

**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME**



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Country and intercountry programming and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR
SOMALIA

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Somalia
for the period 1979-1981

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EMBARGO:

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I. BASIC DATA

| | |
|--|--|
| <u>Status:</u> | LDC and independent since 1 July 1960. |
| <u>Area:</u> | 63.8 million ha. (638,000 sq. km.). |
| - Arable land: | 8.2 million ha. |
| - Pasture land: | 28.8 million ha. |
| - Other areas: | 26.8 million ha. |
| <u>Administrative divisions:</u> | The country is divided into 16 regions which are sub-divided into 81 districts. |
| <u>Climate:</u> | |
| - Temperature: | Min. 18°C Max. 35°C |
| - Average annual rainfall: | Less than 600 mm. |
| - Humidity: | Dry season - 63% Rainy season - 82% |
| <u>Population:</u> | Five million, of whom 60 per cent are livestock nomads, 16 per cent urban and 24 per cent settled farmers. Rate of growth: 2.9 per cent per annum. Density: 7.8 per person per sq. km. |
| <u>Livestock:</u> | 33.7 million head |
| - Camels: | 5.3 " " |
| - Cattle: | 3.7 " " |
| - Sheep: | 9.4 " " |
| - Goats: | 15.3 " " |
| <u>G.D.P. (at 1978 market prices):</u> | 5,191.8 million So. Sh. (US\$833.35 million) |
| - Agriculture: | 31 per cent |
| - Manufacturing: | 16 " " |
| - Construction: | 7 " " |
| - Transport and Communications: | 9 " " |
| - Trade: | 8 " " |
| - Finance: | 7 " " |
| - Government services: | 16 " " |
| - Other: | 6 " " |
| <u>Government revenue:</u> | 1,212.2 million So. Sh. (US\$194.57) - 1978 budget |
| <u>Government expenditure:</u> | 1,263.9 million So. Sh. (US\$202.87) - 1978 budget |
| <u>Foreign trade (1978):</u> | |
| - Exports: | 670.8 million So. Sh. (US\$107.67 million) |
| - Imports: | 1,518.9 million So. Sh. (US\$243.8 million) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|-------------|---|--------|------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| <u>Annual export growth rate (1969-1979):</u> | 12.9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Annual import growth rate (1969-1979):</u> | 18.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Main exports:</u> (1978) | <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Live animals -</td> <td>88 per cent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bananas -</td> <td>8 " "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hides and skins -</td> <td>1.7 " "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fish and fish products -</td> <td>0.3 " "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other -</td> <td>2 " "</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Live animals - | 88 per cent | Bananas - | 8 " " | Hides and skins - | 1.7 " " | Fish and fish products - | 0.3 " " | Other - | 2 " " |
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| <u>Education:</u> (1978) | <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Students in primary schools</td> <td>228,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary schools (including Vocational and technical) students</td> <td>11,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Students in university</td> <td>2,800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Students in primary schools | 228,000 | Secondary schools (including Vocational and technical) students | 11,600 | Students in university | 2,800 | | | | |
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| Medical assistants | 5,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospital beds | 600 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Rate of exchange:</u> | So.Sh. 6.23 = US\$1.00 | | | | | | | | | | |

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Country programme background

1. The first country programme (FCP) of Somalia ended in 1977 but it was subsequently agreed with the Government that the start of the second country programme (SCP) should coincide in duration with that of the Three Year Development Programme (TYDP) from January 1979 through 1981. Programming in 1978 was done on an ad hoc basis in preparation for the new country programme.

2. An evaluation of the FCP was carried out early in 1978 and updated in January 1979. In February 1979, the Resident Representative issued a paper "Some Points regarding Preparation of the UNDP Second Country Programme of Somalia". In the following month the Resident Representative's Note on the country programme exercise was circulated. The Note summarized the conclusions drawn from the preceding evaluation and dialogue with the Government setting out the orientation of UNDP assistance, its financial framework, areas of concentration and modalities of implementation.

3. The evaluation of the FCP showed that despite the over-all successful implementation of the UNDP-assisted technical co-operation programme, many of the projects were too small to be effective, that co-ordination of inputs within projects and with inputs from other sources of external assistance was weak and that there was a tendency to implement projects as separate entities rather than as part of a coherent and integrated effort. It was also concluded that efficiency in project implementation could be greatly increased through clearer formulation of objectives in line with national priorities and as far as possible with measurable targets.

B. Orientation of country programme

4. The content and direction of UNDP's co-operation with Somalia during the period covered by the SCP is based on three sets of criteria: (i) the priorities in the TYDP; (ii) concentration on a limited number of major projects; and (iii) complementarity with the activities of other multilateral organizations and bilateral donors. Particular attention was paid to the removal of shortcomings in the training of skilled personnel and in development planning, which had become apparent in the country's previous Five Year Development Programme (1974-1978).

5. The SCP consists mainly of continuation and logical extension and expansion of the on-going programme which will absorb the major share of the available resources. It should, however, be mentioned that a number of projects contained in the country programme started in 1978 and should be considered as new since they were not contained in the previous country programme. More than half of the programme resources are allotted to such projects.

III. DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

A. Economic characteristics

6. Since the early 1970s the Government has adhered to a programme of "Scientific Socialism" emphasising egalitarianism and social justice. Somalia's development efforts have aimed at improving the living conditions of its rapidly growing population and strengthening national control over its resources. Against a background of austerity and self-reliance, this strategy was predicated on the mobilization of the people through self help and crash programmes and the establishment of co-operatives and state farms.

7. The provision of economic and social services in Somalia is difficult and costly. The greater part of the country is arid or semi-arid and only suitable for the seasonal grazing of livestock. Sixty per cent of the people are nomads or semi-nomads and only 24 per cent make their living from settled farming. Of the rest of the people, over half live in Mogadiscio and the remainder mostly in other urban areas.

8. The economy of the country is predominantly agricultural. More than 90 per cent of the value of the total exports comes from live animals, meat, hides and skins and bananas. The expansion of manufacturing and services is constrained by the dispersion and small size of the domestic market. Moreover, economic progress in Somalia can only be described in qualitative terms since there is still a shortage of reliable statistical data and, in particular deficiencies in national income accounts.

9. In addition to the natural constraints, development programmes in the last few years have been severely affected by world inflation and drought. The prices of most essential imports (fuel oil, fertilizers, capital goods and foreign expertise) have doubled or trebled. Consequently, the original costings of all development projects and enterprises have been drastically distorted. The Five Year Development Plan (1974-1978) had envisaged an expenditure level of So.Sh. 3,813.3 million. Owing to the rise in prices, however, the cost of the programme which also included some new projects rose to So.Sh. 7,019 million. The total investment reached a level of So.Sh. 4,308 million, resulting in an over-all rate of plan implementation of about 60 per cent.

