

**Delegation of the European Commission in Kenya  
Somalia Operations Unit**

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**Annual Operational Review  
of  
Cooperation  
between**

**The People of Somalia  
and  
The European Community**

**in 2007**

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

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2007 was marked on the one hand, after the intervention of Ethiopian troops, by the sudden fall of Somalia's Islamic Courts, and the partial deployment of an African Union peacekeeping mission, and on the other by the resignation of Prime Minister Ghedi in late 2007 followed by the constitution of a more promising government led by H.E. Nur Hassan Hussein, sworn in as new prime minister in November 2007.

The situation on the ground in south central remained highly volatile, with frequent and escalating clashes between Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and Ethiopian forces deployed at the end of 2006 and an expanding resistance movement partly consisting of Islamist extremists. As a result over 400,000 people fled from the capital during the year. The TFG staged National Reconciliation Congress (NRC) nevertheless took place in Mogadishu in July-August 2007 delivering a number of recommendations, including a broad-based reconciliation process and the completion of the main tasks of the transition by end-2009. Opposition elements consolidated their political outlook by forming the Alliance for Re-liberation of Somalia (ARS) backed by Eritrea vowing to fight the presence of Ethiopia inside Somalia and renegotiate governance systems.

PM Ghedi was replaced on 22 November by Nur Hassan Hussein who set about improving the image of the TFG through a series of important steps, including the release of political detainees in Mogadishu; PM Nur announced he intended to conduct open dialogue with all opposition inside and outside Somalia.

In Somaliland, the timing and manner of conducting the second local and presidential elections gripped the scene; agreement was hammered out for the polls to hold in mid 2008 but barring fresh political associations from taking part. Prospects for international recognition seemed enhanced first by the lack of progress in south central (TFIs): a series of missions and actions first by the AU and Ethiopia, and in December by the Bush administration, highlighted the relative stability and democratic practice in Somaliland. Tensions between Puntland and Somaliland heightened to a violent clash in October 2007 (Las Anod), whilst Puntland governance and relative security deteriorated rendering the area increasingly associated with kidnappings and piracy causing the international community to withdraw international staff.

As a result of the prolonged absence of governance structures, reliable economic and social indicators are hard to come by, but the available data confirm Somalia's place among the poorest nations, with some of the world's worst social indicators.

Until formal approval of the Joint Strategy Paper for Somalia (JSP), expected to occur in mid-2008, the European Commission's medium-long term assistance to Somalia is defined by the "Strategy for the Implementation of Special Aid to Somalia 2002-2007" (SISAS). Three packages worth a total of €191.6 million have been programmed in the framework of the SISAS under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF.

As of December 2007, the EC was managing more than 90 projects funded through EDF, EC Budget Lines and Thematic Programmes, Global Initiatives (such as the Stability Instrument, the Peace Facility, the Water Facility and Energy Facility) and Italian co-financing, worth approximately €145 million.

Highlights of EC aid delivery in 2007 were as follows: *Governance*: support to institution building; PFM, civil service reform and local governance; national reconciliation efforts; continued engagement in security sector reform; and NSA involvement in dialogue; *Rural development and food security*: rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure; crop development in targeted areas; diversified livelihood opportunities for poor households; support to agriculture and livestock production, quality control, institutional framework and marketing; income

diversification and cash transfers; *Education*: support to primary, secondary and tertiary education (access and quality); radio-based literacy and vocational training; teacher training and curricula development; *Health*: increased access to improved health services through support to 10 regional hospitals; new approach focussing on capacity building as a sector-wide and long term process of skill transfer; *Water & sanitation*: increased access to safe drinking water for urban and rural people; improved water access for agricultural use; awareness raising about sanitation and hygiene principles.

As regards programming, in 2007, in line with commitments towards improving aid effectiveness, eight traditional donors (Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, France, Italy, Sweden, the UK and Norway) finalised the drafting of a Joint Strategy Paper (JSP). On the basis of the JSP (2008-13), the National Indicative Programme was drawn up for a total funding envelope of €212 million split into three focal sectors, namely governance, education and economic growth.

EC assistance delivered in 2007 was also broadly in line with *EU Strategy for Africa* focus on peace as a precondition for development; with the need to empower Non State Actors, as recognised in the *Africa-EU Strategic Partnership* as well as with MDGs-related commitments. In 2007, the EC also continued investing in policies and actions to overcome constraints facing the livestock and agriculture sectors and to ensure protection of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources. Strategic linkages were drawn with programmes for the promotion of regional integration (Trans-African Networks).

In the framework of the *Horn of Africa initiative*, a Joint Assessment Mission took place in October 2007 to explore complementarities in the areas of interconnectivity in the transport and energy sectors as well as for regional management of water resources. The mission followed the formal launch by seven governments of the IGAD region Commissioner Michel of the initiative at a meeting in April 2007, where it was decided to build a joint development cooperation agenda for the Horn. In subsequent meetings, the Horn initiative partners agreed on regional cooperation activities, namely interconnectivity and regional management of water resources as an essential element for food security. The proposals were also taken into account in the draft 10<sup>th</sup> EDF Regional Programme (RSP/RIP) for the Eastern and Southern Africa Region.

To remedy the lack of Somali representation in Nairobi-based coordination systems, prospects for the establishment of coordination mechanisms in the field were further discussed with regional authorities.

In terms of policy dialogue, 2007 opened with extensive consultations held in January in Puntland and Somaliland and laying the foundations for a future partnership, and closed with a joint mission on 26-29 November 2007 to present changes made in the JSP to members of the legislative, executive and non state actors.

Political and policy dialogue was further enhanced by the arrival of the EC Special Envoy to Somalia, who led in two distinctive processes resulting in an agreed framework for Joint Governance Commitments for Somaliland and Puntland. 2007 also saw donor dialogue being pursued at sector level, particularly as a series of identification studies were launched in the education and food security sector, with others planned to take place in 2008. In the health sector, despite considerable challenges in terms of funding, donors committed to resolve prevailing systemic and quality assurance concerns through an agreed strategic framework.

## **2. UPDATE OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION**

### **2.1.1 Update on the political situation**

2007 was marked on the one hand by the sudden fall of Somalia's Islamic Courts, and on the other by lack of real progress on reconciliation, establishment of institutions or creation of a secure environment in south-central Somalia.; the nomination in November of new Prime-Minister, Nur Hassan Hussein, by the Parliament on 22 November 2007 generated renewed optimism on the perspectives for peace and reconciliation in Somalia.

In January, as TFG forces, strongly backed Ethiopian military, advanced towards major cities and towns in south-central Somalia, Islamists abandoned their last stronghold, the port town of Kismayo, and President Abdullahi Yusuf moved to Mogadishu for the first time since taking office in 2004. Surrendering political leadership to clan leaders, the withdrawing Islamic Courts left a political vacuum across much of southern Somalia, which TFG was unable to fill until the end of 2007. The confrontation between the TFG and the Union of Islamic Courts in the second half of 2006 resulted in the former requesting military support from Ethiopia. Islamic Courts forces were rapidly defeated by TFG and Ethiopian troops, who succeeded in removing all governance structures of the Courts in a record one month period. A United States of America's air strike on suspected terrorists was carried out in Somalia's most southern area next to the Kenyan boarder where Islamists were squeezed by advancing Ethiopian forces.

With the endorsement of the UN Security Council, the African Union (AU) commenced deployment of a six-month peacekeeping mission to Somalia (AMISOM) in order to stabilise the. Approximately half of the target figure of 8,000 peacekeepers was pledged at the AU Summit of January 2007, and a first contingent of Ugandan troops was deployed in February; but only 1800 Ugandan troops were deployed by year end. At the same summit President Yusuf announced that he would convene a National Reconciliation Congress (NRC) to address the grievances of all clan, religious, civil society, business and political groups.

However, as Islamists and disgruntled clans progressively reverted to armed resistance, the situation on the ground remained highly volatile throughout 2007, with frequent clashes in Mogadishu between TFG and Ethiopian forces and the insurgents that later spread to other major population centres in south-central.

March 2007 saw the worst clashes in the capital in sixteen years; four days of heavy fighting reportedly resulted in more than a thousand casualties, half of them civilians; over 400,000 people fled from the capital in the first quarter of the year. Mogadishu and other parts of South-Central Somalia continue to witness almost daily clashes between insurgents and TFG and Ethiopian forces, with targeted assassinations and other acts of violence against the population, aid workers and the media also commonplace.

The NRC nevertheless took place in Mogadishu in July-August 2007 with strong political and financial support from the EC and other donors. While there were some doubts as to the legitimacy of the participants and the management and process of the NRC, the Congress nevertheless delivered a certain number of actionable recommendations on "governance", notably including opening the TFG (cabinet) to non-MPs, a broad-based reconciliation process and the completion of the main tasks of the transition (a constitution to be approved by referendum and elections to be held) by end-2009, as envisaged in the Charter. The TFG accepted these recommendations, which were subsequently endorsed by the Transitional Parliament.

At the same time, Islamists, parliamentarians who were ejected from the TFP because of their perceived opposition to the TFG leadership and hence prolonged absence from Baidoa

(including the former Speaker), as well as elements of the civil society and sizable Diaspora created the Alliance for the Re-liberation of Somalia (ARS) in Asmara, Eritrea. The Alliance, whose charter offended hardliners by excluding terms such as Jihad and other hardcore Islamic principles, represented a loose congregation of elements determined to reject the format and leadership of the Transitional Institutions whose term comes to an end in October 2009.

