-based administration and, in parallel, the consolidation of provisional regional administration representing components of Somali society:

(i) promoting emerging all-inclusive, broad-based governance:

The EU will provide financial and technical support to a provisional, all-inclusive, broad-based administration to succeed rapidly to the transitional government of Arta.

The support to a provisional broad-based administration would have to take into consideration a certain number of conditions, inter alia:

- the functioning of the main Somali infrastructures including the port and airport in Mogadishu as well as free circulation of persons and goods;
- the launching of an effective and functioning organic partnership with the regions and the scheduling of a participative and democratic organisation;
- the adoption of good governance, effective fighting against terrorist structures and the establishment of harmonious relationships with neighbouring countries;
- concrete measures to promote and protect human rights including legislative measures;
- the launching of effective reconciliation programmes aiming to complete regional reconciliation initiatives including matters relating to the spoliation of property.

(ii) promoting emerging regional governance:

In order to encourage a bottom-up approach, the EU will provide financial and technical support to regional authorities that demonstrate, inter alia:

- a commitment to peace and to restoring credible governance and democracy;
- an effective collaboration with the international community in the fight against terrorism;
- an effective control of the main population centres and economic infrastructures;-progress in disarming/demobilising factions;
- the launching of effective reconciliation programmes including clan and political special conferences;
- conditions for the return and reintegration of Somali refugees should be encouraged in close co-operation with UNHCR and other relevant UN and international organisations and NGOs;
- willingness to participate in functional co-operation programmes that will lead to collaboration with other regional entities;
- at a pace that respects the specific developments of the different regions of Somalia since 1991, participation in an open agenda dialogue with a provisional broad-based administration and other regional administrations with the genuine aim of re-establishing definitive institutions in Somalia.

4. The EU will support the IPF initiative on Somalia and the SACB (Somalia Aid Co-ordination Body), as the two co-ordination pillars (political and co-operation) of the international community monitoring progress in the Somali political process. They will contribute to the EU response to political and co-operation challenges requiring co-ordination with other important international actors.

Support should be given to the Somalia contact group in Nairobi and New York, established by the UN.

These structures will also facilitate the progressive acceptance by the Somali stakeholders of the UN and/or regional organisations in the Somali reconciliation process. In this context, the EU will also consider making a financial contribution to peace force interventions under the aegis of the UN and/or the regional organisations if necessary.

#### IV. FINAL REMARKS

Given the weight of the regional context, the EU will call upon the front Line states (Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti) and upon all countries having an influence in the different Somali parties and factions including the transitional government, to deploy all their efforts in order to allow progress in the IGAD negotiations.

The EU will also reiterate its call upon all countries to refrain from any activity that could exacerbate the internal conflicts and, in particular, to strictly abide by the UN arms embargo on Somalia.



The EU supports the current efforts by the UN to reinvigorate the arms embargo and would welcome any future recommendations by the UN on enforcement of the embargo.  
The EU will also express its support for a progressive involvement of the UN and/or regional and sub-regional organisations in order to ensure stability and consolidate the reconciliation process."

#### **Annex 4: SECURITY ISSUES AFFECTING EC OPERATIONS**

Security breaches and terrorism threats have a wide range of negative effects on the EC's programme in Somalia, both short term and medium term. Access may be limited or completely banned for, at times, an extended period of time for ECSU staff and consultants assigned to perform monitoring, evaluation, studies etc.. This negatively impacts on the quality of the programme, by limiting the monitoring, which is a constant requirement, and hampers the preparation of future interventions. Similarly, delays in implementation and potential loss of quality are incurred due to the temporary evacuation of expatriate field staff of implementing partners. Evacuations of this kind also lead to increased overheads and are of course very disruptive in terms of hampering the normal work flow..

Somalia's reputation for being insecure as well as linked to terrorism issues, combined with its hardship conditions, also negatively affects the recruitment by partners of quality staff and has induced a rapid turnover of expatriate field staff, which on average lasts less than a year. This is again to the detriment of smooth and qualitative implementation. Local staff of good quality is also difficult to find as many of the better educated Somali have gone into the Diaspora, while many of those who have stayed behind suffer from trauma's resulting from the civil war.

Security incidents affecting expatriate staff rarely result from a fully-fledged conflict but have broadly speaking two other main causes: limited (sub)clanic conflicts; disputes over aid-induced income opportunities such as the hiring of local staff, vehicles and compounds or landing fees regarding Echo-Flight.. After over a decade of absence of law and order, these apparently relatively minor issues in the eyes of an outsider, very rapidly escalate into outright armed threats and/or action. The widespread presence of small arms adds to the general security concern. This lack of enabling environment has led to overheads as it necessitates the hiring of security guards for compounds (and) covered in operational budgets of EC-funded projects. In southern Somalia this is also a requirement for in-country travel as 'freelance' militia – there is a whole so-called lost generation, who have never known law and order - mostly escaping control from warlords or traditional elders, have turned kidnapping into a lucrative 'business'.

Generally speaking, given this prevailing climate of insecurity, the EC as all other donors and implementing agencies, manages its Somalia programme out of Nairobi; this represents considerable direct and indirect overheads since in addition to the funding of its own ECSU team, contributions are also made to the setting up of logistical and administrative bases of implementing partners in Nairobi combined with the time consuming travel involved (the cost of which being borne by Echo-Flight) given the geographical distance.

The monitoring of the security situation is also a labour-intensive exercise absorbing a non-negligible part of the Delegation's staff, in close cooperation with its Liaison Officers and other existing security networks, both formal such as the UNSECORD field-based security system, or of a more *ad hoc* informal nature, such as those applied by the international NGOs. There is effective early warning of imminent conflict for international partners in Somalia, based on these sources. This enables timely evacuation when necessary.

Finally, insecurity has direct implications for Commission Services in relation to procurement. All contracts are signed with international service providers (I-NGOs, UN Agencies and to a lesser extent Consultancies). The vast majority of contracts have to date been signed following direct agreements, but interested partners are limited in numbers. The Commission services are considering the progressive introduction of calls for proposals and tenders. However, these can be affected at the time of preparation of proposals or bids by competing organisations travelling to a same area with differing interests, and after contract award if/when unreasonable expectations have been raised by the bidding parties. It should also be noted that the local context (insecurity combined with the absence of a proper regulatory framework) prevents the Commission from working directly with local contractors (in particular for

supplies and works), while with regard to international contractors, insurance, if at all available, comes at an exorbitant cost.

### **Annex 5: EC-funded non-UN implementing partners**

1. Agrosphere
2. Africa 70
3. ADRA
4. APS
5. CEFA
6. CINS
7. CISP
8. COOPI
9. COSV
10. CARE
11. CONCERN
12. COSPE
13. CARITAS
14. CfBT Centre for British Teachers
15. GRT
16. German Agro Action
17. German Red Cross
18. GTZ
19. IAS International Aid Sweden
20. K-REP
21. NOVIB
22. Progressive Interventions
23. Save the Children Fund
24. Terra Nuova
25. UNA
26. THW
27. Water for Life
28. World Vision

**PROJECT FACT SHEETS**

**Complementary Annex To The  
2002**

**Annual Report**



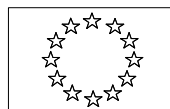
**Cooperation**

**between**

**The People of Somalia**

**and**

**The European Community**



**2003 Annual review on the implementation of the ACP-EU Conventions  
and other co-operation activities**

# **Project Fact Sheets**

## **2002**

### **Annual Report**

- 1. Enhancement of good governance, reconciliation and sustainable peace building**
- 2. Reduction of widespread vulnerability**
- 3. Access to social services**
- 4. Economic growth and diversification**

**EC COOPERATION WITH SOMALIA - ANNUAL REPORT 2002**

**ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REVIEW 2003**

**Project Fact Sheets**

**Enhancement of good governance, reconciliation  
and sustainable peace building**

**Technical Support to the IGAD Peace Process**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	335-STA-IR10-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€77,365
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	Mr. Andre Le Sage
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	IGAD Technical Committee
<b>Start date:</b>	17/08/02
<b>Expiry date:</b>	17/03/03

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

**Project purpose:** The Kenyan Special Envoy to the Somalia National Peace Process requested technical assistance for the preparation and organisation of the conference and the reconciliation process in a broader sense.

**Objectives:**

To assist the Kenyan Special Envoy, and through him the IGAD frontline states' technical committee, in the preparations and organisation of the planned Somali reconciliation conference under IGAD auspices.

To advise the Special Envoy on ways and means of facilitating and overseeing the implementation of the decisions of the conference and the peace and reconciliation process expected to follow the conference.

To assist the Special Envoy in mobilising and coordinating political, technical and financial support from interested countries and organisations for the peace and reconciliation process.

**Project rationale:**

In the Council Conclusions on Somalia, adopted on 17<sup>th</sup> July 2002, the EU pledged support to the IGAD peace and reconciliation initiative

**Expected Results:**

The Kenyan Special Envoy is provided with ongoing technical advice on the peace process with specific focus of the historical and actual situation on the ground.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Daily advice, development of documentation on request, provide updates on behalf of the Special envoy and logistics support when requested.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The contract is directly linked to the peace process itself and hence achievements have been varied. The consultant has remained available and engaged throughout the whole process.

**4. OUTLOOK**

Potentially a second consultancy will be considered to ensure continuity and continued support. This is again linked to the process itself.



**Technical Assistance to enhance EC support of the Somali peace and reconciliation process under IGAD auspice**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	336-STA-IR13-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 75,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	Ahmed Mohamud
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	None
<b>Start date:</b>	13/10/02
<b>Expiry date:</b>	12/05/03

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Technical Assistance to enhance EC support of the Somali peace and reconciliation process under IGAD auspice.

Since the collapse of the Siyad Barre regime in 1991, Somalia has not had a national administration. Following various unsuccessful attempts to restore a national administration through different power-sharing deals, a Somali reconciliation conference organized at Arta, Djibouti (May-August 2000), a Transitional National Charter was adopted and a Transitional National Assembly and a President were elected. Subsequently a Transitional National Government was formed and it obtained wide international and regional recognition at the multilateral level, but failed to gain territorial control over Somalia or to establish effective administrative structures. The 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> IGAD (2002 and 2001) took stock of the achievements and shortcomings of the Arta process and institutions and decided to establish a mechanism to complete this process of national reconciliation in Somalia. It is in this regard, under the chairmanship of the President of Kenya, that since July 2002, the EU member states have shown their interest in the peace process with the European Commission playing a central role in the collection and dissemination of information on the process.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Provide weekly and monthly reports to the EC on the ongoing peace process.  
Provide logistics support to EC missions to peace process and consultants paid by EC.  
Provide advice on how best the EC can continue to support the process.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The consultant has been in the field since the start of the process and ensured that the Delegation receives the required information and support.

**4. OUTLOOK**

The outlook is directly linked to the ongoing of the conference. Potentially a second consultancy may be considered but only if the peace process itself is able to produce some further results.

**Feasibility to support municipal / district elections in North West Somalia**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	361-STA-IR12-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€14,362
<b>Financing source:</b>	3 <sup>RD</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	BIRD
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	Somaliland Electoral Commission
<b>Start date:</b>	03/09/02
<b>Expiry date:</b>	02/10/02

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: To assess if it was feasible to support the local elections in Somaliland and if so to prepare a project document for support. Secondly to help the Somaliland electoral commission prepare a strategic document for programming their own funding.

Expected Results:

A clear road map for engagement within the electoral process within Somaliland and clear distinction of responsibilities.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Research, consultations and documentation.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The consultancy terminated by achieving the expected results.

**4. OUTLOOK**

A fully fledged project was fielded in support of the local elections.

**Phase I support to local democratic practices in Somalia - municipal / district elections in Somaliland**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	169-EDF-IR14-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€450,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Rehabilitation programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	GTZ
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	Somaliland electoral Commission
<b>Start date:</b>	17/10/02
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31/12/31

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Increase the democratisation of society through providing support to transparent and functional elections in Somaliland.

This European commission was joined by Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland and Switzerland in funding this project.

Expected Results:

- Capacity of the Somaliland Electoral Commission is enhanced.
- Local elections are conducted and councillors elected / accepted.
- Voter awareness is improved.
- Over 3,000 electoral officials are trained

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

- Training.
- Planning seminars.
- Awareness campaigns
- Logistics and financial support to elections.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The project was able to achieve the results anticipated.

**4. OUTLOOK**

No further funding will be provided to elections in Somaliland in 2003. However local elections will be supported country wide if the situation presents itself.

**Planning exercise with the Transitional National Assembly for the design of a support project to the assembly.**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	327-STA-126-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€42,410
<b>Financing source:</b>	2 <sup>ND</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	AWEPA
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	Transitional National Assembly.
<b>Start date:</b>	01/02/02
<b>Expiry date:</b>	01/04/02

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: To produce a detailed project proposal and plan of action for support to the Transitional National Assembly (TNA).

Expected Results:

A clear road map for engagement within the assembly with mutually agreed objectives.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Research, consultations and documentation.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The consultancy terminated by achieving the expected results.

**4. OUTLOOK**

No follow on project was developed due to serious security constraints in Mogadishu.

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Peace Building and Governance Demobilisation</b>
<b>Demobilisation in North West Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	SO/7-6410-99/10 € 1,842,740 Rehabilitation Budget line GTZ National Demobilisation Commission 26 Jan. 2000 31 Dec. 2002
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p><u>Project purpose:</u> Ex-combatants are in a position to earn their own living on a sustainable basis, without the use of a weapon.</p> <p><u>Expected Results:</u>          A socio-economic survey is conducted and a database on the target group is established.          The return of the demobilised combatants to their places of origin is smoothed and the acceptance by the communities facilitated          Exchange of information about the experience of the implementing organisations is ensured with respect to implemented activities, monitoring and financial control.          National Demobilisation Commission is strengthened.</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>All applicants are screened and information put into a database.          Inform the general public of the reintegration program objectives, through workshops and meetings with communities and demobilised combatants          Establish contacts with and support relevant NGOs and government institutions like AET, ,NDC, SACB, SOOYAL.          Conduct vocational /skills training to Promote civic and peace education          Identify training needs and implement short-term training programs for the experts of the Agency, assist in establishing a proper monitoring and evaluation system.</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>Over 800 ex-combatants were screened and 623 were fully reintegrated. NDC's capacity was strengthened.          Project closed after a detailed evaluation, which confirmed that many of the objectives were achieved.</p>	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
<p>A second interim project is under development (early 2003), which will lay the basis for expanded demobilisation activities.</p>	

**Evaluation of demobilisation activities in Somalia and feasibility for future expanded activities.**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	334-STA-IR11-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€79,660
<b>Financing source:</b>	2 <sup>ND</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	Agrisystems EA (Ltd)
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	National Demobilisation Commission Somaliland and LNGOs in south.
<b>Start date:</b>	07/10/02
<b>Expiry date:</b>	06/03/03

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: An evaluation of EC funded initiatives and provision of a comprehensive overview of demobilisation activities initiated by other donors so as to provide a clear way forward.

Expected Results:

4 documents:

Evaluation of GTZ's demobilisation project.

Overview of other demobilisation initiatives.

Advisory guidelines for development / rehabilitation projects to contribute to demobilisation.

Feasibility study for expanded activities in other parts of Somalia (an not just Somaliland).

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Research, consultations and documentation.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The consultancy is expected to achieve the expected results.

**4. OUTLOOK**

A short-term project is in development so as to meet some of the primary preconditions for expanded activities. This process is directly linked to the peace process.

**Technical advice to the Eldoret Committee of Demobilisation Disarmament and Reintegration.**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	338-STA-IR19-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€35,420
<b>Financing source:</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> rehabilitation programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	Agrisystems (EA ltd)
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	IGAD
<b>Start date:</b>	29/11/02
<b>Expiry date:</b>	28/02/03

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Provide technical assistance to the committee on demobilisation disarmament and reintegration in the IGAD sponsored peace process.

Expected Results:

Committee are able to produce a clear plan of action for future engagement in the sector.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Research, consultations and documentation.

Assist the IGAD secretariat in the organisation and management of the committee.

Provide technical briefings when requested.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The consultancy was not able to undertake many of the tasks assigned to it due to ill health of the adviser and poor communications within the peace process.

**4. OUTLOOK**

No follow on was initiated.

**Support to Local Human Rights and Peace Organisations in Somalia**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	B7-7020/SO/PS/254/1999-2000
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 384,729
<b>Financing source:</b>	Human Rights and Democracy Budgetline
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	NOVIB
<b>Local counterpart</b>	Peace and Human Rights Network
<b>Start date:</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2000
<b>Expiry date:</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> May 2002

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: To enhance the internal organisational capacity of the entire Peace and Human Rights Network, and further consolidate and increase its know-how on human rights and human rights related issues such as conflict resolution and good governance.

Expected Results:

Strengthened PHRN institution in terms of vision, strategy and programmes.

Upgraded performance of beneficiary organisations as a result of increased ability of organisations to plan and implement successful programmes in peace and human rights as well as in relief and development fields

Increased collaboration with the community following increased understanding of participatory approaches in development and acquired new skills in participatory methods such as PRA.

Raised commitment to gender issues and women's rights

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Implementation of a capacity building training programme for the different PHRN members covering 260 PHRN activists: 21 member organisations, 6 PHRN Task forces, 11 members of the PHRN coordination office.

The establishment of a well equipped resource centre which will be at the service of the civil society at large while particularly catering for the PHRN activities

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Progress has been made with various workshops conducted. However this has been slow as a result of ongoing insecurity in much of Somalia.

**4. OUTLOOK**

The project came to an end in May 2002. An evaluation and an audit were completed at the end of the year.



<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Peace Building and Governance Civil Society</b>
<b>Strengthening civil society in Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local Counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	<b>353-NGO-CS1-01</b> 1,037,519 Third Rehabilitation Programme NOVIB Various Somali NGOs 01/01/2002 28/02/2003
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p><u>Project purpose:</u> Somali development agents actively participate in the identification and testing of improved strategies for promoting the civil society sector and demonstrate enhanced understanding of the proper roles/functions responsibilities, ideals and position of civil society organisations in a more democratic environment.</p> <p><u>Expected Results:</u>  Effective co-ordination of the project and collaboration with other CS programme's partners.  Public awareness about the roles, responsibilities, ideals and position of Civil Society Organisations in a modern state alongside those of the state and private sector.  Availability of strategy and materials for promoting improved internal management of Civil Society Organisations (CSO).  Local CSO trainers and/or counsellors are available under the umbrella of the project.  Facilitation of diversification of sector coverage and improvement of internal management of CSOs has been initiated.</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Consultation with the different actors in the Somali civil society, starting with the local NGO's. The consultation will ascertain the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats and the way the different stakeholders view each other.</p> <p>The findings of the consultation will be compiled into a document in which the situation of the civil society in Somalia is analysed and which contains 'messages' transforming into strategies for future action.</p> <p>Messages and strategies for the local NGO's will focus on their capacities and opportunities. These messages will be dealt with through different interventions such as training (e.g. capacity building, exchange visits, national linking and learning mechanisms), cultural and media events and will lead into a document in which the civil society defines its desired space.</p> <p>Messages for the international community will be shared with the international donor organisations in order to raise awareness among them. It will constitute the first step towards local ownership.</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>The two main research documents have been finalised (mapping of civil society organisations and donor coherence). The feedback received up to date has been very positive.</p> <p>There is already a pool of Somali consultants formed and the second phase of the project will invest in this. These consultants will be used by most of the CSOs supported by the project.</p>	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
<p>A second phase of this project is being prepared based on the results of the research of this first phase.</p> <p>This second phase will focus on capacity building and project support to the local organisations, with special emphasis on education and human rights sectors.</p>	

**Civic education for peace, democracy and development**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	<b>354-UNO-CS2-01</b>
<b>EC budget:</b>	962.481
<b>Financing source:</b>	Third Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	UNESCO
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	--
<b>Start date:</b>	12/03/2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	11/09/2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Communities and leaders in Somalia actively plan, compile, disseminate/promote and positively respond to messages of peace, democracy, human rights, and development.

Expected Results:

- To establish a stakeholders forum to co-ordinate and harmonize activities on communication for peace, human rights, democracy and development;
- To increase the participation of opinion leaders in peace promotion;
- To promote the participation of ordinary Somalis in communication with regard to peace mainly through appropriate community-based media channels and positive interpersonal interactions;
- To avail self-sustaining communication media inside Somalia,
- To promote policies, laws and guidelines that enhance freedom of expression, human rights, gender equity, democracy and development.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Contract renewed with BBC for co-production and broadcasting of project programs for another year.

40 episodes of the radio soap opera *Geedka Nabadda* produced and distributed.

40 episodes of the radio magazine *Muuqaalka Nolosha* produced and distributed.

4 editions of 5600 issues each of the illustrated print magazine *Haama Dhawr* printed and distributed.

2 workshops for 10 Project Officers and field officers from the 8 Peace Resource Centers for training on business cycle management and income generating activities.

16 level 1 (Training of Trainers) and 718 level 2 (multiplier) workshops for Community Groups carried out on peace themes and income generating activities in 8 Peace Resource Centers.

Community Groups and Peace Resource Centers Assisted to identify and develop income-generating activities towards sustainability.

Project initiated and developed for application of information and communication technologies for the promotion of human rights, good governance and development in Somalia.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Production of programmes has not been transferred to Somalia, as planned.

The fielding of the project coordinator only took place in August, which caused delays in the project.

The sustainability aspect of this project has not been fully taken into account.

**4. OUTLOOK**

An evaluation of this project will take place in January 2003 in order to have a better view of the civil education initiatives that could be supported by the EC in the future.

**Participatory research**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	B7-7030 / 2001/T-3190
<b>EC budget:</b>	600,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	Human Rights Budget Line
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	WSP (War torn Societies Project)
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	SAPDC, CRD, PDRC
<b>Start date:</b>	31/05/2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	30/05/2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: To contribute to provide a neutral space to set priorities, build consensus and formulate policy responses through an inclusive locally driven process, and thus to build new partnerships between civil society, government and international assistance providers.

Expected Results:

Provide the international community with a partner organisation to assist them in carrying out mandates in reforming policies, institutions and operational instruments, facilitating the formulation of integrated responses, providing space for regular informal consultation with local and national actors and facilitating the building of new partnerships.

Establish a global network linking local, national and international actors, projects and institutions involved in rebuilding war-torn societies and overcoming and preventing conflict in order to encourage the exchange of information and expertise and thus improve their effectiveness.

Promote a better understanding of the challenges faced by societies in crisis and conflict, or emerging from war, and of ways in which local, national and international actors can collaborate to respond to such challenges

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Support former WSP projects in different regions of Somalia in applying WSP results and methods on an autonomous basis, among other means by contributing to and providing training to national staff;

Form an informal consultative group/council to provide local support and guidance;

Develop a work plan for completion of the preliminary research phase;

Undertake field research throughout study area;

Prepare draft "Profile" or "Note";

Link present and former WSP projects and respective successor bodies, projects and institutions within a global WSP network to ensure exchange of information and expertise;

Develop and update methodological techniques on a regular basis;

Provide additional methodological training (if required);

Assist in networking and resource mobilization;

Disseminate findings through publications and other means to relevant audiences;

Draw lessons from experience, translate these into policy recommendations and operational tools.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The profile documents for Somaliland have already been finalized and were presented to Somali and international representatives in November. The feedback received on these documents is very positive. They focused on the role of the media, the effects of the war on the family, the livestock sector and consolidation and decentralization of Government Institutions. The field research is continuing in the south. The focus areas of the research are being identified.

**4. OUTLOOK**

The work of WSP with regards to its local partners is now starting to show results. There are more international agencies and donors who use these local partners due to their good reputation.

EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet	Peace Building and Governance Civil Society
<b>Support to civil society participation in the Eldoret peace process</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local Counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	340-NGO-IR20-02 141,138 2nd Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia NOVIB G18 (Somali Network) 15/11/2002 15/03/2003
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p><u>Project purpose:</u> To facilitate effective participation of civil society in the IGAD peace conference in Eldoret.</p> <p><u>Expected Results:</u> To build organizational and individual capacity for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organization and mobilization of a peace constituency to engage with other local and international stakeholders;</li> <li>Active participation in an international conference and development of policy position papers;</li> <li>Understanding and applying lobbying and advocacy techniques;</li> <li>Development of cohesive and collective positions relevant to a constituency in the face of changing agendas and interests;</li> <li>Development of consensus-building and dispute resolution skills;</li> <li>Enhance legitimacy and build support for the conference process;</li> <li>Support the active engagement of civil society with the IGAD conference and committees;</li> <li>Regular reports and briefings for Somalia and Nairobi;</li> </ul> <p>A 'vision' paper produced in the light of the conference experience outlining options for strategies for the promotion of peace and the role of civil society with in this. This paper would be debated at the NOVIB-sponsored civil society conference scheduled for January 2003.</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Channel information to and from civil society and its constituencies in Somalia both directly and through the media and Somali artists' networks;</li> <li>Provide support to the development of coherent and common positions from within civil society;</li> <li>Support the influence of civil society at the conference through advocacy and lobbying as civil society generally represent a more progressive and peaceful position than that of political leaders;</li> <li>Build capacity for civil society in the monitoring and follow up of the outcomes;</li> <li>Enhance capacity of CSOs to focus on advocacy for disarmament, respect for human rights and other peace issues;</li> <li>Support civil society's role and capacity in continuation of reconciliation efforts in Somalia;</li> <li>Promote specific attention for women to reach gender parity in the reconciliation process and attention to gender equity in all resulting agreements;</li> <li>Support Phase Two and Three of the conference through administrative support, provision of technical expertise, with a focus on civil society.</li> </ul>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>The civil society group at the conference is very heterogeneous and it is challenging to develop common agendas to explore specific issues. Civil society structures at the conference are not fully representative and there are significant challenges in establishing working relations with some of members of these structures. However some results are emerging particularly through work with specific civil society groups, such as elders, women, youth. The discussion groups inside Somalia are very active and the issues of concern are being directed to the conference through this project.</p>	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
<p>This project demonstrates the need to continue work with civil society in Somalia, as their capacities are far from optimal. If civil society is involved in such conferences it is of utmost importance to continue supporting these groups in order to have better representation.</p>	

**Enhancing women participation at the Eldoret peace process**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	342-NGO-IR22-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	40,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	Horn of Africa Development Organisation
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	---
<b>Start date:</b>	22/11/2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	28/02/2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: To increase the strengthen the participation of women in the Eldoret Peace Conference, encourage women's input in the Constitution drafting process and enhance and support effective and equitable women participation.

Expected Results:

Women have developed a common position on the six core issues in Phase II;  
21 women trained in negotiations in high level discussions;  
Identified women concerns acknowledged in final agreements;  
Participation of women is highlighted within the media.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Coverage of expenses of 21 women participants at the conference.  
Regular meetings and training workshops for the women;  
Consolidate women's proposals and developing a common concept paper;  
Media liaison;  
Information gathering and dissemination to relevant groups;  
Liaison with other civil society components.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

After a very difficult selection process of these women, a list was agreed, which includes women from all major clans of Somalia and a big proportion of minorities.  
This group has already put forward their views for inclusion in the draft reports of a number of the reconciliation committees, although achievement of this objective was difficult, since the women only have observer's status. Their main contributions are related to laws affecting women's position and rights.

**4. OUTLOOK**

This project should continue after its first phase, as the conference is taking longer that expected in the beginning.

**Information coverage of the Eldoret peace process**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	341-UNO-IR21-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	102,481
<b>Financing source:</b>	2nd Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	IRIN (UNDP)
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	--
<b>Start date:</b>	15/11/2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	28/02/2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Provide information on the proceedings and outcomes of the process.

Expected Results:

Written news reports in Somali on major developments at the conference;  
Weekly radio programmes of 10- 15 minutes on work of the committees established at Eldoret;  
Feedback from Somalia on the Eldoret process via the network of stringers on the ground in Somalia.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Interviews with participants at the conference;  
Interviews with members of the IGAD Technical committee and front line states;  
Preparation of programmes;  
Broadcasting of programmes through local partner radios;  
Feedback from the field on the programmes.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The project has already prepared 6 programmes on the conference. The feedback has been very positive and other radios in Somalia have shown interest in broadcasting these programmes.

**4. OUTLOOK**

Better interaction with IGAD is on the way, as IGAD has realised the importance of information coverage of the conference. The forthcoming recruitment of an IGAD information/press officer for the conference will make the work of IRIN easier, since there will be official updates on the proceedings and outcomes of the conference.

**Support to the conflict resolution reconciliation committee and to civil society dialogue**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	364-UNO-IR24-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	232,457
<b>Financing source:</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	WSP
<b>Local Counterpart:</b>	CRD
<b>Start date:</b>	18/12/2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	17/03/2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: To provide technical support to the conflict resolution reconciliation committee (CRRC) in accordance with its TORs.

Expected Results:

Draft proposals from the CRRC for submission to the SNRC Leaders' Committee and Plenary;  
Specific proposals by the CRRC for the establishment of processes, structures, or institutions to further peace-building in Somalia beyond the conclusion of the SNRC at Eldoret;  
Specific proposals by the CRRC for actions to be taken in support of the SNRC (declarations, resolutions, press releases etc.);  
Contributions of the CRRC to the work of other committees;  
Other actions/decisions determined by the CRRC.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Consultations in Eldoret with the Technical Committee (TC), CRRC, Leaders Committee, delegates, donor representatives, and others;  
Initial deliberations with the CRRC to develop a common approach and priorities;  
Assist the CRRC in designing its own organization and workplan;  
Contribute to the deliberations of the CRRC as appropriate;  
Upon request of the CRRC, liaise with other committees and/or the TC to arrange for contributions/advice from additional resource persons;  
Upon request of the CRRC, and in consultation with the TC, arrange meetings with members of other committees;  
Assist the TC in organizing "fact-finding" visits from the SNRC to Somalia;  
WSP's support to the fact-finding missions will include logistical arrangements on the ground, as well as provision of a video-team to document in-country consultations and provide feedback to the SNRC as a whole. The video-products would also be made available in support of public diplomacy and lessons learned exercises.  
Upon return of the fact-finding missions, WSP will assist the CRRC to decide on priority areas/issues requiring resolution, agree upon a division of labour, arrange further consultations as required, and prepare draft documents/proposals.  
For the duration of the process, WSP resource persons will take part in Experts Co-ordination meetings, leaders' briefings, and briefings of the Technical Committee as appropriate.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The experts have been appointed and work in the committee has started. At this stage it is too early to evaluate the outcome of the committee.

**4. OUTLOOK**

The work of this committee may continue beyond the end of the conference, as most of it is required at the local level.

**EC COOPERATION WITH SOMALIA - ANNUAL REPORT 2002**

**ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REVIEW 2003**

**Project Fact Sheets**

**Reduction of widespread vulnerability**



<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Rural Development &amp; Food Security Livestock</b>
<b>Itinerant Training Programme for Somali Veterinary Professionals Phase II</b>	
Contract Number: EC budget: Financing source: Implementing partner: Local counterpart: Start date: Expiry date:	281-NGO-L04-98 € 1,777,654 EDF Terra Nuova n.a. 1 <sup>st</sup> August 1999 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2002
<p><b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <p>Improve control methods of animal diseases through the provision of regulated private clinical veterinary services that are used by livestock owners.</p> <p>Clinical competence and organisational and managerial skills of SVPs are improved;</p> <p>Professional competence of the personnel of the Ministry of Livestock in Hargeisa is improved;</p> <p>Supply of veterinary drugs is improved and SVPs become the preferential distributors at consumer level;</p> <p>Livestock owners recognise the quality of private veterinary services.</p>	
<p><b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b></p> <p>Provide classroom and field training to private sector Somali Veterinary Professionals (SVPs) on veterinary skills, organisational skills, and marketing of professional services and drugs management. Strengthen laboratory investigative capacity and develop planning and co-ordinating capacity of Somaliland livestock administration at central and regional level. Provide collateral to selected pharmaceutical companies or drug distributors in Nairobi to stimulate expansion of business activities into Somalia. Conduct awareness campaign among livestock producers on quality services provided by SVPs.</p>	
<p><b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b></p> <p>A two years work programme was foreseen, and then extended for an additional year (no-cost extension).</p> <p>An itinerant approach was adopted, as in the ITP I, in order to maintain sufficient flexibility to adjust project activities to the dynamic, ever changing political and security context.</p> <p>Six new training modules were developed with sessions ranging from 5 to 11 days of training. A total of 80 SVPs were trained, receiving, on average, about 47 days of training per person.</p> <p>Eighteen training sessions were carried out during the first year (Aug-1999 to Jul-2000) in Somaliland and Central Somalia. An additional twenty-eight training sessions were delivered during the second and third year of activity (Aug-2000 to Jul-2002), although training during the no-cost extension was limited to monitoring business performances and drug supply systems in Central Somalia (follow-up sessions).</p> <p>Considerable attention was devoted along the project to the methodological aspects of the training programmes looking at modules preparation, teaching and learning in training sessions and student assessment.</p> <p>A video library on diagnosis and control of relevant tropical livestock diseases was established and videos were used in the field. Guidelines for their use were elaborated in order to improve the effectiveness of the teaching and reduce language constraints.</p> <p>A training support programme for the Somaliland Ministry of Livestock (MoL-SL) was elaborated, in collaboration with Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), to improve MoL's ability to control the major transboundary diseases. Ten trainees were selected by the MoL-SL according to criteria developed by TN and KARI. to undergo epidemiology and diagnostics training. Eight of the original ten trainees were selected by KARI to attend a consecutive training session in Nairobi at the National Veterinary Research Centre in Muguga.</p> <p>A MoL-SL taskforce guided by KARI revised the Somaliland Veterinary Code of 1967 and</p>	

drafted the MoL Master Plan, which emphasised the need for new/revised legislation to regulate all operations of veterinary professionals.

Assistance was provided to private veterinary associations, recognising that professional networking is becoming increasingly crucial within the Somali livestock sector to ensure better liaison between the livestock industry and the local administrations.

Consequently the Somali Livestock Professionals' Forum (SLPF) was established at country level. In Somaliland the SLPF succeeded in negotiating an agreement with the MoL-SL to recognise the role of private practitioners, while acknowledging the supervision of the Ministry. A United Livestock Professional Association of Somaliland (ULPA) was established, recognised and endorsed by the MoL. The association was legally registered by the Supreme Court and certified by the Ministry of National Planning and Co-ordination.

In response to the 2000/2001 livestock export ban the project initiated a survey on the epidemiological status of RVF in Somaliland. 4570 samples had been collected from randomly selected herds all over Somaliland and analysed at a regional laboratory in Kenya. Results have been handed over to the MoL-SL to be made public and approve further action to be taken by the PACE project.

Pharmaceutical companies based in Nairobi were invited to explore the opportunity of setting up a collateral loan scheme to facilitate quality veterinary drugs export from Nairobi to Somaliland and Somalia. Various companies expressed interest, but following a closer assessment of the Somali drug market found it too risky and not very profitable. Consequently the collateral scheme was judged not to be the most appropriate strategy to promote the supply of quality veterinary drugs and was abandoned for Somaliland. In Central Somalia the option seemed initially more viable but was later dropped because of the risks involved.

Awareness activities on the quality of veterinary services provided by the private sector were conducted during group interviews with livestock producers and with local authorities during field training activities. Information was also passed on to traders, SVPs and livestock owners especially to sensitise them on the importance of monitoring transboundary diseases according to international standards.

To better understand seasonal livestock movements and related animal disease occurrence, the use of veterinary drugs, and procurement modalities in pastoral areas, 1030 questionnaires were administered, 66 group exercises were conducted, and 4594 serum samples were collected for epidemiological investigation. Serum analysis and data processing will be finalised under PACE and ITP III respectively.

Cost analysis carried out on the training activities excluding air fares revealed average cost per training day of € 3,345/96 and an average cost per trainee, per training day of € 365/17.

An evaluation of the project carried out in May 2001 confirmed its positive impact on the availability of quality private veterinary services, and recommended continuation of the itinerant training approach focusing on Central and Southern Somalia.

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Rural Development &amp; Food Security Livestock</b>
<b>Expanding the Network for the Provision of Supportive Services for the Somali Livestock Industry (Itinerant Training Programme for Somali Veterinary Professionals, Phase III)</b>	
Contract Number: EC budget: Financing source: Implementing partner: Co-financing budget: Co-financing source: Start date: Expiry date:	405-NGO-LI03-02 € 900,000 EDF 4 <sup>th</sup> Rehab Terra Nuova € 204,320 Danish Government 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2002 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2004
<p><b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <p><b>Somali livestock producers and traders in Central and Southern Somalia have access to affordable, improved and regulated animal health services designed to support animal production and trade.</b></p> <p>Somali Veterinary professionals in Central and Southern Somalia trained for clinical competence, disease surveillance, organisational and management skills, and professional networking;  Modalities and activities to strengthen collaboration of SVP with Somali public sector, livestock producers and traders identified and elaborated at zonal and country levels;  Local administrations in Central and Southern Somalia identified and guidance provided for the design of livestock development strategies and regulatory frameworks to be subsequently implemented by PACE;  Diversification of SVPs service delivery promoted.</p>	
<p><b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b></p> <p>The project intends to train about 40 SVPs in Middle and Lower Shabelle and Middle and Lower Jubba, an area covering about 40% of Southern Somalia, and hosting about 50% of the national herd. Apart from clinical management and business skills training, and professional networking, the collaboration of SVPs with livestock producers and traders will be strengthened, hence promoting the diversification of SVP service delivery. In close collaboration with the countrywide PACE project local administrative structures will be identified and guided toward the design of livestock development strategies and regulatory frameworks. Thus the project contributes towards a co-ordinated and integrated long-term development of the Somali livestock sector.</p>	
<p><b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b></p> <p>Implementation started on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2002. Support to the Somaliland Ministry of Livestock (MoL) towards approval and conversion into law of MoL Master Plan and Veterinary Code initiated by ITP II was continued. The documents await approval through ministerial decree, and endorsement by the Council of Ministers and Parliament.</p> <p>An introductory workshop on training methodologies was conducted for team members. The identification and appraisal process for SVPs and local administrations in the project area has been started, and links with PACE were established.</p>	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Rural Development &amp; Food Security Livestock</b>
<b>Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics (PACE) Somali Component</b>	
Contract Number:  EC budget: Financing source: IT-Cof budget Co-funding: SHA budget Implementing partner: Local counterpart Start date EDF: Start date IT-COF: Expiry date EDF: Expiry date IT-COF	PACE/EDF/TN/001/01 PACE/IT-COF/TN/001/02 € 2,183,729 EDF € 821,000 Swiss Humanitarian Aid (SHA) € 360.000 for year one Terra Nuova n.a. 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2001 8 <sup>th</sup> June 2002 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2003 7 <sup>th</sup> December 2003
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p><b>Enable livestock owners, traders, public and private sector animal health workers to co-operate in order to combat major livestock diseases.</b></p> <p>Capability of public sector animal health workers to regulate, monitor and evaluate the livestock sector are strengthened;</p> <p>Capability of private animal health workers to engage in curative and preventive services are enhanced;</p> <p>A livestock disease surveillance system is functioning;</p> <p>Emergency preparedness and response systems are functional, initially to rinderpest;</p> <p>Local networks for promoting livestock health are functioning;</p> <p>The programme is effectively co-ordinated.</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Somali PACE will moderate and facilitate the definition of roles and functions of the public and private animal health sectors and support their development where appropriate. Emphasis will be laid upon identification, quantification and control of epizootic diseases. Initially rinderpest will be used as a model to develop surveillance systems wherever possible with the aim of generating information that eventually could lead to the lifting of current export bans imposed on Somali cattle. Surveillance activities promoted in Southern Somalia aim at eradication of rinderpest.</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>Implementation of EDF funded activities of the Somalia Component started in October 2001. Additional support of € 1.0 Mio was committed to the PACE programme through Italian Government bilateral co-funding. A related Grant Contract was concluded with Terra Nuova in June 2002. The three International NGOs Terra Nuova, UNA and VSF-Swiss, together with the CAPE Unit of AU-IBAR formed a consortium to implement the Somali PACE Project. Expatriate staff from these partners is co-ordinating and supervising field activities in co-operation with Somali veterinary professional staff at national as well as at zonal level, and under the overall country co-ordination assured by the ECSU. As from January 2002, EC allowed implementing agencies to operate inside Somalia, following travel restrictions imposed as a result of Sept. 11<sup>th</sup> 2001 events. In all 4 zones, Somali national staff held sensitisation meetings with local authorities and veterinary professionals whereby the concept of the PACE project was explained and the groundwork prepared for 4 stakeholder workshops discussing public and private sector roles and responsibilities along curative and preventive health service delivery with 218 Somali professionals along the countrywide launch of PACE. The Somaliland and Puntland Ministries of Livestock signed MOUs with PACE, committing both authorities to the PACE principles and related contributions. In Puntland a task force was formed and held a first workshop to prepare the</p>	

Puntland Veterinary Code. Countrywide 335 private SVPs and CAHW received 28 training days of management and veterinary business training, leading to the inauguration of two zonal and two local veterinary associations in the Central and Southern Zone.

A strategy on Rinderpest eradication and epizootic disease surveillance was developed and approved by AU-IBAR. Consequently 100 Somali veterinarians countrywide received 75 days of epidemiology training, and two Somali national staff attended a participatory epidemiological training in Arusha, Tanzania. Following security related delays, cross sectional rinderpest surveys were finally conducted in the Centre and the South except for Bay and Bakol (security situation).

A needs assessment for community based animal health delivery systems (CBAHDS) was carried out in Somaliland and Puntland, leading to the development of a CBAHDS training manual, applied countrywide.

Somali PACE was represented at the Eastern Africa Regional Workshop on Mild Rinderpest organised by AU-IBAR, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual PACE co-ordination meeting in Cotonou, Benin, and the Technical Consultations of the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme (GREP) in Rome, Italy. SLPF representatives attended the World Veterinary Congress in Tunis, Tunisia. Monitoring missions from EC Headquarters and Swiss Humanitarian Aid Office Bern visited the Project in Nairobi and Somaliland and expressed their satisfaction with project progress.

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Rural Development &amp; Food Security Livestock</b>
<b>Establishment of a Technical Veterinary Training School, Sheikh, Somaliland, Phase I</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	SO/0022/IT-COF/01 € 1,065,000 IT-COF Terra Nuova n.a. 1 <sup>st</sup> December 2001 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2003
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> <b>Veterinary training and reference centre educating sufficient numbers of young professionals and responding to demands from the Somali livestock industry is established.</b> Sheikh Technical Veterinary School (STVS) enabled to conduct a fully recognised veterinary training course on a regular basis; STVS enabled to serve as a technical reference centre for the Somali and Regional livestock industry; A sustainable concept for the long term management and operation of STVS on a cost recovery basis explored, developed and implemented.	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> Activities in Phase I are directed towards physical rehabilitation and establishment of school infrastructure, development of the management and operational structures of the school, recruitment and training of staff, curricula development, and enrolling the first intake.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> The location for the school has been selected and the premises have been made available by the local administration and eventually confirmed by the SL Authorities. AU/IBAR has accepted responsibility for the development of the school whereas the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Bologna oversees the training contents, ensuring academic credibility, and facilitates links with other regional and international training institutions. Six Somali tutors with international teaching experience have been recruited and are undergoing overseas training at University of Bologna since March2002. Tutors' training focuses on curricula development with the tutors upgrading their knowledge and skills simultaneously. A completely new STVS curriculum and students assessment methodology was designed. The University of Hargeisa was contracted to develop a foundation course in English, Mathematics and Statistics, basic Economics, study skills and computer literacy for pupils to enrol before taking up lessons at STVS. School objectives, the curriculum and subject matters to be taught, as well as school entry criteria were compiled for circulation among Somali secondary schools. The physical rehabilitation process of the school structures was initiated, an architect was identified to map the site, develop a landscaping plan for the school and finalise the drawings of the infrastructure to be refurbished. A MOU with Somaliland line ministries, also formally endorsing the selected site was signed. A Steering Committee to oversee project implementation and representing EC, implementers, stakeholders, and beneficiary institutions was put in place and met on January 14 <sup>th</sup> , 2003 for its first meeting. The project was presented at the World Veterinary Congress, Tunis, Tunisia.	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Rural Development &amp; Food Security Environment &amp; Agriculture</b>
<b>Amoud Vocational Centre for Agriculture, Technology and Environment, Phase II</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	SO/0018/IT-COF/00 € 500,000 IT-COF COOPI n.a. 04 <sup>th</sup> March 2001 03 <sup>rd</sup> March 2003
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> <b>Technical knowledge and skills of farmers, farm managers, traders and middle-level agricultural technicians strengthened to improve agricultural production on a sustainable basis.</b> Amoud Vocational Centre for Agriculture, Technology and Environment (AVOCATE) enabled to conduct a balanced concept of practical and theoretical, demand driven agricultural training courses, fully integrated into the Somaliland educational system, on a regular basis. AVOCATE management operates Amoud School on a cost-recovery base.	
<b>MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> Activities in Phase II are directed towards the development of the management and organisational structures of the school, recruitment and training of staff, curricula development and adaptation including practical training at the school farm, and enrolling further intake. Emphasis is put on the development and implication of a sustainable financial management plan including income generation strategies.	
<b>IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> The project successfully conducted a one-year Curricula Course on agricultural production and animal husbandry with 32 students enrolled and 16 having passed the final examination. Two short courses on pest management were delivered in two villages addressing a total of 60 farmers. However, from June 2001, the school showed major management weaknesses, which led to suspension of payments for school running cost by the project in August 2001, and full suspension of project activities by December 2001. In April 2002 COOPI fielded a management consultancy to develop a framework for co-ordination, partnership and working modalities between the MOE and COOPI. Major achievements were: (a) Agreement with MOE on school reopening procedures; (b) Signature of MOU between MOE and COOPI, including students' selection criteria; (c) Replacement of school management; (d) Endorsement of school monitoring scheme by MOE; and (e) Setting up of a School Management Board. Based on these achievements ECSU agreed to re-open the project by August 19 <sup>th</sup> . Since then all school staff positions have been re-advertised and replaced. The discontinued Diploma Course re-started with 31 pupils tested for minimum standards e.g. English language and mathematics. Pupils will be reassessed in March 2003 for further training according to their performance. Construction of a kitchen/ dining area is in preparation to facilitate boarding and attract conferences and workshops.	

**Rural Water Supply And Community Management in Hargeisa District**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	288-NGO-W08-99
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 995,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF
<b>Implementing partner</b>	CARITAS Luxembourg
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	Local NGOs
<b>Start date:</b>	01 <sup>st</sup> October 1999
<b>Expiry date:</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> August 2002

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Communities are trained in and have effective knowledge about correct water usage, they have improved access to water, and have improved capacity to manage and maintain water infrastructure and develop water systems in a sustainable way.