10. Superimposed on the inflation problems was the drought during the period 1973-1975, said to be the worst in living memory, which led to widespread crop failures and livestock losses. About 270,000 persons were given shelter in relief camps. Preoccupation with the organization of emergency food supplies, diversion of transport and reallocation of funds prevailed over normal development activities for a long period of time. Not until 1977 did the economy show signs of significant recovery from the effects of the drought.

11. Every effort has been made to ensure financial stability under the most difficult conditions. The balance of trade has consistently been in deficit. However, substantial inflows of foreign assistance in loans and grants have enabled the country to finance its development and maintain a surplus in its balance of payments. Strict controls have been maintained over imports, credit, wages and prices to keep domestic inflation within acceptable limits.

12. Of more recent date is the problem of maintaining in camps about 500,000 refugees from bordering areas. It is estimated that in the country as a whole there are over one million refugees in need of assistance, the plight of whom has been drawn to the attention of the international community by the Somali Government.

B. Development strategy

13. Somalia's current Three Year Development Programme (1979-1981) was approved by the People's Congress in January 1979. Planned expenditure is So. Sh. 7,104 million, of which 35.4 per cent will go to agriculture, livestock and fisheries, 18.0 per cent to minerals exploration and manufacturing, 28.8 per cent to economic infrastructure (transport, communications, power and water), 7.4 per cent to education and 10.4 per cent to other sectors. About half the expenditure is for uncompleted work carried forward from the previous Five Year Development Programme.

14. The production sectors have been given priority in order that the objectives of national self-sufficiency in food, import substitution and promotion of exports can be achieved. Only in this way can the present highly negative balance of trade be reduced.

15. The socio-economic development strategy, which is at the base of the TYDP, is to enhance the role of agriculture and other production sectors in creating conditions for the progressive increase in real income per capita through the growth of the national product and its equitable distribution among the people. In general, implementation follows the guidelines laid down in previous development programmes, but with change of emphasis in two respects: regional and rural development and small scale entrepreneurship.

16. The Somali Government is committed to rural development. Following the recommendations made by the ACC Task Force on Rural Development, a National Workshop on Rural Development was organised with the assistance of FAO. The Workshop was attended by all concerned, including the Government Ministers, and has made recommendations on the strategy for a poverty-oriented rural development programme for the decade 1980-1989.

17. The socio-political administration of the country is being decentralised to regional and district levels. This is with the intention of enabling the people to be directly involved in the preparation and execution of development plans and balanced socio-economic development throughout the country.

18. In the past, attention was concentrated almost entirely on large-scale development schemes. In the TYDP, far more attention is being given to the needs of the small producers who provide employment for some 80 per cent of the total work force. They produce by far the greater part of all staples in the country - cereals, oilseeds, milk, meat and fish - and, in addition, engage in a multitude of industrial and service undertakings. Nevertheless, traditional methods of production are becoming inadequate and there will have to be a rapid process of adjustment and transformation to a widespread use of modern technology. Effective

extension services, credit facilities and market information will have to be provided and, wherever feasible, the establishment of co-operatives will be encouraged in order to obtain the benefits of economies of scale.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND UNDP ASSISTANCE

A. Rural development and food production

(i) Agriculture

19. Settled farmers make up only 24 per cent of the population, who for the most part are still using traditional methods. Crop production has been increased, thanks mostly to the large-scale irrigation schemes along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers. However, the increase has not been as large as expected. Production of staple foodstuffs has done little more than keep pace with population growth, and self-sufficiency has not yet been achieved. The production of sugar and bananas has actually decreased.

20. In crop processing not enough cotton is being grown for the textile mill, but tobacco appears to be developing well. In recent years about 130,000 tons of maize, rice and wheat or 30 per cent of cereal requirements have had to be imported. A major effort is required on the part of the producers and Government to raise production to replace imports and meet the needs of a rapidly increasing population. The introduction of modern techniques, however, has been hampered by the almost total lack of reliable technical and economic information about machines and mechanical methods appropriate to Somali conditions. Throughout the country, crop yields are generally very low, due to the use of unimproved varieties, lack of knowledge of the soils, and the effects of pests. The crops are also subject to damage caused by grain-eating birds. Some of the difficulties can be attributed to insufficient numbers of supervisory personnel.

21. In agriculture, therefore, the major targets, are the attainment of food self-sufficiency through increased productivity and bringing additional areas (both irrigated and rainfed) into cultivation, and a substantial increase in export of agricultural products. Continuing heavy investment in major irrigation works is indispensable since low and erratic rainfall is the greatest natural limiting factor to higher and more regular production. The construction of the Bardhere Dam will make possible the control of the Juba River and provide irrigation for 150,000 ha, as well as hydro-electric power.

On-going projects

SOM/72/014 - Strengthening of Agricultural Research

22. UNDP assistance started in 1976 at the Central Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture at Afgoi, but with activities extending to three sub-stations. Its aims are to initiate a nationwide applied research programme; develop modern techniques for field crops (especially cereals and oilseeds), fruits and vegetables, including methods of soil and water management and conservation; and to train research personnel.

23. The total UNDP contribution for this project, executed by FAO, for the period 1974-1978 amounts to \$1,859,417. An additional contribution of \$886,440 has been earmarked for the period 1979-1981.

SOM/74/007 - Seed Production and Certification

24. The project will assist in producing good quality seeds of maize, groundnuts, rice, sesame, sorghum and millet in sufficient quantities to help achieve the crop production targets. The objectives also include the development of a quality control system and training of counterpart staff. Some equipment for the project is supplied under a trust fund project with FAO. Negotiations are currently being held with a donor country for funding personnel training and supplies of some additional equipment.

25. UNDP approved assistance for the FAO-executed project for the period 1976-1978 amounts to \$111,183. An additional UNDP contribution of \$195,000 is envisaged for 1979-1981.

SOM/76/005 - Development of Bird Control Units

26. In the campaign against pests, a Bird Control Unit, employing aerial and ground-spraying techniques, is being established in the Department of Plant Protection in the Ministry of Agriculture. Assistance is being given by UNDP for setting up a nationwide system of reporting and monitoring bird pest incidence and crop damage, and advice is being provided on the use of various control techniques. Somalia also benefits through the project RAF/76/042 - Regional Scheme for Co-ordination of Co-operative Action to Reduce Bird Damage to Crops in East Africa. One expert from this regional project is based in Somalia.