PM Gedi was replaced on 22 November by Nur Hassan Hussein (also known as Nur Adde), a veteran lawyer of the Hawiye clan who had in recent years headed the Somali Red Crescent Society. After his initial cabinet (largely consisting of the deposed Ghedi cabinet) had been rejected by Parliament, PM Nur announced a new, lean government line-up on 4 January 2008, drawing half its 18 Ministers from outside the TFP and including a number of new faces, with a strong diaspora component; three ministerial dockets have been left empty believed a demonstration of intent to accommodate the opposition. The new PM set about shifting the image of the TFG through a series of cautious but symbolically important steps including the release of political detainees in Mogadishu, softer approach towards the media and dialogue with the local traders. These moves were welcomed by public and international opinion.

In *Somaliland*, the timing and manner of conducting the second local and presidential elections gripped the scene in the reporting period; agreement was hammered out for the polls to hold in mid 2008 but barring fresh political associations from taking part. Voter registration commenced in early 2008.

The former British protectorate (Somaliland) which unilaterally declared its independence from Somalia in 1991 and does not recognise the TFIs, has made progress in its prospects for international recognition mainly building on the failure of the TFIs to make real progress in governance. An AU mission in late January 2007, followed, in June 2007, by dialogue with Ethiopia P.M. Meles Zenawi (during which H.E. Dahir Rayale Kahin was officially referred to as the President of Somaliland) gave the impression Somaliland enhanced its prospects for recognition. On 21 November, Somaliland was officially invited at the Commonwealth's Summit in Uganda, and in December the Bush administration discussed whether to back the shaky transitional government in Somalia or to acknowledge and support the less volatile Somaliland Republic; Assistant Secretary of State, Jandai Frazer paid a visit to Hargeisa in early 2008 but reiterated the US position of non-recognition of Somaliland.

Somaliland's dispute with neighbouring Puntland over control of the border regions of Sool and Sana'ag rumbled on, and tensions heightened to a violent clash in October, 2007 when Somaliland took control of the capital city of Sool region Las Anod.

The semi-autonomous state of *Puntland* in the north east of Somalia, which recognises the TFIs but continues to manage its own domestic and foreign affairs, is facing serious political, economic and security challenges threatening its very existence. President Mohamed Musa Hersi dismissed the local parliament on 9 December 2007 at the end of a year long political crisis. Puntland has been effectively ruled by decree since. Fallout from this political crisis includes the defection of Ahmed Abdi Xabsade the commander of Puntland military forces in Sool region to Somaliland and the take-over of the region by Somaliland; the increased affiliation of the Puntland-controlled region of Sanaag to Hargeisa and subsequent creation of the state of Maakhir. Known for its relative stability, Puntland became increasingly associated with kidnappings, hijackings and piracy, causing the international community to withdraw international staff and slow down project implementation considerably. A US warship also shelled suspected Al-Qaeda targets in Puntland costal areas.

### *Joint Governance Commitments*

As part of the JSP drafting process, a Governance Profile and a Governance Diagnosis were prepared in and updated in the course of 2007 and Joint Governance Commitments discussed and agreed with the executives in Somaliland and Puntland.

In Puntland, a meeting held between President Mohamud Muse Hersi and the EC Special Envoy to Somalia, on 26 November 2007 agreed that the below mentioned “Joint Governance Commitments” would be the basis for a structured political dialogue between the EC and the Government of Puntland and would be also considered at the time of preparing the midterm review of the JSP for Somalia (2008-2013). In Puntland, Joint Governance Commitments focused on constitutional review and creation of National Electoral Commission by the end of 2008; the adoption of electoral legislation by the end of 2008; the establishment of all district councils by the end of 2008; and free and fair legislative elections held by the end of 2009.

The proposed Joint Commitments regarding Somaliland were discussed and agreed in Hargeisa in a meeting held on 27 November 2007 between the President of Somaliland Dahir Rayale Kahin, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Somaliland Mr. Mohamed Ali Duale and the EC Special Envoy to Somalia. As in Puntland, it was agreed that political dialogue between Somaliland and the EC would be structured around Joint Governance Commitments, however these varied slightly, focusing on the voter registration exercise, free and fair presidential elections held in line with the Constitution by the end of 2008; local elections in which political associations participate freely in line with the Constitution held by the end of 2008; the process of constitutional review launched by the end of 2009, and the development of a transparent annual budget approved in timely fashion by the Parliament from 2008 onwards.

Formal discussions with the TFG on possible Joint Governance Commitments are still pending. Although it was planned to hold discussions at the beginning of December 2007, the crisis in the Government with the replacement of the Prime Minister has advised to postpone this exercise. However, the EC Special Envoy discussed the issue twice with the new Prime Minister, once in Baidoa on 29 November and a second time on 13 December during a joint meeting with the EU Heads of Mission in Nairobi. During these meetings, both the three CSP’s pillars and the proposed “joint governance commitments” were explained. The need to move forward with the CSP as it stands, notwithstanding the fact that reviews would be carried out and full ownership by Somali Authorities would be ensured, was also indicated. In both occasions, the Prime Minister agreed on the overall content of the JSP and the commitments, which are linked to the Charter, and will be formally discussed, as has already been agreed with the EU Member States, in the framework of the International Action Plan to be drawn up by the Special Representative for Somalia of the UN Secretary General, with the support of the EU.

### **Update on the economic situation**

From 1990 to 2007, as a result of significant arrears on past debt-servicing obligations, the lack of a fully functional national government, and the unstable security situation, Somalia neither borrowed nor serviced its public debt. The Net Present Value (NPV) of the total debt stock stands at \$2.97 billion. Somalia remains at pre-decision point for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.

Total Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to Somalia has been rising steadily in recent years. According to the OECD the net ODA funds increased from USD 200 in 2004 to 392 in 2006 (+96%). However after more than a decade and a half of civil war, Somalia’s economic growth and development remain elusive. The economy is dominated by agriculture, and the main export, livestock, is closely linked to commercial and export orientated processing and marketing structures. Despite continuing livestock bans, approximately 2-3 million animals are exported each year, accounting for 60% of Somalia’s employment opportunities and generating 40% of GDP and 80% of foreign currency earnings (about USD 95 million in

2006). Other exports in 2007 were charcoal, pasta and electronics. There is as yet no figure available quantifying the volume of exports, the main destinations being Yemen, Kenya, Ethiopia and the United Arab Emirates. The main imports were foodstuffs (notably sugar, sorghum and corn), the narcotic *khat* and building materials. EU trade with Somalia is very limited. In 2006, EU exported goods to Somalia for a value of €6 million and the value of imports was €2 million<sup>1</sup>. The quality of data on GDP, growth, per capita income, and inflation cannot be verified and figures available are only estimations.

Artisanal fisheries sector has potential but remains almost entirely undeveloped in view of the lack of infrastructure for storage, processing and distribution. In absence of a system of control and surveillance, the marine resources along the Somali coastline have been regularly plundered by unlicensed trawlers. It is estimated that illegal fishing results in a total export loss of about US\$ 95 million annually, or about 25 percent of the estimated potential annual catch. In all agriculture sub-sectors output is lower than historic levels. For example the post war average grain production is estimated to be 50-60% of the pre-war average (1981-1990) showing that Somali agriculture production has considerable margins of growth and development but remains constrained by the volatile security situation, the absence of rule of law, the collapse of the irrigation infrastructure, the insufficient technical and support services, the insufficient infrastructure and market integration and development, the absence of a credit system, effective natural resource management and environment protection.

As regards the management of public finances, the TFG has no formal budget, and the revenues of local and regional authorities from duties levied on Somalia's few functioning economic assets (such as the port of Bossaso), the sale of fisheries and mineral exploration "licences" to external operators of dubious integrity, and the exaction of arbitrary "taxes" at the armed roadblocks which fuel the plethora of local "warlord economies" – all remained off the books.

Even in the more developed breakaway region of Somaliland, extra-budgetary transactions in 2007 are estimated to have represented more than double the official budget ( the 2007 budget was never approved), of which over 50% went on the security forces and the lion's share of the remainder to civil servants' salaries. Some embryonic progress has nevertheless been made on public finance management in Somaliland. In Southern Somalia, there was growing pressure in 2007 for the TFG to develop its institutional base and become operational. Acquiring the ability to generate income, improving the revenue collection systems and policies, and establishing better management of government resources were all key priorities, as outlined by the newly elected P.M.

At the end of 2007, the TFG through its Ministry of Finance and Planning with the assistance of UNDP/WB discussed the outline of a strategy of public finance management, focussing on three interdependent areas: strengthening of public finance transparency and strategic planning for allocation of resources and transition to result oriented budgeting; and the creation of a system for establishment of a stable medium term public finance framework.

	<i>Year</i>	
Surface area (sq. km) <sup>2</sup>	637,660 sq. km.	
Total population (million) <sup>3</sup>	2006	7.7
Population growth (annual %)	2006	2.9
Average per capita income (\$ PPP) <sup>4</sup>	2005	226.0
Percentage of population living below \$1/day (PPP)	2002	43.2
Percentage of population living below \$2/day (PPP)	2002	73.4
Income inequality – Gini Coefficient <sup>5</sup>	2002	39.7

<sup>1</sup>DG Trade Information on Leading Exporters and Importers of Merchandise Trade in the World (2006).

<sup>2</sup>World Bank Development Indicators Database <http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/>

<sup>3</sup>RDP – note however that population figures are extrapolations, and are highly contentious.