Expected Results:

Development, testing and adoption of training packages within water and sanitation – LNGOs have developed a plan on assessment and selection of potential water sources;  
Communities are enabled to improve their water related infrastructure through improved access to knowledge and resources. The capacity of LNGOs is improved;  
Co-ordination in the Somaliland water sector is improved.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Identification of training needs, finalisation of training packages, training of partners and communities;  
Development of a system by LNGOs for identifying water interventions, implementing assessments and preparing the relevant documentation;  
LNGOs are contracted to support communities to rehabilitate water sources. Skills of LNGOs are upgraded, an inventory of structure and lessons learned is made and a follow-up system developed;  
Facilitator for the formulation of adapted sanitation training for Somaliland using the PHAST approach (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation);  
A suitable organisation for a water information system is identified and supported with relevant books and material;  
Co-ordination in the water sector is facilitated, involving stakeholders including the line Ministry.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The project has been finalised. In 2002 alone, the rehabilitation and construction of 122 water structures, serving more 12,000 people was supported. Training modules have been developed and training of communities / beneficiaries and local NGOs has been implemented. The project has made substantial progress in sanitation, spearheading the introduction of a common approach (PHAST). Co-ordination in the water sector has been facilitated.  
A project evaluation was carried out in mid 2002.

**4. OUTLOOK**

A new water project is planned to commence mid 2003 to build on lessons learned and specifically to extend the benefits of the PHAST approach to other areas.



**Rural Water & Sanitation Rehabilitation in Somaliland**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/06
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 824,410
<b>Financing source:</b>	Budget Line
<b>Implementing partner</b>	Oxfam GB
<b>Local counterpart</b>	Village committees
<b>Start date:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> January 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> December 2002; no-cost extension till 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2003 requested

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Communities are able to manage their water sources in a sustainable manner, improve their health and sanitation conditions and minimize conflicts over use of water in 35 villages of Galbeed and Togdheer.

Expected Results:

Communities' ability to plan, construct and maintain water infrastructure has been developed; Basic health and sanitation measures are improved through training and promotion.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

The project is developing the community's ability to plan, construct, manage and maintain water infrastructure through Village Development Committees and Water and Environmental Sanitation committees;

The project trains masons and provides masonry tool kits to these villages. Berkads (sub-surface water storage tanks) are being rehabilitated using diminishing revolving funds;

The project is providing and adapting training and promotion of basic health and sanitation measures (construction of latrines and sanitation messages).

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

A baseline survey was completed and community development workers deployed to the targeted villages. Strengthening the capacity of 35 village development committees, work on environmental sanitation and the rehabilitation of berkads was ongoing in 2002 with 87 berkads being rehabilitated. Sanitation training, following the PHAST approach was ongoing and the construction of 421 latrines has been supported. Overall 65,000 people have benefited from better management at village level, improved access to water and sanitation structures.

A project evaluation was carried out in mid 2002.

**4. OUTLOOK**

Project will come to an end after April 2003.

**Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management of Water Supply Systems in Sahil Region**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/19
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 799,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	Budget Line
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	COOPI (Cooperzione Internazionale)
<b>Local counterpart</b>	Village committees.
<b>Start date:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> March 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2002

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Beneficiary communities consume safe and clean water in a sustainable way and in adequate quantity in a healthier environment.

Expected Results:

Water supply systems produce clean water in a sustainable way;

Water supply systems are well managed and maintained at community level and well supervised at regional level;

Sanitation improves through communities' improved ability to apply basic sanitation techniques.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

A socio-economic survey and sanitation and environmental surveys are carried out. Where required, hydro-geological surveys are carried out to support the quality of rehabilitation and development of water infrastructure;

Water infrastructure is rehabilitated or constructed;

Communities are trained and supported to manage and operate the water systems and to improve sanitary knowledge and conditions;

The staff within the organisation and the regional water office is trained and the regional water office is rehabilitated.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The project came to an end in April 2002. Overall, 9,800 people benefited from 5 village water supply systems, 5 high capacity berkads and two shallow wells. Furthermore, village committees were trained in general management skills and operation and maintenance of the water sources. Hygiene interventions were implemented in all villages, following the PHAST approach.

**4. OUTLOOK**

A follow-up intervention was proposed for funding under the Italian Co-financing for 2002.

**Access to Water and Institutional Capacity Building in Mudug & Galgadud Regions**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/05
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 700,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	Budget Line
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	CISP
<b>Local counterpart</b>	District water boards
<b>Start date:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Rural populations manage water supplies in an environmentally friendly way.

Expected Results:

Improved water resource management through development of a plan;

Improved water resource management through establishment and training of village water and environmental committees;

Existing water sources are rehabilitated and new ones constructed through project material and technical input and community labour;

Sanitation awareness of communities raised and pilot sanitation structures supported.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

During a baseline survey, socio-economic data and technical are collected and analysed and a strategic environmental assessment is implemented leading to a Water Resources Management Plan;

Water and environmental committees are trained and supported;

Water sources will be identified and assessed through a participatory process, followed by construction and rehabilitation of these water sources;

Conducting a sanitation awareness campaign, support to sanitation structures and support to chlorination of wells.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

A Water Resources Management Plan was developed for both districts after completion of a baseline survey and a strategic environmental assessment. After appropriate management structures were identified, village water and environmental committees are being strengthened and trained. These committees are involved in the planning and rehabilitation of existing and construction of new water sources and sanitation works. Overall, 34 wells and hand pumps were rehabilitated, 20 wells and hand pumps newly installed and the formation of 27 village committees supported. Village committees and technicians were trained on various issues, including management issues.

**4. OUTLOOK**

Implementation is ongoing; however, security related delays caused the project to request a three month no-cost extension until the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2003.

**Integrated Rural Water & Sanitation Project, Belet Weyne District**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/08
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 742,842
<b>Financing source:</b>	Budget Line
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	SC (UK)
<b>Local counterpart</b>	Village Committees
<b>Start date:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2002

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Improved management of locally convenient water and sanitary facilities and increased awareness of good water, hygiene and environmental behaviour / practices Rural communities in 13 village sets.

Expected Results:

Water points are rehabilitated / constructed in a participatory manner;  
Construction and use of pit latrines promoted;  
Community training packages in water, health and hygiene education designed, implemented and adapted;  
The capacities of village water and sanitation committees at each water site in water and sanitation project management and systems maintenance are improved.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Following a technical survey, water sources were rehabilitated or constructed in 13 village sets in a participatory manner;  
Training needs were identified and monitoring indicators developed;  
Following an awareness campaign and identification of masons, construction of latrines was supported through provision of slaps for households, communities and schools;  
Communities and school children were trained in improved health, water, and sanitation practices;  
Village water and sanitation committees are trained and strengthened and involved at all stages of project implementation.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Following the surveys and a participatory planning process, the project supported the rehabilitation and construction of 37 water sources in 37 villages, benefiting 4,100 households. Women benefited not only through improved quality but as well as reduced time required for fetching water (from an average of three hours daily to two hours daily). An awareness campaign reached approximately 3,000 households while another 1,000 received pit latrine slaps of which 53% were in use at the end of the project.

**4. OUTLOOK**

Building on the lessons learned, a new phase was prepared and approved for funding by the Commission. The new phase commenced on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2002.

**Rehabilitation and Sustainability of Water Infrastructure - Awdal Region and Gabiley District**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/07
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 852,446
<b>Financing source:</b>	Budget Line
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	COOPI
<b>Local counterpart</b>	Local communities, Regional Ministry of Water
<b>Start date:</b>	18 <sup>th</sup> April 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> March 2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: The sustainable use of water in Awdal Region and Gabiley District is promoted.

Expected Results:

Adequate quantities of safe water rendered available;

Participatory and institutional management of the water facilities is enhanced.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Socio-economic and sanitation surveys and hydro-geological surveys are carried out;

Water facilities are rehabilitated or constructed;

Trainings and an awareness campaign on sanitation issues are carried out. The capacity of communities, the regional office of the ministry of water and local staff is improved.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The surveys have been completed. Capacity building at various levels is ongoing. However, rehabilitation and construction of water facilities started off very slow and concerns have been raised to the organisation. Implementation accelerated in 2002, still it will be quite a challenge to finalise all works before the end of the implementation period. In 2002, nine balleys (large earth pans), nine berkads (cemented cisterns) and three village water supply systems were constructed or rehabilitated benefiting approximately 6,000 people.

The work on sanitation promotion picked up in 2002 as it was not dealt with appropriately before.

The project was evaluated in mid 2002 and recommendation of the mission operationalised.

**4. OUTLOOK**

A follow-up operation was proposed under the Italian co-financing agreement for 2002.

**Water and Sanitation Rehabilitation and Development Programme in Bari Region of Puntland**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/20
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 1,042,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	Budget Line
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	Oxfam GB
<b>Local counterpart</b>	na.
<b>Start date:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Communities have access to increased quantities of hygienically acceptable water.

Expected Results:

Major factors that influence the full realisation of water and sanitation activities in Bari Region are understood, appropriate data compiled and a revised action plan prepared;

Communities' ability to plan, construct, manage and maintain water infrastructure developed;

Training and promotion of basic hygiene and sanitation measures are provided and constantly adapted.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

During a pilot phase, baseline information will be compiled and an action plan developed. This includes the quantification of the available water resource;

Following the development of a revised action plan, it is planned to support the construction and rehabilitation and water sources and sanitation structures through the involvement of local NGOs or village committees. In parallel, these activities will be reinforced through a hygiene promotion campaign.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The project has made only limited progress due to frequent evacuations and resignation of project managers. The baseline-survey was finalised and a revised implementation approach developed. In line with the revised implementation strategy, a project office was started and collaborating partner local NGOs identified. Implementation of works and promotion of sanitation activities is to start in 2003. A seven –month no-cost extension has been requested.

**4. OUTLOOK**

Physical works to start in 2003. No-cost extension is required in order to achieve planned results.

**Improving Water and Sanitation in Bay and Bakol**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/0020/IT-COF/01
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 550,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	Italian Co-financing
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	INTERSOS
<b>Local counterpart</b>	WES committees
<b>Start date:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> December 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Rural communities manage and maintain water supplies in a sustainable way.

Expected Results:

Water resource management is improved through development of a plan;  
Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) is improved through establishment and training of committees;  
Targeted water points are rehabilitated and targeted communities trained on basic hygiene and sanitation techniques.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Following a comprehensive survey and the development of a water management plan, the project will support the strengthening of WES committees;  
Through the WES committees, the project will support the rehabilitation and construction of water sources and sanitation works.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Surveys were conducted and the formation of village committees supported. The implementation of the sanitation component started well as did the support to the construction of shallow wells. An ever changing security situation caused the project management to be in and out of Baidoa and ultimately forced to leave town. The team is now being mobile in the secure parts of the project area with a permanent base in Hoddur. In response to the security situation, the project will implement activities in accessible areas. In 2002, 41 wells were constructed benefiting 5,000 people of which approximately 4,000 were trained in improved hygiene practices.

**4. OUTLOOK**

A concept paper on follow-up activities is being prepared by the organisation..

**Community Based Water and Sanitation Project, Belet Weyne, Hiran Region**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	404-NGO-RW01-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 1,000,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	Save the Children (SC) UK
<b>Local counterpart</b>	Village committees
<b>Start date:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> September 2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> August 2004

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Sustainable improved access to an acceptable standard of water to user groups in Belet Weyne District, specifically benefiting women and children.

Expected Results:

Increased access to water of acceptable quality to the user;  
Improved capacity of user groups to operate and maintain water sources;  
Improved hygiene and sanitation practices promoted and exhibited in rural and urban target communities;  
Increased availability and usage of sanitary facilities for safe disposal of solid and human waste among rural and urban target communities;  
Hiran network established for improved sharing of information and experiences of water and sanitation between agencies and beneficiaries.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Following an update of the baseline survey, 24 communities will be supported with improved water structures;  
24 communities will be supported in sanitation activities as are 12 rural schools. Overall the construction of 1,500 latrines will be supported;  
A network of professionals, active in water and sanitation will be supported.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The first months of the project were used to initiate the participatory planning process in the new villages and to start-up the sanitation campaign. Physical rehabilitation and construction in expected to start in early 2003.

**4. OUTLOOK**

Project will be increasingly linked to improved hygiene and sanitation addressing school children.



**Evaluation of EC funded Rural Water Projects in Northern Somalia**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	330-STA-W09-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 77,580
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	AHT International GmbH
<b>Local counterpart</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> May 2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> August 2002

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: To assess the achievements of the five ongoing rural water projects in Northern Somalia in regard to the beneficiaries and the water and sanitation sector as a whole and to identify and analyse the lessons learned.

Expected Results:

- Assess beneficiary/community involvement in project cycle;
- Assess if needs were identified and met;
- Assess appropriateness and sustainability of technical solutions;
- Review introduction process of sanitation interventions;
- Analyse findings in Sectoral context;
- Summarise lessons learned and formulate recommendations.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

- Critical review of documents;
- Field visit and stakeholder interviews using participatory approaches and semi-structured interviews.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Field work took place in May and June 2002, the final report was received in January 2003. The evaluation pointed out that the projects have performed reasonably well, achieving or likely to achieve targets, recognising that the projects had done pioneering work in difficult circumstances. A strategic progress towards developmental approaches in the relief to development continuum (LRRD approach) was recognised. The four implementing projects had reached 62% of the population in the targeted villages or 64,000 people. Recommendations include: Improved planning and selection process, to further developmental approaches, build capacity of line ministry and local NGOs, promote innovative technical solutions and to systematically collect hydro-geological and socio-economical data and to commission a water assessment study.

**4. OUTLOOK**

Not applicable.

**Community Based Rehabilitation of Wadi Management in Baki District, Awdal Region, Somaliland**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/01
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 999,808
<b>Financing source:</b>	Budget line
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	GAA (German Agro Action – Deutsche Welthungerhilfe)
<b>Local counterpart</b>	Village committees, regional office Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Start date:</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> April 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> June 2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Farming systems in the project area are rehabilitated and farming communities strengthened to make better use of natural resource for sustainable agricultural production.

Expected Results:

Capacity and technical skills of farming communities and institutions are strengthened;  
Crop production improved, diversified and protected;  
Basic marketing practices of farm produce facilitated;  
Project management, co-ordination and administration secured.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Assess the situation of irrigated agriculture in a comprehensive and participatory way;  
Define and develop training modules for farmers and institutions;  
Support micro-projects, following a well defined and widely accepted selection process;  
Select, train and support community based agricultural facilitators within an overall training concept;  
Support farmers in the rehabilitation and improved farming systems;  
Establish a functional management set-up and contribute to improved co-ordination in rural development.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

An evaluation in 2002, confirmed that the project was operating quite successfully in Baki District. In 2002, 29 training sessions were conducted, 168 small rural enterprises (chiefly benefiting women) supported, 44 irrigation pumps, 3,700 meter of irrigation pipes and 3,326 kg of seeds, 1,700 tools and 7,000 trees distributed. Additionally the rehabilitation of 20 km of rural access roads was supported as was the rehabilitation of three shallow wells. All the activities involved a significant beneficiary contribution. Furthermore, two literacy campaigns were sponsored.

**4. OUTLOOK**

A proposal for a consolidation phase will be submitted for funding to the Commission in March 2003.

**Integrated Pest Management in Somalia**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/18
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 499,399
<b>Financing source:</b>	Italian Co-financing
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	UNA
<b>Local counterpart</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	04 <sup>th</sup> May 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	03 <sup>rd</sup> November 2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Farmers apply successfully Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques.

Expected Results:

Aim and implementation strategy of project is known to stakeholders;  
Pest problems are assessed and prioritised and suitable IPM solutions defined;  
IPM training modules and materials are developed;  
Farmers and NGOs are knowledgeable in IPM techniques.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

By involving stakeholders at various levels, the project carries out a baseline survey, analyses the information, identifies and prioritises pest problems identifies, assesses and chooses the most appropriate technical solution(s). Based on technical solutions, at least four IPM training modules are designed, tested, adapted and finalised. A training strategy will be designed and trainings and workshops are implemented for specific beneficiaries.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The project implemented the planned surveys and conducted two stakeholder workshops and initiated the development of IPM modules. Implementation started very slow, although the pace of progress improved with the recruitment of a new project manager. Work on all five planned modules is ongoing; two modules are in the field testing process.

**4. OUTLOOK**

A no-cost extension till 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2003 was requested. A follow-up project was proposed under the Italian co-financing 2002.

**Community Development Project for Erigavo District**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/0024/IT-COF/01
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 750,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	Italian Co-financing
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	CEFA
<b>Local counterpart</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> November 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> October 2003

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Communities in Erigabo District successfully use mechanisms that allow them to work together for the implementation and maintenance of activities that benefit their communities.

Expected Results:

The needs of Erigabo district are identified and prioritised by the local co-ordinating body;  
Capacities of relevant institutions and groups are strengthened to fulfil their functional role;  
Micro-projects identified by the community and linked to capacity building are implemented and operating;  
Access to water improved and behavioural change towards sanitation initiated in selected areas.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Following the establishment of a project base and establishment of contacts with stakeholders in Erigabo, a comprehensive and participatory baseline survey will be implemented. This will include the identification, assessment and training of local NGOs. Following a defined procedure, selected micro-projects will be implemented. Identified needs will be prioritised and an action plan developed. Following approval, this plan will be implemented in the second year.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Following the establishment of the project base and a working relation with key stakeholders in the region, a comprehensive baseline survey and needs assessment was implemented, culminating in a stakeholder workshop and recommendations for the second year. Three micro projects (health post, village water supply system and improved slaughter area) were supported in the area. Recommendations for the second year were:  
Capacity building with/to local administration (support to a regional Development Committee) and civil society structures;  
Focussing on water and sanitation (there was a prolonged drought in the area);  
Support to community based micro projects that contribute to development (at least five in 2003).

**4. OUTLOOK**

Funding for a consolidation phase need to be identified.

EC Assistance to Somalia

Project Fact Sheet

Rural Development & Food Security

Agriculture

### Promotion of Agricultural Production in Rural Areas of Erigavo District

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/0023/IT-COF/01
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 750,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	Italian Co-financing
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	CINS
<b>Local counterpart</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> November 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> October 2003

#### 1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Project purpose: Farming systems in the target area are strengthened, diversified and more sustainable.

Expected Results:

- A baseline survey, following household food economy and farming systems approaches is implemented;
- A marketing study is carried out; Farmers are trained in appropriate farming techniques;
- Training in appropriate and diversified farming techniques for irrigated and rainfed production is developed, executed and adapted;
- Agricultural infrastructure is rehabilitated and users are enabled to operate and maintain them.

#### 2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Following the baseline survey and marketing study, the project will support the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure and train farmers on suitable techniques to improve their farming systems.

#### 3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Implementation started very slowly and was further delayed by the resignation of the project manager and the agronomist.

A mid-term review was carried out to support the project in its implementation and operation. The project has started to implement recommendations of the mid-term review in order to achieve the planned objectives

#### 4. OUTLOOK

A no-cost extension with corresponding revised work plan need to be proposed in early 2003.

**Farming systems improved through the strengthening of local seed systems in Galbeed and Bay**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/0026/IT-COF/02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 1,396,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	Italian Co financing
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	CINS
<b>Local counterpart</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> December 2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> December 2004

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: Farming systems improved through the strengthening of a sustainable seed system, within an integrated agricultural approach, in the Galbeed and Bay Regions of Somalia.

Expected Results:

Baseline survey on agriculture, livestock and household economics conducted;  
Crop diversification for human food and livestock feed facilitated;  
Appropriate and adapted production technologies promoted in the project area;  
Availability and accessibility of quality seeds improved in the target areas.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Conduct necessary surveys in a professional and participatory manner;  
Identify existing germ-plasm, particularly of sorghum, promote suitable land races and improved varieties of sorghum, maize and legumes and strengthen farmer based seed systems and local seed traders.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Project did commence on 14.12. 2002. However, no project manager was appointed in 2002 and on activities took place.

**4. OUTLOOK**

The project manager is to start operations in mid-January 2003.

**Mid-term review of the: Promotion of Agricultural Production in Rural Areas of Erigabo District, implemented by the NGO CINS**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	2002/35836
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 19,721
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	Agriconsortium
<b>Local counterpart</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	29 <sup>th</sup> November 2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> December 2002

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: To assess project progress and achievements with reference to the logframe and particular in regard to efficiency, effectiveness and implementation methodologies and internal procedures.

Expected Results:

Assess of efficiency, effectiveness and implementation methods;  
Recommendations on how the project can be strengthen its approaches and operations in order to achieve planned results and objectives.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Critical review of documents;  
Field visit, stakeholder interviews using participatory approaches and semi structured interviews.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The field visit took place in December 2002 and the final report was received in January 2003. The report points out that the project had a difficult first year, however, due to the importance and relevance of the intervention to the current situation in the area and the appreciation of the beneficiaries it was recommended that the project be given a 9 month no-cost extension if recommended corrective action is taken.

**4. OUTLOOK**

n/a

EC Assistance to Somalia  
Project Fact Sheet

Rural Development & Food Security  
Agriculture

**Mid-term review of the UNA project: Integrated Pest Management in Somalia**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	332-STA-A10-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 4,650
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	Julianne Friedrich
<b>Local counterpart</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> May 2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> July 2002

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: To assess project progress and achievements in reference to the project proposal and logframe.

Expected Results:

Assess project progress through review of available documentation, discussions with project staff and collaborating organisations;

Identify and summarise lessons learned and formulate recommendations.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Critical review of documents;

Discussions with project staff and stakeholder.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

The mid-term review took place in May 2002, coinciding with the handover from the first to the second project manager. The review identified a number of issues that required immediate attention. Important recommendations were made and immediately implemented by the incoming project manager.