27. UNDP contribution to this project, executed by FAO, for the period 1976-1980 amounts to \$311,890. An additional contribution of \$125,980 is required for the extension of the project through 1981.

SOM/78/007 - Commissioning and Training Support to Maize Drying Units

28. This is a follow-up to the assistance given under a previous project in installing in strategic locations maize dryers which are also equipped for shelling maize. The maize dryers were provided under a UNCDF grant.

29. An amount of \$100,000 has been approved for this project, executed by UNDP/OPE, for 1979.

SOM/73/003 - Strengthening of Plant Protection Services

30. A greenhouse needs to be constructed to complete the project, which started operations in 1974.

31. UNDP's contribution to the project, executed by FAO, for the period 1974-1979 is \$389,350. An additional amount of \$95,280 is required for 1980.

SOM/74/001 - Agricultural Statistics

32. The fellowship granted under this project has been completed in 1979.
33. UNDP's contribution for the project, which started in 1975, amounts to \$138,058 including \$28,306 for 1979.

(ii) Livestock

34. Livestock and animal products provide about 90 per cent of total exports. About 80 per cent of the population is engaged in raising livestock of one specie or another and 60 per cent depend on a staple diet of milk and meat from their flocks and herds. The loss of 20 per cent of sheep and goats and 25 per cent of the cattle during the drought has, therefore, had many serious effects on personal incomes and export earnings. A remarkable recovery has been made and numbers have returned virtually to their former levels. Large-scale rangeland schemes for controlled grazing and fodder production are now being established, and the number of water points has been increased. Animal health has been greatly improved and wastage reduced by a large increase in the number of parasite treatment centres and in vaccination coverage. Meat exports have suffered from high costs of production, but a recent reorganization seems to have established good outlets. The value of hides and skins has risen as a result of improvement schemes; long-term contracts have been arranged for exports of pickled skins, and local shoe industries absorb the tanned hides.

35. The basic aims of the Government in the livestock and range sector in the Three Year Development Plan are improved animal health by reducing the common diseases; range management to increase carrying capacity; and more watering points, grazing reserves and ranching co-operatives to improve weight and quality.

On-going projectsSOM/78/006 - Strengthening of the Animal Disease Control and Veterinary Laboratory

36. The long established serum and vaccine institute has been expanded and developed into a modern comprehensive Central Veterinary Laboratory with UNDP assistance. Vaccine production reached two million doses in 1978 and is expected to reach five million by 1981. However, in the second phase of UNDP assistance starting in 1979, emphasis will be given to strengthening the field investigation capacity, development of the disease surveillance and reporting system and counterpart training. The Central Laboratory will be linked with laboratories in the north and the south. It is expected that more accurate information on the incidence and economic significance of animal diseases and efficient diagnoses provided with the assistance of the project will lead to better animal health and increased offtake. The project also benefits from some bilateral assistance available to the Central Veterinary Laboratory and Regional Laboratories.

37. UNDP assistance of the order of \$1,406,400 is required for the FAO executed project during the period 1979-1981. An amount of \$1,284,913 was also expended during 1974-1978 under a predecessor project.

SOM/72/010 - Animal By-products Utilisation

38. With the return of the fellow from abroad on completion of his training, this project has been completed.

39. Total UNDP assistance for this project, executed by FAO, amounted to \$319,912.

(iii) Fisheries

40. The transition from traditional to more modern methods of fishing is making good progress both in the artisanal as well as the industrial sector. It is estimated that there are now about 4,000 full-time fishermen and some 10,000 part-time fishermen engaged out of some 90,000 inhabitants of 28 coastal communities. In 1974 there were few motorized boats. Now there are about 550 distributed among the 21 fishermen's co-operatives. The fish landings supported by co-operative catches have, by estimation, more than doubled in the last five years and the demand for both fresh and preserved fish as well as frozen product is increasing.

41. In the small-scale coastal sector, the focus is on increasing the production of fish as a source of food for local consumption and, where practicable, on the export of quality fish to be organized through the establishment of fishermen's co-operatives and improvement of the capability of those that already exist. Some 750 fishermen and an additional 1,500 yet to be assisted will be trained in boat and gear operation and maintenance, and some 350 technicians will be trained for co-operative plant and processing operations.

42. Larger trawlers are being acquired for the industrial fleet and will require trained and certificated personnel. A substantial proportion of the landings, however, will continue to be provided by the small-boat fishermen using an increasing number of small, motorized boats which may number some 1,000 units over the next five years.

On-going projects

SOM/75/008 - Fisheries Development

43. Since 1975, broader assistance than previously is now being given in the extension of technical services. During the current phase of the project, technical training is being expanded along lines established earlier in the operation, maintenance and management of boats, fishing gear, processing and the introduction of the community to refrigeration and the use of ice to reduce spoilage and losses and to generally improve the quality of produce for both domestic and export markets. Advance training is also being given to selected candidates in fish preparation, quality control and production methods.

44. The project assists in the co-ordination of assistance to the sector from bilateral and multilateral sources and maintains close liaison with the Ministry of Fisheries. The project itself is the recipient of assistance from a number of bilateral sources and substantial support is provided through the Government's own resources.

45. The UNDP contribution required for the FAO-executed project is \$1,766,000 for the period 1979-1981. An amount of \$822,950 was also expended during 1976-1978.

B. Natural resources and industrial development

(i) Natural resources

46. Somalia is determined that its water and mineral resources should be fully explored and exploited. The development of the scarce water resources has not been as rapid as expected. In the rural areas, 113 deep wells out of 200 planned were constructed and the expansion of Mogadiscio water supply was delayed by engineering difficulties. The objective is to provide adequate, reliable and safe water for domestic, livestock, agricultural and industrial use throughout the country.

47. Exploration of the country's resources has proceeded systematically. Significant results have already been achieved and the exploitation of a certain number of minerals, mainly non-metallic, has been found feasible. On the basis of these results, the Government intends in its Three Year Development Programme to proceed with the establishment of cement, gypsum, ceramic and glass industries. Search will continue for other minerals on which viable industrial projects may be based. It is particularly noteworthy that the greater part of this work will in future be accomplished by teams composed only of local professionals and other skilled personnel. Nevertheless, there is still a need for external assistance in fields of activity where great experience and specialised expertise are essential. Investigations of deposits of uranium are showing considerable promise and may well lead to a joint venture with an Arab company. Furthermore, favourable geological indications of mineral oil occurrences have been reported in large areas of the country, and the search for economic deposits of oil, both on and off-shore, has recently been resumed by a North American company.

