

The European Union Development Programme





The EU Development Programme in Somaliland

Strategy

The European Union's medium-long term assistance to Somalia is defined in the Joint Strategy Paper (JSP) (2008-2013), a multi-donor strategic framework guiding support for the European Union and seven other committed donors (France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway). On the basis of the JSP, a Development Programme was drawn up for a total funding envelope (for Somalia) of €215.8 million split into three focal sectors, namely governance, education and economic growth and food security. Allocations for Somaliland come from this envelope as well as other thematic programmes.

Programme

The EU has long supported the process of democratisation and the development of governance structures at all levels. A critical objective at present is to promote civil service reform and public financial management. The EU also provides assistance to the most vulnerable groups in the form of cash transfers and access to social services, and supports employment generation, economic growth, private sector development and reconstruction. Providing basic social services, in particular access to quality education, health services, water and sanitation will improve the lives of the poorest and the most vulnerable. Gender, environment, conflict prevention and lessons learned are mainstreamed into all issue areas.

Implementation

EU-funded programmes in Somaliland currently amount to approximately €98.5 million. There are currently 50 projects ongoing: 18 projects in the governance sector amounting to €26.5 million; 12

projects in the education sector ongoing, amounting to €22.7 million; 14 projects ongoing in support to economic growth amounting to €19.6 million; and 5 projects worth €4.9 million in non focal sectors (health, water and sanitation) and EU Flight Operations worth €9.5 million. An additional €15 million have been allocated for future investments in urban infrastructure.

The bulk of EU assistance to Somaliland is implemented by UN agencies and international NGOs. Approximately 40% of the EU-funded portfolio is currently being implemented by International Organisations (UN Agencies and the African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources). The biggest implementers are the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). International NGOs are currently implementing 60% of EU-funded projects and programmes with the biggest share in education and food security. They are also a critical actor in support to civil society, peace building and democratisation, livestock and health. The biggest implementers are Interpeace, Save the Children Alliance, CARE Netherlands and the Italian NGO 'Terra Nuova'.

The EU Field Office in Hargeisa

The EU opened a Field Office in Berbera in 1995 which relocated to Hargeisa in 1998. With four permanent staff, the Field Office plays a vital role in ensuring the successful implementation of EU-funded programmes and has made invaluable contributions towards constructive relationships with Somaliland counterparts, in particular the Ministry of National Planning and Development and the main Line Ministries, civil society and non state actors in Somaliland. The Field Office ensures that the EU Delegation in Nairobi is kept abreast of all political developments, thus contributing to better analysis and more appropriate and relevant programmes for Somaliland. In addition, Field Officers conduct regular monitoring of EU funded projects and liaise with task managers in Nairobi to ensure quality, efficiency and efficacy of EU-funded interventions. The Field Office is the first point of contact for implementing partners and plays a crucial role in local coordination forums. It also provides critical logistic support to visiting missions from EU Staff, EU Member State Officials and consultants.

¹This figure is the value of projects ongoing and includes projects funded with multiple funding sources managed by the EU Delegation in Nairobi.

Please do come and visit us! The Field Office is in Shacab area in Hargeisa, (also known as State House area) and can be reached by dialling +252 2 523121

A Democratic Triumph ...

Free, fair and timely elections are one of the key commitments of any government and have been critical to Somaliland, where the EU has funded projects to promote and monitor compliance with international standards during the electoral process. The EU also held extensive dialogue to support the presidential elections held on 26 June 2010. This support aimed to strengthen the institutional and functional capacities of the National Electoral Commission of Somaliland, increase the efficiency of electoral information management, raise citizen participation (especially women), improve the transparency of the electoral process by better use of the media and enhance electoral legislation and judicial issues. In addition, several civil society organisations worked to promote citizens' participation in the electoral process, encourage dialogue between the government and civil society, mobilise voters to participate in monitoring activities of media and electoral candidates and increase the capacity of the media to organise pluralistic debates with political candidates.