**4. OUTLOOK**

n/a



EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet	Food Security Information System
<b>Food Security Assessment Unit, Phase III</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local Counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	B7-200/201/202 € 4,000,000 Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 FAO n.a. 5 <sup>th</sup> May 2000 4 <sup>th</sup> May 2003
<p><b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <p>To provide readily available and relevant information for better decision-making on food security interventions by a broad spectrum of information users.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Somalis are able to make a significant contribution to the management and operation of the FSAU (Core Unit plus Field Team)</li> <li>2. Regular and timely reporting system is established which meets the needs of the various users at all levels both within and outside of Somalia.</li> <li>3. An information partnership network is established for the flow of data and information from the decentralised levels to the FSAU, and from the FSAU to the main information users.</li> <li>4. An information system for purposes of early warning of potential shortages or other factors affecting the food security situation of population groups in Somalia, and which require short term interventions, established in collaboration with FEWS and other development partners.</li> <li>5. Improved understanding of emerging problems and issues and areas for intervention. Identified based on food insecurity and vulnerability assessments carried out on a periodic basis.</li> <li>6. Information management system established, including user-friendly integrated database and modern information system tools for management, analysis and reporting of food security data/ information.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b></p> <p>Through 22 field monitors and a Nairobi team, FSAU collects, analyses and reports to a wide audience on food security/livelihoods information, providing information for early warning and medium/ longer term intervention programming.</p>	
<p><b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b></p> <p>Overall, activities have been implemented according to schedule. Appointment of additional staff (National Project Manager and Field Operation Support Officer) has allowed strengthening of the team's efficiency. However, the appointment of a Senior Livestock Specialist has once again been postponed and the livestock component will suffer from these delays. <i>During this period, FSAU emphasised field staff training and capacity building. Partnership network was also strengthened, particularly through the implication of NGOs in HEA training.</i> FSAU was asked to coordinate closely with JRC-MARS (Monitoring of Agriculture through Remote Sensing) in order to reinforce complementary role between remote sensing/agrometeorological tools and ground truthing for better crop monitoring. FSAU was asked to acknowledge JRC-MARS contribution in its monthly updates. FSAU is developing 3 Manuals: (i) Guide to the Household Food Economy methodology as employed by FSAU in data and information collection in Somalia; (ii) Guide to Database and Information Management System (with data on CD-ROM) - with a Data Dictionary briefly describing the files and their tables; (iii) Guide to baseline profiles in sub-volumes according to Livelihood systems. It was agreed that some activities should be completed before end of Phase III - design and implementation of Database application, identification of partners to collect urban livelihood data/information and identification of macro-economic indicators from existing data collection.</p>	
<p><b>4. OUTLOOK</b></p> <p>FSAU phase III ends in early May. Financing proposal is at AIDCO F5 for approval of Phase IV proposal.</p>	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security Micro-projects</b>
<b>Community-Based Soil Conservation on Watershed Basis in Awdal Region – North West Somalia, Phase III</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b>  <b>Local Counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	LO.17.641/96/03 € 699 000 (+ 55 445 € community contributions) Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 COOPI n.a. 13 <sup>th</sup> October 2000 23 <sup>rd</sup> November 2002
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> The purpose of the project is to support farmers in maintaining and improving soil fertility through the application of soil conservation techniques. The project aims at three results: 1. Sub-catchments by geo-morphological and socio-economic criteria identified with communities and endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture. 2. Participative package for soil conservation, including knowledge transfer, developed, implemented and adapted. 3. Cost contribution system developed and accepted by the farmers.	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> After selection of the 4 sub-catchments and participatory rural appraisal, technical work should be realised as well as training in soil conservation (planning and management).	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> COOPI, in agreement with the Delegation, has requested the closure of the project as of 25 <sup>th</sup> of March, as little result could be expected in the remaining period due to a late participatory approach and weaknesses in overall project management. <i>Lessons learnt:</i> The participatory rural appraisal consultancy conducted a year after the beginning of the project showed little involvement of farmers in collective land conservation works and stressed the need of a more integrated training package combining conservation measures with agricultural technologies. Replicable soil conservation training should be included in a broader agricultural training package. Approach to community soil conservation works and individual works should be different especially regarding the community contribution.	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security Micro-projects</b>
<b>Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures and support to rural activities in Sahil region, Phase II</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b>  <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	LO.17.641/96/04 € 745 010 (+ € 51 353 NGO contribution) Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 HI/ANS n.a. 1 <sup>st</sup> June 2000 30 <sup>th</sup> May 2002
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p>The purpose of the project is to diversify income and strengthen community development of agro-pastoral communities in a sustainable way. It aims at three results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitation package designed and adapted to specific farm conditions and implemented according to plan.</li> <li>2. Training package for appropriate farming techniques tested, implemented and adapted.</li> <li>3. Community based organisation selected, small-scale community project implemented and monitored.</li> </ol>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
Rehabilitation of small scale irrigation systems and training farmers in agriculture improvement, plant protection or marketing through on-farm trials and farm shop capacities reinforcement. The project also supports Community Based Organisations in the implementation of small-scale projects through capacity building and co-funding.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>The project ended 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2002. A final evaluation was carried out by GIBB, which was contracted following a tender procedure. The evaluation confirmed that the physical project results have been achieved. The activities of the project have resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Rehabilitation of 122 farms provided with improved irrigation infrastructures (provision of 48 motorised pumps, lining of 6,7 km of canals, construction of 30 reservoirs, 37 wells, abstraction of water through low diversion dams and drainage pipe network from wadis). It was estimated that the cultivated area was increased by 107% (ie 70 ha), the profit margins by 31%.</li> <li>◆ The agricultural training was implemented according to plan through training to cluster village centres and on-farm demonstration farms. New crops and new varieties (sweet melon, watermelon, cabbage, onion, cowpea) were successfully introduced and farmers apply agricultural practices introduced by the project. Globally, 491 farmers were directly trained and 1 579 indirectly trained (ie trained by a trainee) in land preparation for vegetables, nursery for vegetables, crop protection, fruit tree pruning, fruit tree propagation, tomato processing.</li> <li>◆ The target of the micro-project component was changed from social services to income generating projects and from group projects to individual enterprises of a limited value of 2 000 \$ with 50% cash contribution from the beneficiary. 19 micro-enterprises (benefiting 41 persons) were supported in beekeeping, tree nursery, vocational training centre, village shop, fuel station and farm shop.</li> </ul>	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	

EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet	Food Security Micro-projects
<b>Agricultural Support project, Belet Weyne District, Hiran Region</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	LO.17.641/96/06 € 701 535 (+ € 211 240 NGO contribution + € 65 260 community contribution) Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 SCF-UK n.a. 1 <sup>st</sup> October 2000 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2002
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> The purpose of the project is to increase agricultural production and local access to quality seeds, through the use of adapted quality seed production and management techniques and appropriate agricultural practices and irrigation methods. The expected results are the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training package for farmers in appropriate seed production and management designed, implemented and adapted to local needs</li> <li>2. Training package for farmers in relevant agriculture techniques designed, implemented and adapted to local needs</li> <li>3. Farm irrigation systems in project area will be rehabilitated and maintained</li> <li>4. Training package in basic farming techniques and methods of agriculture production for school children designed, implemented and adapted.</li> </ol>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Establishment and support to 10 seed multiplication sets</li> <li>. Demonstration and training in improved seed production and land management techniques</li> <li>. Rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructures</li> <li>. Awareness raising of school children in basic agricultural practices and the establishment of school gardens for practical demonstration</li> </ul>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> This project is part of an integrated development programme that includes a Water and Sanitation project and an Education project. According to an external mid-term review, the project benefited 1870 families that live in 29 villages i.e. 21% of the District farming population. It addresses the need to improve farming households capacities to access irrigation water through a cost sharing arrangement where communities contribute 20% of the cost of the pump. 13 pumps were distributed allowing irrigation of 215 ha. 34 Community Pump Caretakers were trained in the villages. 19 canals were rehabilitated (equalling 29 km) and 10 stilling basins were constructed. This rehabilitation benefited 12 108 beneficiaries and contributed to the irrigation of 3 860 Ha of land (Gu and Deyr). 2 water-harvesting systems were developed. 35 Village Irrigation Committees as well as 30 Village Extension Worker Groups were established, trained and are operational. Training focused on irrigation techniques, agricultural techniques among which seed production and management. The set-up of a nursery allowed availability and access to improved seed varieties (grain, fruit and vegetables seedlings) in the district. The project has also introduced agriculture training in local schools: 12 teachers as well as 1996 pupils from 6 schools have been trained in agricultural techniques and 4 vegetable gardens have been established.	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b> A new phase will be funded for 36 months where SC-UK proposes to address longer term livelihoods issues by providing capacity development and livelihood/agricultural support to selected communities (pastoral, agro-pastoral and urban) in Belet Weyne District. The project will also establish a community based food security information network that will enhance the community capacity to predict and respond to shocks and reduce their reliance on humanitarian relief.	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security Micro-projects</b>
<b>Support and Coordination for I-NGO projects financed through the programme of food security</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	LO.17.641/96/08 € 241 980 Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 CARITAS n.a. 1 <sup>st</sup> November 2000 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2002
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p>The purpose of the project is “INGOs and their local partners plan, implement and monitor their projects under the Food Security Programme respecting environmental and socio-economic framework conditions”.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A development-orientated approach for the food security programmes has been developed and is constantly updated</li> <li>2. Tools for projects planning, economic appraisal and monitoring have been developed and introduced</li> <li>3. A service providing assistance to introduce and develop monitoring systems has been created</li> <li>4. A database for projects under the food security programme developed and in a working order</li> </ol>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
Advise, workshop, training.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>There is evidence that both the EC Somalia Unit and projects are now using a standardised project cycle management approach. Tools for project monitoring and reporting were introduced and developed together with NGOs’ expatriate and local staff.</p> <p>Workshops were organized by CARITAS on the logframe methodology and on monitoring systems (indicators). In 2002, training on report writing and implementation of baseline surveys was carried out on the field with INGOs’ local staff.</p> <p>The project has been active in raising and discussing development approaches within the Somalia context (e.g. “Household Economy Approach”, community contribution workshop). It has also helped to foster the beginning of inter agency discussions on the potential value of adopting/adapting FSAU vulnerability analysis to support local implementation. This has contributed to increase the networking among INGOs.</p> <p>A guideline for baseline surveys was developed by the project.</p>	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
The Food Security Programme evaluation has recommended continuing funding such type of support project.	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security Micro-projects</b>
<b>Sustainable improvement of Camel Milk Production and Trade, Gardo District, Northeast Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	LO.17.641/96/09 € 712 000 Euros (+ € 60 000 community contribution and € 56 200 NGO contribution) Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 UNA n.a. 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2001 30 <sup>th</sup> January 2003
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p>The purpose of the project is to increase and market the supply of hygienic quality milk and milk products from nomads and milk traders in an economically sustainable way. Expected results are as follows :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A Milk Collection and Processing Centre is designed, established and functioning and its socio-economic sustainability is assessed.</li> <li>2. Major factors related to camel milk production, trade and marketing are understood and qualitative and quantitative baseline data is compiled.</li> <li>3. Extension package for camel health and nutritional factors affecting milk production are developed, tested and implemented and animal health services are facilitated.</li> <li>4. Hygienic status of camel milk production during milking, collection, transportation and storage is improved and milk quality control system is developed, tested, implemented and functioning.</li> <li>5. Appropriate camel milk preservation and processing techniques are identified, tested and promoted and new camel milk products are made available.</li> </ol>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
Set-up of the Milk Collection and processing centre, training in milk preservation and processing techniques, development and implementation of a milk marketing and consumer demand assessment system, awareness on health and nutrition factors influencing camel milk production, identification of appropriate solutions addressing hygienic quality problems.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>The Milk Collection and Processing Centre with a daily processing capacity of 1.000 litres fresh or sour milk is operational since Sept. 2002. Project staff and community representatives continue to receive training in dairy technology. Over 3.000 stakeholders in Gardo and Bosasso selected the Project Management Committee to monitor project activities, ensure community participation and future ownership. The project has conducted surveys on traditional camel milk production, trade and marketing systems and has compiled baseline data. Local data collector/processor and local vets have been trained and provide regular services to the project. Extension messages on health and nutrition factors influencing camel milk production and milk hygiene have been developed and disseminated through radio, newspapers and at village level, to reach about 30.000 rural and urban dwellers. Milk hygiene monitoring demonstrated the benefits of metal containers over plastic ones and an initial 400 aluminium cans have been distributed through a micro-credit revolving fund to milk marketing groups and women traders. Zoonotic mastitis and brucella pathogens have been confirmed in milk underlying the need for pasteurisation. Introduced hygiene measures have so far reduced bacteria load of milk reaching primary collectors (PMC) by 200 fold, reaching markets/ milk plant in Gardo by 30, and reaching consumer by 2000.</p> <p>The 2002 food security sector evaluation awarded the project a good overall rating particularly emphasising its importance at strategic level, its high degree of stakeholder involvement, appropriate consideration of existing trading and marketing systems, and effective implementation structures.</p>	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
The project has been severely affected by political crisis, insecurity, and evacuations leading to an overall	

suspension of expatriate presence of 7 months (3 months post Sept. 11<sup>th</sup>, 4 months PL political crisis). Hence the processing plant could only establish continuous production by October 2002. Following the recommendations of the project evaluation carried out in December 2002, decision was taken to extend the project for 12 months in order to achieve expected results and allow an in-depth financial analysis of plant operations and marketing, based on one full annual production cycle.

The project is considered a pilot intervention for exploring the technical and economical feasibility of adding value to existing traditional camel milk products through the development of qualitatively superior marketable products with acceptable hygienic standards. Once having proved to be successful, this concept will be offered to the private sector for commercial exploitation, whereas the pilot plant could continue to serve as a regional reference and training centre.

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security Micro-projects</b>
<b>Agricultural Production Support, Bulu Burti District, Hiran Region, Southern Somalia, Phase II</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b>  <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	LO.17.641/96/11 € 798 305 (+ € 133 280 from CINS + € 59 920 community contribution) Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 CINS n.a. 15 <sup>th</sup> April 2001 14 <sup>th</sup> April 2003
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> The purpose of the project is that farmer household operate and maintain irrigation infrastructure, use appropriate agronomic methods in a sustainable manner and diversify food crop production. 1. Baseline information collected, analysed, documented and updated constantly 2. Selected irrigation infrastructure rehabilitated and provided with water pump sets for supplementary irrigation; appropriate operational/management system for irrigation identified, tested and implemented with farming community 3. One demonstration plot and 4 on-farm-trial fields established; training modules for crop diversification and appropriate agronomic practices identified, tested and implemented 4. Basic infrastructure rehabilitated and put in place 5. Additional oil press and grain mills purchased and installed	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> After having conducted a household food economy survey, identification of irrigation infrastructure requiring rehabilitation and provision of pumps, irrigation management training, agricultural training and introduction of acceptable crop cultivars. Rehabilitation of a public building as an office, set up of a documentation room, rehabilitation of the Bulu Burti bridge. Procurement and installation of one oil press and 4 maize/sorghum mills for women groups.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> The first year of the project implementation, 10 canals irrigating 831 ha benefiting 984 families were rehabilitated. Five water committees (20 individuals) were formed and trained on appropriate operational and management systems for irrigation. 46 farmers among which 15 women were trained in agricultural techniques such as weeding and thinning, pest management. New crop cultivars were introduced through one demonstration plot and several on-farm trials. In order to improve access to markets, the project has rehabilitated the Bulu Burti bridge. However, a mid-term evaluation showed the following weaknesses: The baseline survey (already carried out late in the project timeframe) does not give relevant quantitative data and appears inappropriate for monitoring; No technically acceptable specification for canal rehabilitation and provision of pumps has been provided; The selection of canals to be rehabilitated is not allowing the targeting of interested farmers, therefore reducing the impact of the rehabilitation; Training in agronomic practices according to farmers' needs was not carried out; The project unduly focused on seed multiplication (not foreseen in the project) instead of testing and	



introducing new crop cultivars;

Activities supporting women's group have not progressed.

The overall the project management did not appear to have led the project in the right direction and CINS proposed the full suspension of the project until they appoint a new project manager.

#### **4. OUTLOOK**

Activities resumed from 1<sup>st</sup> December as per Article 12(2) of the General Conditions of the contract. Emphasis is given to farmers' training according to their needs as well canal rehabilitation.

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security Micro-projects</b>
<b>Income Diversification for Poor Households in Northern Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	LO.17.641/96/12 € 731 306 (+ € 72 380 from PI + € 29 680 community contribution) Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 Progressive Interventions N/a 01 January 2002 30 December 2003
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> The project purpose is defined as: beekeeping activities and natural resources collection are properly and sustainably implemented and managed by poor household. <b>Results:</b> 1. Baseline data collected, processed and analysed. 2. Beekeepers and wild honey collectors trained in hive management, quality honey harvesting and use of appropriate bee equipment. 3. Beekeepers, honey collectors and traders trained in production, refining and marketing of quality honey products. 4. Processors and traders trained in production and marketing of existing, new and improved natural resource products. 5. Women collector communities trained in propagation, harvesting, collecting and marketing of natural resources.	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> Baseline data collection, processing and analysis. Development of beekeeping training manual for master trainers and beekeepers/honey collectors. Practical training and demonstration on honey harvesting, honey products, processing, packaging and marketing. Skill development for local artisans to produce appropriate low-cost bee equipment. Identification and development of market linkages for honey and natural resources products. Capacity building of women natural resources collectors.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> PI is targeting rural, peri-urban and urban beneficiaries. 526 honey collectors, existing beekeepers and new entrants (out of which 97 women) were trained in making top bar hives, honey harvesting and processing beewax processing etc... The project has also focused on training of trainers (4) to facilitate community outreach and ensure continuous follow up. PI has also started capacity building linked to business expansion strategies of 2 associations (Malabko and the Somalilander Beekeepers Association). PI has also trained artisans in producing low cost top-bars hives, bee suits and smokers. Beekeepers harvested an average of 26kg of honey equaling 182\$. On the natural resources component, market opportunities are first being identified before starting training and market linkage facilitation with collectors, processors and traders. Gum Arabic, opoponax, myrrh, henna and qasil were selected as they have production potential, potential for market and can be collected by women. PI is also contributing to promote beekeeping and Somaliland bee and natural resources products by taking part in the ‘Beauty Africa’ exhibition in South Africa, the Hargeisa trade fair, and the UK honey show. PI also went to UAE to identify market opportunities.	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b> PI will focus on consolidation of training materials and provision of training skills and materials to master trainers. In the Natural Resources sector, PI will continue to draw linkages with potential buyers of Somali products. Basic training to women collectors in cultivation and propagation of trees will be carried out.	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security Micro-projects</b>
<b>Crop Improvement and Diversification – Cultivation, Processing and Marketing in the Shabelle Valley, Southern Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	LO.17.641/96/13 € 1 100 000 (+ € 50051 from CEFA + € 61152 community contribution) Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 CEFA n.a. 01 February 2002 30 January 2004
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> The project purpose is defined as: Regional production of rice and oil crops increased in an economically viable manner. Results are as follows: Improved capacity of local groups, staff and individuals on community based management, participatory methodologies and technical management. Average rice production per unit improved and number of rice growers increased. Alternative oil crops tested with local farmers and introduction/cultivation packages developed. Quality and quantity of milled/packages rice increased, oil processing bases operational in an economical viable manner, oil-processing quality improved. Marketing of agricultural produce and inputs improved.	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> Carry out baseline survey, PRA sessions in order to develop community actions plans. Capacity building and management training of local groups. Training in rice cultivation, processing and packaging. Develop alternative oil crop cultivation packages: cultivation, processing and packaging. Facilitate linkages with markets.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> This new phase is focusing on rice processing and marketing as well as consolidation of farmers' groups capacity building in order to ensure sustainability. Following an evaluation recommendations, the project has been integrated with the other Cefa project, « <i>Strengthening Agricultural Activities in the Shabelle Valley</i> » in order to have a common strategy, management and work plan. The logframe was also refined after the evaluation recommendations. The project has adopted a participatory approach and intensive work was done in developing participatory problem analysis, planning, implementation and monitoring. Therefore, 25 project staff and 27 farmers belonging to local committees were trained in participatory methodologies. Community action plans were established together with 8 farmers communities. Cefa provided training to 4 Rice Growers Association in Jowhar (250 members), Janaale (50 members), Qorioley (21 members) and Golweyn (60 female members) in management and rice processing and marketing. Overall, 600 farmers are now familiar with growing rice. It was estimated that 358 ha of rice was planted in the targeted area for the Gu 2002, 805 tonnes of rice was harvested with an average productivity of 1,5 tonnes/ha. At the same time, alternative oil crops like safflower and sunflower are tested on trial plots. Cefa also facilitated the organisation of a workshop on Community Participation and Contribution together with CARE, Concern and ADRA agreed where it was to have a common approach and to define a common framework.	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b> Focus will be given to production marketing and oil crops. Capacity building of farmers associations will be consolidated to allow sustainability.	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security Micro-projects</b>
<b>Improved Agricultural Production in Oases in Bari Region, Northeast Somalia.</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	LO.17.641/96/14 € 432,000 (+ € 16240 from CEFA + € 35840 community contribution) Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 CEFA SORSO, WAWA 01 February 2002 30 November 2002
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> The project purpose is defined as “farmers use improved techniques in date palm, vegetable and fruit production in the targeted oases in a sustainable way”. Expected results are as follows: Data relevant for the development of horticultural sector in the Bari region is collected and analysed. Training packages to improve the vegetable production are adapted and implemented according to the farmer’s needs. Training packages to improve the date and fruit production are adapted and implemented according to the farmer’s needs. Irrigation infrastructures are rehabilitated with the active collaboration of the communities.	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> After implementing baseline surveys, the project will mainly carry out trainings in vegetable, fruit and date production as well as rehabilitation of small scale irrigation infrastructures.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> As the NGO SAWA had to wind up, it was agreed upon to hand over the project to CEFA as of the 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2002 for the remaining period. The continuation of the project was considered important for the development of the horticultural sector in the Bari region particularly considering the livestock ban currently in place. Despite several evacuations of expatriate staff due security problems in Puntland, main activities could continue thanks to the local counterpart SORSO. Baseline surveys for intervention areas were completed. Aiming at ensuring sustainability, Cefa focused on training of trainers through the training of 16 members of 5 local NGOs in soil fertility, use of visual aids, safe and effective use of pesticides and date palm seedling management. 315 farmers were trained in soil fertility and plant nutrition, 540 farmers (among which 41 women) were trained on use of fertilisers and pesticides. Technical support was also given to about 2 000 farms through on-the-job training and advices. Regarding fruit and date production, 1 200 seedlings have been imported from UAE and transplanted in on-farm demonstration plots. 342 farmers were trained in improved date palm cultivation. On-farm trials are on going for high quality papaya and citrus variety. Finally, 248 farming households benefited from irrigation infrastructures rehabilitation: 22 water reservoirs, 3,1 km of canals and 37 wells were constructed/rehabilitated.	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b> A next phase starting January 2003 is funded out of EDF funds as recommended by a mid-term evaluation. This will allow consolidating the work done under phase I in crop diversification and skill improvement.	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security 2000 Call for Proposals</b>
<b>Shabelle Agriculture Rehabilitation Project in Middle and Lower Shabelle regions, Southern Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterparts:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	GPR/AIDCO/2000/2110/10/0 € 1,236,671 (+ € 229,043 from CARE) CARE SOMALIA Bani'Adam, Saredo, Agro-Action, Hijra, Tardo, CCS and Kalsan. 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2002 28 <sup>th</sup> February 2004
<p><b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <p>The project purpose is defined as “increased agricultural production and marketing of produce at the local and household level through managing and maintaining rural roads, irrigation and flood protection systems”. Expected results are as follows:</p> <p>Needs assessment survey and baseline update completed for project planning and community sensitisation.</p> <p>Technical and financial assistance (including training) to facilitate rehabilitation and improvement in rural infrastructure delivered to partner agencies and local communities.</p> <p>Agricultural training package developed in conjunction with partner agencies and implemented.</p> <p>Pilot environmental protection training package designed and transmitted to partner agencies for dissemination and implementation.</p> <p>Training of partner agencies in the tools and techniques necessary to implement and manage projects under the SHARP.</p> <p>Coordination mechanisms established and technical backstopping provided to INGOs in the area of community associations and irrigation management.</p>	
<p><b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b></p> <p>Baseline surveys. Sensitisation, capacity building/training and financial support to local partner NGOs/communities. Production of a manual on management of community irrigation systems. Sub-project identified and developed by local NGOs. Infrastructure rehabilitation (canals, silos, roads, embankments). Agricultural training. Establishment of tree nurseries established.</p>	
<p><b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b></p> <p>The office was established and coordination with other agencies in the area took place. CARE is sub-granting to local NGOs and reinforcing their capacity building at the same time. Local NGOs (LNGOs), Bani'Adam, Saredo, Agro-Action, Hijra, Tardo, CCS and Kalsan were trained in community needs assessments, action planning (using PRA methods), financial and sub-grant management, canal committees management. Community assessments needs were conducted by LNGOs in their respective working districts. A workshop on PRA methods and training of trainers workshop was carried out for CARE local staff and LNGOs.</p> <p>CARE also developed a draft manual on management of community irrigation systems as part of its backstopping role with other Shabelle River based organisations.</p>	
<p><b>4. OUTLOOK</b></p> <p>LNGOs should develop their own sub-project proposal before concrete activities can start on the field.</p>	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security 2000 Call for Proposals</b>
<b>Strengthening Agricultural Activities in the Shabelle Valley, Southern Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	GPR/AIDCO/2000/2110/11/0 € 1 334 000 (+ € 140 672 from CEFA + € 148 109 direct revenue from project) CEFA n.a. 1 <sup>st</sup> March 2002 28 <sup>th</sup> February 2004
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> The project purpose is defined as “agricultural production in the target areas will be strengthened and diversified, contributing to increased livelihood security of the beneficiaries” with the following expected results: Project target interventions selected and co-operation with beneficiary communities ensured. Training packages developed for rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation network as well as backstopping or other targeted projects provided. Irrigation infrastructures are rehabilitated and maintained by the communities. Flood protection assessed and rehabilitation package developed in the target areas. Training package for suitable and diverse crop production developed, tested and introduced to include processing and marketing.	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> Baseline surveys and community needs assessments. Support the establishment and training of Irrigation Management Committees. Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes. Farmers training in flood protection. Introduction of new suitable crops.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> Participatory problem analysis and planning was carried out with identified communities. Topographic surveys and designs for 3 canals rehabilitation and flood protection infrastructures were completed. As part of its backstopping role for other INGOs working along the Shabelle, Cefa developed a Design Manual for Investigations, Design and Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems. Canal management, mill management ... trainings were carried out.	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b> Irrigation rehabilitation works should go ahead.	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security 2000 Call for Proposals</b>
<b>Enhancing the Capacity of Local Communities to Achieve Food Security and Self-Reliance, Kurtunwarei district, Lower Shabelle region, Southern Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	GPR/AIDCO/2001/0188/30/0 € 699,728 (+ € 126,372 from EU member state: Ireland Aid + € 67,211 from CONCERN) Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 CONCERN n.a. 1 <sup>st</sup> June 2002 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2004
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> The project purpose is defined as “Improved food security at household level through capacity building of community-based organisations”. Expected results are as follows: Training and on-the-job support provided to improve the capacity of community based organisations to manage and maintain irrigation structures and flood control systems Technical and material support provided to community based organisations for rehabilitation of canals, canal gates, culverts, and approach roads and weak embankments.	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> Mobilisation and training of target community and community-based organisations using a participatory approach. Rehabilitation of primary canals, weak embankments, culverts and roads.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> The project carried out groundwork to set-up the office, mobilise communities and collect data.	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b> After a long start-up period, irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation should start at the same time as training of CBOs on management and maintenance of irrigation structures.	