On-going projects

SOM/78/004 - Strengthening of the National Geological Survey

48. The project aims at enabling the Government to independently assess, promote and control the exploration and exploitation of its mineral resources by strengthening and improving the present technical capabilities of the Geological Survey Department throughout the entire range of its activities, by assisting it to develop into an efficient, functional organization, and in the establishment of a system of integrated mineral exploration.

49. The UNDP assistance required for the United Nations-executed project is \$856,600 for the period 1979-1981.

50. Assistance to the Water Development Scheme is provided through the services of a hydrogeologist assigned to project SOM/78/008 - Project Development and Planning, who is outposted to the Ministry of Mineral and Water Resources.

(ii) Industrial development

51. Manufacturing industry in Somalia is still relatively small but growing. Between 1974 and 1977, employment in this sector increased by 20 per cent, gross output by 65 per cent and value added by 140 per cent.

52. One of the largest industrial projects is the petrol refinery which will be of great importance to the country whenever liquid fuel is needed. The textile factory has been completely re-equipped with modern machinery and has doubled its output. Emphasis is placed on the use of indigenous raw materials, and, wherever possible, agricultural, fisheries and mineral resources will be processed for local consumption and export. The agricultural potential along the Juba and Shebelle Rivers is being increasingly realized for this purpose with emphasis on sugar, cotton and tobacco production. The principal scheme is the Juba Sugar Complex which will provide all the country's needs and a surplus for export by 1985. A wide variety of other relatively small industries, mostly based on agricultural products, have been established. The country is now self-sufficient in the production of shoes, laundry soap and detergents and about half the country's annual consumption of cigarettes is produced locally.

53. The establishment of industries, however, is severely handicapped by the small size of the domestic market, the dispersed population, the lack of skilled personnel and, in many cases, the need for enterprises to carry the extra burden of providing their own water supplies, electricity and access roads. This is expensive and results in heavy over-capitalization in comparison with similar undertakings in other developing countries where the economic infrastructure is more developed.

On-going projects

SOM/72/007 - Strengthening of the Ministry of Industry

54. This project was established to assist in the reorganization of the Ministry and to strengthen the planning, programming and implementation of industrial developmental activities, to improve the efficiency and the profitability of individual plants and to train nationals.

55. The UNDP contribution to the UNIDO-executed project amounts to \$643,933 for the period 1974-1978. Additional assistance of \$629,700 is envisaged for the extension of the project through 1981.

SOM/73/004 - Foundry and Mechanical Workshop

56. Pending finalization of the arrangements for a joint venture, UNDP assistance is being continued to this project, which was set up to reduce the importation of castings, spare-parts, light steel structures and agricultural implements. The workshop has suffered from a chronic lack of skilled local personnel and the project is assisting in training and in the introduction of good management techniques.

57. UNDP assistance to this project, executed by UNIDO, amounted to \$506,585 for the period 1974/1978. An additional contribution of \$547,100 is estimated for 1979-1981.

SOM/71/007 - Integrated Gypsum Pilot Plant

58. A plant with a capacity of 3,750 tons per year of crushed gypsum and 300 tons of calcinated gypsum is under construction near Berbera with assistance from the project. If the technical and economic results of the project are satisfactory, the Government intends to establish a commercial plant with a capacity of 60,000 tons a year.

59. The UNDP contribution for this project, executed by UNIDO, amounted to \$96,027 for the period 1977-1978. An additional contribution of \$25,000 is required for 1980.

C. Economic infrastructure

60. Adequate transport and communications facilities are indispensable to socio-economic development, but the long distances between population centres in Somalia make them exceptionally costly. In addition, the international links, with which the domestic systems must be integrated, are becoming increasingly complex and sophisticated. This is particularly true of telecommunications and civil aviation.

61. In the last five years, over 1100 kms of highway have been brought up to all-weather standard and a major step forward has been taken towards completion of the basic road network of the country. It is intended to bring up to all-weather standard a further 1800 kms of road to facilitate movement of people and products and to promote trade in general.

62. Mogadiscio's deep water harbour has been opened and improvements made to the ports of Kisimayo and Berbera. Five ships have been purchased for the National Shipping Line to carry bananas and general cargo. Further improvements to ports and additions to the National Shipping Line are envisaged. Installation at Mogadiscio of modern marine telecommunications equipment has been completed, with similar installations at Kisimayo and other ports to follow.

(i) Civil Aviation

63. In the air transport sector the Government is seeking to improve and expand air services between remote centres of population within the country and provide international services by the national airlines, besides providing air navigation and landing facilities with safety and efficiency devices for other airlines operating to Somalia. For these purposes several projects have been identified in the Civil Aviation section of the 1979-1981 Development Plan.

64. These involve improvements of airport facilities such as telecommunications, radio and visual navigation equipment, airfield lighting for night operations, power generators and improvement to such civil aviation services, as air traffic control, communications operations, fire and rescue services and meteorological forecasting. Such physical facilities as runways and taxiways are programmed for improvement: for example, Mogadiscio runway lengthening and strengthening for wide-bodied aircraft, and strengthening of the Hargeisa runway for large commercial jet aircraft operation. Also programmed is the reconstruction of five important rural airports.

65. The Government within its own annual budgets is progressively implementing the ICAO Regional Air Navigation Plan as applied to Somalia to bring all airports' facilities and services to international standards. The Government has finalized with the EEC a civil aviation regional air navigation project which will bring improvements to civil aviation telecommunications services to and from Somalia and develop direct speech networks from Mogadiscio to Seychelles, Nairobi, Djibouti, Aden and Jeddah.

On-going projects

SOM/78/009 - Development of Civil Aviation Facilities and Services

66. This project is providing assistance in the implementation of all civil aviation development projects at all airports and in all fields of aviation as described above. Five experts and three UNV technicians in radio, electrical and mechanical and meteorological fields have work programmes prepared which will be implemented with counterparts and Government budgets. Thirty-five fellowships are provided, of which three are in the long-term graduate/post graduate category.

67. UNDP assistance to this project, executed by ICAO, is envisaged at the level of \$1,459,650 for the period 1979-1981.

SOM/74/016 - Radio Technician Training

68. The project aims at meeting the grave shortage of qualified technicians for the installation, operation and maintenance of navigational, communication and electro-mechanical equipment through training of such personnel in class-rooms and on-the-job. The training provided is intended to expand to cover such additional fields as meteorology and air traffic control.