The results have been impressive. On 30 June 2010, the EU Heads of Mission congratulated Somaliland for the peaceful presidential election commending the National Electoral Commission for the leadership shown in the preparation and conduct of the election. "Political parties and their candidates -it was reported- have shown maturity during the election campaign. We also recognize the valuable domestic and international support in promoting a democratic environment." Observers reported that the presidential poll was largely free and fair and turnout was high despite threats from Islamists to disrupt the process, which thankfully did not materialise. "Overall, the election seems to have met conditions for a free and fair expression of the popular will of Somalilanders," said Progressio and the University College of London's Development Planning Unit.



Somaliland presidential elections – Courtesy of Xavier Noc and SONSAF



Somaliland presidential elections – Courtesy of Xavier Noc and SONSAF



Somaliland presidential elections – Courtesy of Xavier Noc and SONSAF

EU Support to Governance and Security

18 projects ongoing amounting to €26.5 million

Governance

Based on democratic principles, the EU works with Somaliland institutions at all levels to support the strengthening of effective governance and macro-economic structures, institution building and capacity development with an emphasis on public finance management and civil service reform, constitutional and democratisation processes, free, fair and transparent elections, local governance structures and systems

The Interpeace-implemented Democratisation programme (different components worth a total of €7.55 million) supported the delivery of a free and fair presidential election which was held in Somaliland in June 2010. The EU contributed to half of the running costs of the elections. In the immediate future, the project will enhance and further consolidate the institutional and professional capacities of the National Electoral Commission and provide substantial technical assistance to support parliamentary and local elections to be held in Somaliland.

Support to the legislative Sector in Somaliland: through the Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa the EU offers training, workshops, seminars and study visits for parliamentarians and parliamentary staff with the objective to create an environment that fosters knowledge sharing of the democratic process. The programme (worth €1.26 million) has been actively supporting legislative institutions since 2004. It has also provided equipment and built a new plenary hall for Somaliland's parliament in Hargeisa to be inaugurated in 2010. A new assembly hall for the House of Elders

(Upper House of Parliament) is also under construction.
Rule of law and security

EU support towards security sector governance is guided by three key considerations: a strategic approach, greater synergies amongst rule of law objectives, and protection of all Somalilanders under the law. In Somaliland, the EU is currently investing in training and capacity building of a civilian police and strengthened access to justice for all Somalilanders including the construction and rehabilitation of selected custodial facilities that meet international standards.

The UNDP-implemented 'Rule of Law and Security' project (worth €7.8 million) provides capacity building and institutional strengthening of the judiciary, civilian police and custodial services. Human resource development is essential to implementing and sustaining the rule of law. This EU-funded programme is part of a multi-donor effort to ensure matched progress in all aspects of the criminal justice chain. Building on past achievements, the programme sponsors have adopted an approach which is underpinned by bottom-up consensus building and community level participation to respond to local needs and realities. Within this context, the promotion of self-sustaining community engagement



Employees of Somaliland Sexual Assault Referral Centre at Hargeisa Group Hospital – Courtesy of UNDP

EU Support to Education

12 projects ongoing amounting to €22.7 million

The EU 'Education Programme' aims at contributing to the development of a sustainable, cohesive education system through the provision of relevant services to the entire population. The Somaliland Ministry of Education is supported with training and technical assistance. Access to primary and secondary education is improved through the construction and rehabilitation of schools and the training of new teachers; and Somaliland youth have a better chance of finding jobs through vocational education and training.

The ability to read and write is a basic skill for people to live and work in today's world. Yet, even today, more than an estimated 80 percent of Somalilanders remain non literate. With EU support, around 180,000 adults and children in Somaliland have been trained since 2008 and have been given the opportunity of an education; but more needs to be done. EU support to this sector amounts to €36 million (Somaliland component) over a 6-year period. With such a significant amount, the EU aims to make a substantial contribution to the development of the education sector by addressing quality basic education and skills training, inequalities, particularly girls' participation and safety at school as well as capacity building of education administrations and local committees.