<sup>4</sup>World Bank Interim Strategy Note for Somalia

<sup>5</sup>WB/UNDP 2002 Socioeconomic survey of Somalia

Life expectancy at birth (years)	2002-2005	46.2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2004	225.0
Physicians per 100,000 people <sup>6</sup>	1990-2004	45.0
Prevalence of HIV (% of population aged 15– 49 years)	2006	< 1.0
Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%) <sup>7</sup>	2004	29.0
Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)	2004	26.0
Primary school gross enrolment rate (% of school age children in school)		28.0
Southern Somalia	2006	22.0
Puntland		36.0
Somaliland		39.0
Internally Displaced Persons <sup>8</sup>	2005	400,000.0
Refugees		400,000.0
UNDP Human Development Index ranking (out of 163 countries)	2001	161.0

Annual remittances estimated at US\$1 billion have been a key factor in keeping the economy afloat, particularly at household level. However, in the course of 2007 hyper-inflation in basic food and non-food items eroded households' purchasing power creating problems of food access for urban populations, especially the urban poor.

### 2.1.3. Update on the poverty and social situation

In Somalia, the proportion of population living in extreme poverty<sup>9</sup> is estimated at 43.2 percent. Extreme poverty in urban areas is 23.5 percent and in rural and nomadic areas 53.4 percent. In absolute terms, the population living in extreme poverty is estimated at 2.94 million, consisting of 0.54 million in urban and 2.4 million in rural and nomadic areas. The total household income is estimated as US\$1.5 billion consisting of US\$672 million for urban and US\$875 million for rural and nomadic areas. This amounts to an overall per capita income of US\$226, with a per capita income of US\$291 for urban and US\$195 for rural and nomadic areas.

As a result of the decades of civil war, local and clan conflict, absence of government, continuing insecurity in many parts of the country and inadequate access to basic services and infrastructure, welfare has declined compared to both pre-civil war times and the economy's potential achievements in the absence of civil strife. The cost in terms of loss or disruption of human lives alone has been considerable, with an estimated population deficit - relative to expected levels on the basis of pre-1980 long-term growth patterns- of about 2 million people.

FSAU's post Deyr 2007/08 analysis estimates 535,000 people are considered to be in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis (AFLC) with a further 315,000 in Humanitarian Emergency. 980,000 people are estimated to be displaced including, 705,000 people fleeing Mogadishu in 2007. This brings the number of people in need of humanitarian aid or livelihood support to 1.8 million in Southern Somalia. Most of the rest of the population is considered Generally Food Insecure.

***Education:*** Despite the lost growth and potential - two generations of children have had no real access to education - there have been some gains in education indicators, although they remain extremely low, at the bottom of the African rankings. The primary school gross enrolment rate (GER) was only 22% in 2003-04, but when compared to a GER of about 12% in 1988 there are signs of improvement. Primary education (gross) enrolment rate increased from 30% to 32% in 2007 and is currently 24% in South Central Somalia, 38% in Puntland and 41% in Somaliland. Girls represent only about a third of total enrolment and are also

<sup>6</sup>Human Development Report 2006

[http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/countries/data\\_sheets/cty\\_ds\\_SOM.html](http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_SOM.html)

<sup>7</sup>Human Development Report 2006

[http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/countries/data\\_sheets/cty\\_ds\\_SOM.html](http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_SOM.html)

<sup>8</sup>UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2004 <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/STATISTICS/44e96c842.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Extreme poverty is defined as the proportion of population living on less than 1 US \$ per day measured at purchasing power parity (PPP) for international comparisons and aggregation.



subject to high dropout rates. Secondary education shows a GER of less than 20% with under-representation and underperformance of girls. Adult literacy is estimated at 20% - some success in tackling this can be seen from distance education with at least 30,000 adults (70% women and older than the primary age group) acquiring first-level literacy through a national radio programme implemented in cooperation with BBC Somalia.

It is now widely accepted that the primary MDG target of Primary Education for All cannot be reached by 2015, even if substantial additional resources are invested. Another challenge is the poor quality of service delivery, reflected in low retention and high drop-out rates.

Due to extreme poverty and the almost complete absence of public funding mechanisms, the provision of basic social services is primarily dependent upon external assistance, and in the absence of public fiscal structures, actual delivery of social services remains a challenge. A major consequence of chronic funding shortfalls is that the education and health sectors both continue to suffer from an acute lack of trained personnel. Another factor inhibiting the increase in access to primary education is widespread adult illiteracy which in turn impacts negatively on role perceptions of girls and women, conflict resolution patterns etc. Ongoing integrated interventions have been designed to address these challenges through the development of basic education, alternative basic and primary education, adult literacy and vocational/livelihood skills through distance learning and radio supported education, but are regionally restricted due to limited funding and often poor security conditions.

A further priority in assisting the emerging administrative structures is to provide more robust support for capacity building at regional, state and federal level. Recent interventions have included some degree of capacity building. Concurrent with the preparations of the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF JSP, a sector wide strategy will be pursued combined with joint programming and pooled implementation mechanisms. In fully recognising the importance of partner-driven development and the role of the emerging administrations, programme design will henceforth systematically include capacity building, at least in stable areas.

***Health:*** Somalia's already poor national health status continued to worsen in 2007, with the public health system suffering as a result of limited and under-skilled human resources, malnutrition, regular epidemics, and the impact of conflict and displacement, which was particularly acute in Southern Somalia in the course of 2007.

Somalia has some of the worst health indicators in the world, and an estimated average life expectancy of 46.2 years. The table below shows the stark contrast with the sub-Saharan African region and other industrialised countries<sup>10</sup>.

Country/Zone	Average life expectancy	Child Mortality rates	Infant Mortality rates	Maternal mortality rates
Industrialised Countries	70	9/1000	4/1000	12/100,000
sub-Saharan Africa average	48	172/1000	102/1000	1,000/100,000
<b><i>Somalia</i></b>	<b><i>46.2</i></b>	<b><i>225/1000</i></b>	<b><i>133/1000</i></b>	<b><i>1,100/100,000</i></b>

Only a small fraction of the population accesses public health services, and then only sporadically (on average Somalis refer to a health facility once every 3.6 years). Access to health services is also uneven, owing to the concentration of health staff in major urban areas.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) has a prevalence of about 95 per cent in Somalia and is primarily performed on girls between the ages of four and 11. Very few pregnant women

<sup>10</sup> Nine of the 10 countries with the worst infant mortality rates are in sub-Saharan Africa. The other one is Afghanistan, which has the second-worst rate. 1. Sierra Leone: 282 (per 1,000 live births); 2. Afghanistan: 257; 3. Niger: 256; 4. Liberia: 235; 5. Somalia: 225; 6. Mali: 218; 7. Chad: 208; 8. DRC and Equatorial Guinea: 205; 10. Rwanda: 203

receive regular professional assistance during pregnancy and deliveries, resulting in high maternal, infant and child mortality rates. Primary causes of death for adults are trauma, and for children, vaccine preventable and communicable diseases, as well as malnutrition.

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 still very low (estimated at 0.9% in 2007), but risk factors for an increase in HIV/AIDS incidence are present in the form of the high prevalence in neighbouring countries, the mobility of the population and the significant level of denial and stigmatization. Somalia is prone to outbreaks of communicable diseases (there have been major cholera outbreaks every year since 1994 including numerous episodes in 2007), which is a challenge for local and international health workers in terms of prevention, monitoring and response. In addition, the renewed conflict in Southern Somalia brought about widespread population displacement and a worsening of the humanitarian crisis which reduced access to basic services for the most needy, in particular: children, the elderly, women and minorities. In late 2006-early 2007, households recovering from the effects of the drought were plunged into widespread flooding and faced outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea, alongside malnutrition rates that were already at emergency levels. On the positive side, concerted efforts by health agencies supported by substantial international funding have brought the polio virus to the verge of eradication in Somalia (0 cases were identified from 2003 to July 2005).

The health sector needs remain severely under-funded. Health assistance per capita in Somalia is around US\$7 a year, well below the projected costs of \$22 per capita per year for the provision of a basic package of essential services (WB Study). The three Global Fund diseases are all well funded, but non-communicable diseases and health systems strengthening remain severely under-funded.

***Water and sanitation:*** Access to safe water is a significant problem in Somalia, aggravated by the destruction and looting of water supply installations during the civil war, the continuing conflict, and a general lack of maintenance. This situation is compounded by erratic rainfall patterns that produce both drought and flooding. It is estimated that less than 20% of rural population and about 30% in urban population in Somalia has access to safe water, and less than 50% overall has access to sanitation.

Lack of access clean water significantly contributes to the high rates of illness and death in Somalia. The impact of poor environmental sanitation is particularly felt in the cities, towns and large villages, or other places where people live in close proximity to each other. Defecation is generally close to dwellings and water resources and lack of garbage collection and the proliferation of plastic bags affect the urban environment and water sources. Poor hygiene and environmental sanitation are major causes of diseases such as cholera among children and women. Cholera is endemic and claims hundreds of lives annually, particularly in densely populated areas. Access to clean water and adherence to basic hygiene principles are essential for prevention of diarrhoea diseases and cholera.