69. UNDP approved assistance to this project, executed by ICAO, amounted to \$828,009 for 1974 to 1978. An additional contribution of \$314,980 is envisaged for the extension of this project up to 1981.

(ii) Telecommunications

70. The needs of the expanding economy have overtaken the capacity of the telecommunications system in relation to both internal and external demands. There is an urgent need to carry out expansion and modernization of the telecommunications system to keep pace with the rapid developments in this field. A major step forward has been the recent installation of a Standard 'B' Earth Station at Mogadiscio which should significantly improve facilities for international telephone and record traffic.

71. Installation of additional high frequency transmitters, already contracted for, would provide better telecommunication links between Mogadiscio and six new regional centres. While use of HF radio for domestic traffic provides temporary relief, it is essential to initiate action to expand the microwave radio relay to reach all the population centres in an integrated trunk network. Improvements and expansions to the overloaded local telephone networks both at Mogadiscio and regional centres have now become necessary, both for meeting the large demand from potential subscribers and for increasing revenue earnings from local, national and international traffic.

On-going projects

SOM/78/010 - The National Telecommunications Institute

72. Expansion of facilities for telecommunications, civil aviation, marine and port communications broadcasting, etc. involves investment in modern equipment of considerable sophistication. In order to efficiently operate and maintain this equipment, national staff have to be trained to the requisite standards and skills. The National Telecommunications Training Institute, established in 1975 with UNDP assistance, has completed the basic and general training in this field for a large number of trainees. In future, the project will concentrate on specialist training in the various disciplines required by Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

73. UNDP assistance required for this project, executed by ITU, amounts to \$832,800 for the period 1979-1981.

SOM/78/011 - Telecommunications Advisory Services

74. This project provides assistance in the maintenance of the existing telecommunications system and the transition from HF to satellite techniques. UNDP assistance to this project in 1979 is \$57,000.

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D. Human resources and social development

(i) Education and training

75. In the field of education and training, the most remarkable success has been the Mass Literacy Campaign carried out in 1974-1975. This, coupled with the introduction of the Somali script, has been a major factor in the unification of the country and raising its cultural and economic levels. The number of schools and the enrolment of students have increased significantly and The National University now has 3,000 students. In addition, the Somali Institute of Development, Administration and Management (SIDAM) was established in 1974 and expanded further in 1978 to meet increased needs in training senior and middle-level managers and administrators. It also provides training for clerical and secretarial personnel.

76. In the education sector, the main objectives of the Government are to raise the enrolments in primary schools from 228,000 in 1978 to 420,000 in 1981; in general secondary schools from 8,000 to 16,000; and in technical and vocational schools from 3,600 to 23,000. More teachers will have to be trained. Moreover, because of the acute shortage of trained personnel for the planning and implementation of projects, almost every sector of the economy includes a major built-in training component.

77. Aware of the crucial need for ensuring that manpower is available at all levels to fulfil its development plans in the field of human resources development, the Government's aims are to plan and develop the labour force both in numbers and quality to meet present and future needs. Under the Three Year Development Plan, the Government will concentrate on improving its manpower assessment and development, strengthening labour administration, training the labour force, establishing the employment reporting system and providing vocational training to the disabled.

On-going projects

SOM/78/003 - Manpower Assessment and Development

78. The project aims at providing an assessment of the country's manpower situation and manpower demand by establishing a machinery for carrying out such an assessment on a continuous basis. It will also analyse the unemployment and underemployment situation in rural areas, including labour migration to the Gulf countries.

79. UNDP assistance of \$152,780 is required for the project, executed by ILO, for the period of 12 months in 1979-1980.

SOM/71/519 - Technical Education and Vocational Training

80. In view of the country's acute manpower needs and the rapidly increasing demand for education, the technical and agricultural education and vocational training systems have to be expanded. The project will contribute to the achievement of this objective by: (i) introducing a national system of technical and teacher and vocational instructor training; and (ii) planning, installing and commissioning of new technical, agricultural and vocational training institutions

81. UNDP assistance required for the project executed by UNESCO amounts to \$1,789,700 for the period 1979-1981. An amount of \$1,837,601 was also expended during the period 1972-1978.

SOM/76/009 - Documentation Centre

82. The project aims at assisting the State Planning Commission in the establishment of a documentation centre which would give fundamental support to the work of Government officials, research workers as well as United Nations experts by ensuring that they have easy access to documents relevant to their work.

83. UNDP assistance required for the project for the period 1979-1981 amounts to \$215,100. An amount of \$93,989 was also expended during 1977-1978.

SOM/76/017 - SIDAM

84. The main purpose of this project is to assist Government in developing the managerial personnel it requires. It will focus on meeting the priority management needs of the central and local governments, the public enterprises and major development projects. It is expected that technical assistance for the project will be available from bilateral sources, effective 1981, whereupon UNDP assistance will cease.

85. The UNDP contribution required for this project executed by the United Nations amounts to \$564,000 for the period 1979-1980. An amount of \$152,073 was also expended in 1978.

SOM/78/013 - Improvement of Management of the Government's Hotel Operations

86. This project aims at increasing the net revenue and improving the level of services in Government hotels, through training personnel in methods and procedures for improved hotel management, including accounting systems, purchasing of supplies and equipment, personnel supervision, training and maintenance.

87. A UNDP contribution of \$36,000 was approved in 1979 for this project, executed by the United Nations.

New project

SOM/79/002 - Support to the Special Labour Intensive Works Programme in Hamboi National Settlement Area

88. The project will assist the staff of the Settlement Development Authority (SDA) in the design, engineering and execution of roads, house and well construction works utilising labour intensive techniques. Consultancy services for the project will be provided by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and \$300,000 worth of equipment will be provided by bilateral funding.

89. A UNDP contribution of \$151,700 for the period 1980-1981 has been earmarked for this project to be executed by ILO.

(ii) Health

90. The coverage of the health service has been improved during the FYDP (1974-1978) by increasing the number of doctors from 106 to 198 and of dispensaries from 128 to 209. The number of hospitals has been increased from 50 to 66 including the important Central Maternity and Pediatric Hospital in Mogadiscio. Smallpox has been eradicated and a start made on establishing "Mother and Child Health" and communicable disease services at district levels. As an essential part of the national effort to raise the quality of life, the long-term objective in the health sector is to establish an administrative and medical structure throughout the country to provide effective preventive and curative health services to all the people. During the TYDP, efforts will be concentrated on strengthening health services, eradication of principal communicable diseases, improvement of environmental sanitation, mother and child care and other basic services.