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Food Security 2000 Call for Proposals</b>
<b>Belet Weyne Food Security Project Belet Weyne district, Hiran region, Southern Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	GPR/AIDCO/2001/0188/29/0 € 650 098 (+ € 62,280 from ADRA + € 10 000 local community contribution) Food Aid and Support Operations Budget line B7-2020 ADRA Somalia n.a. 1 <sup>st</sup> June 2002 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2004
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> The project purpose is defined as “agricultural production and consumption, through improved agricultural infrastructure and practices in the rural communities of Belet Weyne, especially among women enhanced”. Expected results are as follows: Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitated with community contribution and communities organised and trained to maintain them. Farmer’s needs-based training package for improved agricultural production designed, implemented and adapted. Women’s needs-based training package for women on household nutrition/health and home gardening designed, implemented and adapted. Shabelle River monitoring system designed and implemented with active community involvement.	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> Rehabilitation of the irrigation infrastructure with the communities contributing labour and locally available materials; trainings of Canal management Committee’s; training of farmers on improved crop farming skills. Training of women on household nutrition and health. Issuing timely Shabelle alerts to pre-empt flood damages.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b> Despite difficult working conditions on the ground due to security incidents, baseline surveys were completed with 9 communities and PRA sessions were carried out in six villages in order to develop Community Action Plans. Nine irrigation systems were assessed and five canal management committees were formed comprising of 7 members each (5 men and 2 women). Farmers training needs were assessed and a Farmers’ Training Manual developed with a focus on pest management. Five Agricultural Committees were established comprising of 7 members (5 men and 2 women). 30 farmers were trained on improved agricultural practices. Five health and nutrition committees were established comprising of 7 members each (5 women and 2 men) and training needs were assessed. Finally, ADRA is also monitoring the Shabelle river for the purpose of flood monitoring.	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b> After a long start up period mainly due to security incidents, irrigation infrastructures rehabilitation should start and agricultural training intensify.	



**EC COOPERATION WITH SOMALIA – ANNUAL REPORT 2002**

**ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REVIEW 2003**

**Project Fact Sheets**

**Access to social services**

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>Primary Education Development In Hiran and Galgadud Regions.</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b> <b>Project Manager:</b> <b>Contact person:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/12 999,997 Rehabilitation Budget line – B7-6410 ADRA Local Education Officers, Local governor, Ugas 01.02.01 31.01.3 D. Maina Stephen Cooper
<p><b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <p><u>Project Purpose:</u> To increase and improve access to quality primary education for both boys and girls in Hiran and NW Galgadud Regions.</p> <p><u>Expected results:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitised, mobilised and empowered communities who are fully involved in the management and planning of their schools.</li> <li>- Increased access and participation of school going children in Hiran through rehabilitation and expansion of primary schools facilities.</li> <li>- School governing bodies and head teachers trained in school management.</li> <li>- Improved quality of education through training of teachers and provision of essential learning materials.</li> <li>- Increased participation of women</li> <li>- Increased retention and progression rates in project schools.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organise community mobilisation, sensitisation and awareness creation sessions.</li> <li>- Rehabilitate and upgrade 10 primary schools, targeting 3,000 children.</li> <li>- Organise capacity building for school governing bodies (CEC's) and head teachers.</li> <li>- Recruitment and training of teachers.</li> <li>- Procurement and supply/distribution of learning and instructional materials, furniture and equipment/facilities to the 10 project schools.</li> <li>- Organise extra curricular activities at the schools.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>3. RESULTS ACHIEVED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CEC's in place in all 10-project schools and 4 CECs trained in awareness, community mobilisation activities.</li> <li>- Teachers and Head Teachers for the schools have been recruited.</li> <li>- The bills of quantity for the rehabilitation/construction of the 10 schools were prepared and approved by the EC.</li> <li>- CEC's and Communities contracted to start the rehabilitation/construction activity.</li> <li>- Textbooks in Hiran and Galgadud regions were received in Bule Burte and the teachers' training and distribution process are in progress.</li> <li>- Organised capacity building workshops for CEC's in target schools.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>4. COMMENTS</b></p> <p>The project has suffered from serious insecurities in the project area, especially in Belet Weyn and Galgadud, resulting in several evacuations of expatriate staff. The activities have been suspended several times. A mission to Hiran by the EC and ADRA staff was organised in April 2002 to</p>	

address security issues and lack of coordination within the local community in Belet-Weyn.

The base for ADRA in Bule Burte is established and a new one will be established soon in Guriel to work in the northern part of the project area in Galgadud.

At the end of 2002 (6<sup>th</sup> quarter) eight of the ten schools are operational, however the teachers recruitment process has been slowed down by local communities' disagreement over hiring procedures and function of the CECs. In two locations, Halgan and Jalalaqsi villages, the communities are unable to agree about the location of the new school (due to land disputes). ADRA continues with consultations with these communities.

#### **5. ACTION TO BE TAKEN**

The 6<sup>th</sup> Quarterly Report May/June/July has been submitted and approved. Since ADRA has lost a lot of time due to insecurity/evacuations etc., they requested for a budget amendment and a no-cost extension of the project, which was approved following changes requested by EC.

The Project Manager resigned and a new project manager started in late September 2002.

A mid-term evaluation was suggested to ADRA and TOR approved following consultations. The mid-term evaluation report should be submitted shortly.

**Date:** February 2003

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>Support to primary Education in Bosaso and Berbera</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b> <b>Project Coordinator:</b> <b>Education Expert:</b> <b>Contact person:</b>	SO/0019/IT-COF/00 800,000 Italian Co-financing Africa '70 Regional Education Officers In Bossaso and Berbera / DG EDU 01.11.01 31.10.03 George Muito Camilla Lodi Annmarie Swai (Regional Coordinator)
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> <u>Project Purpose:</u> Children of both genders, mixed ability and different economic groups have increased access to appropriate, participatory and affordable primary schools managed by the communities. <u>Expected results:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Education Committees (CEC's) are established in each assisted school. (targets: enrolment at 3600, 50% increase in girl / child enrolment).</li> <li>- Schools in targeted districts rehabilitated and equipped with appropriate furniture.</li> <li>- All teachers in target districts are trained.</li> <li>- All five local education advisors in the districts are trained in community mobilisation and educational management.</li> <li>- Income generating activities are established in every school</li> <li>- Local administrators strengthened and a system for monitoring project activities is developed.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of schools (10 in Puntland, 10 in Somaliland) in identified targeted areas and supply of school furniture.</li> <li>- Establish CEC's at all schools; train them in mobilisation of communities and setting up of income generating activities.</li> <li>- Training of teachers, education advisors in districts</li> <li>- Provide schools with new textbooks and other teaching materials.</li> </ul>	
<b>3. RESULTS ACHIEVED</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Education Committees established in each of the 20 assisted schools with enrolment of 3097 as per February 2003 (average girl child 30%); however, to date only 15 target schools fully operational.</li> <li>- Re-opening of project offices in Berbera and Bossaso and briefing of the Regional and Local Education Authorities on the objectives of the project.</li> <li>- Prepared separate documents showing the proposed activities of the project for the Puntland and Somaliland authorities.</li> <li>- CEC's identification / assessment on IGAs in progress as per 5<sup>th</sup> quarter</li> <li>- Development of training modules for teachers under progress; complementary CEPPEPES project conducted 3-week in-service workshop for teachers in all districts. In Somaliland portion, 70 CECs members trained.</li> <li>- In-depth / on-the-job training on community mobilisation, activities / results of project and assessment / evaluation tools for the 5 local education advisors in target districts ongoing.</li> <li>- Distributed the new textbooks (a total of 3509 textbooks) in all project areas in Somaliland</li> </ul>	

and Puntland reaching 94 schools in the target areas.

- Joint project monitoring system with REOs & DEOs in Puntland & Somaliland developed.

#### **4. COMMENTS**

-The Italian NGO COOPI executes the activities of this project in Berbera District of Somaliland under a subcontract of A70. During the first months of the project implementation the coordinator was only able to stay in Puntland for brief periods because of the prevailing political and security situation. In his absence the Regional Education Officer and the local education advisor executed the activities in Bosaso.

-In the cities of Bosaso and Berbera, parents pay small school fees. In the rural and poor urban schools parents are not able to pay at all and high dropout rate is registered.

-The major challenge will be to get the rehabilitated school fully utilised, since in Somali tradition, schools are only open during the morning hours. A70 is studying alternative forms of primary education that could be offered in the schools during the afternoons.

-Extensive in-service training of teachers in the target districts was undertaken by the project in addition to CEPPEs' 3-week in-service workshop in early 2002.

#### **5. ACTION TO BE TAKEN**

A TOR for the Mid-term evaluation of project was submitted and approved. Careful analysis of BOQs and reasons for the delays in rehabilitation activities will be discussed with the agency with an emphasis on the development of IGAs able to sustain most of the schools at project end.

**Date:** February 2003

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>Primary Education Development in Galkayo, Goldogob and Jirriban.</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b>  <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b> <b>Project Coordinator:</b> <b>Education Expert:</b> <b>Contact Person:</b>	SO/0012/IT-COF-99 650,000 Italian Co-financing APS Ministry of Social Affairs, Puntland; Regional Education Officer Galcayo 06.03.00 05.07.02 Duncan Maina Gichia Kimani Francesco Rosa / Gichia Kimani
<p><b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <p><u>Project purpose:</u> To increase and improve quality formal primary education provided on an equitable basis for all eligible pupils in Galcayo, Golgodob and Jirriban districts in Mudug.</p> <p><u>Expected results:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mudug Regional Education Board strengthened and fully operational.</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of schools and Regional Education Office building.</li> <li>- Community Education Committees established and fully operational in all 14-targeted schools.</li> <li>- 100 teachers/head teachers trained and teaching at schools.</li> <li>- At least 4,000 pupils enrolled.</li> <li>- Schools financially sustainable through regular fees paying system.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the Mudug Regional Education Board.</li> <li>- Set up a Primary Education Committee in the town of Galcayo.</li> <li>- Set up Community Education Committees in the 14 project schools.</li> <li>- Select and train 100 teachers</li> <li>- Enrol at least 4,000 pupils in the schools and establish linkages with the Koranic schools.</li> <li>- Attain regular school sustainability through the introduction of regular school fees system and sound management criteria.</li> <li>- Rehabilitate and refurnish REB building, schools and equip them with furniture.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>3. RESULTS ACHIEVED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At the end of Phase I (July 2002) school enrolment was at 3,188 pupils (girls 30%).</li> <li>- Regional Education Office has been rehabilitated</li> <li>- Abdullahi Isse primary school was constructed with support from the project.</li> <li>- A total of 1187 textbooks distributed in all primary schools in the region including the project target one</li> <li>- CEC's established and trained in 14 schools in the project area.</li> <li>- Workshop for formal education and Koranic education teachers held to discuss cooperation.</li> <li>- Training for 63 of 83 between teachers, head teachers and school treasurers received both specialised and UNICEF's in-service training by project end on subjects like record keeping,</li> </ul>	

school management, teaching methodology

- The new salary supplementation regulation (from Euro 75 to 55) implemented based upon teacher/pupil ratios.

#### **4. COMMENTS**

A mid-term evaluation was executed and it showed that the project is well implemented. Good relationships have been developed with the communities. In the rural areas the project has organised several workshop with the teachers of the Koranic schools, who were interested in using the new textbooks from the formal primary schools. It was agreed that as soon as these books are available, they would be given also to these teachers as long as they implement the agreed Somali National Curriculum. Special income generating activities to raise funds for the development of primary education in the region were organised. It was noted that the main constraints that faced the project were the volatile security situation in the region, the low enrolment and retention of school children in rural settings and untrained teaching staff.

#### **5. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN.**

Final Financial and Narrative Reports have been received by EC Somalia Unit and based on the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation the agency has submitted a follow-up project funded through the Italian co-financing mechanism. The new phase is expected to start in March 2003 pending administrative issues; main expected results of the second phase will be the rehabilitation of 4 new school facilities in south Mudug region, the strengthening of the management / supervisory skills of schools' administrators and increased training of the teaching body.

**Date:** February 2003

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>Institutional Support to Secondary Education in Somalia, Phase II.</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b>  <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b> <b>Project Coordinator:</b> <b>TAs: Biology/Chemistry</b> <b>Physics/Math</b> <b>Contact person:</b>	352-NGO-E-14/01 1.800,000 EDF 2nd Rehabilitation Programme CfBT Ministry of Education Somaliland and Ministry of Social Affairs, Puntland and the regional representatives 01.11.01 31.10.03 Rod Hicks Sarah Woods Paul Mattison Janet Wildish
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> <u>Project purpose:</u> Support and develop quality teaching and learning in a core group of secondary schools and provide sustainable post-primary opportunities for the Somali youth. <u>Expected results:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Core curriculum developed and sustainable assessment system in place.</li> <li>- Professional development provided on an equitable basis for existing and potential teachers.</li> <li>- Secondary school management by Head Teachers, MOE/MOSA improved.</li> <li>- Pedagogic and reference materials, science equipment and lab facilities provided.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organise training workshops to cover curriculum development and assessment techniques in core subjects and conduct school-based training for key subject teachers focussing on methodology, subject knowledge and material development.</li> <li>- Provide first class textbooks for children in core subject, Mathematics, English, and Sciences.</li> <li>- Provide skills training for Head teachers in school development planning, management of resources, management of the curriculum and financial management.</li> <li>- Provide support for the Ministries in developing efficient, cost effective and sustainable management of the secondary sector, including buildings maintenance, school fees and recurrent costs.</li> <li>- Promote school/community partnership through consultation with CEC representatives and develop strategies for increasing girls' participation in secondary education.</li> </ul>	
<b>3. RESULTS ACHIEVED</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project office in Hargeisa re-opened after a short closing between the first and second phase of project; 3 Expatriate staff, Project coordinator and Subject Specialists for Biology, Chemistry and Physics, have been selected and appointed. The training workshops for Puntland and Somaliland started and are an ongoing activity.</li> <li>- Presented the new phase of the project to the Director General MOE and the newly appointed Director for Secondary Education in Somaliland.</li> <li>- Subject (Math, Eng., Soc. Sc.) and management training for secondary school cadres / ministry staff ongoing</li> <li>- Final examinations set for form 4 in 20 schools in SL and 4 in PL.</li> <li>- Assessed the situation in Puntland; made a first mission to explain the new project to the Director General of MOSA. All 4 schools in Puntland are functioning well.</li> <li>- Subject books, equipment and other resource materials in place (exception: part of subject</li> </ul>	



books to be delivered yet by publishers)

- Support being extended to district / regional education offices in Somaliland and Puntland.

#### **4. COMMENTS**

After an extensive evaluation of the first phase, it was agreed to start a second phase. 20 Secondary Schools are being supported in Somaliland and 4 in Puntland (out of 27 secondary institutions operational in North Somalia) with a student population of 3000. Salary supplementations will be paid to the teachers in Puntland. In Somaliland the administration is paying salaries of the teachers. In Hargeisa town the schools are running two shifts and this will be implemented as far as possible in all schools. To date all training of teachers is done in-service.

There is no secondary teacher education facility in Somaliland and Puntland. Shortly CfBT will start a new project with EC funding from the 4<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme to set up a pre-service secondary teacher facility in cooperation with the Faculty of Education of the Amoud University in Boroma, Somaliland.

#### **5. ACTION TO BE TAKEN**

The project activities are to be jointly reviewed at the Steering Committee (EC, CfBT), which has not convened for the last 5 months. A mid-term evaluation has been advised, the TOR and consultants approved and the evaluation process is under way. Main issues to be addressed by the steering committee are teacher remuneration in Puntland, security situation in Puntland and the delay in the delivery of subject books. CfBT has agreed to formulate the project proposal for the Secondary Teacher Training Institute, which has been forwarded to the Delegation in January 2003, and it is under study in light of the ongoing mid-term evaluation of ISSSES II.

**Date:** February 2003

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>Support to the Development of primary Education in Bari Region North East Somalia.</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b> <b>Project Manager:</b> <b>Education Expert:</b> <b>Contact person:</b>	SO/0025/IT-COF/00 589,905 Italian Co-Financing CISP Regional Education Officers in Bari 01.05.02 30.08.03 S. Khan Daniel Ooma McVitalis Sergio Passadore
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>  <u>Project Purpose:</u> To improve capacity amongst the local communities and governments, provision of accessible, quality and sustainable primary education as a continuation of activities that Aktion Africa Hilfe was implementing in the area. <u>Expected Results:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved community mobilization, participation, contribution and ownership of schools.</li> <li>- Rehabilitated and well-maintained schools.</li> <li>- Improved institutional capacities at local and district levels.</li> <li>- Trained teachers/head teachers.</li> <li>- Improved supplies of textbooks, learning and instructional materials.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobilize the communities to create sense of ownership of the 25 target schools.</li> <li>- Rehabilitate 5 primary schools and provide overall support to 30 schools, supporting 5,000 children.</li> <li>- All members of DEBs, CECs and administrators given training in school management.</li> <li>- All teachers of 30 primary schools given in-service and follow up training.</li> <li>- Oversee, follow up and coordinate distribution and supply of textbooks.</li> </ul>	
<b>4. COMMENTS</b> <p>This project uses Italian co-financing funds that became available after a project in Abud Waaq (Galgadud region) in South Somalia was stopped due to insecurity. The project is preceded by two phases of a similar project in the same area executed by AAH who had laid a strong foundation for community organisation. The ongoing political / administrative differences in Puntland resulted in a delayed start of the project and evacuation of the expatriate staff on two occasions. Continued support to the community is needed in the field of rehabilitation of more schools, and further strengthening of the community for sustainability of project results. CISP plays a major role in the area for distribution of new textbooks and the organisation of the teacher training. Collaboration with the Koranic and Arabic funded schools in the region is a major project objective in order to increase enrolment at primary level.</p>	
<b>5. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN</b> <p>The situation in Gardo and Bender Beila districts is a matter of concern with possible delays in the physical rehabilitation of school facilities in the area.</p>	

**Date:** February 2003

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>Development of Primary Education in South Mudug and Eastern Galgadud Regions.</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b> <b>Project Coordinator:</b> <b>Education Expert:</b> <b>Contact person:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/11 699,999 Rehabilitation Budget line B7-6410 CISP Regional Education Officers in South Mudug and East Galgadud 01.02.01 31.01.03 Sergio Passadore Patrick Muraguri Sergio Passadore
<p><b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b></p> <p><u>Project purpose:</u> Expanded access to formal primary education in East South Mudug and East Galgadud and improved quality of teaching and learning in all schools under the project.</p> <p><u>Expected results:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitised, mobilised and empowered communities that are fully involved in educational development</li> <li>- Increased access to formal primary education for all the 6000 target children</li> <li>- School governing bodies and head teachers empowered with skills to manage the schools.</li> <li>- Improved Quality of education</li> <li>- Improved participation of girls</li> <li>- Reduced dropout rates for boys and girls.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organise Community mobilisation sessions</li> <li>- Rehabilitation and upgrading of current schools</li> <li>- Capacity building of school governing bodies</li> <li>- Training of teachers and head teachers</li> <li>- Procurement, distribution/supply of learning and instructional materials</li> <li>- Establishing remedial teaching systems</li> </ul>	
<p><b>3. RESULTS ACHIEVED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community mobilisation workshops and training organised in 6 schools in Harardere, 6 schools in El Der and one school in Messegewein and Galad districts out of the 18 target schools.</li> <li>- 10 schools rehabilitated and 78 Teachers and 14 head teachers were recruited and trained. 4, 939 children so far enrolled in the schools.</li> <li>- Equipped the schools with latrines, water and furniture.</li> <li>- Distributed 9568 textbooks in the target area in collaboration with UNESCO / UNICEF.</li> <li>- Set up the local education administration and 96 people (teachers, had-teachers, administrators) trained. CECs operational in 18 target schools</li> <li>- Introduced a system of school fees to pay the teachers salaries (in 40% of the schools). Now the project pays a salary supplementation of 50% of the actual salary.</li> <li>- Established an innovative system of remedial teaching for these children who are not able to follow the normal curriculum</li> <li>- Procurement, distribution/supply of learning/teaching materials ongoing.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>4. COMMENTS</b></p> <p>This project has been running since 1995 and is currently in its fourth phase. The third phase was</p>	

evaluated and it was recommended to start a new phase, as the needs for education are overwhelming and the communities are in need for further support. 6 new schools were added in this phase in the project area. The major challenge is community participation in the project activities and the absence of functioning administrations in the area. Insecurity in two districts (Elbur and Eldere) delayed in-service teacher training in 2002. A second budget amendment and a two-months No-Cost extension has been presented by the agency and is under discussion.

#### **5. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN**

The project was evaluated in the second half of 2002 and main recommendations are to reinforce linkages between the formal primary education and Koranic schools, a greater participation of community in terms of schools fees and a more rational distribution of teaching staff in target districts. A final phase is also recommended for this project to build on the achievements so far attained. The major activities in this final phase could be:

- Strengthen further the local education administration;
- Bring the salary supplementation back to 30%;
- Create income-generating activities (as in the CISP health project, final phase);
- Train the CEC's and the teachers, especially in the upper primary.

The schools in the target district did not participate in the "Somalia Certificate of Education Programme" spearheaded by UNICEF / UNESCO and efforts should be made by the agency to reach that target. Only 52 pupils did the grade 8 examinations at the end of the 2001/2002 academic year.