EU assistance to the education sector supports three main levels: basic and primary education, secondary education and higher education. Basic education refers to the whole range of educational activities taking place in various settings (formal and informal), that aim to meet basic learning needs. Basic education comprises primary education and basic life skills for youth and adults, whilst vocational education prepares learners for employment opportunities that are based on manual or practical activities, including small entrepreneurship. EU interventions support all these different sub-sectors of

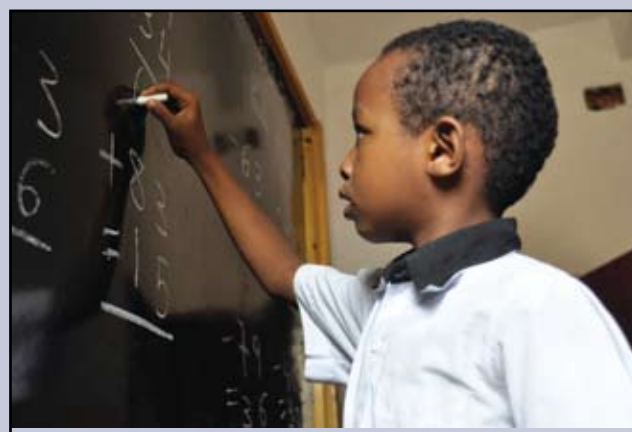
education.

Primary and basic education

EU assistance in this sector reflects the outcome of extensive consultations with all stakeholders, including the Somaliland Ministry of Education, and is complementary to the efforts of other donors.

In Somaliland, the EU is carrying out activities in the areas of teacher training, refurbishment and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure including schools and gender-segregated latrines as well as the provision of access to water, curricula development and revision, advocacy, networking, information campaigns, and capacity building of regional administrations. These initiatives are complemented by adult literacy programmes.

Accelerated Primary Education Support Programme: implemented by a consortium of NGOs lead by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the programme (worth €3.7 million) increases access to quality primary education for school age children (including girls) from poor and marginalised communities. Key results of this programme which started over a year ago include the construction and refurbishment of 90 new permanent classrooms in formal schools and training centres, the renovation of 40 classrooms already existing and the review and update of text books and curricula in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and training for 70 head teachers on inclusive and



Child centred learning in practice – Courtesy of the Norwegian Refugee Council

gender sensitive planning and management of schools.

Education and gender

Girls continue to face discrimination with regards to access to schooling. As a result, they comprise about 60% of all out-of-school children. In Somaliland, the EU works in partnership with the Ministry of Education and civil society to contribute to the Education-for-All goal of gender parity. All EU programmes support girls' education by promoting their access to, and retention in, primary education.

Technical and vocational education

Youth unemployment is a pervasive issue in Somaliland and is especially apparent in some of the most vulnerable groups in society: disadvantaged with limited or no access to formal education, the disabled, minorities, internally displaced populations, refugees, and, importantly, women. In Somaliland, the nexus between youth, unemployment and the process of democratic consolidation has assumed a greater significance due to the limited economic opportunities.

EU assistance in this sector aims to enhance entrepreneurship and vocational skills training, employment advisory services, and functional literacy and numeracy skills, and has seen some encouraging results. For example, more than a thousand disadvantaged and vulnerable youth in Somaliland have either graduated or are currently enrolled in vocational training programmes. Close to 80% of trainees have been employed within six months after completion of training and are earning a minimum monthly income of €100. In order to improve the quality of skill trainings, an integrated set of training and employment advisory services is supported, including training of instructors in practical and participatory training methodologies, apprenticeships for trainees, a variety of areas of craft, such as welding, plumbing, tailoring, small-scale farming techniques, hairdressing and electronics, blacksmithing and carpentry.

Most recently, operations started in Somaliland for an ambitious intervention seeking to promote employment for disadvantaged youth, in particular physically disabled persons, school drop-outs,

minorities and young women. Prospects to achieve the ambitious target of placing at least 70% of these trainees into gainful employment at an average monthly income of €100 are positive. This is based on the experience of previous very successful interventions as confirmed through tracer studies indicating that EU investments in vocational training have been instrumental in securing decent employment for young Somalilanders.