In 2007, EC-funded programmes in the water and sanitation sub-sector improved the capacity of communities and administrations to identify, plan, implement and manage water, hygiene and sanitation activities in a sustainable manner; and increased access to water, hygiene and sanitation, particularly benefiting women and children. During 2007, EC interventions contributed to improve access to drinking water for 500,000 urban people and 250,000 rural people. In addition, interventions contributed to improved and predictable water access to livestock, which is the main livelihood of the largest part of rural population thus contributing to increased income and food security. Moreover about 300,000 people have received some form of awareness raising about elementary hygiene principles and sanitation facilities with positive impact on health.

EC-funded interventions had localised impacts in increasing community and administrative capacity, improving access to water and sanitation, and contributing to the MDG targets. In

urban water, progress was made in 2007 on developing sustainable access to safe water and improved sanitation in Somaliland. However, security problems and competition for limited resources remained significant constraints, and the reluctance of beneficiary communities to contribute to implementation costs required long-term community mobilization and training. The over-exploitation of aquifers is a problem in urban water systems, where it is difficult to match the needs with sustainable exploitation of resources. Further emphasis should be put on capacity building at regional and district level and on increasing women's participation in decision-making. Coordination among different stakeholders should be improved in order to adopt common strategies and methodologies.

## **2.2. Overview of past and ongoing co-operation**

EC assistance to Somalia continued to be centrally managed by the Commission, as the Special Envoy to Somalia has the role of National Authorising Officer.

Until formal approval of the Joint Strategy Paper for Somalia (JSP), expected to occur in mid-2008, the European Commission's medium-long term assistance to Somalia is defined by the "Strategy for the Implementation of Special Aid to Somalia 2002-2007" (SISAS). Three packages worth a total of €191.6 million have been programmed in the framework of the SISAS under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF.

The first package, the 5<sup>th</sup> Rehabilitation Programme, (€100 million, 9<sup>th</sup> EDF) placed particular emphasis on governance, education and access to safe water with continuing flexibility in the EC's approach to adapt interventions to the constantly evolving situation inside Somalia.

In October 2004, a Mid-term review assessing the continuing validity of the 2002-2007 Strategy concluded that the SISAS' inherent programmatic flexibility and multi-sector approach had proved adaptable to the specific realities of Somalia. Drawing on lessons learned from the implementation of consecutive Rehabilitation Programmes, a more focused sector-oriented approach was adopted. The shift entailed the development of three focal sectors and one non-focal sector, against the four *clusters of intervention* of the SISAS, allowing for greater coherence. The focus was put on interventions in the sector of governance and security, and on poverty reduction and MDGs.

The second EDF package to be deployed in the framework of the SISAS, the Somalia Recovery Programme or SRP I (€52 million, 9<sup>th</sup> EDF) focused on the re-establishment of democratic governance, food security, and access to basic services, and included an additional €18 million from 9<sup>th</sup> EDF interests to fund flight operations in Somalia, the EC Delegation in Kenya having taken over responsibility for this service from ECHO.

The third 9<sup>th</sup> EDF package, called the Somalia Recovery Programme II (SRP II) and worth €39.6 million, was approved in September 2007 as a bridging funding to deepen and consolidate reforms initiated under the three previous rehabilitation and recovery programmes, approved in December 2003 and May 2006 respectively. The SRP II focused explicitly on promoting minimum security conditions through the establishment and strengthening of effective governance structures based on democratic principles, a civilian police force, mine action and small arms control, and on improving service delivery, education in particular. Support was also provided through this package to productive sectors development, in particular crop production and livestock, with a focus on provision of reliable data for disaster preparedness and the re-establishment of a Regional Technical Veterinary School and Reference Centre.

EDF allocations were complemented by annual and/or multi-annual allocations from the European Community budget, for specific thematic priorities: food security, landmines, decentralised cooperation, the Special Framework Assistance for ACP Banana suppliers, and humanitarian assistance (managed by ECHO). In 2007, a total of €33,780,000 was allocated to Somalia as follows: €2,500,000 under decentralised co-operation; €1,280,000 under the

special framework of assistance for traditional ACP suppliers of bananas; €12,000,000 under the Food Security Thematic Programme (2007-2010); and €18,000,000 for humanitarian assistance (ECHO) to address the victims of the ongoing insecurity and climatic hazards.

In 2007, ECHO funds were allocated to operations across central and Southern areas of Somalia for the delivery of health care, water and sanitation, nutrition, food security, multi-sector support for new IDP caseloads and coordination, and benefiting at least 3 million Somalis. At the end of 2007, the EC Delegation launched 'Livelihoods Strategy and Programme' to address underlying causes of food insecurity in Southern Somalia suggesting an intervention programme to be funded by the Food Security Thematic Programme (€12 million for the period 2007-2010). As part of this framework, an LRRD strategy was discussed including options to further improve coherence and complementarity among humanitarian and medium-long term interventions in Somalia, particularly in the field of food security.

Throughout the conflict years, resources have been focused on conflict prevention and peace building while maintaining support to the UN, INGOs and local NGOs for basic service provision. Reviews of EC, EU Member State and Norway programmes have been carried out regularly and have contributed to increased focus and greater coherence. There is a better and growing understanding of the opportunities and risks involved in working in Somalia and of the mechanisms available to mitigate these risks. On the other hand operational costs are still very high; a World Bank study suggests that as much as 23% of all funds allocated to Somalia go on operating costs and overheads.

As of December 2007, the EC was managing 97 projects funded through EDF, EC Budget Lines and Thematic Programmes, Global Initiatives (such as the Stability Instrument, the Peace Facility, the Water Facility and Energy Facility) and Italian co-financing, worth approximately €175 million.

### **Governance and Security**

***Institution Building:*** support to legislative structures; support to the Transitional Federal Institutions running costs and technical assistance; public financial management, civil service reform and institution building; support to local governance programme; employment generation programme with a special focus in Mogadishu and Bay and Bakool regions.

***Reconciliation:*** Support to the National Reconciliation Conference held in Mogadishu in August 2007; and other local initiatives supported at the community level, as well as research and support for youth and women to enhance their involvement in conflict resolution.

***Security:*** completion of prisons, police training, judiciary strengthening and force reduction programmes; support to NGO Security project; launch of an international strategy for engagement in the security sector, expected to be finalised in 2008.

***Non State Actors:*** support to newly established NSA zonal structures and their involvement in dialogue at strategic level. Support has also been provided to the development of a Somali Women' Agenda, comprising Somali women consultations and conferences to define and reach consensus on common strategies that women should adopt to overcome the present difficulties; Somali Women Platform for Action to implement it; and the creation of focal points at local and national level.

### **Rural Development and Food Security**

***Agriculture:*** about 110,000 farming and agro-pastoral households directly benefit from the support to the rehabilitation of irrigation and flood control infrastructure and crop development in the high-potential irrigated areas of Shabelle and Juba river valleys, and development of small scale irrigation (oasis farming) in the dry areas of North Somalia as well as promotion of agro-pastoral productive systems.

***Livelihoods/food security:*** improved and diversified livelihood opportunities for some 50,000 poor households through support to agriculture and livestock production and marketing as well as development of institutional framework and practices for natural resource management, income diversification and cash transfer. From 2007, the new Food Security Thematic Programme has identified Somalia as a priority country for its component "Addressing food security in exceptional situations of transition and in fragile States", with a particular attention to the LRRD process. Somalia has been allocated €12 million for the period 2007-2010, among which €5 million to be contracted in 2008. A study was launched with the objective of developing a Livelihoods Strategy and Programme to address underlying causes of food insecurity in Somalia.

***Livestock:*** re-establishment of institutions and systems for international export inspection and certification standards and development of internal value added chain in meat, dairy, hides and skins benefiting about 50,000 households involved in livestock production, processing and trade; access to information on animal health, livestock trade and quality control for 5 million radio listeners; improved health delivery system for better access to the Middle East international markets.

***Regulatory framework and data:*** conducive policy and regulatory environment benefiting about 500,000 households; collection, analysis and distribution of crucial information on natural resources promoting access to domestic and export markets.

## **Social Services**

***Education:*** primary education (gross) enrolment rate increased from 30% to 32% and is currently 24% in South Central Somalia, 38% in Puntland and 41% in Somaliland; 2,400 secondary students enrolled and 60 new teachers fully qualified; 54 students supported by scholarships in-country or in the region; radio-based literacy and vocational training for 30,000 adults; functional literacy skills and improved awareness on cross-cutting issues for over 7,000 adult students; 3,000 (80%) of primary education teaching force in Somaliland and Puntland completed the first of 2 years training for full qualification. The EC is currently funding fourteen projects on teacher training, access to primary and secondary education, basic education for adults and vocational training and alternative education.

***Health:*** Somalia's public health system suffers as a result of limited and under-skilled human resources, the collapse of water and sanitation systems and infrastructure, malnutrition, regular epidemics, and the impact of conflicts. Somalia has some of the worst health indicators in the world, and an estimated average life expectancy of 46.2 years. Only a small fraction of the population accesses public health services, and then only sporadically. Access to health services is also uneven, owing to the concentration of health staff in major urban areas. In order to maximise investment returns in the sector over the medium to long term and remedy the fragmentation caused by stand alone projects and emergency aid, the EC has adopted a new approach focussing on capacity building as a sector-wide and long term process of skill transfer. The systemic approach is slowly bearing fruits in the form of a completed organisational analysis; the definition key priorities of three MoHs; a Basic Health Care Package to develop minimum standards of service; a rationale for the disbursement of an incentive package and performance benchmarks developed in close cooperation with other stakeholders in the governance sector and hopefully to be adopted by other sectors.

