

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Somalia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	649-004
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$980,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$450,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2001
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** Activities are undertaken in stable areas where civil administrations and civil society have begun to establish themselves. USAID's program to strengthen governance in local communities includes training and technical assistance to help civil society groups and local authorities work together; training and assistance to the judiciary to enhance the rule of law; assistance to human rights groups to monitor, assess, report and advocate independently; small grants to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement community based projects; technical support to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to lead the peace and reconciliation process; and political party development training in the autonomous northern part of the country, Somaliland.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2003 Program:**

Civil society (\$780,000 DA). Grants will be provided to strengthen organizations that advocate good governance and peace building initiatives. Participatory 'action' research is an important element of the War-Torn Societies Project funded by USAID through UNDP entitled 'Rebuilding Somalia.' Training in this element will set out challenges and priority options in an impartial way, and initiate dialogue through inclusive participation, strengthening responsibility, and ensuring a better understanding of different interests and objectives. Training will also be provided in business management, financial accountability, business planning, and leadership skills. Partners will be selected for the implementation of sub-grants focused on rights-based programming in agriculture, livestock, health and income generation. Workshops will be conducted for Somali civil society groups to jointly establish monitoring and evaluation tools to improve their effectiveness in implementing grass roots initiatives. Principal implementing partners are CARE and the United Nations Development Program's War Torn Societies Project.

Rule of law (\$200,000 DA). Expert technical assistance, training and equipment to re-establish and strengthen judges and courts in northwest Somalia (Somaliland) will be provided. A judicial training curriculum will be standardized in the northwest after consultations with local authorities and judicial professionals. Training will focus on prison law and crime, with a special emphasis on human rights standards and requirements. Principal grantee: United Nations Development Program.

Somaliland political parties. Using prior year ESF, grants to U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) will support workshops for representatives of political parties in each of Somaliland's six administrative regions. Officially registered political organizations will be invited to send six of their election candidates to attend a series of small-scale workshops. The workshops will empower the candidates to effectively conduct the following activities critical to their successful participation in the elections: message development, message communication, outreach and mobilization. Post-election workshops will focus on coalition building, forming a loyal opposition, and continued outreach and mobilization. Principal grantee: International Republican Institute.

Peace talks. Using prior year ESF, USAID is supporting the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's (IGAD) efforts to lead the Somali peace and reconciliation process.

**FY 2004 Program:**

No FY 2004 funding is requested for this objective.

**Performance and Results:** Overall performance and results in 2002 were impressive, especially given the country context. Small sub-grants were provided to 32 civil society organizations, (17 in Somaliland and 15 in Puntland, another autonomous region), to deliver social services, help with relief aid and address longer-term development needs. Many of the groups worked to influence policies and practices of civil and local authorities to develop a more conducive working environment for the development of a vibrant civil society. One example was the development of rules to govern civil society in complementing government development efforts. Results also included a successful appeal by civil society groups in Somaliland to postpone local elections for one year following the death of the president last May. This allowed more time for political party development, social awareness of the political process and the formation of a national political forum for women that has encouraged the inclusion of women in future general elections.

Through USAID funding, UNDP established a forum for political, social, and economic issues in Somaliland which has provided four papers and related videos on the livestock economy and the impacts of war on family, media, and political decentralization. The group also has held public debates on political issues, which have provided vital public space for opinion-shapers to discuss public policy topics. This role of mediator, providing neutral space for political discussion, and acting as a catalyst for informed, reasoned public debate has filled a critical need at a delicate period in Somaliland.

U.S. support to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to sponsor the Somali peace and reconciliation process has contributed to the signing of a cessation of hostilities by the warring factions.

The current objective has been implemented for over two years and will continue for another year. USAID expects that by 2004 a solid basis for the development of a strong civil society will have been established. Thirty-five civil society organizations will become self-sustainable and will contribute to good governance and peace building with cooperative, productive linkages with civil authorities. The capacity of civil society organizations in the northern regions of Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland) has been steadily increasing over the past two years; as a result, at least several organizations in each region will be better able to mitigate and resolve conflicts at the end of USAID's objective.

Additionally, by the end of this objective, there will be an increased independence of the justice system with enhanced expertise and administrative capabilities. Fifty-five judges will have been extensively trained and a complete translation of the Somali legal code will be accomplished. Somaliland election candidates will be empowered to effectively conduct activities critical to their successful participation in the upcoming elections, and to their successful participation in the political process following elections. An effective civic education program will be implemented.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

	DA	ESF
649-004 Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation		
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>		
Obligations	1,400	0
Expenditures	300	0
Unliquidated	1,100	0
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>		
Obligations	1,599	0
Expenditures	250	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>		
Obligations	2,999	0
Expenditures	550	0
Unliquidated	2,449	0
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>		
Obligations	0	450
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>		
Obligations	980	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>		
Obligations	980	450
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	3,979	450