Vocational Education & Training for Accelerated Promotion of Employment: implemented by Save the Children in partnership with other NGOs, this project (worth €1.74 million) creates sustainable employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth and women through vocational



Skills Training Apprentice in Boroma – Courtesy of Save the Children



Rural Teacher Training in Somaliland with the project "SCOTTPS – Strengthening Capacity of Teacher Training" – Courtesy of Save the Children

EU Support to Health and Water

5 projects ongoing amounting to €4.9 million

Safe Motherhood in Hargeisa: 972 mothers delivered their babies safely in health facilities supported through the EU-funded Health Poverty Action (HPA) project. This is an extraordinary accomplishment in a context where more than half of pregnant women deliver without the presence of a trained health worker and face the risk of death or disability due to pregnancy-related complications. Up until 2009, there was no functional hospital referral system for obstetric emergencies in Somaliland. With EU funding (€2,1 million) HPA successfully established a maternity referral system including free transportation and free obstetric health services for indigent mothers in Hargeisa and has helped more than 2,800 mothers since its inception. In 2010, HPA developed and aired 13 radio programmes on positive health seeking behaviour. The uptake of modern family planning devices is also on the increase. This is a result of sustained efforts to promote health education through radio programmes, outreach theatre as well as counselling by trained nursing staff.

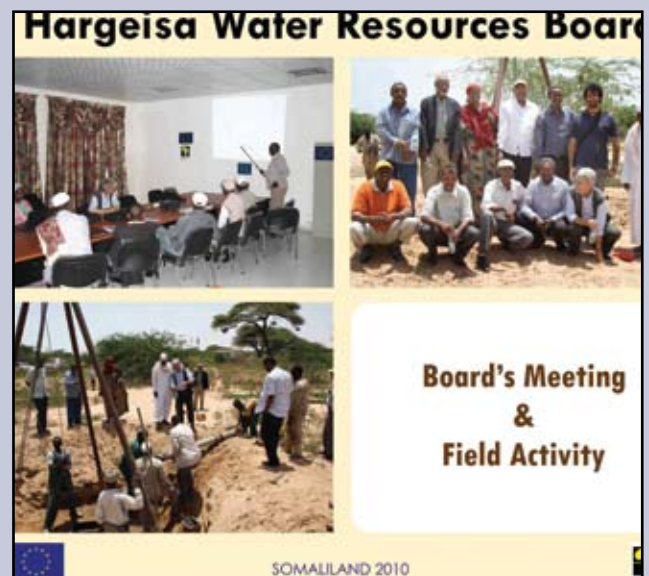


20 year old mother and baby after a safe delivery at a local clinic in Hargeisa – Courtesy of Health Poverty Action

Training Human Resources for Health: implemented by the Tropical Health and Education Trust in partnership with Kings College Hospital in London, this project (worth €585,000) provides training to health professionals addressing the human

resource development needs of the health sector and effectively contributing to saving lives. To date, 31 medical students have been assisted with skills-based, interactive and participative teaching tools. It is also expected that almost 500 students enrolled in the academic year 2010-11 will benefit from effective training methodologies and clinical development in areas of need.

Improvement of the Hargeisa Urban Water Supply System: implemented by the Italian NGO Africa 70, the project (worth over €500,000) seeks to enhance the delivery of drinking water to fulfil needs of Hargeisa Town. It has developed a commercially oriented strategy for the management and expansion of Hargeisa water supply system, including the development of a computerised billing system and an



Hargeisa Water Resources Board – Courtesy of Africa '70

The EU and the MDGs

Adopted by world leaders in the year 2000 and set to be achieved by 2015, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide a framework, both global and local, for the entire international community to work together towards a common end: making sure that human development reaches everyone, everywhere. Despite the inherent difficulties, Somaliland can already report considerable achievements which are the result of EU-funded initiatives in the period 2004-2010:

MDG 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

- almost 10,000 Somalilanders benefitted from technical and vocational education and training
- 35,580 Somalilanders targeted with unconditional cash transfers

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 13,000 primary school teachers were trained and of these 4,000 were fully certified
- 100 schools were built or rehabilitated
- 75,000 pupils were enrolled in primary education (with a ratio of 6:4 of boys and girls)

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality & Empower Women

- 7,800 new female students were enrolled in secondary education
- 60 scholarships were awarded in Somaliland for female trainees

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality & MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health

- 3,700 births were attended by skilled health personnel
- 101,000 consultations took place on reproductive health