On-going projects

SOM/68/017 - Tuberculosis Control

91. The project was established with the objective of developing economic and effective measures for the control of tuberculosis throughout the country, through the full integration of tuberculosis control activities, including preventive, diagnostic and curative aspects.

92. UNDP assistance for this project has since 1972 amounted to \$537,552. An additional contribution of \$164,000 is required for the period 1979-1980.

SOM/77/002 - Municipal Environmental Sanitary Advisory Services

93. This project will increase the capacity of Mogadiscio city to render efficient sanitary services to the people of the capital by developing a system of food control, solid wastes management, reviewing the by-laws in relation to environmental sanitation services and training the staff in the above fields of activities. Bilateral assistance is expected to be available in support of the activities of this project.

94. The UNDP contribution for this project, executed by WHO, amounted to \$57,400 for 1978. An additional contribution of \$117,000 is envisaged for the period 1979-1980.

New projects

SOM/78/001 - Epidemiological Surveillance of Communicable Diseases

95. This new project aims at the collection of data and information on the occurrence of communicable diseases and the identification of high-risk groups, for the development of scientific planning for the control of communicable diseases. The project will also contribute to the establishment of communicable disease surveillance activities at all levels in the country. The UNDP inputs to the project will be supplemented by inputs from WHO's regular Programme.

96. A UNDP contribution of \$477,000 is foreseen for this project for the period 1980-1981.

SOM/79/001 - Training of Medical and Para-Medical Personnel for Blindness Control

97. The project aims at a study of the problems of blindness and the establishment of eye services at intermediate peripheral level to offer appropriate eye care in time, before irreversible blindness occurs. The project will also receive some limited financial assistance under the WHO Regular Programme.

98. UNDP assistance of \$230,000 is envisaged for this project for the period 1980-1981.

E. Development planning

99. Development planning in Somalia started soon after independence and three plans have so far been implemented. The planning process has, however, suffered from a lack of statistical data and the absence of a national accounts system. The Government intends to prepare the first draft of the next Development Plan (1982-1986) by December 1980, so that it can be properly revised and finalized before its launching in January 1982.

100. In view of the acute shortage of national staff in project identification, preparation and evaluation the Government has decided to concentrate these activities in the State Planning Commission. The new Constitution has vested additional authority in the Planning Commission which exercises a co-ordinating function vis-a-vis the technical Ministries and Agencies of the Government on all planning and project matters.

On-going project

SOM/78/008 - Project Development and Planning

101. UNDP assistance is to help to bring development projects to the pre-feasibility stage so that they can be further developed to the feasibility implementation stage with donor assistance as appropriate. The project is also designed to accelerate the evaluation and implementation of development projects and to establish a system of coherent national development planning and monitoring of plan implementation. UNDP assistance will finance a multi-disciplinary team of international experts. However, due to the staffing shortage in the State Planning Commission, direct support will, for the time being, be the primary function of the project. Meanwhile, an intensive programme of training, including fellowships and seminars will be carried out.

102. The project stems from the previous SOM/75/009 - Project Preparation and Rehabilitation, which was designed to assist the Government in the preparation of projects to relieve the economic consequences of the severe drought of 1974. The project co-ordinates all inputs provided by bilateral and multilateral sources of assistance to the State Planning Commission.

103. A UNDP contribution of \$2,481,270 for the period 1979-1981 is required for the project executed by the United Nations.

V. SALIENT FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

104. Within the framework of priorities set out in the national Three Year Development Plan, 1979 - 1981 (TYDP), the second country programme has been formulated to concentrate inputs in critical areas where it is felt that UNDP funds and the United Nations system can make the maximum contribution. The project within this framework have been co-ordinated with the assistance provided from other funding sources, both multilateral and bilateral.

105. The Government considers that the primary development effort must be in the production sectors in order to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, reduce the present highly adverse balance of payments, and establish an economic base to give sustained support to adequate social services. Accordingly, the highest proportion of the programmed resources in the SCP is directed towards the agricultural sector, the exploitation of mineral resources and the development of manufacturing.

106. The analysis of the results achieved during the country's previous Five Year Development Programme showed two major constraints: the lack of technical and managerial skills and inadequate project preparation. Therefore, in the TYDP, emphasis has shifted from general education, the expansion of which is now well under way, to technical and vocational training. This is also reflected in the SCP, which devotes a high proportion of the programmed resources not only to the training of skilled personnel and craftsmen in general, but also in more specialised activities, particularly in civil aviation, telecommunications, and general business management. This is additional to the training component included in many projects in other sectors, especially agriculture, fisheries and mineral resources. Assistance will also be provided in the field of manpower planning.

107. A sizeable percentage of the SCP resources is also devoted to assistance in the preparation, planning and monitoring of new projects. This will facilitate the more rapid completion of pre-investment activities (surveys, technical and economic feasibility studies, designs and specifications). It will also help enhance the efficiency of project implementation in general.

108. The Government has decided to resort to other resources available within the United Nations system as well as various bilateral and multilateral sources to supplement its own resources and those available under UNDP financing in several sectors, including health, agricultural research and livestock management.

109. The Government has also kept in mind the advantages that could be obtained from TCDC, the introduction of appropriate technology, and the flexibilities provided within the framework of the "New Dimensions" of technical co-operation and plans to make greater use of these implementation techniques as opportunities arise. A case in point is the middle level technical assistance expertise provided by United Nations Volunteers in a variety of project activities.

110. The Second Country Programme covers the three calendar years 1979-1981 and is co-extensive with Government's Three Year Development Programme (1979-1981). Just as the TYDP constitutes a logical continuation of the earlier Five Year Development Plan (1974-1978), albeit with some change of emphasis, the SCP forms, to a large extent, a continuation of projects initiated during the previous country programme of UNDP assistance.

111. Equally significant, as in the case of the Three Year Development Plan, the SCP, spanning the rather short period of three years, leaves out references to many urgent projects (Annex III) which could well have found a place in a country programme of longer duration, e.g. five years. It is the Government's intention during the SCP period to embark on the implementation of as many of these projects as additional resources will permit.