***Water and sanitation:*** increased access to improved drinking water for 500,000 urban people and 250,000 rural people; improved hygiene and sanitation for about 300,000 people with positive impact on health; improved and predictable water access for livestock. There are currently five ongoing projects aiming at improving access to safe water both in urban and rural areas as well as on improving the management of water systems.

### **2.3. Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)**

#### *Trade*

Somalia is neither a member of the regional trade organisation COMESA nor a WTO member. While effective participation in the Multilateral Trading System is not even on the agenda, financial and economic liberalisation, in the form of removal of restrictions to trade, has occurred in an institutional vacuum, leading to unchecked sub-standard imports of products (including foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals) and technical barriers to trade. Somalia did not take part in regional EPA negotiations between East and Southern Africa and the Commission. However, as a least developed country (LDC), Somalia could further benefit from the Everything But Arms (EBA) initiative launched in 2001 to grant duty-free access to imports of all products from LDCs without any quantitative restrictions, except to arms and munitions.

#### *Fisheries*

The EC is not involved in the rehabilitation and development of the fishery sector in Somalia. However, within the context of the EC policy on fisheries partnership agreements with third countries pursuant to the Communication of 23 December 2002 on an Integrated Framework for Fisheries Partnership Agreements with Third Countries (COM(2002) 637), the EC encourages the conclusion of fisheries agreements in order to contribute towards sustainable exploitation of marine resources. As of September 2000 Community negotiating mandates were in existence in 25 countries, including Somalia. Moreover since its marine resources in the last 15 years have been plundered by unlicensed trawlers Somalia could greatly benefit from measures identified in the EU action plan to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. The EC is funding a Regional Programme on Integrated Coastal Management of the Western Indian Ocean countries, including Somalia, aiming at the development and implementation of national integrated coastal zones management plans.

#### *Climate change and environmental sustainability*

Climate change and environmental sustainability are very relevant to Somalia's development. Somalis strongly depend on their natural environment, and will be very much affected by changes in the climate and climate variability in the future. Some of the foreseeable consequences include: lower agricultural yields, changing weather patterns and precipitation, possible crop failure and depletion of livestock herds due to the lengthy droughts, growing water stress and flooding of low-lying lands. EC support to Somalia has long recognised these potentially very negative impacts of climate change and is committed to assist in finding ways to better adapt to these changes, and thereby decreasing vulnerability. Concrete support for adaptation and mitigation measures and for the integration of climate change into development strategies and programmes is already ongoing. Five priority areas for cooperation are in particular concerned: food security and sustainable livelihoods; water, irrigation and rural development; natural resource management and livestock. €55 million have been earmarked under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF for action in support of economic development and food security over the period 2008-2013. Existing programmable resources for food security and sustainable livelihoods, rural development and natural resource management already contribute to adaptation to climatic changes. The EC has also sought to foster coordination with other donors, in sectors with impacts on climate change such as the water and sanitation and marine conservation.

### **2.4 European Consensus on Development, Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, Joint EU-Africa Strategy, Horn of Africa Strategy, Regional Strategy Paper for the Eastern and Southern Africa region**

In line with commitments towards improving aid effectiveness, eight traditional donors (Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, France, Italy, Sweden, the UK and Norway) have drafted the JSP as a response to the Somalia Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). On the basis of the Joint Strategy Paper (2008-13) and in accordance with Article 4 of Annex IV to the Cotonou Agreement, the National Indicative Programme has been drawn up for a total funding envelope of €212 million split into three focal sectors, namely governance, education and economic growth.

The *EU Strategy for Africa* provides a long-term strategic framework for interaction between Europe and Africa. The Council specifically agreed to enhance support for post-conflict reconstruction in Africa, to strengthen fragile states and give due priority to peace and security and effective governance as a prerequisite for attaining the MDGs. The Strategy also emphasises the need to sustain peace in post-conflict situations by developing a more coherent and smooth transition between short-term (humanitarian assistance) and long-term (development) strategies in post-conflict situations. EC assistance to Somalia, in particular the governance focus prevalent in the three subsequent 9<sup>th</sup> EDF packages (the Rehabilitation Programme and Somalia Recovery Programmes I and II), is in line with such commitments, and adheres to the principle that creating the preconditions for peace is a development imperative.

The *Africa-EU Strategic Partnership* recognises the need to empower Non State Actors and create conditions to enable them to play an active role in development, conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction. Throughout 2007, with a countrywide programme, tailored to suit the needs of different areas of Somalia, EC assistance to Somalia has continued strengthening the capacity of civil society groups, improving their relations and dialogue with institutional interlocutors, focusing on civic education as an effective means to enhance communities understanding of their rights. The quasi totality of our funds in the programme is currently channelled through international NGOs.

In line with the international agenda, the *Africa-EU Strategic Partnership* further places emphasis on the need to ensure that all MDGs are met by 2015. In 2007, the strategic orientation of EC interventions implemented in Somalia recognised the importance of the MDGs placing greater focus on investments in education (in terms of both increased access and quality), but was also pragmatic in regard to what can be achieved in the medium term to avoid raising expectations.

Lastly, trade and regional integration feature as one of the four main objectives of this long-term strategic partnership. In 2007, on the other hand the EC has continued investing in policies and actions to overcome constraints facing the livestock and agriculture sectors and to ensure protection of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources. EC interventions will increasingly focus on creating an enabling environment for private sector-led growth to expand employment and reduce poverty. In fact, 'Economic growth, livelihoods and food security' will feature as one of the EC focal sectors under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF. This will include investment in socio-economic infrastructure and maintenance.

The *strategy for peace, security and development in the Horn of Africa region* also identified food security, natural resource management and peace and security as a major challenges. Somalia is therefore expected to benefit from regional initiatives concerning desertification; border control and illicit trafficking; the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons. In addition, support is envisaged towards the establishment of the Eastern African Standby military brigade (EASBRIG) as part of the African Standby force building towards African capacities in deployment of military peacekeeping and monitoring operations.

In August 2007, in the framework of the Horn of Africa initiative and as a follow-up to the 7 July meeting in Djibouti, Somalia and other six Horn countries were invited to participate in a Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) in the areas of interconnectivity in the transport and energy sectors as well as regional management of water resources in the Horn of Africa. The Joint

Assessment Mission ensured that the initiatives identified would be complementary and coherent with existing EC/EU financed projects and programmes, and debriefed a second meeting held in Djibouti in September 2007.

The *European Consensus on Development* recognises that the increase in migratory flows is one element of globalisation and that development is the most effective long-term response to forced migration and destabilising migratory flows.

Somalia is a major labour-exporting country and the refugee situation is in a protracted crisis. Repatriation is still not an option for the present, mainly because of lack of durable solutions and administration-led policy initiatives to manage migration.

## **2.5 Donor coordination and harmonisation**

### *Coordination*

As a result of the creation of the TFIs and UN reforms, a new body for the *Coordination of International Support to Somalis* (CISS) was constituted in 2006. The CISS is governed by an Executive Committee co-chaired by the UN and the World Bank and assisted by a permanent Somali Support Secretariat (SSS). Membership of the Executive Committee is limited to representatives duly delegated by each of the three main constituencies (NGO Consortium, the Somalia Donor Group and the UN Country Team) and the chairs of the CISS sector committees. The CISS is designed to provide a more coordinated and coherent international approach promoting joint sector and thematic structures in line with the three pillars of the RDP. The EC chairs some of the sector working groups of the Coordination of International Support to Somalis (CISS), and other ad hoc working groups.

The *Somalia Donor Group* meets monthly and is the forum for internal donor coordination and harmonisation, and for agreement on a constituency position for the CISS Executive Committee. A review of the role of SDG and relations with other constituencies will be the subject of discussion during the November workshop mentioned above. The *NGO Consortium of Somalia* is a voluntary organisation composed of interested international and national NGOs working in Somalia. The NGO Consortium is based in Nairobi and in Hargeisa. The *UN Country Team* (UNCT) likewise meets on a regular basis under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator (RC); it encompasses all organisations of the United Nations system dealing with operational activities for development. The World Bank participates in UNCT meetings. As regards humanitarian aid specifically, in line with the global UN reform process OCHA established the *Somalia Inter Agency Standing Committee* (IASC) in January 2006.

To remedy the lack of Somali representation in the coordination systems described above, it has been suggested that donors adopt an open stance making information normally available by sharing information online. Monitoring results should be made available in user-friendly formats with summaries and minimal use of technical jargon. The production of ‘popular versions’ in Somali of important reviews should be planned.

The four EC Field Offices already perform a very important role as contact points and primary interlocutors for partners and regional authorities, particularly in Puntland and Somaliland. In 2007, the CISS further discussed with regional authorities the establishment of coordination mechanisms in the field, starting with Somaliland, with support from the SSS and the UN Resident Coordinator’s office. A proposal was therefore circulated in May 2007 presenting the outline of a vision for strategic and inter-sector coordination mechanism in Somaliland and Puntland.

The proposal envisaged quarterly meetings between Government representatives (at minima Ministries of Planning and Finance), Parliamentary representatives and Non State Actors on the one hand, and CISS Executive representatives on the other. It further envisaged secretarial



support being provided by the RC office and/or the SSS to the Ministr(ies) of Planning in Puntland and Somaliland respectively.