**Date:** February 2003

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>Primary Education for Mentally Handicapped Children in Somaliland.</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b> Project Coordinator: <b>Project Manager:</b> <b>Contact person:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/10 379,366 Rehabilitation Budget line B7-6410 (2000) IAS Ministry of Education Somaliland. 01.02.01 31.01.03 Torben Lobner Madsen Peter Njuguna Arnurf Hogetveit
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> <u>Project purpose:</u> Increased Primary Education opportunities for children with mental handicaps. <u>Expected results:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Base line study on the situation of mentally handicapped children</li> <li>- School for Special Education established and Community Education Committee in place.</li> <li>- Board for the school for Special Education in place</li> <li>- Teachers for school trained and curriculum developed</li> <li>- Awareness seminars for Formal Primary school teachers, parents and authorities</li> <li>- Formal primary schools prepared to accept mentally handicapped children</li> </ul>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Execute base line study into the situation of mentally handicapped children in Somaliland</li> <li>- Rehabilitate School for Special education and establish board for the school and a Community Education Committee to run the school</li> <li>- Develop teacher training programme and execute the programme</li> <li>- Families in Hargeisa and surrounding villages visited by staff from the school and informed about the importance of education.</li> <li>- Awareness seminars for communities and parents organised</li> </ul>	
<b>3. RESULTS ACHIEVED</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitised the communities in Somaliland about the existence of mentally handicapped Children.</li> <li>- A cooperative Ministry of Education that was unaware of the problem before the project started</li> <li>- The first psycho-social survey / assessment of mentally handicapped children and ex-combatants</li> <li>- School for primary education for mentally handicapped children in Hargeisa rehabilitated and officially opened by the Minister of Education and a Community Education Committee for the school established.</li> <li>- Base line study on mentally handicapped children carried out which concluded that the demand for this type of education is much higher than anticipated during the project preparation.</li> <li>- 14 Teachers for the new school selected and trained in special education.</li> <li>- The project screened / assessed 500 children, and of these retains in the Special school 100, while the rest were either integrated in regular schools or recommended for home based teaching.</li> <li>- 50 Families with mentally handicapped children visited in Hargeisa and surrounding villages</li> </ul>	

- Set up and implemented a system for home-based training for children who cannot attend the school.

#### **4. COMMENTS**

This is the first project for Special Education in Somalia and is highly appreciated by the authorities and the population in Somaliland. The demand for this type of education exceeds the capacity of the school. The school is using the newly produced textbooks for the lower primary schools in Somaliland in order to try to give the handicapped children the same education as in formal primary schools, as far as possible.

The project is very labour intensive, so the intense training of a Somali cadre that was executed at the beginning of the project was very important.

In the coming months the project is going to execute a study of mentally handicapped children in the whole of Somaliland in order to get a better understanding of the situation in other parts of Somaliland.

The component of International Technical Assistance needs to be strengthened in the next phase.

#### **5. ACTION TO BE TAKEN**

The project ended on January 2003. The main output of the mid-term evaluation was that the work with the mentally handicapped children was impressive and that a close coordination with local institutions was deemed essential. Based on the recommendations of the evaluation, IAS has presented a new phase for funding. A referral system expanded to other cities (as requested by the Somaliland administration) has been included and enlargement of the existing Special School. The second phase is ready and it was recommended that the project be continued in order to make the intervention sustainable.

**Date:** February 2003

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>Primary Education Development in Middle Shebelle.</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b> <b>Project Manager:</b> <b>Education Expert:</b> <b>Contact person:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/13 699,998 Rehabilitation Budget line B7-6410 (2000) INTERSOS Regional Education Officers 08.03.01 07.03.03 Yohannes Amare Daniel Mokaya Tiziana Greco
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>  <u>Project Purpose:</u> To facilitate the development of a sustainable education system in Middle Shebelle by increasing literacy and by promoting access to quality education  <u>Expected results:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase enrolment in the 9 targeted schools.</li> <li>- Rehabilitation/construction of seven schools; provide furniture for 49 classrooms and the REO, provide supplies for 3,660 students.</li> <li>- Development of community education committees in seven schools; Capacity building for teachers and head teachers in cooperation with UNESCO and UNICEF</li> <li>- Capacity building for school staff and the Regional Education Office.</li> <li>- Distribution of curricula, textbooks and instructional materials</li> <li>- Student health screening conducted for the targeted students; first aid training conducted for 10 head teachers.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Execute baseline study to determine knowledge and skills of students</li> <li>- Rehabilitate/construct seven schools</li> <li>- Establish roles and functions of CEC's</li> <li>- Organise training for CEC's, teachers, head teachers and school managers</li> <li>- Procure, distribute and supply learning and instructional materials.</li> <li>- In collaboration with officials in Jowhar Regional Hospital, execute health screening in the schools.</li> </ul>	
<b>3. RESULTS ACHIEVED</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Base line study executed and the first examinations held in 3 schools in Jowhar town</li> <li>- Rehabilitation work started in three schools in the region</li> <li>- CEC's established and trained in seven schools, especially in community cost sharing.</li> <li>- 54 Teachers (13% female) and 7 Head Teachers trained</li> <li>- Distribution of textbooks (4970 in 4 subjects) and instructional materials in all schools in Middle Shebelle.</li> </ul>	
<b>4. COMMENTS</b>  The project has suffered from serious insecurities in the project area, with activities suspended several times. After an EC mission visited the region, project implementation re-started. The project is not present in Run Nirgood and Adale due to disagreements within the communities,	

however consultations are continuing. In the near future one school will be constructed in Warsheik and three schools will be rehabilitated in Balad, Aden Yabala and Mahadday. The communities are mobilised and the constructors have been selected.

#### **5. ACTION TO BE TAKEN**

Although the security situation is a problem in Middle Shebelle (Runirgood and Adale districts are still off-limits), the project is running well. However the future of the project depends heavily on the security situation. The population is extremely poor, so there are problems with sustainability. The project aims to start Income Generating Activities for the education sector. A budget amendment is under process and a visit to the area should be undertaken security permitting.

**Date:** February 2003



<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>Primary Education Project in Togdheer Region.</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b> <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b> <b>Programme Coordinator:</b> <b>Project Manager:</b> <b>Contact Person:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/09 699,959 Rehabilitation Budget line B7-6410 (2000) SCF (UK) Ministry of Education Somaliland and Regional Education Officer Togdheer 01.04.01 - 31.03.03 Abebaw Zeleke Mercy Gichuhi El Khidir Daloum
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> <u>Project purpose:</u> Children of both genders, mixed ability and from different economic groups have increased and equal access to appropriate, participatory and affordable primary education in schools managed by the community. <u>Expected results:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities and education authorities are better informed of children’s fundamental right to education.</li> <li>- 17 Targeted schools are providing more relevant, quality primary education.</li> <li>- 17 Targeted schools have improved their learning environment and provided access to more children</li> <li>- Communities are more capable of managing the schools</li> <li>- Regional and district authorities are capable to ensure technical standards in schools.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raise awareness at community level of the value of education and the right for both girls and boys to quality basic education.</li> <li>- Undertake basic rehabilitation of the 17 schools.</li> <li>- Identify with communities the roles and responsibilities of the Community Education Committees.</li> <li>- Design, plan and conduct training for teachers, head teachers, CEC’s</li> <li>- Develop a Plan for Education Development for Togdheer.</li> <li>- Provide, distribute, supply learning and instruction materials</li> </ul>	
<b>3. RESULTS ACHIEVED</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitised the communities and made them understand children’ right to education.</li> <li>- Established a functional Community Education Committee (25% female members) in the 17 target schools.</li> <li>- Increased the enrolment in the target school by 164%. The enrolment for boys and girls increased by 170% and 148% respectively. Total enrolment in the region is now 6,485 students (29% girls) due to the project’s awareness activity in communities.</li> <li>- Reduced dropout rate in target schools from 12% to 7%.</li> <li>- Undertaken the rehabilitation of 8 schools in the rural areas and provided basic furnishing including desks and tables.</li> <li>- Rehabilitated the Regional Education Office in Burao for the Togdheer region. The REO is now reactivated through technical, financial and logistical support from the project.</li> <li>- Undertaken the rehabilitation of two District Education Offices at Odweine and Balidig.</li> <li>- Provided salary supplementations to 164 teachers (11% female) in rural schools and district and regional education officers.</li> </ul>	

- Assessment / certification: 108 pupils in grade partook to the 2002 examinations in the region.

#### **4. COMMENTS**

The project is running well, all planned activities are being implemented according to the agreed timeframe. The school facilities are mainly used only during the morning hours. Recently SCF carried out a major study, Non-formal Education in Somaliland: A case Study of Togdheer Region. Recommendations were made on alternative forms of primary education that could be organised in the schools.

SCF is now going to implement some of these alternatives and including afternoon classes for girl children and adult education for the numerous illiterates in the region.

The dropout rate in rural schools is still matter of concern as well as the need for alternative approaches to basic education in the specific context for girls.

#### **5. ACTION TO BE TAKEN**

The Mid Tern Evaluation of this project has just been received. The recommendations of the evaluation will be discussed with SCF in March 2003 in order to prepare for a second phase of the project. Among the key recommendations are in-depth teachers' training needs assessment and capacity building strategy for the MOE in the Togdheer region.

**Date:** February 2003

<b>EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet</b>	<b>Education</b>
<b>Text Book Provision, Pre-Service Teacher Training and Certification for Primary Education in Somalia (CEPPES UNESCO)</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b>  <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b>	305-UNO-E 13-99 2.148,400 EDF 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme UNESCO PEER Ministry of Education of Somaliland, Ministry of Social Affairs of Puntland and Regional and District education Officers. 17.03.00 31.08.02
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> <u>Project purpose:</u> Improved quality, relevance and planning of primary education in Somalia. <u>Expected results:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Schoolbooks for lower and upper primary developed and distributed.</li> <li>- Two institutions for Pre-service teacher training established in Somaliland and Puntland.</li> <li>- An assessment and certification system for primary education operational</li> <li>- A harmonized, decentralized primary education policy for the whole of Somalia.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finalized the manuscripts for the lower primary textbooks (Mathematics, Somali Language, Sciences, Social Studies, English, Islamic Studies, Arabic) and printed 360,000 copies. Set up a distribution system to distribute the lower primary textbooks and distributed the books.</li> <li>- Finalized of upper primary textbooks and planned for the printing of 44,000 copies. Rehabilitated and established a pre-service teacher training institute in Hargeisa.</li> <li>- Developed assessment and certification policies and organised the first examination in Somalia since the civil war.</li> </ul>	
<b>3. RESULTS ACHIEVED</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Printed 860,000 lower primary textbooks and distributed them in Somalia through 23 distribution centres managed by partner NGOs in Somalia. Subject books printed: Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Somali, Arabic / Islam. Beneficiaries: 268,000 students and 7000 primary teachers.</li> <li>- Upper primary books finalised, but to be printed and distributed.</li> <li>- The Somaliland Teacher Education College (STEC) is functioning with 430 students (ration girls-boys 1:3); the programme is a two-year programme for Form 2 leavers.</li> <li>- Assessment and certification unit at the Ministry of Education in Hargeisa in place. For academic year 2001/02, 3,855 students (3,008 only in Somaliland) participated in grade 8 examinations based on the new assessment modules.</li> </ul>	
<b>5. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN</b> The project closed at 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2002 and the final report and evaluation report received. Based on the evaluation output and discussions with UNESCO, it was agreed that UNESCO should develop a second phase; a division of labour between UNESCO and UNICEF has been discussed. UNESCO will prepare the second phase to be ready by mid-November. The evaluation report pointed out the lack of harmonisation of educational systems within Somali administrations, non-attainment of components of Result 2 (teacher training centre in Puntland) and lack of pre-service teacher training in all areas due to lack of access, and high number of trainees. Overall, the project is the first stage of the efforts to rehabilitate the national education system in Somalia.	

**Date:** February 2003

EC Assistance to Somalia Project Fact Sheet	Education
<b>In- Service Teacher Training and Management Information Systems for Primary Education in Somalia (CEPPES UNICEF).</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b> <b>EC budget:</b> <b>Financing source:</b> <b>Implementing partner:</b> <b>Local counterpart:</b>  <b>Start date:</b> <b>Expiry date:</b> <b>Contact Person:</b>	157-UNO-E 15-99 1,123,080 EDF 1 <sup>st</sup> Rehabilitation Programme UNICEF Ministry of Education of Somaliland, Ministry of Social Affairs of Puntland and Regional and District Education Officers 30.04.00 31.07.02 Geeta Verma
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b> <u>Project purpose:</u> Improved quality, relevance and planning of primary education in Somalia. <u>Expected results:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comprehensive in-service teacher training and institutional development programme for Teachers, Head Teachers and Supervisors.</li> <li>- A decentralised and locally relevant education management information system.</li> <li>- A harmonised, decentralised primary education policy for the whole of Somalia.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed a comprehensive in-service teacher-training programme to introduce the new textbooks.</li> <li>- Baseline study and Selection of trainers in NE, NW and C/S Somalia.</li> <li>- Recruitment of consultants; 56 master Trainers Trained, 5000 teachers, head teachers and supervisors trained by teams of trainers in 17-days workshops over 4 months.</li> <li>- 80 Supervisors, 56 trainers, 24 REO's and 240 head teachers trained in school management.</li> <li>- EMIS tools printed and distributed to all 851 operational schools.</li> <li>- Regional Education Officers and UNICEF field staff collected school data for the EMIS set-up.</li> <li>- Software for data aggregation purchased and installed in REO's offices.</li> </ul>	
<b>3. RESULTS ACHIEVED</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 56 Master trainers from all regions of Somalia were trained in Hargeisa to train all teachers in Somalia in the utilisation of the new textbooks for the lower primary.</li> <li>- 19 Days training courses all over Somalia executed (1600 teachers under the CEPPES project on overall total of 5000 teachers).</li> <li>- Education Management Information System (EMIS) tools developed and distributed to all schools</li> <li>- 2001/02 Annual School Survey executed and published (total enrolment in Northeast, Northwest, Southern / Central grade 1-8 at 258,283 in operational schools only).</li> <li>- Regional Education Officers equipped with computers for EMIS data aggregation.</li> </ul>	
<b>4. COMMENTS</b> This project is one of two developed to serve the whole of Somalia (with the project executed by UNESCO). It was assumed during the project preparation that the texts for the Lower Primary, developed by UNICEF under different funding, should be printed and ready by the start of this project. However due to insecurity and disagreements among the Somali writers, finalisation of text was delayed. On completion of texts, UNESCO started the printing and UNICEF concentrated on the organisation of the in-service teachers training. At the end of the project all 6000 teachers in	

Somalia will be trained in the use of the new books. Due to insecurity, project activities in South Somalia were executed by local UNICEF staff. Insecurity hampered monitoring of activities in South Somalia. Good cooperation with the regional administrations in Somaliland and Puntland helped effective implementation of the project activities in these regions. Harmonisation of education policies was problematic on occasion but the final policies in the different areas are almost the same. The project was recently evaluated.

#### **5. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN**

The project closed on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2002. The final narrative report was approved and closure is pending the final financial report from UNICEF (after transmission to UNICEF headquarters in New York). The project was recently evaluated and based on discussions, it was agreed that UNICEF is going to develop a second phase; a division of labour between UNESCO and UNICEF has been discussed. UNICEF is going to start the preparation of the second phase of the project based on the outputs of the evaluation report. 1.250.000 Euro has been reserved in the 4<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme for Somalia for the second phase of this project.

**Date:** February 2003

**Support to the Health Services in Gardo, Bender Beila Districts, Bari Region.**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	310-NGO-H13-99
<b>EC budget:</b>	620,615 €
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>Aktion Afrika Hilfe (AAH)</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	MOSA & Local Health Management Team
<b>Start date:</b>	15.01.00
<b>Expiry date:</b>	15.07.02

**PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose:

To provide adequate health services in terms of quality, quantity & coverage to the population of Gardo & Bender Beila Districts, aimed at self-sustainability.

Expected Results:

Provision of essential health services;  
Community mobilisation, participation, contribution and ownership;  
Planning, Management and Coordination

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

To select & rehabilitate 12 PHCUs (Primary Health Care Units) and 2 PHCCs (Centres);  
To establish and operate immunisation cold chains;  
To conduct refresher training of existing technical and administrative staff;  
To conduct a Human Resources Development Consultancy;  
To train support and facilitate DHBs (District Health Boards) of Gardo and Bender Beila;  
To train support and facilitate 14 VHCs (Village Health Committees);  
To conduct community leaders workshops;  
To review the Five Years Master Plan annually;  
To prepare a annual districts Operational Plan

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

8 PHCUs & the MCH/OPD closed to the Gardo hospital have been rehabilitated as well as the MCH (Mother Child Centre) in Bender Beila rehabilitated;  
Immunisation coverage ongoing and currently is about 40%;  
21 CHWs (Community Health Workers) and 15 MCH Workers have been trained using a curriculum developed by AAH which was approved by MOSA (Ministry of Social Affairs – when the Puntland State of Somalia was still a stable entity);  
The CHWs manual developed by AMREF has been translated into Somali. Village Health Committees supported partly the costs for this training programme through a contribution of 300.000 Som. Shillings per participant as part of villages contribution;  
The foreseen training of Nomadic Health Workers has not taken place due to the insecurity mainly in Gardo area;  
Training of DHBs and VHCs has been conducted and roles and responsibilities discussed. This has enabled them to provide support to programme implementation, especially at community level;  
District Councils have been promoted and assistance to make them more functional and responsible provided. However the appointment of mayors by the Puntland administration,

strongly criticized in this area, undermined harmonious relationships and made the councils less effective in resolving major issues, especially in Gardo. Furthermore their limited capacities and the lack of a clear mandate weakened their possibility in resolving personnel-related issues;

An agreement between AAH and the local communities ended in March 2002. During the next proposed phase AAH will renegotiate this agreement;

The community leaders workshops have not been conducted due to insecurity and repeated evacuations from the area. This is also applicable to the revision of the Five years Master Plan with the subsequent Annual District Operational Plan;

The Human resources Development consultancy was however conducted in May 2000.

*Comments:* Some of the problems related to insecurity in Gardo may be attributed to the poor clarity of the AAH management, a poorly aware and committed community and the recent violent split of Puntland into two opposite factions. This situation rendered both project implementation and EC project monitoring difficult.

On occasion the highly academic Public Health approach of AAH management in Nairobi has difficulty in adapting these principles to specific realities in the field;

The AAH management foresees that decisions should be taken by the AAH general director in Nairobi who is limited by time constraints due to other commitments;

AAH did not rationalize the number of staff and other project assets on time. These represented the legacy of a previous integrated project implemented by GTZ at the beginning of the nineties. This brought a persistent dissatisfaction of local staff that has consistently intimidated AAH expatriate staff throughout the project phases in the area (since 1997);

AAH recently recognised that the Primary Health Care project in Gardo could not be handled as before. The AAH Project Manager was requested to undertake a difficult but productive exercise of rationalizing local staff and all other project assets (cars, logistic equipment etc.).

#### **4. OUTLOOK**

The PHC project was supplemented by another EC financed project for support of the two-referral hospitals at Bosaso and Gardo. These two projects, in addition to the USAID funded PHC project in Iskushuban district, seek to address basic capacity for providing essential health services and to provide a coherent and holistic approach to the health care delivery system in Bari region. Had it not been for the unforeseen political circumstances that have disrupted project activities, much more would have been achieved. The basis of the human, physical infrastructure and systems for essential and basic PHC services has been laid. Further strengthening is still necessary and external support should be guaranteed for a substantial period (ten years).

**Date:** February 2003

**Support to the Referral Hospitals in Gardo and Bosaso, Bari Region, Puntland State of Somalia (Phase I)**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/15
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 800,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	B7 Budget line 2000
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	AAH
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	MOSA and Hospital Management Team
<b>Start date:</b>	01.03.01
<b>Expiry date:</b>	29.02.03

**PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project Purpose:

Improved local capacity to provide access and essential well managed and administered sustainable referral health services to the populations of Gardo and Bosaso.

Expected results:

- Improved medical service systems;
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure;
- Provision of essential inputs;
- Planning, management and coordination.

**MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

- To rehabilitate and equip laboratories;
- To provide refresher training to laboratory staff;
- To deploy Somali surgeons;
- To provide continue in-service training to TB, OPD, Pharmacy, X-Ray and Administration hospital staff;
- To rehabilitate some hospitals building following transparent tendering procedures
- To provide essential drugs, supplies and equipment;
- To develop a system for the management of drugs and medical supplies;
- To jointly prepare, manage and supervise hospital budgets and financial activities;
- To generate hospital incomes through introduction of users fees.

**IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

With the arrival of over 80% of drugs and medical supplies and with a sound management system put in place, the Bosaso hospital delivery capacity has improved considerably compared to the previous years. This, among other factors, was also due to the capability and collaboration given by the hospital director and administrator.

The implementation of the above activities at the Bosaso hospital proceeded more smoothly than in Gardo, though repeated evacuations due to security reasons throughout 2002 reduced considerably the possibility of achievement of all project results. Nonetheless the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> results of the proposal have been fully achieved in Bosaso. Rehabilitation of the hospital has been delayed by insecurity although the tendering procedure has been completed. Medical services have also improved.

Gardo town and hospital activities were even more negatively affected than in Bosaso by insecurity and therefore poor access by agencies. Gardo hospital still remains an empty shell (only the OPD is working) due to: (i) constant insecurity; (ii) the hospital director constantly pressurized AAH to provide drugs, sophisticated medical and surgical equipment without having the necessary clinical and management capacities to use these; (iii) poor daily attendance due to lack of public confidence.



The AAH administrator and laboratory technicians have been conducting on the job training to local staff in charge of the laboratory, pharmacy and hospitals administration and management (in both towns). They have set up systems for good project monitoring and proper daily management. Tools and system are applied at the Bosaso hospital (but remain unused in Gardo); Cost-sharing mechanisms have been introduced through a policy of users fees. The official figures at the Bosaso hospital reflect an average of 3000 USD/month while the Gardo hospital reaches only 450 USD/month. The hospital sustainability in Bosaso may even be increased when it becomes possible to augment the transparency of the doctors (mainly the surgeons who are not willing to reveal the amount collected from surgical operations). The hospitals steering committee was set up at the beginning of the project in order to gather the two towns authorities and leaders together on a regular basis and to create a local and external audit and control body. This collapsed due to political and military conflict.

#### **OUTLOOK**

The establishment of a well functioning management and administration accompanied by medical training is the basic pre-condition to guarantee an improvement in the quality of the hospital services. The project in Bosaso is on track despite major external constraints. **In contrast it is recommended that Gardo hospital should not be supported by EC funds in the future** due to very poor performance and management as well as continuing insecurity, which mitigates against effective implementation.

**Date:** February 2003

**Support to the Health System in El Dere District & Harardere District, Galgaduud & Mudbug Regions. (Phase IV)**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/011-IT-COF/200
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 1,125,800
<b>Financing source:</b>	Italian Co-Financing
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	CISP
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	District Health Board/District Health management Team
<b>Start date:</b>	02.02.00
<b>Expiry date:</b>	15.06.02

**PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project Purpose:

Communities start to sustain appropriate health services.

Expected results:

Capabilities of the DHBs (District Health Boards) to coordinate and facilitate the management of effective and efficient health services are enhanced;

Community based PHC (Primary Health Care) system is initiated;

District Level referral system is strengthened.

**MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES:**

Training of medical and paramedical staff and development of a training programme;

Training of DHBs (District Health Board) members in health management (e.g Cost recovery systems, HIS, drug management, staff evaluation etc);

Strengthen cost recovery and cost sharing, including a project cost-analysis;

Improve efficiency of MCH & OPD service delivery at all health Units.

**IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Training of medical and paramedical staff and development of a training programme has been carried out throughout the project period, reinforcing in-service training since 1995. CISP medical and paramedical staff are among the best qualified health staff operational in Somalia;

Management training needs assessment, curricula development and training for DHBs (District Health Boards) members was thoroughly completed. This was conducted by two capacity building consultants: one recruited to tackle institutional and managerial capacities aimed at building the embryo of a future local administration, while the second consultant focused on economic and administrative tasks crucial to create local capacities to implement effectively any development health programme. At the moment the El-Der and Harardere DHBs and DHMTs (District Health Management Teams) have reached a sufficient degree of self-management. *Further capacity building development and consolidation will be provided during the on-going new 28 months phase (EC-Italian co-financing) started on January the 1<sup>st</sup>. 2003;*

Facilitate DHB members to elaborate proper District Health development plan, with attention to effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of services. Although a thorough district health development plan has not been produced yet, local collaboration, cooperation and capacities have increased drastically since the beginning of this health programme in April 1995.

Assist DHBs to mobilize financial and other resources from within and outside the district.

The project has given emphasis to development of management capacities of the Health Management Team and the DHBs. The local community in El-Der and Harardere is represented by pastoralists and small-scale businessmen. This renders activities in this regard particularly complex. The tools and systems required are alien to this part of Somalia. Nonetheless a full training package on building the capacities of the District Health Boards of which community

leaders are members has been successfully conducted utilizing a rolling approach;  
The delivery of services at the health units has considerably improved benefiting from the support by a full time PHC nurse in each of the two locations;  
The surgical training of the doctor in charge of El-Der was completed and that of a second doctor (in charge of Harardere) is on-going;  
Supervision of peripheral health clinics has been regularly conducted on a monthly basis and a supervision check-list developed;  
The local staff in both locations provide better health services to beneficiaries than in other more developed areas of Somalia due to their technical knowledge and skills;  
The major constraint of this programme is represented by the geographical inaccessibility to the health services. Populations of Galgaduud and Mudug regions are scattered over a vast area with little infrastructure and significant distances to centres providing quality health services.

#### **4. OUTLOOK:**

The Italian Cooperation (through Italian Co-financing) has made a commitment to support the project for an additional three years phase, to include handing over health programme responsibilities (including major financial assets) to local communities and management team members;  
Thirteen community members have been recently appointed by local elders in Harardere as part of the solution to a long standing opposition within this community to the former District Council, which may signal a major improvement in relations with local elders and project success.

**Date:** February 2003

**Support to the Regional Health Programme, Awdal Region (Phase III)**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	317-NGO-H15-19
<b>EC budget:</b>	1,088,600 €
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	COOPI
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	Regional Health Office/MOHL
<b>Start date:</b>	02.02.00
<b>Expiry date:</b>	15.05.02

**PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project Purpose:

PHC Services in Awdal Region are accessible, utilized and partially sustained by the community in 5 targeted health facilities (Regional hospital and 4 Health Centres)

Expected Results:

The hospital referral system, clinical services and communication channels provided are ameliorated;

Clinical services and management at the four health centres are improved;

The TB centre continues providing assistance to TB patients;

Organization and capacities of the regional health office are enhanced;

Health coordination at all levels is established.

**MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

MOU discussed, endorsed and applied by and made available to all partners;

To establish a regular joint monitoring system involving MOHL, RMO, COOPI, EC, CHB;

Conduct a training-needs assessment, to develop curricula and teaching methodologies for technical training to targeted health and administrative staff and provision of English courses in the hospital;

Facilitate setting up of Regional Hospital Management Committee and RHO including individual staff ToR and their training;

Provide financial and administrative support to the TB centre;

To continue to enhance the Somaliland Quarterly Health Coordination meeting;

To organize regular monitoring meetings among key staff involved in the implementation of the three COOPI health projects in Somaliland.

**3.IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

(i) Monitoring mission from EC HQs in May 2001.

Recommendations have been addressed during a participatory workshop in August 2001. The result was the establishment of a new log-frame with the purpose of streamlining project activities; The project scaled down activities from the 16/07/2001 to 01/11/01 due to: (i) evacuation of international staff as a result of the September 11<sup>th</sup> events; (ii) delays in appointment of a new project manager following departure of previous manager in June 01; this period was used to analyse findings of the EC HQs monitoring mission and to organize a workshop (see previous);

A further setback from 02/02 to 04/02 related to the disappearance of almost € 30,000 from the hospital (hospital revenue from the fees system in place since 2000). The RMO (Regional Medical Officer), the hospital director, the Regional administrator and the hospital administrator were the most prominent persons involved in this theft. COOPI suspended payment of project incentives and a lengthy negotiation with MOHL (Ministry of Health and Labour) in Hargeysa was initiated. An audit from the Somaliland Auditor General was carried out in Boroma, which confirmed the disappearance of the funds and identified double accountancy systems in place at the hospital. The

four officials were removed from post and activities resumed soon after. However as a result of these events, the project suffered 6.5-month slow-down in activities. Despite these setbacks, project activities were streamlined as follows:

- Two new expatriate staff were appointed - one full time clinician involved in training to doctors and one administrator in charge of strengthening administrative procedures and the cost-sharing system;
- A new experienced project manager has been appointed. The PHC nurse is in charge of the supervision of the four health centres initiated to deliver English lessons to key hospital staff;
- A full training needs assessment have been carried out and training curricula along with teaching methodologies have been developed;
- Support to the TB centre has been continuously provided up to the end of the project (budgetary support of € 6,000/month);
- Provision of quality drugs, laboratory reagents and x-ray materials were guaranteed throughout the project;
- Training of the Boroma Hospital Management Team and key staff of the Regional Health Office by the project manager has started despite major constraints represented by:

(ii) Poor collaboration from the regional health authorities and the central Ministry and lack of respect of bilateral operational agreements and poor commitment in achieving project results. This renders the institutional capacity building process extremely challenging but probably feasible as a long term objective;

(iii) Very poor knowledge and skills of local staff, although it should be noted that overall performance of the hospital has improved during the last four months of the project. The substitution of four key local staff members and somewhat improved collaboration from MOHL Hargeysa, have made possible substantial improvements in hospital management, administration and quality of the services delivered to patients.

#### **4. OUTLOOK**

The EC, through Italian co-financing, will provide an additional 18 months financial support to the running of a step-by- step Public Health programme in Awdal region, Somaliland. The new proposal analysis was completed and forwarded to the Italian Cooperation in Rome. It is expected that activities will resume by April-May 2003 (after significant delays of almost one year due to the lengthy procedures involved in the project approvals for Italian co-financing). The project would benefit from support to a Good Governance programme, coordinated with other sectors, to overcome major institutional and structural sectoral constraints.

**Date:** February 2003

**Support to the Burao Hospital and Togdheer Health System, NW Somalia.**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/14
<b>EC budget:</b>	600,000 €
<b>Financing source:</b>	B7 Budget Line 2000
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>COOPI</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	Regional Health Office/MOHL
<b>Start date:</b>	23.05.01
<b>Expiry date:</b>	22.05.03

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS (New project Log-frame)**

A monitoring mission from EC HQ visited Burao for 2 days in May 2002. The technical quality of the monitoring and methodology adopted was extremely poor. However COOPI organized a workshop in Hargeisa to address some of the recommendations and a revised log-frame was operational from September 2002.

Project purpose:

Regional Hospital organisation and management are improved and partially sustained by the community.

Expected Results:

Regional Hospital infrastructures, managerial capability technical performance and community financial contribution are improved;

Community involvement and participation are promoted;

Co-ordination and collaboration between all stakeholders is strengthened at national and regional levels.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES:**

**Result 1**

Renewal and completion of the water system;

Setting up of a new Administration and Hospital Direction Office in a rehabilitated building;

X-Ray building rehabilitation;

Contributing to building up a wall enclosure;

Contribution to the Hospital equipment with medical and non medical material;

To ameliorate the Hospital management and administrative capability;

OPD, and Pharmacy reorganisation and technical upgrading through on-the-job training;

Laboratory performance quality is improved through formal and on-the-job training;

Setting up of a cost sharing system;

Contributing to provision for essential supplies;

Contributing for Hospital cleaning and hygiene

**Result 2**

To organise two participatory meetings with all stakeholders involved;

To provide continuous support and collaboration to the members of the RHB;

**Result 3**

To support the MoHL coordination activities participating actively to the Quarterly Health Coordination meetings in Hargeisa;

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Situation analysis before the project:

At the onset of this project the situation at the hospital was appalling with very poor hygiene standards (both livestock and garbage present in the hospital), surgical operations performed without minimum hygiene standards, and extremely poor knowledge and skills level amongst

medical and auxiliary staff. The Ministry of Health and Labour (MOHL) was not paying salaries and the hospital was used as a private facility by doctors charging patients for doubtful treatments and services. There was no management system. Blood bags for transfusions were sold privately (in the absence of cross matching tests to classify blood group). The pharmacy contained expired drugs stored without any system. The TB laboratory and technician in the WHO-supported TB hospital were not provided with any equipment, training or reagents and no systems were in place to conform with worldwide recommended DOTs (Direct Observation Treatment) guidelines.

#### Situation analysis at present

**The water distribution network** and sanitary facilities and other works have been completed, hygiene and cleanliness standards improved and an incinerator built by IRC (but not yet in use.)

**On-the-job training** for health staff was initiated at the start of the project to cover lab technicians and assistant, administrator/accountant and pharmacist, streamlining of OPD activities.

Drugs pricing survey of selected private health facilities and pharmacies in town has been completed in order to establish a pricing list for the hospital drugs. **The hospital pharmacy** receives drugs and other consumables on a regular basis. The training of the pharmacists is completed and storing and administrative system organized. The drugs inventories are more accurate and discrepancies between inventories and registration are reducing steeply. **A fee for service system** has been put in place since October 2001.

One of the targets for the **laboratory technician** consultant was to reduce the risk for blood transfusions. The training programme to streamline the management of blood transfusions and the management of the laboratory encountered difficulties, both technical and related to demotivation, poor salaries, and poor understanding of basic procedures. Other training techniques on laboratory included: blood smear, WBC count, haemoglobin, microscopy tests and microscope maintenance, cleaning and order in the laboratory. Results obtained so far are not impressive. To overcome the poor knowledge and skills of the laboratory staff, 13 workers have been selected to identify 2 or 3 well-trained staff at the end of the course. Attendance at trainings varies from 40% to 93% but knowledge and absorption capacity is low.

**Management and rules/regulations enforcement** is poor due to social and economic constraints, which inhibit the relevant authority from terminating contracts of non-performing or excess staff.

**The training of the Burao Hospital Management Team** has started and the hospital accountant is regularly present. There is a significant improvement in data management and updating and monthly accounts are presented to the hospital director for approval on a regular basis. The new hospital director and administrator are present and collaboration has improved significantly. COOPI provides inventories, the quarterly project operational budget and any other technical or administrative document for discussion and approval by the hospital management team.

**Other issues:** (i) Collaboration between the hospital management team and the RMO is very poor. (ii) Collaboration between COOPI and IRC has improved significantly through daily information sharing and common approaches; (ii) Relations between the Minister and COOPI project manager remain excellent despite political constraints on the Minister.

N.B. A further constraint is exceptionally high consumption of Qat in Burao area. Qat affects learning capacities and work motivation and is a factor in poor results of training programmes.

#### **4. OUTLOOK**

This is the first time that the EC has provided financial support to the running of the Burao regional referral hospital. Long-term financial commitment is essential in order to fulfil key basic development objectives, particularly in the context of the poor commitment from regional health authorities due to poor staff motivation, political dynamics and lack of transparency at all levels. EC funded technical support is recommended to all layers of the health pyramid (Institutional Capacity Building Programme) together with support for a Good Governance programme to address major institutional and structural sectoral constraints, coordinated with the line sectors. Linkage of funds to results achieved should be in line with the Cotonou agreement.

**Date:** February 2003

<b>Primary Health Care in Merka &amp; Lower Shabelle Region, Somalia (Phase I)</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-00/16
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 800,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	B7 Budget Line 2000
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>COSV</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	District Health Board (DHB)
<b>Start date:</b>	01.08.01
<b>Expiry date:</b>	30.07.03
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p><u>Project Purpose:</u> To enhance the working health facilities in Lower Shabelle Region into Health Structures able to effectively &amp; efficiently respond to the preventive and curative needs of the beneficiaries.</p> <p><u>Expected Results:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial sustainability of the Merka Hospital and MCHs/ OPDs enhanced;</li> <li>- Quality of the health services provided at the hospital and the targeted MCHs/OPDs improved;</li> <li>- Institutional capacity of local authorities in the planning and health management services improved;</li> <li>- Referral system strengthened.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>To carry out a cost analysis of the hospital &amp; MCHs/OPD;</p> <p>To design and introduce monthly cost-effectiveness analysis as a monitoring tool;</p> <p>To introduce new fees and to increase the unit price of the existing ones according to the outcomes of the cost-analysis;</p> <p>To identify and introduce through the DHMB new community sources for funding;</p> <p>To conduct a training need assessment for the health staff;</p> <p>To develop training curricula according to training modules already developed by other organizations;</p> <p>To provide continuous on the job training for key health and administrative staff;</p> <p>To conduct a 5 years health planning workshop;</p> <p>To involve local health authorities in the regular hospital management;</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>The monitoring of this project is extremely difficult due to continued insecurity episodes in the area. A joint mission of SACB, Italian Embassy, EC, and all INGOs working in Lower Shabelle region visited Merka 19-24 August 2002 in order to augment the activities of the Merka Forum, which aims to maintain dialogue with the local community for the re-opening of Merka airport (closed since June 2000). An assessment was also made of hospital activities but security and time constraints did not allow visits to the MCHs/OPDs in other districts of the region. The assessment found a number of positive aspects (hospital and PHC):</p> <p>The Merka hospital is a 88 bed capacity regional hospital;</p> <p>The hospital is working more efficiently than previously and the key issue of overstaffing was definitively resolved by the last COSV budget amendment;</p> <p>COSV has recruited a Somali-British Physician (Dr. Cabdi) with extensive experience in TB control programme at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, who has rapidly gained a good reputation and confidence of staff and the community. He is assessing training needs of the surgeon and nurses in the hospital and in the rural PHC programme and has good collaboration with the PHC Kenyan nurse responsible for supervision and organization of the</p>	



COSV PHC programme in 4 districts of Lower Shabelle region. He also carries out quality control of TB and malaria tests executed by the laboratory technician;

The referral system from the periphery to the hospital is working more effectively than in the past. The clinician and the PHC nurse organize a weekly meeting with all hospital staff and once a month also with nurses and midwives operating in the MCHs/OPDs in the nearby districts;

The cost-sharing system is a key activity under implementation in the hospital and the accounting system is now effective and transparent. Fees, revenues, expenses are displayed on a notice board at the hospital entrance once a month. The hospital collects an average 1,000\$/month with increasing trend from February 2002;

Training of District Health Management Board (DHMB) is ongoing. The DHMB is the only administrative structure and operates without local official recognition and with very limited power, in a local context dominated by its vicinity to the capital, Mogadishu;

Overall quality of care has substantially improved and inpatient follow-up is more professionally organized;

The pharmacy and the store are in good order and no expired drugs were identified on the shelves;

The PHC nurse visits all health facilities in the district at least once a month.

**Aspects to be improved (hospital):**

The Health information system (HIS) is not fully operational and will be reviewed and simplified;

Inpatients cards should be made available at the bedside;

The laboratory technician should receive substantial on-the-job training (for example, no cases were detected of hepatitis B or C although overall prevalence is 25 to 40% in surrounding areas);

Some hospital equipment requires replacement;

Cleanliness and hygiene standards in the surgical theatre require improvement;

The BOR in the paediatric and maternity wards is low (below 20% while the medicine ward has had a BOR of almost 80%) although the overall BOR is below 40% of the hospital total capacity;

The X-Ray machine is old and not fully functional while the one supplied by WHO (1997) has never worked and was supplied without an instruction book;

Drugs bought by COSV in Mogadishu are costly and of doubtful quality;

There are too many brand named drugs available and insufficient essential drugs;

Cost analysis of the hospital and MCHs/OPD will be carried out and a 5 year planning workshop;

Need for rationalisation of use of hospital revenue including recruitment of a skilled private Somali laboratory technician to conduct refresher courses for the hospital lab technician;

Overall review of revenue collection in terms of redressing the balance in favour of quality of services to be provided to patients;

Strengthen collaboration with the TB programme implemented by the private NGO SWISSO.

**4. OUTLOOK**

The Merka referral hospital serves one of the most populated regions of Somalia with substantial needs. Sustained funding is essential for both the hospital and peripheral clinics (MCHs/OPDs) serving very highly populated rural villages. Future project support should be assessed in terms of four qualitative indicators:

The commitment by donors to pursue development objectives;

Conducive environment in terms of security that allows access to the region;

The possibility of coordinated interventions to support governance by assisting local communities in creating an accountable, representative administration;

Increased accountability and operational capacities of COSV as implementing partner.

**Date:** February 2003

Enhancing Jowhar Hospital, Middle Shabelle Region, Somalia.	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/0016-IT-COF/2000
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 488,800
<b>Financing source:</b>	Italian Co-Financing
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>INTERSOS</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	District Health Board/Middle Shabelle administration
<b>Start date:</b>	03.05.01
<b>Expiry date:</b>	02.01.03
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p><u>Project Purpose:</u> Evolution of the Jowhar hospital into a structure able to respond to preventive and curative needs of the beneficiaries.</p> <p><u>Expected Results:</u> Financial sustainability of the hospital enhanced Technical knowledge and skills of the qualified health staff improved. Quality of the health services provided by the hospital has improved. Institutional capacity of local authorities in planning and managing health services improved.</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>To carry out a cost-analysis of the Jowhar hospital services; To design and introduce a monthly cost-effectiveness analysis as a monitoring tool; To introduce new fees and to increase the unit price of the existing ones; To identify and introduce, through the DHMB, new community sources of funding; To conduct a training need assessment of key health and administrative staff; To provide continuous on the job training for key health and administrative staff; To conduct a 5 years health planning workshop for Jowhar District; To involve local authorities in the periodical hospital management meetings; To train the DHMB in leadership and decision making process.</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p><b>The Jowhar Hospital services cost-analysis</b> conducted in June 2002 showed that average monthly costs € 12.500 is necessary to run the project with a minimum € 11.000/month to cover the basic essential operational costs without any additional improvement in any of the services; A monthly cost-effectiveness analysis to increase the monitoring capacities of the project still has to be conducted. Fees for services were put in place and the hospital collects an average of € 750/month (6% of monthly operational costs vs. 10% planned in the proposal). Improvements have been made concerning the financial sustainability of the hospital but additional local funding has to be raised and a regular minimum contribution is required from the local administration.</p> <p><b>On-the-job training of key hospital staff is ongoing</b> but a structured curricula development based on a training need assessment has not yet been carried out. <b>Standard Treatment Protocols were developed and are applied.</b> INTERSOS local staff is conducting a <b>Malaria Drugs Resistance study</b> with the assistance of WHO. A drug database was set up, pharmacist trained and a drugs management system is operational. Almost 500 patients are under the TB control programme (DOTs treatment) and increased numbers are expected due to the awareness campaign organized by the project. The default rate is below the project projection of &lt; 5%. INTERSOS contributed to carry out two rounds of the <b>UNICEF EPI acceleration campaign</b> in Middle Shabelle in August, September and October 2002. The clinician is carrying out a tight control to ascertain that patients are correctly diagnosed and</p>	

treated following the proposal indicator that **8 out of 10 patients are correctly diagnosed and treated**. Only patients with laboratory test confirmation are treated; INTERSOS is in the process of setting up a **laboratory quality control system** to provide further support to the highly motivated and capable lab technician; the overall hospital **BOR** varies from 100% during the raining season to 50-60% during the dry season.

Overall the quality of the health services provided by the hospital has dramatically improved compared to the previous years.

**Training of the DHMB has been initiated and is ongoing** despite difficulties encountered in relation to the local administration. INTERSOS keeps the administration informed of all activities and initiatives undertaken in the hospital and uses these opportunities to engage the administration in the health programme. Previously project activities were slowed down for almost three months due to repeated misunderstanding with the local Middle Shabelle administration (24/09/2001 to 01/01/2002). The local administration participated in the project evaluation in late October 2002 and a community sensitisation workshop was held in November.

#### **4. OUTLOOK**

The security and social situation in Middle Shabelle region remains fragile and under disputed leadership, resulting in a number of constraints on development activities.

The Jowhar hospital is the only functioning referral hospital (60 beds and 40 local staff) between Mogadishu and Galkayo (1200Kms) and serves one of the most populated regions in Somalia with considerable resources. It is essential to continue support to the hospital in future in line with rehabilitation/development objectives. However future project support should be assessed in line with three qualitative indicators:

Conducive environment in terms of security allowing access to throughout the region in order to establish PHC facilities in villages;

The possibility of coordinated interventions to support governance by assisting local communities in creating an accountable, representative administration;

Increased accountability and operational capacities of INTERSOS as an implementing partner, particularly in view of direct control by INTERSOS HQ Rome over all financial expenditure in the Regional office in Nairobi and in Somalia.