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

- 600,000 Somalilanders benefitted from improved drinking water
- 300,000 Somalilanders benefitted from training and various activities of awareness raising for improved hygiene and sanitation



Child in Primary School – Courtesy of the Norwegian Refugee Council



Children and water filter – Courtesy of the German Red Cross



Sheep and goats being loaded at Berbera port for export – Courtesy of AU-IBAR

EU Support to Economic Development

14 projects ongoing amounting to €19.6 million

The EU supports agriculture and livestock production and marketing. It also promotes initiatives aimed at reducing unemployment and underemployment in urban areas through labour-intensive infrastructure projects and job creation. Interventions mobilize local expertise and labour potential by contracting small and medium-sized enterprises and, with that, promote private sector development in various fields including energy, electricity and water services. EU-funded projects also support Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) as supplementary and innovative means in the provision of public services.

Agriculture

Agriculture is an important source of livelihood in Somaliland. EU assistance in this sector aims to support private sector-led economic growth through increased production and productivity, value addition, extension, training, access to product and input markets, rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation and market infrastructure, and water and land information system.

The FAO-implemented Irrigation project (worth €2 million) in the Awdal Region (Somaliland) aims to raise agricultural productivity and net incomes of poor rural households in Somaliland by providing an integrated package of support covering irrigation, agricultural advisory services, marketing and post-harvest support and technical assistance in the framework of private-led economic development.

Livestock

Rinderpest, a close relative of human measles virus, was perhaps the most devastating disease of domestic cattle, buffalo and other cloven-footed animals. Its socio-economic impact was considerable since animals are not only a source of meat and milk, but they are also used for draught work. However, in March 2010, the Scientific Commission of the World Organisation for Animal Health concluded that rinderpest had been eradicated in Somaliland.

That the battle against rinderpest has been so successful is a testament to the persistence and passion shown by many stakeholders, including counterparts and veterinarians in Somaliland, implementing partners and main donors to the sector (the EU and the Danish International Development Agency).

The EU livestock programme in Somaliland is worth €7 million and comprises three main programme areas: enhancement of environmentally sustainable livestock and livestock products and marketing practices, value addition and services provision; establishment of an internationally recognized cost-effective system of animal health surveillance, inspection and certification including public and private veterinary services delivery; and continuous support to livestock sector institutions and sector policies, laws and regulations. The programme areas all come under the overall EU programme goals of food insecurity reduction and promotion of private sector-led economic development in partnership with government and the private sector.

In Somaliland, EU funding is currently supporting human resource development including training of veterinarians through the Sheikh Technical Veterinary School which it helped establishing in 2005, capacity building, rehabilitation of storage areas for cold chains, and a livestock marketing information system.

The Somali Animal Health Services project (worth €1.5 million) provides training and technical assistance to various institutions in Somaliland which provide animal disease surveillance. The project helped developing the Somaliland Veterinary Code and trained staff in the use of commercially produced rapid diagnostic test kits for key trade limiting animal diseases.

Private Sector Development

Private sector development is essential to address poverty and promote economic growth. The private sector in Somaliland is often quoted as being a “success story”, particularly for its ability to develop dynamic cost-effective telecommunications and money transfer systems and for the operation and management of ‘public goods’ activities such as airports, ports, electricity and water and waste amongst others. The majority of the poor are already engaged

with the private sector, particularly in agriculture and service activities and the private sector is also often an important provider of basic services. However, many businesses face numerous challenges from lack of access to credit to the lack of capacity and access to information. They have higher administrative costs, fewer property rights, higher capital costs and limited business opportunities.

EU work on poverty reduction and promoting economic growth looks to support and expand the already vibrant private sector in Somaliland, increasing its productive capacity and employment opportunities, and assisting accountable state- and non-state institutions to negotiate and prepare an enabling legal and regulatory framework that provides space for the private sector to grow. The EU also seeks to encourage joint public private initiatives particularly in the rehabilitation and extension of water production and distribution networks. The experience of public-private partnership (PPP) in the management of the domestic water sector in Boroma town is often quoted as a success.