### *Harmonisation*

While there is general agreement among the main donors to Somalia that increased harmonisation and alignment will create a framework for engaging more efficiently and effectively in Somalia, weak institutional environment posed very real constraints and challenges. The most relevant development towards harmonisation and alignment of donor practices was the decision by a number of traditional donors to participate in the Joint Strategy Paper (JSP) drafting process. The preparation of the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF Joint Strategy Paper launched in May 2006 as a response to the RDP thus included Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Sweden, the UK and Norway.

With weak institutions and policy frameworks, the promotion of local ownership and alignment remain challenges for donors committed to the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness. The issues of legitimacy and inclusive representation must be considered carefully when establishing where ownership in fact lies. The Paris Declaration emphasises that aid management should be designed to decrease fragmentation and transaction costs. In this regard, the JSP donors are committed to working towards harmonisation in budgeting and reporting requirements with a view to strengthening mutual accountability.

A coordinated donor response to the RDP will significantly contribute to more efficient use of resources for the benefit of the Somali people. Donors, the UNCT and the WB are broadly in agreement on the need to harmonise performance monitoring, review processes and performance indicators/benchmarks for the RDP and strategic responses.

### *Division of labour*

The JSP contributed towards critically assessing sectors of involvement and identifying a number of under-aided sectors, amongst these health and water and sanitation. However, JSP donors at large remain broadly engaged in a large number of sectors, with noticeable differences in terms of aid flows and considerable shares prioritised for emergency assistance. The broader review on how to bridge the remaining gaps in the spirit of securing fair burden-sharing between donors was not part of the drafting process. To some extent it was accepted that the determinants of donor engagement in certain sectors (governance in particular) are inherently political. Further, it was realised that redeployment process of activities follows donors routine planning and budgeting processes which inevitably vary from donor to donor.

The EC, the first donor called to programme its multi-year funding, selected three priority areas (governance, education and economic development/food security) according to its added value.

In September 2007, the EC prepared (at the request of Member States) a proposal for adapting the EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour to the Somali context and launched a process of donor self-assessment to determine areas of interest. The table below illustrates the result of submissions by Member States.

Sectors and Sub-sectors					
		Governance	Security	Reconciliation	Civil society
PILLAR I – and	Governance and security	Engaged: EC; Denmark; DfID; Italy Not engaged: Italy	Engaged: EC; Denmark; DfID Not engaged: Italy	Engaged: EC; Denmark; DfID; Italy	Engaged: DfID; EC; Italy Not engaged: Denmark

	PILLAR II – Social sectors	Education Sector lead: EC Silent partner: DfID; Italy	Health Sector lead: DfID; Italy Silent partner: EC	Water & sanitation Silent partner: EC; Denmark; Italy Not engaged: DfID
		PILLAR III – Economic development	Institutions strengthening <sup>11</sup> Silent partner: EC Not engaged: DfID; Italy	Economic development <sup>12</sup> Sector lead: EC; Italy Silent partner: Denmark Not engaged: DfID

In the short term, joint or coordinated implementation under the JSP umbrella requires a discussion concerning priority areas and donor leadership. On a positive note however, Denmark opened its process of review projects funded by the Danish Regions of Origin (RoO) initiative in Somalia<sup>13</sup> to explore complementarities and issues related to division of labour with other donors, in particular the European Commission. The objective of the mission was to review the relevance, progress and impact of ongoing projects and provide a review, advice and directions for future RoO activities in Somalia.

The review concluded that in the medium term, government strategies and donor harmonization will require that implementing agencies respond to the new situation by focusing on fewer activities in which they have comparative advantages. It recognized that several initiatives have recently been undertaken to strengthen donor harmonization, including the JSP, and paved the way for delegated cooperation opportunities not previously pursued.

#### *Donor dialogue at sector level*

2007 also saw donor dialogue being pursued at sector level, particularly as a series of identification studies were launched in the education and food security sector, with others planned to take place in 2008.

In the education sector, donor dialogue already rests on strong sector leadership provided by the European Commission. A one-day special meeting on the Sector Wide Approach (SWAPs) and joint programming for the education sector in Somalia was held under the auspices of the Somalia Support Secretariat in Nairobi in April 2007. The initiative presented opportunities and challenges for a SWAP in Somalia, provided the opportunity to discuss specific SWAP trainings and examined ways to involve non-traditional donors. This initiative was followed by preparatory work by DfID towards an international seminar to broaden opportunities for funding to Arab donors, international banks, and foundations (e.g. Bill Gates) which should hopefully materialise in the first semester of 2008.

In December 2007, the European Commission also launched an identification study for the education sector, that, once completed, would deliver an overview of key elements and issues under discussion with respect to the sector policies and strategies, the supporting budgets and their medium-term perspectives, an assessment of the relevance of the proposed intervention programme and a comparative analysis of options based on feasibility, security challenges and risk mitigating measures.

<sup>11</sup> Institutions strengthening, as of the CSP, includes: support towards an enabling legal and regulatory framework; trade integration into the broader regional economy; and disaster prevention and preparedness.

Economic development and infrastructure, as of the CSP, includes: private sector development, natural resources management, territorial development, support to traditional productive areas of agriculture and livestock and basic urban and rural infrastructure and livelihoods.

<sup>13</sup> For further information on the Regions of Origin Programme go to: <http://amg.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/0FB76C2F-5686-4463-7D4-388AE6B2C341/0/TheRegionOfOriginInitiatives.pdf>

In the health sector, despite considerable challenges in terms of funding, the current lack of strategic framework and quality assurance concerns, there has been excellent donor cooperation ranging from technical inputs on specific EC-funded projects and programmes, to joint analysis of complementarities, LRRD issues and discussions concerning the strategic framework. In order to respond to donor engagement in the sector and tackle issues related to health financing, donors agreed to launch an identification study with a strong focus on prioritization, and developing a strategic framework which takes into account donors asymmetric capacities (financial and human resource-wise). This exercise will also include analysing sector financing needs and formulating financing options for the sector on regional and sub-regional basis. The study will feature an analysis of LRRD issues and the main audience for this paper will be the donors.

Donor dialogue has also focused on EC responsible disengagement from the health sector, rational division of labour, and redeployment of in country activities. Nevertheless, technical expertise and donor guidance towards a common systemic approach in the health sector and a greater volume of investments is absolutely necessary to remedy fragmentation of approaches and gaps in terms of quality of service delivery and coverage, which ultimately results into higher mortality rates.

#### *Information Management and Outcome Monitoring*

During the last quarter of 2007, a consultancy was sourced to examine the requirements of an Outcome Monitoring System, and promote discussions on the use of a results based matrix (RBM) as a joint tool for monitoring and evaluation of the RDP and JSP. A series of options were considered, from qualitative and deductive methods as done in previous years, to the setting up of an Aid Information Management System and Outcome Monitoring System (AIMS) and/or outcome monitoring system comprising considerable investment in training (building towards a Central Statistics Office) to a more paced approach involving technical assistance towards greater ownership and sustainability as compared to the other options. In the exercise it became apparent that the jargon of indicators and log-frame merely amplifies the confusion manifest amongst stakeholders, including implementing partners, UN Agencies and international NGOs. In view of the several constraints identified in terms of capacity (both Somalia and international), donors endorsed the recommendation to avoid investing in complex outcome monitoring systems, and focus instead on the identification of a limited number of common indicators, based on data already available and limited in scope.

## **2.6 Dialogue in country with the NSAs, local authorities and the national Parliaments**

In spite of the political and security-related difficulties, the preparation of the forthcoming multi-annual strategy provided an excellent opportunity for dialogue at technical level between the EC and Somali counterparts, and between the EC and the EU Member States and other donors.

2007 opened with extensive consultations held in January in Puntland and Somaliland and laying the foundations for a future partnership, and closed with a joint mission on 26-29 November 2007 to finalize the RDP and present changes made in the JSP to members of the legislative, executive and non state actors.

In January, a second round of consultations reaffirmed the donors' commitment to continue taking the steps necessary to intensify development cooperation. As a number of key strategic areas and priorities were discussed, it became apparent that, even though final agreement may not have been reached on all issues at hand, an important step was taken towards developing a mutual understanding of the strategic planning process and its outcomes. A number of next steps were also outlined: the identification of broad programme areas; and the future building of joint coordination structures, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and agreement on

joint indicators. The consultations contributed to greater buy-in and ownership of the JSP by Somali partners and donors alike.

In November, a multi-donor mission reiterated the purpose of the JSP document; presented information regarding the process for its approval; and described changes made to the document following consultations in January 2007, therefore reinforcing gains made in terms of transparency and open dialogue.

Consultations were also organised with representatives from the TFG in the form of an informal one-day mission to Baidoa in late February, whilst a workshop took place in June. The political developments on the ground made it so that dialogue was often intermittent and the priorities and contents of such dialogue were inherently political, making it extremely difficult to focus minds on strategic issues.

Political and policy dialogue was further enhanced by the arrival of the EC Special Envoy to Somalia, who has since conducted several missions to Mogadishu, Hargeissa and Garowe, besides keeping regular contact with representatives from the counterpart government, regional authorities and international community at Nairobi level. The focus of dialogue has been on issues of mutual concern or general significance, such as the humanitarian situation in Somalia, as manifested in the context of a multi-donor mission organised in November to publicly raise concern over the lack of access to lifesaving emergency assistance resulting from prevailing insecurity.

#### *Non State Actors (NSA) and Local Authorities in Development*

The Cotonou Partnership Agreement (2000), which regulates the relations between ACP countries, the European Community and its member states, is the framework for the participation of NSAs as service providers and as partners in dialogue.