**Date:** February 2003

**EC COOPERATION WITH SOMALIA - ANNUAL REPORT 2002  
ANNUAL OPERATIONAL REVIEW 2003**

**Project Fact Sheets**

**Economic growth and diversification**

<b>Galkaayo Water Supply, NE Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-99/22
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 1,538,160
<b>Financing source:</b>	Rehabilitation Budget line B7-6410 (1999)
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>UNICEF</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	Puntland State Authority for Water, Energy and Natural Resources (PSAWEN)
<b>Start date:</b>	01.07.2000
<b>Expiry date:</b>	30.04.2003 (rev.)
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p>A reticulated water supply system            Improvement of environmental sanitation for Galkaayo town            A commercially oriented water company is initiated            A commercially oriented waste collection and disposal system is functioning            Enhancement of hygiene and sanitation practices is facilitated</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Construct a new water supply system by drilling new bore wells, installing pipes throughout the town and construct water distribution points thus making clean fresh water available to the whole community of Galkaayo            Establish a sustainable system to strengthen local governance by undertaking a study to define the most suitable set-up to manage the future town water supply system            Public awareness campaigns            Install sanitation facilities in 4 schools and in 3 mosques in the town</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>Rehabilitation of Galkaayo Water Authority Office completed. This includes security guard room, generator room and storage shade constructed.            Trunk and distribution mains pipeline networks has been started. As of the reporting period, laying of over 6,000 meters of pipeline has been completed.            Drilling operation for one new bore well is successfully completed. Pump test is carried out.            Foundation concrete work for the steel tank has been completed and erection of columns is going on.            Construction of all 15 water kiosks has been successfully completed.            Sanitation tools are procured and handed over to the municipality. Construction of garbage collection and disposal system is on going.            Contract documents for drilling of second bore well have been prepared.            Implementation agreement for the bore well infrastructure for the completed well has been signed. Galkaayo water authority is carrying out this work.            Necessary documentation for rising mains has been prepared for signing agreement with Galkaayo Authority.            The political security situation in the region was relatively calm especially in the last quarter of the year. However there were some delays to the implementation due to clan fighting in Galkaayo that resulted in the project manager being relocated for six weeks.            A private operator was established with participation from both southern and northern parts of the town – ensuring comprehensive participation in the town water supply system</p>	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
It is expected that the completion of activities will be achieved within the revised time frame	

<b>Rehabilitation of Berbera Water Distribution System &amp; Training of Berbera Water Agency</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/B7-6410-99/23
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 1,716,157
<b>Financing source:</b>	Rehabilitation Budget line B7-6410 (999)
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>THW (Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk)</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	Berbera Water Agency (BWA)
<b>Start date:</b>	01.06.2000
<b>Expiry date:</b>	30.06.2003 (rev.)
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p>To rehabilitate the damaged water distribution system in Berbera town</p> <p>To provide clean water to the population, improve provision of water to ships using the port and to improve provision of water for the large number of animals being transported to the port of Berbera for shipment</p> <p>To obtain a more permanent solution to the town's recurrent water shortages due to frequent breakdown of equipment</p> <p>To increase quality of potable water thus reducing morbidity and mortality trends arising from combined effects of shortage of water, water-borne diseases and unhygienic living conditions.</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Rehabilitation of the existing water distribution network</p> <p>Construction of new network branches to the port, livestock holding area, new settlement areas</p> <p>Construction of new connection shafts and distribution points</p> <p>Rehabilitation of crucial water reservoirs</p> <p>Repairs on springs and wells</p> <p>Institutional development and capacity building</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>Implementation of the project activities of the first half of 2002 was hampered by changes in management of BWA.</p> <p>20 technicians of the contractors and the WBB were trained in PE-pipe welding and pipe laying</p> <p>20 WBB staff attended three courses conducted by KEWI at the WBB on: operation and maintenance of motorized pumping stations; maintenance and repair of water supply reticulation network and a course for meter readers, billing and revenue clerks.</p> <p>44 meetings of the Berbera Water Supply Management Committee were prepared and conducted.</p> <p>18,868 metres of pipe were laid</p> <p>550 concrete water meter boxes were produced</p> <p>338 Water meter boxes and new meters were installed and connected</p> <p>15 water kiosks in low income areas were constructed</p> <p>The WBB office building was rehabilitated and office area increased</p>	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
<p>The commercialisation of the management of operations is still to be defined. Some achievements have been made towards establishing a commercially run water agency. However, there is some reluctance from municipal authorities for these changes and without a Presidential decree it will be difficult to achieve the ultimate goal of commercialising the water utility operations. Discussions with the authorities on regulatory rules will continue to be undertaken.</p>	

**Study on the Commercialisation of urban water distribution and collection and disposal of solid and liquid waste in North Somalia**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	<b>167-STA-W20-01</b>
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 76,160
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF 1 <sup>st</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>Hydroconseil</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	22.01.2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	22.07.2002

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

The study will provide the stakeholders in the authorities, the urban and municipal councils, the private sector, the elders, and the user groups with:

A proposal for a coherent policy and strategy for the efficient and sustainable distribution of urban water and collection and disposal of solid and liquid waste systems in Somalia

Sufficient background information and justification to enable the Local Authorities concerned to make an informed decision on how to improve the functioning of these public utilities

Reveal the weaknesses inherent in the tendency to mix policy-making, regulation and operational functioning in single institutions

Facilitate the continuous policy dialogue on all these issues between the stakeholders and improve the participation of the users in this process

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Two missions, first for assessment (February 2002), second for conferences (April 2002)

An analysis of the institutional and managerial capacity and needs in the areas concerned to support the public/private partnership approach in planning, development, implementation and maintenance of the utility systems

An analysis of the feasibility of the proposed public/private partnership interventions with regard to institutional and managerial, economic and financial, technical, environmental, and socio-cultural aspects compared to other options

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Project was successfully completed and the final report submitted.

**4. OUTLOOK**

Pursue areas of commercialisation of water and waste management projects in Somalia

<b>Study to prepare an urban water programme in Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	<b>409-STY-UW01-02</b>
<b>EC budget:</b>	78,552
<b>Financing source:</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme in Somalia
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>QUEST-Consult</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	15.10.2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	14.03.2003
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
To provide EC with a detailed proposal for a coherent countrywide strategy for an urban water service delivery programme	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
Analysis of urban water resources, identifying the main characteristics in and contribution to the economic, social and environmental development of the country	
Assessment of the compatibility of national priorities with the strategic principles of EC assistance as defined in the EC guidelines for water resources development cooperation	
Assessment of possibilities and mechanisms for improved coordination and coherence with on-going and planned assistance from the Member States, other bilateral and multilateral donor agencies and international financial institutions	
Assessment of policy (including legal), institutional and operational constraints to the cooperation in the identified priority areas and the urban water resources in general	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
Preliminary Assessment and Strategic Options Report submitted.	
Debriefing meeting in Nairobi undertaken in December 02	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
Submission of Draft Report and Final Report in early 2003	



<b>Technical and Institutional Assistance Programme for the Municipality of Berbera</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/0004/IT-COF/98
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 1,378,677
<b>Financing source:</b>	Italian Co-Financing
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>UN-Habitat</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	Municipality of Berbera
<b>Start date:</b>	14.05.1999
<b>Expiry date:</b>	30.04.2003 (rev.)
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p>To operate an efficient effective municipality that provides for the needs of all citizens in a clean, healthy and vibrant community where the residents can interact peacefully with their neighbours and the municipality</p> <p>The Berbera Municipality operates efficiently and effectively with skilled leadership, management and staff achieving the objectives of the community and fulfilling the mission of the local government</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Provide training and advice to executive and departmental heads on developing and implementing municipal by-laws; strategic plans; staff policy; human resource management; office information systems and management; accounting and auditing methods and procedures</p> <p>Provide training and assistance on taxation and revenue collection and management; revenue generation methods and management; financial management planning</p> <p>Rehabilitate facilities for the municipal offices</p> <p>Rehabilitate existing market facilities</p> <p>Facilitating the improvement of the health and sanitation practices in the town and setting up and managing a pilot liquid and solid waste management system in the town</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>UN-HABITAT achieved to complete the rehabilitation of the municipal office building and furnishing the premises. The municipal market designs were completed and the contract for the construction awarded. The market will be completed in March 2003. Furthermore, a Financial Management Manual for training the staff with assignments for each module was developed, while Training of Trainers and Training of Municipal Staff on financial management was carried out.</p> <p>Delays experienced in 2002 were mainly due to a protracted land expropriation procedure. Delays in recruitment of a Consultant resulted in late commencement of the implementation of the waste management programme. The finalisation of management training manuals were delayed due to replacement of project manager</p>	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
Completion of project activities within the revised time frame	

**Strengthening of the Capacity of Service Delivery of the Municipality of Bosaso**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/0017/IT-COF/00
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 818,400
<b>Financing source:</b>	Italian Co-Financing
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>Africa 70</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	Municipality of Bosaso
<b>Start date:</b>	01.01.2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	28.02.2003 (rev)

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

The population of Bosaso benefits from the technical support and infrastructure rehabilitation programme of the Municipality of Bosaso

The financial unit is supported in order to establish a basis for the financial administration of the town

The department of urban planning and development of the municipality is facilitated in developing standards, regulations, and systems for the enforcement of appropriate policies for the urban development of the town of Bosaso

The sanitation unit of the municipality is supported in facilitating the improvement of the health and sanitation practices in the town and in the setting up and managing of a pilot liquid and solid waste management system in the town

Rehabilitation of municipal offices

New market facilities in the town

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Provide support to the financial unit of the Municipality to establish basis for the financial administration

Support the department of urban planning and development by facilitating the development of standards, regulations and systems for the appropriate policies for the urban development of Bosaso

Support the sanitation unit in facilitating the improvement of the health and sanitation practices in the town as well as setting up and managing a pilot liquid and solid waste management system

Construction of new markets

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Three municipal markets were rehabilitated as follows: Central Meat Market (86 vendors work tops); Baalade Market (120 vendors space and 6 shops plus facilities); Livestock Market (about one hectare surface)

Two Solid Waste Transfer stations were rehabilitated.

Rehabilitation and extension of the Municipal Slaughter Yard to include large animal section was started in 2002 to be completed in 2003

Municipal Landfill was created out of the rehabilitation of an old quarry

Municipal Premises were rehabilitated with addition of 10 rooms, a store and social hall

Training activities were undertaken in Computer skills, English and Somali languages as well as mathematics

**4. OUTLOOK**

The project will continue focussing on the establishment of transparent municipal structures based on sound financial management.

Completion of project activities within the revised time frame

**Improving living conditions of vulnerable displaced people in Bosaso, NE Somalia**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/0021/IT-COF/01
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 625,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	Italian Co-Financing
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>Africa 70</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	Municipality of Bosaso/IDP community
<b>Start date:</b>	01.04.2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	28.02.2004

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Living conditions of vulnerable displaced people in Bosaso improved.  
 Empowerment of vulnerable displaced people  
 Availability of basic services and resources for vulnerable displaced people is improved.  
 Capacity and resources of the local administration in identifying and elaborating social policies and actions for vulnerable people are facilitated

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Stimulate the selection of displaced people representative  
 Set up project committee  
 Select the premises of and establish the social centre  
 Implement awareness activities  
 Stimulate and support establishment of communities' schools  
 Identify and develop training for stimulating and supporting income generating activities  
 Recruit and train personnel for data collection  
 Organise a stakeholders/interested partners workshop on situation in the camps, project activities and linkages  
 Assess the land tenure and ownership of structures and services to be built  
 Support defining roles, competence and activities of the department of social service in the charge of the municipality  
 Provide assistance to the social department in elaborating work methodologies, policies, and actions related to urban poverty, social issues and vulnerable people problems  
 Evaluate activities and performances

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Rehabilitation and construction works completed in 2002 include: Two schools in two IDP camps that were built with traditional material but collapsed due to floods of April 2002; Three toilets in one IDP camp that had been destroyed by a fire in August 2002; One water hand pump in one camp; One sheltered community meeting place was erected in one camp  
 A community garbage collection point was established, it is functioning and serving more than 60 displaced families  
 Various training activities were undertaken in areas of management, adult literacy, computer, English language and written Somali language  
 Awareness campaigns: 5 awareness campaigns were organized in the different camps related to sanitation and hygienic issues.

**4. OUTLOOK**

Continuation of project activities  
 Completion of activities within the contract period

<b>Urban Sector Profile Study and Preparation of an Urban Programme</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	168-STA-IR9-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 77,769
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF 1 <sup>st</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>UN-HABITAT</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	24.06.2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	23.10.2002
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p>To provide EC with sufficient information to accept, modify or reject any proposed intervention in the urban sector in Somalia</p> <p>An urban sector profile</p> <p>Presentation of audio-visual material on findings</p> <p>A brief review of policies and previous/ongoing projects</p> <p>A confirmation of national/local interest for urban sector</p> <p>An analysis of the inclusion of civil society in urban governance</p> <p>An analyses of the role and relevance of the proposed urban sector interventions in Somalia</p> <p>Recommendations of the preferred project options, detailing the expected benefits to the users and beneficiaries within the Project's lifetime, and the contribution of the Project to the social, economic and/or environmental urban development of Somalia;</p> <p>An assessment of the feasibility of the preferred project options;</p> <p>An assessment of the social, economic and environmental urban sustainability of the preferred projects;</p> <p>Recommendations for further actions with regard to the preferred projects</p> <p>Draft Terms of References for additional studies</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Fact finding/data collection/surveys;</p> <p>Consultations to be held during the process with stakeholders at various levels;</p> <p>Identification of possible options for the proposed strategy;</p> <p>Analysis of options and constraints;</p> <p>Preparation of the presentation to one to three conferences and the final study report.</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
Completed and Final Report accepted	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	

**Berbera Corridor - Urgent rehabilitation & technical assistance to the Somaliland Road Authority**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	<b>SO/B7-6410-00/17</b>
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 3,159,973
<b>Financing source:</b>	Rehabilitation Budget line B7-6410 (2000)
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>THW (Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk)</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	Somaliland Road Authority (SRA)
<b>Start date:</b>	01.04.2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31.07.2003 (rev)

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**  
 Smooth, safe and efficient road traffic on the Berbera Corridor  
 Proper repair and rehabilitation of the Berbera-Tog Wajaale Road  
 Higher level of administrative management in the Somaliland Road Authority  
 Higher level of planning expertise in the Somaliland Road Authority

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**  
 Road works to be undertaken through local contractors  
 Technical and organisational capacity building of SRA and contractors

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**  
 The rehabilitation works of the XT-Berbera Road-Phase I and Hargeisa Through Road-Phase I started in 2001 were completed in 2002.  
 The rehabilitation works of the Hargeisa-Kalabyd road and XT Berbera road-Phase II were started and completed in 2002.  
 Improvement of the administrative structure of the RoSAB leading to the formulation of the so-called "Road Sector Administration Decree", enabling the road sector to officially act as an independent administrative body, consisting of SRA and RFA in the framework of RoSAB.

**4. OUTLOOK**  
 Completion of rehabilitation works for the Hargeisa-DB, DB XT Road, DB XT Drainage and Hargeisa Through Road, Phase II within the first quarter of 2003.  
 Ratification of a presidential decree on regulations for an efficient axle load control, addressing one of the most pressing issues, namely the excessive, frequently observed overloading of freightliners / trucks progressively damaging the core elements of the trunk road network, as indicated by the current status of the Berbera Corridor.

<b>Evaluation of the Somalia Road Rehabilitation Programme</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	<b>410-STY-RO02-02</b>
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 84,947.50
<b>Financing source:</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme in Somalia
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>BKS Global Limited</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	04.11.2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	03.03.2003
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p>To provide an assessment of how far the EC support to the transport sector in Somalia is helping to meet the objectives that were set for it.</p> <p>To establish the impact of the past interventions before deciding on the possible future expanded support to the sector.</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Assess relevance of the current approach, programme objectives and activities, vis-a-vis the policy, macro-economic and physical environment, and the related authorities and other donor activities,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess efficiency with which the activities have been undertaken and the resources available transformed through the programme's activities, into the expected results and whether the same, similar or better results could have been achieved at lower cost or more efficiently and/or in a shorter period of time</li> <li>- Assess effectiveness, in terms of the extent to which the immediate objectives of the programme have been achieved or appear certain to be in the future, including an analysis of who in practice benefits most from the programme and its components and details of any unplanned results</li> <li>- Assess impact, in terms of the overall success at programme and component levels, in the longer as well as shorter terms, including institutional development and strengthening of local capacities and attitudes, and also highlighting any unforeseen or unintended impacts, positive or negative</li> <li>- Assess sustainability/replicability, i.e. an assessment of the sustainability prospects of the programme's approach paying particular attention to the capacity of the relevant local institutions and the private sector</li> </ul>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
Draft Final Report submitted in December 2002	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
Submission of Final Report in early 2003	

**Kalabayd-Tog Wajale Road and Hargeisa-Burao Road, NW Somalia - Somaliland**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/7-661-01
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 399,996
<b>Financing source:</b>	Demining Budget line 7-661
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>Danish Demining Group</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	01.04.2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31.03.2002 (rev.)
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
Strengthen the infrastructure of a main repatriation area and make easier access from the capital to the eastern regions A safe road connection between Berbera and Tog Wajaale on the Ethiopian border and a safe road connecting between Hargeisa and Burao	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
Conduct Level 1 survey on the roads Conduct a level 2 technical survey using detection dog team for purpose of area reduction Level 3 clearance of suspect areas Conduct Level 4 post clearance monitoring of socio-economic impact	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
Project Completed	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
N.A.	

<b>Mine Action Operations in Burao district, Northwest Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	<b>SO/7-661-02</b>
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 901,089
<b>Financing source:</b>	Demining Budget line 7-661
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>Santa Barbara Foundation (SBF)</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	01.02.2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	15.03.2002 (rev.)
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p>To remove the threat of landmines in Burao over a 12 month period through clearance, area reduction and survey</p> <p>To provide safe areas for repatriation in line with Government and UNHCR repatriation priorities</p> <p>To provide a safe environment for the re-development of the Burao water system by Habitat. To survey the existing system and future development areas</p> <p>To build an indigenous mine action capacity, including all levels of management</p> <p>To develop this capacity to be able to operate on a national level</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Complete Level 1 survey of Burao district</p> <p>Mine awareness and surveying in a coordinated approach</p> <p>Use of dog teams to reduce area of contaminated land allowing families to move into their areas</p> <p>Two manual clearance teams will be established to support the Survey and dog teams and to conduct clearance operations where necessary</p> <p>Establish an EOD team to destroy the UXOs in Burao</p> <p>Depending on results of the survey, manual teams may be able to expand further into the Todgheer region and the EOD team will also conduct UXO clearance in the Todgheer region</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
Project completed	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
N.A.	



**Clearance of Mines on the Adadley-Mandhera Road, NW Somalia - Somaliland**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	322-NGO-R07-00
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 147,997
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>Danish Demining Group</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	01.05.2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	15.01.2002 (rev.)

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Opening the Adadley-Mandhera road by conducting level 2 surveys and mine clearance of the 7 km suspect distance of the road.

The result of the project is a safe road connecting Adadley with Mandhera, thus opening the highlands to the coastal area.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Conduct Level 1 survey on the road.

Conduct a level 2 technical survey using detection dog team for purpose of area reduction

Conduct Level 3 clearance of suspect areas

Conduct Level 4 post clearance monitoring of socio-economic impact.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Project Completed

**4. OUTLOOK**

N.A.

**Somalia Landmine Impact Survey – Phase One: Somaliland**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	SO/7-661
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 660,000
<b>Financing source:</b>	B7-661 Budget line for Mine Action
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme [UNDP]</b>
<b>Local counterpart:</b>	n/a
<b>Start date:</b>	21.03.2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	20.03.2003 (rev.)

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

To produce a quality and quantified landmine impact survey to internationally recognised standards, as an important step in planning a strategy for eliminating or minimising the impact of landmines on communities, refugees and internally displaced person in Somalia.  
 A viable strategy for Somalia to get rid of its mines  
 A medium term decrease in mine-related accidents and increase of safe land area in targeted areas  
 The results of the survey will provide policy makers at the regional, national and international levels with detailed and standardised data regarding the socio-economic impact of land-mines and UXO upon communities.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Support and train data management field staff  
 Training and use of the UN information management system for mine action database (IMSMA) and associated Geographic information system (GIS) platform  
 Pre-test and pilot survey  
 Collect, verify and map data  
 Submit a final report for the UN survey certification committee

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Contract signed on 20.03.2002  
 Project under implementation

**4. OUTLOOK**

Completion of project activities within the revised time frame

<b>Somalia Micro-finance development Programme</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	304-NGO-SME 03-99
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 2,402,636
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	K-REP
<b>Local Counterparts:</b>	Local micro finance institutions
<b>Start date:</b>	01 Sept.1999
<b>Expiry date:</b>	30 April 2002
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p><u>Project purpose:</u> To contribute to the economic growth and employment creation in North Somalia through the provision of financial services to the micro-enterprise sector.</p> <p><u>Expected Results:</u>            Micro-finance Institutional set-up i.e. the development and institutionalisation of two fully autonomous micro-finance programs with one additional branch, capable of sustainably addressing the financial needs of large numbers of MSEs in Somalia.            Financial Services Program: to have accessed credit and savings facilities for 4,000 clients.</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
Training of staff and board of Directors Formation of credit groups and training provided Provision of loans. Launch of savings modules.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
Two micro-finance programs have been set up and continue to institutionalise both in Puntland and Somaliland A new branch established in NE Somalia, Mudug region with credit operations concentrating in Galkaayo 3,200 Loans ranging from US\$ 100 to US\$ 1,500 accessed to approximately 2,650 clients of micro and small businesses in Puntland and North West regions. Cost of lending at €0.35 per euro. Capacity building for both local management and the board of Directors geared towards autonomy of the programmes. Capacity developed to cover at least 25% of the operating costs of the program.	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
Project came to an end but was followed by a third phase which is designed to close in 2005.	

<b>Somalia Micro-finance development Programme</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	407-NGO-SME01-02
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 2,226,511
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF 4 <sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	K-REP
<b>Local Counterparts:</b>	Local micro finance institutions
<b>Start date:</b>	01 Nov 2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31 Oct 2005
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<p><u>Project purpose:</u> To contribute to the economic growth and employment creation in North Somalia through the provision of financial services to the micro-enterprise sector.</p> <p><u>Expected Results:</u></p> <p>Micro-finance Institutional strengthened and made sustainable.  Ownership structures are put in place.  Legal frameworks are advised upon and put in place.  Over 4,000 clients benefit from financial services.  New financial services are researched and launched.</p>	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
<p>Training of staff and board of Directors  Formation of credit groups and training provided  Provision of loans and monitoring of impact.  Launch of new financial products.</p>	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
<p>The project was a follow on project from a previous phase which ended in April. The local institutions established by the primary phase were able to continue operations for six months without external donor support. This in itself is an indication that a certain degree of sustainability as achieved and can be built upon.</p> <p>The new project has been launched with revision of work plans and identification of priority areas of focus.</p>	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
<p>New donors (including the private sector) will be encouraged to join the project so that new branches in other urban and rural centres can be opened.</p>	

<b>Development of Chambers of Commerce in Somalia</b>	
<b>Contract Number:</b>	312-NGO-SME 04-99
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 593,943
<b>Financing source:</b>	EDF 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	The Mid-Yorkshire Chamber of Commerce and Industry Ltd Chambers of Commerce in Somaliland and Puntland
<b>Local Counterpart</b>	23 <sup>rd</sup> Nov. 1999
<b>Start date:</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2002
<b>Expiry date:</b>	
<b>1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	
<u>Project purpose:</u> To develop sustainable internationally recognised Chambers of Commerce in Somalia	
<u>Expected Results:</u>	
Two regional Chambers of Commerce in operation with executive bodies established and active.	
Business community represented locally, nationally and internationally and international contacts established.	
Membership base established that is representative of the business community and a membership directory established.	
Chamber of Commerce personnel trained in all relevant procedures and documentation of acceptable international standards.	
Chamber of Commerce recognised internationally as a credible issuing body for certificates of origin.	
<b>2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES</b>	
Develop the Chamber's representational role.	
Promotion through events and media.	
Establish training programmes for member companies	
Develop the Chamber's business facilities and a business newsletter.	
Conduct training needs assessment of the Chamber staff.	
<b>3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS</b>	
The project activities have run into considerable difficulties, which in turn have resulted in only partial achievement of the results	
<b>4. OUTLOOK</b>	
The project will come to an end in May 2002.	

**Assessment of the Mogadishu economy, business people and the existing level of understanding/ preparedness of the Transitional Government for economic management**

<b>Contract Number:</b>	326-STA-SME5-01
<b>EC budget:</b>	€ 79,943
<b>Financing source:</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Rehabilitation Programme
<b>Implementing partner:</b>	Roland Marchal
Local counterpart	none
<b>Start date:</b>	03 August 2001
<b>Expiry date:</b>	31 May 2002

**1. PROJECT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS**

Project purpose: To collect information to help set the scene for the resumption of realistic economic management and planning in Mogadishu and further provide information to the AST and ILO projects and the World bank's Watching Brief.

Expected Results:

An accurate picture as possible of the existing Mogadishu economy gained  
 Opinions of the business communities towards the newly established government examined.  
 A household economic survey conducted in collaboration with the FSAU, ACF and UNDP.  
 Information on the government's operation to control the exchange rates and the uncontrolled distribution of currency collected.

**2. MAIN PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

Conduct a desk study to review and collect available information  
 Establish partnerships with as many organisations as possible and people in key positions in Ministries who will provide input.  
 Recruit and manage a local team of researchers to undertake various surveys.

**3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS**

Interim report received on the 29<sup>th</sup> December 2001. No-cost extension requested and approved to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2002.

**4. OUTLOOK**

The information generated will provide a basis for future project initiatives in Mogadishu if the security situation allows.