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Annex I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(in thousand US \$)

I. Actual Resources Available

1. IPF

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| a) 1977-1981 | | 18,250 |
| b) Over-expenditure 1972-76 cycle | | <u>(1,094)</u> |
| | | 17,156 |
| c) 1977 actual delivery | 2,183 | |
| 1978 actual delivery | <u>3,253</u> | <u>(5,436)</u> |
| Available for programming (1979-81) | | 11,720 |

2. SMF/LDC

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| d) 1976-1979 allocation | 2,088 | |
| 1976-1979 expenditures | (544) | |
| Available for programming (1979-81) | | <u>1,544</u> |
| e) Total IPF and SMF/LDC Resources | | 13,264 |

II. Provision for adequate programming 2,670

TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR PROGRAMMING (I + II) 15,934

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Annex II (Part 1)

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMMED UNDP RESOURCES

(US \$ '000)

| AREA OF ACTIVITY | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | Per cent | On-going | New |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|----------|----------|-----|
| RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD PRODUCTION | 1 531 | 1 770 | 1 529 | 4 830 | 30.3 | 4 830 | - |
| NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT | 428 | 994 | 640 | 2 062 | 12.9 | 2 062 | - |
| ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE | 807 | 997 | 860 | 2 664 | 16.7 | 2 664 | - |
| SOCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT | 951 | 1 797 | 1 149 | 3 897 | 24.5 | 3 039 | 858 |
| DEVELOPMENT PLANNING | 720 | 939 | 822 | 2 481 | 15.6 | 2 481 | - |
| TOTAL | 4 437 | 6 497 | 5 000 | 15 934 | 100.0 | 15 076 | 858 |

Annex II (Part 2)

LIST OF PROJECTS WITH
ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP INPUTS
IN FINANCIAL TERMS FOR THE PERIOD 1979-1981

Country: SOMALIA

ESTIMATED TOTAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL INPUTS: So.Sh. 85,470,000
(in Somali Shillings: So.Sh. 6.23 = U.S. \$1)

UNDP RESOURCES: US\$ 15,934,000

| Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Somali Shillings | | | | Activities by Sectors | Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US Dollars | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | | Total | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| 2 868 | 2 868 | 2 868 | 8 604 | RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD PRODUCTION A. <u>Ongoing/Approved Projects</u> | | | | |
| | | | | 1. <u>Strengthening of the Central Agricultural Research Station (SOM/72/014)</u> | 866 | 380 | 267 | 239 |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2. <u>Strengthening of Plant Protection Services (SOM/73/003)</u> | 95 | - | 95 | - |
| - | - | - | - | 3. <u>Agricultural Statistics (SOM/74/001)</u> | 28 | 28 | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | 4. <u>Seed Production and Certification (SOM/74/007)</u> | 195 | 60 | 65 | 70 |
| 5 213 | 6 347 | 6 352 | 17 912 | 5. <u>Fisheries Development (SOM/75/008)</u> | 1 767 | 412 | 710 | 645 |
| 176 | - | - | 176 | 6. <u>Bird Control Units (SOM/76/005)</u> | 353 | 143 | 122 | 88 |
| - | - | - | - | 7. <u>Training Support to Maize Drying (SOM/78/007)</u> | 100 | 100 | - | - |
| 930 | 930 | 880 | 2,740 | 8. <u>Strengthening of the Animal Diseases Control Services and the Vet. Laboratory (SOM/78/006)</u> | 1 406 | 408 | 511 | 487 |
| 9 187 | 10 145 | 10 100 | 29 432 | Sub-Total "A" | 4 830 | 1 531 | 1 770 | 1 529 |
| - | - | - | - | B. <u>New Projects</u> - Nil | - | - | - | - |
| 9 187 | 10 145 | 10 100 | 29 432 | Total: Rural Development and Food Production | 4 830 | 1 531 | 1 770 | 1 529 |

| Estimated Government Inputs in Thousand of Somali Shillings | | | | Activities by Sectors | Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousand of US Dollars | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|---|--|------|------|------|
| 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | | Total | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| | | | | NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| | | | | A. <u>On-going/Approved Projects</u> | | | | |
| 1 461 | 1 800 | 1 800 | 5 061 | 1. National Geological Survey (SOM/78/004) | 856 | 165 | 424 | 267 |
| - | - | - | - | 2. By-Products Utilization (SOM/72/010) | 5 | 5 | - | - |
| 103 | 103 | 103 | 309 | 3. Strengthening of the Ministry of Industry (SOM/72/007) | 629 | 109 | 290 | 230 |
| 620 | 620 | - | 1 240 | 4. Foundry and Mechanical Workshop (SOM/73/004) | 547 | 149 | 255 | 143 |
| - | - | - | - | 5. Gypsum Pilot Project (SOM/71/007) | 25 | - | 25 | - |
| 2 184 | 2 523 | 1 903 | 6 610 | Sub-Total "A" | 2 062 | 428 | 994 | 640 |
| - | - | - | - | B. New Projects - Nil | - | - | - | - |
| 2 184 | 2 523 | 1 903 | 6 610 | Total: Natural Resources and Industry Development | 2 062 | 428 | 994 | 640 |

| Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Somali Shillings | | | | Activities by Sectors | Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US Dollars | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------|--|---|------|------|------|
| 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | | Total | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| 294 | 273 | 137 | 704 | ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | |
| | | | | A. <u>On-going/Approved Projects</u> | | | | |
| 1 326 | 423 | 383 | 2,132 | 1. Radio Technician Training (SOM/74/016) | 315 | 120 | 124 | 71 |
| 448 | 550 | 550 | 1,548 | 2. Civil Aviation Development (SOM/78/009) | 1 459 | 424 | 568 | 467 |
| - | - | - | - | 3. National Telecommunication Trg. Institute (SOM/78/010) | 833 | 206 | 305 | 322 |
| | | | | 4. Telecommunication Advisory Serv. (SOM/78/011) | 57 | 57 | - | - |
| 2 068 | 1 246 | 1 070 | 4 384 | Sub-Total "A" | 2 664 | 807 | 997 | 860 |
| - | - | - | - | B. New Projects - Nil | - | - | - | - |
| 2 068 | 1 246 | 1 070 | 4 384 | Total: Economic Infrastructure | 2 664 | 807 | 997 | 860 |
| | | | | SOCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| | | | | A. <u>On-going/Approved Projects</u> | | | | |
| 8 000 | 8 418 | 5 498 | 21 916 | 1. Tuberculosis Control (SOM/68/017) | 164 | 94 | 70 | - |
| 45 | 45 | - | 90 | 2. Technical Education and Vocational Training (SOM/71/519) | 1 790 | 349 | 708 | 733 |
| 6 549 | 1 809 | 1 881 | 10 239 | 3. Documentation Centre for SPC (SOM/76/009) | 215 | 119 | 82 | 14 |
| | | | | 4. SIDAM (SOM/76/017) | 564 | 230 | 334 | - |

| Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Somali Shillings | | | | Activities by Sectors | Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US Dollars | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|---|---|------|-------|-------|
| 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | | Total | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| | | | | SOCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| | | | | A. <u>On-going/Approved Projects</u> | | | | |
| 295 | 295 | - | 590 | 5. Sanitation Advisory Services (SOM/77/002) | 117 | 65 | 52 | - |
| 105 | 526 | - | 631 | 6. Manpower Assessment and Planning (SOM/78/003) | 153 | 51 | 102 | - |
| 43 | - | - | 43 | 7. Improvement of the Management of The Govt.'s Hotel Operations (SOM/78/013) | 36 | 36 | - | - |
| 15 037 | 11 093 | 7 379 | 33 509 | Sub-Total "A" | 3 039 | 944 | 1 348 | 747 |
| | | | | B. <u>New Projects</u> | | | | |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1. Communicable Diseases Control (SOM/78/001) | 477 | - | 265 | 212 |
| - | 228 | 228 | 456 | 2. Prevention of Blindness (SOM/79/001) | 230 | - | 110 | 120 |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 3. Support to Labour-Intensive Public Works Programmes (SOM/79/002) - | 151 | 7 | 74 | 70 |
| - | 228 | 228 | 456 | Sub-Total "B" | 858 | 7 | 449 | 402 |
| 15 037 | 11 321 | 7 607 | 33 965 | Total: Social and Human Resources Development | 3 897 | 951 | 1 797 | 1,149 |

| Estimated Government Inputs in Thousands of Somali Shillings | | | | Activities by Sectors | Estimated UNDP Inputs in Thousands of US Dollars | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | Total | | Total | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| | | | | DEVELOPMENT PLANNING | | | | |
| | | | | A. <u>On-going/Approved Projects</u> | | | | |
| 3 589 | 3 689 | 3 801 | 11 079 | 1. Project Development and Planning (SOM/78/008) | 2 481 | 720 | 939 | 822 |
| 3 589 | 3,689 | 3 801 | 11 079 | Sub-Total "A" | 2 481 | 720 | 939 | 822 |
| - | - | - | - | B. New Projects - Nil | - | - | - | - |
| 3 589 | 3 689 | 3,801 | 11,079 | Total:Development Planning | 2,481 | 720 | 939 | 822 |
| 32 065 | 28 924 | 24 481 | 85 470 | TOTAL: ALL SECTORS | 15 934 | 4 437 | 6 497 | 5 000 |

Annex III

LIST OF PIPELINE PROJECTS

A. Rural Development and Food Production

- Land and Water Use Planning
- Juba and Shabelli Rivers Basin Study
- Control of Salinity and Water Logging on SNAI Sugar Cane Plantation Jowhar
- Pilot Project to Stimulate and Diversify Vegetables and Fruit Production
- Integrated Livestock and Dairy Development
- Animal Health (diagnostic centres, parasite treatment, rinderpest eradication)
- Strengthening of the National Range Agency
- Assistance in Wildlife survey and national parks establishment
- Nutrition education and planning and implementation of institutional feeding programme
- Rural Development Training
- Rural credit scheme
- Co-operative development
- Further assistance to the Ministry of Fishery in the development of co-operatives
- Strengthening of the national pool of motor vehicles and tractors (ONAT)
- Fertilizer and other agricultural inputs demonstration and distribution.

B. Natural Resources and Industrial Development

- Workshop for Repair and Maintenance of Equipment
- Establishment of a demonstration plant in charcoal production - \$700,000
- Leather and leather products industries - the objective is to provide assistance to existing industries and expansion and development of new industries in the leather and leather products sector - \$766,400
- Pilot Plant for Pesticide Formulation - \$900,000
- Fertilizer bulk blending and packing plant
- Assistance to Jowhar sugar factory to continue the services of the Sugar Technologist - \$60,000.

C. Economic Infrastructure

- Telecommunications Development Planning and National Network Survey:- to prepare a master development plan together with a pre-investment route survey - estimated cost - \$355,000
- Establishment of a Test Repair and Maintenance Centre:- to improve and maintain at a high level the standards of efficiency and reliability of the country's telecommunications plant and equipment, estimated cost - \$558,000
- Consultancies in the Telecommunications Sector:- two consultancy missions in accounting and tariffs and frequency management and radio maintaining, estimated cost - \$32,000.

D. Social and Human Resources Development

- Primary and secondary teacher training on science teaching to complement the assistance to be provided under the World Bank Fourth Education Project
- Fellowships in Education Planning and Administration which could take place at the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) in Paris in the Annual Advanced Training Programme in educational planning and administration, estimated cost for 8 m/m - \$15,300
- Science and Technology Applications - among fields of interest are solar energy, assistance to the Faculty of Science, including Marine Sciences and Technology Policy, as well as Higher Technician Training
- Assistance to the Creation of a Faculty of Social Sciences - assistance in developing social science infrastructure in the Country
- Assistance to the Nomad Settlers - in the management of human settlements and to the training of human settlement managers
- Training Skilled Manpower - demonstration of the use of UNESCO's education simulation model, with the organization of a seminar for specialists in central planning agencies on the applicability of socio-economic indicators to development planning and evaluation
- Integration of Women in Development Leadership Training:- Courses for women as well as programme for the exchange of information and experiences with other countries of the region on measures for promoting women's participation in decision making and the development process
- Museology and Historical Monuments Restoration:- comprising one adviser and two fellowships, estimated cost - \$200,000
- Strengthening of Labour and Public Administration:- one year project to devote attention to practical training of labour inspectors and design a solid system of labour inspection, estimated cost - \$100,000
- Training in Hotel Catering and Tourism to establish a hotel school in one of the hotels in Mogadiscio in order to train hotel staff, estimated cost for three years - \$1,200,000
- Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled to assist in the development of the Pilot Vocational Rehabilitation Centre in Mogadiscio which will form the nucleus for elaborating basic vocational rehabilitation services for the disabled and the training of much needed technical personnel, estimated cost for two years - \$140,000
- Workers' Education Programme for Somalia to assist in establishing a Workers' Education Structure and to run a number of specialised courses which would involve the participation of a large number of officials of the Federation of Trade Union, estimated cost - \$50,000
- Assistance to the Co-operative Training and Research Institute to assist in the initial stages of developing the administrative, technical and operational structure of the institute, estimated cost for 3 1/2 years - \$922,000
- In-service and Field Training of medium and lower-level technical personnel in Mogadiscio and in the provinces and at village level utilizing all available expertise in the country, estimated cost - \$325,000 (two years).