The EC promotes the creation of appropriate space and opportunity for civil society and the private sector to contribute to policy making and strategic priority setting. In particular, NSAs are encouraged to have a greater voice and participation in the reconstruction of the country as a whole through delivering services, supporting the democratic role of a free media, parliament and other public scrutiny bodies to increase accountability. NSAs, including normally excluded groups, are provided with space during the planning and delivery of development programmes supporting the state building process. The EC also provides assistance to other NSA groups (e.g. traditional leaders) to regain and strengthen their status in the reconciliation process. Specific support targets women and women's groups to develop common agendas and to advocate for a fair role in the reconstruction of the country.

Development cooperation activities started in 2000 covering broadly, capacity-building, relations between different NSAs (i.e. forums for dialogue, consultations, relations with institutions and donors), and public awareness and civic education. Sector-wise, the EC mainly focused on human rights, education, gender and, more recently, on reconciliation, security and the rule of law. Among our beneficiaries, specific assistance is provided to women and elders. The EC allocates on average €4 million per year to NSA support-related initiatives in Somalia. The programme is countrywide, with tailored interventions to suit the needs of different areas of Somalia. Grants are awarded to implementing partners mainly through competitive call for proposals. The quasi totality of funds is channelled through international NGOs.

#### *Other fora for dialogue*

The International Contact Group (ICG) established in May 2006 provides a mechanism for high level coordination of international policy on Somalia. The ICG, the membership of which includes the USA, AU, IGAD, LAS, Kenya, Tanzania and the EU (Presidency,

Commission and Italy, Sweden and the UK) is an informal forum, and does not interact directly with the TFG.

## **2.7 Conclusions**

2007 was marked by the worst humanitarian crisis yet seen, inflating the number of refugees and internally displaced, and ended with the appointment of a new interim prime minister, breathing hope into the possibility of a peaceful reconciliation between warring factions, whilst insecurity and political instability remained the order of the day throughout much of Somalia.

This situation of protracted conflict and growing insecurity did little for economic and social development. The opportunity cost in terms of lost growth is great, including a significant drop in trade inside Somalia as a result of restrictive measures implemented by the TFG on the business community in major centres; this was partially offset by remittances from the Somali diaspora estimated at around US\$1 billion annually. The key social indicators continue to give great cause for concern. Average life expectancy stands at 46.2 years, and Somali's under-five and maternal mortality rates are among the worst in the world, at 225 and 16 per 1,000 live births respectively. While there have been modest gains in education enrolment rates in recent years, wide disparities persist between men and women and rural and urban areas.

In terms of aid delivery, the uncertain political context, chronic insecurity exacerbated by an upsurge in violence in Southern Somalia, and the very limited institutional and human capacity of the public sector continued significantly to undermine absorption capacity, in a number of cases causing considerable delays in implementation, particularly in the field of governance and peace building.

In this context, EC-funded programmes concentrated on three focal sectors: governance, education and economic growth.

In the field of governance and peace building, EC funds provided institutional assistance to the TFIs and regional authorities; supported demilitarisation and reintegration of ex-combatants, including training of police and judiciary and rehabilitation of related buildings; promoted dialogue to end clan hostilities; and supported capacity building for civil society organisations.

In the field of rural development and food security, EC-funded programmes promoted increased crop production, income and assets (particularly livestock) for communities in rural areas; whilst improving access to information for emergency response and development planning.

In the field of social services, EC assistance contributed to a measured increase in access to basic services in the education, health and water and sanitation sub-sectors. Thus, the primary education gross enrolment rate increased from 22% to 28%; further 2,400 secondary students enrolled and approximately 30,000 adults received radio-based literacy training. Access to water, hygiene and sanitation (particularly among women and children) was increased in a number of rural and urban communities, and the capacity of those communities and local administrations to manage service provision was enhanced.

As regards harmonisation and alignment of donor practices, the most significant development was the decision by Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Sweden, the UK and Norway to participate in the JSP and in donor dialogue at sector level, particularly in the fields of governance, education and health. Donors also took a strong lead in forming and driving a number of cross-constituency working groups tasked with producing recommendations for the international and donor community as a whole on issues such as coordination, joint programming tools and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Finally, as bad as the situation in Somalia may be, the EC should assess the impact of its interventions imagining what would be the situation in Somalia without the support of the International Community.

## ANNEX 1

### Country at a Glance Table

The following table summarises key macro economic indicators for Somalia between 1980 and 1990. There is no data to support later assessments, and many of the ratios are likely to have changed very substantially.

<b>Macroeconomic Indicators, 1980-1990</b>			
	1980-83 (aver.)	1984-87 (aver.)	1988-90 (aver.)
GDP (constant prices, Somali Shilling millions)	80,842	88,330	93,790
Real GDP growth (annual % change)	0.3	5.0	-0.7
Population (millions)	6.6	6.5	6.7
GDP per capita (€, PPP)	115	132	142
Mogadishu CPI (annual % change)	34.2	48.5	107.3
Gross Domestic Investment (% of GDP)	30.4	25.3	19.8
Private Investment (% of GDP)	13.4	9.7	6.3
Gross Domestic Savings (% of GDP)	-17.1	-15.1	-12.1
Private Savings (% of GDP)	-9.5	-0.8	3.1
Total Expenditure (% of GDP)	22.2	26.7	36.7
Total Revenue (% of GDP)	9.6	6.4	5.6
Fiscal Deficit (including grants, % of GDP)	-9.0	-9.3	-9.9
Fiscal Deficit (excluding grants, % of GDP)	-12.6	-20.4	-31.0
Exports of Goods and Services (% of GDP)	17.2	9.5	7.1
Imports of Goods and Services (% of GDP)	65.2	46.2	33.1
Current Account Deficit (including grants, % of GDP)	-18.2	-14.6	-12.9
Current Account Deficit (excluding grants, % of GDP)	-40.3	-43.3	-38.6
Gross International Reserves (months of import)	0.4	0.6	1.0
Broad Money, including foreign currency deposits (% change)	17.7	69.9	71.2
Nominal Stock of Debt (US\$ millions) 1/	837	1,451	1,801
Debt Service/GDP	3.8	14.3	15.4
Stock of Arrears (US\$ millions)	83	124	348

Source: WB World Development Indicators; WB Somalia PER 1991.

**Table 2 Agricultural production in Somalia**

	1982	1989	1999	2002
<b>Crops ('000 tonnes)</b>				
Sorghum	169.2	247	93.3	145 (2004)
Sesame seed	57.1	48	22	25
Bananas	78.7	116	45	36.9
<b>Livestock ('000 head)</b>				
Cattle	4,574	5,036	4,609	
Camels	6,239	6,890	6,294	
Sheep	10,580	14,316	11,834	
Goats	19,000	20,570	16,164	
Total	40,393	46,812	38,901	
Notes:	1989 is a good comparator, as it appears to have been a peak year for agricultural production			
Source: Various, World Bank Country Economic memorandum, tables 30 and 33				

**Table 3 Trade Flows, 1980-2004**

	1980	1988	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total Merchandise Exports US\$m	166.4	137.4	163.7	68.2	77.6	118.3	157.9	265.5
Total Merchandise Imports US\$ mn	439.5	267.0	351.8	263.6	280.8	299.8	340.3	460.8
Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics based on partner data.								

**Table 4 Imports and exports, 1990 and 2003**

Product	1990		2003	
	\$mn	%	\$mn	%
<b>Principal exports</b>				
Livestock, live	32.8	25	35.7	42.3%
Wood charcoal	0.01	-	8.3	9.8
Fish (live or dead)	10.8	8.2	1.6	2.0
Bananas	34.5	26.2	none	-
Other products	53.6	40.7	38.8	46.0
Total <sup>(1)</sup>	131.7	100	84.4	100
Total <sup>(2)</sup>	163.7		157.9	
<b>Principal imports</b>				
Sugar and sugar preparations	2.3	1	50.9	22
Crude vegetable materials (khat)	0.1	-	29.7	12.8
Cigarettes	7.9	3.9	19.7	7.7
Cement	0.4		8.8	
Road vehicles <sup>3</sup>	29.4	11.2	3.4	
Petroleum and petroleum products <sup>3</sup>	20.4	7.7	11.0	
Others	201.6		108.7	
Total <sup>(1)</sup>	262.1	100	232.2	100
Total <sup>(2)</sup>	351.8		340.3	
Sources: <sup>(1)</sup> Based on Somalia's partner data drawn from UN COMTRADE statistics.				



**Table 5 Stock of Public and Publicly Guaranteed External Debt at end-2004 (US\$ million)**

Creditor	Nominal Stock					NPV of total debt 2
	Total		Arrears 1			
	Stock	(%)	Principal	Interest	Total	
<b>1. Multilaterals</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>1,118</b>
World Bank – IDA	491	15.3	81	46	127	353
IMF	345	10.8	174	171	345	345
AfDB Group	126	3.9	37	21	57	102
Others	310	9.7	187	106	293	318
<b>2. Bilaterals &amp; commercial</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>1,861</b>
Paris Club creditors	1,472	45.9	573	740	1,314	1,398
Non Paris Club & commercial creditors	462	14.4	351	93	444	463
<b>Total Debt (1+2)</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>2,979</b>
Sources: Creditor Statements and World Bank Global Development Finance.						
1/ Includes principal and interest arrears as well as penalty charges.						

2/ Calculated using end-2004 exchange rates and, as discount rates, currency-specific average CIRRs from OECD.

**Table 6 Key social indicators<sup>1</sup>**

Urban	..	..	58.4(2006)	82	89
Rural	..	..	13.7(2006)	45	69
Nomadic			3.8(2006)		
<b>Immunization rate</b>					
<i>(% of children ages 12-23 months)</i>					
Measles	9	30	19(2006)	61	66
DPT	..	19	20(2006)	59	67
Child malnutrition (% under 5 years)	..	..	35(2006)	..	44
<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>					
<i>(years)</i>					
Total	42	42	47	46	58
Male	40	40	46	45	57
Female	44	43	49	46	59
<b>Mortality</b>					
Infant (per 1,000 live births)	133	133	96(2006)	101	79
Under 5 (per 1,000 live births)	225	225	156(2006)	171	122
Adult (15-59)					
Male (per 1,000 population)	500	..	516	519	317
Female (per 1,000 population)	412	..	452	461	266
Maternal (modelled, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	1,013(2006)	24	538
Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	..	..	33 (2006)	39	38
Gini index	..	..	39.7 (2002)	..	..
Lowest quintile (% of income or consumption)	..	..	4.1 (2002)	..	..
Highest quintile (% of income or consumption)	..	..	35.6 (2002)	..	..
<b>SOCIAL INDICATORS</b>					
<b>Public expenditure</b>					
Health (% of GDP)	..	..	..	2.6	1.5
Education (% of GDP)	..	..	..	3.4	3.2
<b>Net primary school enrollment rate</b>					
<i>(% of age group)</i>					
Total	..	..	19 (2006)	64	78
Male	..	..	21(2006)	68	82
Female	..	..	17(2006)	60	76
<b>Access to an improved water source</b>					
<i>(% of population)</i>					
Total	..	..	29 (2006)	58	75

<sup>1</sup> Source: World Development Indicators Database, World Bank - 04/05/06.

Note: Net enrolment rate: break in series between 1997 and 1998 due to change from ISCED76 to ISCED97. Immunization refers to children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before one year of age.

**Table 7 Somalia - Millennium Development Goals<sup>2</sup>**

	Somalia	Somaliland	Puntland	South-Central	Target for 2015
<b>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>					
Population living below \$1/day	43% (2002)	..	..	..	22%
Poverty gap ratio at \$1/day	18.3%(2002)	..	..	..	9%
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	4.1% (2002)	..	..	..	2%
Children underweight for age (% of children under 5)	35% (2006)	19.6%(2006)	26.2%(2006)	39.7%(2006)	18%
<b>Achieve universal primary education</b>					
Net primary enrollment ratio (% of school age population)	19% (2006)	39.7%(2006)	27.7% (2006)	10.4%(2006)	100%
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)	20% (2004)	..	..	..	100%
<b>Promote gender equality and empower women</b>					
Ratio of girls to boys in primary & secondary education	0.55 (2000)	0.44 (2004)	..	..	1.0
Ratio of literate females to males (ages 15-24)	0.52 (2002)	..	..	..	1.0
Proportion of seats in parliament held by women	25/275(2003)	0/82 (2003)	5/68 (2003)	..	1.0
<b>Reduce child mortality</b>					
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000)	156 (2006)	116 (2006)	115 (2006)	173 (2006)	78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	96 (2006)	73 (2006)	73 (2006)	105 (2006)	48
One-year-olds immunized against measles (%)	19% (2006)	..	..	..	
<b>Improve maternal health</b>					
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1,013 (2006)	1,600 (2005)	..	..	275
Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	33% (2006)	41.3%(2006)	36.8% (2006)	29.7% (2006)	
<b>Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</b>					
HIV Prevalence (% adults ages 15-49)	0.9% (2004)	..	..	..	
HIV Prevalence (% females ages 15-24)	0.9% (2004)	..	..	..	
HIV prevalence among 15-24 yr old pregnant women	0.9% (2004)	..	..	..	
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	15% (2006)	26% (2006)	12% (2006)	12% (2006)	
Prevalence associated with malaria (per 100,000)	118 (2000)	..	113 (2005)	..	
Death rates associated with malaria	82 (2000)	..	..	..	
Incidence of TB (per 100,000)	412 (2003)	460 (2000)	..	..	
TB cases detected under DOTS (%)	23% (2003)	..	..	..	
%age of children under 5 treated with anti-malarials (within 24 hours)	3% (2006)	1.6% (2006)	4.9%(2006)	2.8% (2006)	
<b>Ensure environmental sustainability; land, air and water</b>					
Proportion of land area covered by forest	12% (2002)	..	..	..	
Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area	0.01% (2002)	..	..	..	
Energy use per unit of GDP	50.43 kg p.a. (2000-02)	..	..	..	
Proportion of population using solid fuels (%)	99.6%(2006)	98.9%(2006)	99.4%(2006)	99.9%(2006)	
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	29% (2006)	40.5%(2006)	25%(2006)	25.5% (2006)	64.5%
Access to improved sanitation (% of population)	37% (2006)	40%(2006)	43.7 (2006)	35.3%	68.5%

<sup>2</sup> Sources: WB World Development Indicators 2006; UNDP MDG Report Somalia, 2004; UNDP and the WB, Somalia Socio-Economic Survey 2002; UNDP Somalia Human Development Report, 2001; Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 1999; Conflict Analysis Regional Report: Puntland, 2004; UNICEF Primary School Survey 2004/05; UNICEF, The State of the World's Children, 2004; Ministry of Planning of Puntland, Facts and Figures 2004; WHO Annual World Health Report, 2004.

<b>Develop a global partnership for development</b>				(2006)	
Fixed line and mobile phones (per 1,000 people)	15 (2002)	20 (2004)	..	..	With the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies.
Personal computers in use per 1,000 people	0.5 (2002)	0.5 (2004)	..	..	
	9 (2003)	6.7 (2003)	..	..	
Internet users per 1,000 people					

## EDF 9 Sectoral Breakdown

## SOMALIA

*in euro x 1000*

STRATEGY FOR AFRICA	EUROPEAN CONSENSUS	SUB SECTOR AND PART SBS	total cumulative commitments 31.12.07
Human rights and governance	Governance, human rights and support to economic and institutional reforms	Governance	€ 27.000
		Economic and institutional reforms	€ 0
		Non State Actors	€ 5.248
Peace and security	Conflict prevention and fragile states	Conflict prevention and fragile states	€ 19.250
Economic growth, regional integration and trade	Trade and regional integration	European Partnership Agreements	€ 0
		Regional economic integration	€ 0
		Private sector development	€ 500
	Infrastructure, communication and transport	Infrastructure, communication and transport	€ 0
	Water and energy	Water	€ 14.049
		Energy	€ 1.500
		Unspecified	€ 0
Investing in people	Social cohesion and employment	Social cohesion and employment	€ 0
	Environment and sustainable management of natural resources	Environment and sustainable management of natural resources	€ 0
	Rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security	Rural development and territorial planning	€ 19.764
		Agriculture	
		Food security	€ 0
	Human development	Health	€ 2.221
		Primary education	€ 0
Education unspecified		€ 26.998	
Other	TCF	TCF	€ 0
	Support to NAO	Support to NAO	€ 0
	Unspecified	Unspecified	€ 32.673
Budget Support	GBS	General Budget Support	€ 0
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	€ 149.203
Level of sector concentration	Percentage of 9th EDF commitments covered by largest sectors of concentration plus GBS	Largest sector + GBS	€ 48.983
		Two largest sectors + GBS	€ 65.032
		Three largest sectors + GBS	€ 81.081
		Four largest sectors + GBS	
		Five largest sectors + GBS	
		Nr of sectors + GBS to reach 85% of NIP	No NIP for Somalia
		Sectors (NSA and GBS excluded)	€ 143.955

EDF 10

Partnerships and Priority Actions of the Lisbon Plan

country: Somalia

(for Delegations in Africa only)

in euro x 1000

STRATEGY FOR AFRICA	EUROPEAN CONSENSUS	Sectors	Partnerships and Priority Actions of the Lisbon Plan	Planned commitments 10th EDF
Human rights and governance	Governance, human rights and support to economic and institutional reforms * <i>Includes security</i>	Governance	Partnerships on 2. Democratic Governance and Human Rights 7. Migration, Mobility and Employment	€ 50.000
		Economic and institutional reforms		
		Non State Actors		€ 10.000
Peace and security	Conflict prevention and fragile states	Conflict prevention and fragile states	Partnership on 1. Peace and Security	See above
Economic growth, regional integration and trade	Trade and regional integration	European Partnership Agreements	Partnership on	
		Regional economic integration	3. Trade (and Regional Integration)	
		Private sector development	3. (Trade) and Regional Integration	
	Infrastructure, communication and transport	Infrastructure, communication and transport	8. Partnership on science, information society, space	
	Water and energy	Water		
		Energy	5. Partnership on Energy	
Unspecified				
Investing in people	Social cohesion and employment	Social cohesion and employment	6. Partnership on Climate change	
	Environment and sustainable management of natural resources	Environment and sustainable management of natural resources		
	Rural development, territorial planning, agriculture and food security	Rural development and territorial planning		€ 55.000
		Agriculture		
		Food security		
	Human development	Health		
Primary education				
Education unspecified			€ 55.000	
Other	TCF	TCF		€ 11.000
	Support to NAO	Support to NAO		
	Unspecified	Unspecified (EC Flight+ Reserve)		€ 31.000
Budget Support	GBS	General Budget Support		
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	4. Partnership on the MDG's	€ 212.000

DEV/C1 11/12/07