Food security

For too many Somaliland mothers feeding their children is a daily struggle. In Somaliland, the EU is piloting new small-scale production-boosting measures through investment in equipment, infrastructure and storage. In addition, the EU seeks to address acute and localised food insecurity through a range of instruments: cash-for-work and cash relief interventions with conditional and unconditional cash transfers. Cash-for-work interventions have a stronger focus on understanding livelihoods and on community participation and provide temporary employment in public projects to the most vulnerable segments of a population in exchange for cash transfers. They reduce costs, delays and market distortions brought about by food aid and food for work programmes; and they provide economic opportunities locally and boost consumer demand. Depending on the situation, unconditional cash transfers may also be considered. Such programmes do not impose conditionality constraints. They seek to address short-term problems which had resulted in cumulative asset loss. They break a vicious cycle in which poverty is transmitted across generations and free families from debts. All of these instruments (cash-for-work and cash relief) are used in synergy, and in Somaliland they will assist vulnerable households out of poverty and destitution through a new project for social

safety net transfers, which also aims to diversify the livelihood opportunities available to targeted households.

Early warning and information

When a food security crisis arises, governments and the international community must correctly evaluate and prioritise needs in order to respond appropriately. Besides, food security information is also necessary for planning purposes and feeds into the formulation and implementation of adequate national food security policies. Information is a priority for the EU that has, since 1995, supported the FAO-led Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) in its quest to provide evidence-based analysis of food, nutrition and livelihood security. The EU contribution to the Somaliland component of the project, currently in its sixth phase of implementation, amounts to €1,170,000.

Today, FSNAU reports and ad hoc rapid emergency assessments are widely regarded as a relevant and reputable source of information which enables all stakeholders and decision makers at all levels to formulate both short-term emergency responses and long-term strategic planning to promote food and livelihood security for Somalilanders.

Natural Resource Management

Climate change is a reality. In Somaliland and in the Horn of Africa region droughts and floods are becoming more extreme and frequent, placing additional pressure on natural resources, in particular soil and water. Insecurity, population growth and unplanned urbanisation already threaten a fragile and risk-prone environment. Rapid urbanisation places further demands on natural resources and the traditional communal management of rangelands has been reduced to “first come first served” or the rule of the gun. In this context, EU assistance enhances the local capacity to manage water and forest resources. Drought-preparedness and responses are also supported and these include improved drought monitoring, better water and crop management, increased public awareness and education, intensified watershed and local planning, reduction in water demand, and water conservation. In Somaliland, the EU has also promoted the joint management of the Sarood and Dallo forests in the Golis Mountains, the remnant of a unique juniper mist forest of great importance for biodiversity not only in the region but also in the world.

EU Support to Infrastructure

A new allocation (first tranche) of €15 million!

EEU assistance also provides basic infrastructure rehabilitation in urban and rural areas. In 2011, support to this important sector will increase with planned investments for the rehabilitation of urban infrastructure in major towns of Somaliland worth €15 million and the rehabilitation of the 241 kilometres-long 'Berbera Corridor' within Somaliland linking Addis Ababa to Berbera. This type of investment is key for the expansion of domestic trade and market access. The EU will therefore launch a feasibility study in 2011 (building on an earlier pre-feasibility study) and prepare to mobilise regional funds which will be additional to the €15 million allocation.

Infrastructure rehabilitation will not only facilitate the efficient movement of goods and services, but also create immediate and visible employment opportunities.

Sustainability of infrastructure investments will be ensured through capacity building and public and private partnerships. In particular, the programme aims to leverage the role of the private sector in expanding economic opportunity through effective collaboration with the public sector in the rehabilitation and management of public goods (public infrastructure, roads, water and energy supply and waste management).

It should be noted that infrastructure development is a top priority of Somaliland authorities. Besides, reliable economic infrastructure is necessary for

accessing markets, moving goods and services, economic development and employment creation.

EU Flight Services

Amounting to €9.5 million

The 'EU Flight Services' has, since 1994, operated an extensive network of air services for organisations implementing aid programmes in Somaliland and in the Horn of Africa region. EU Flight carries on average 7,500 passengers and almost 185,000 kilos of cargo per year with an average occupancy rate of 90% for each flight. EU Flight Services are free at the point of delivery and work on the basis of a strict prioritisation system for entitled users. EU Flight currently has hubs in Nairobi and Hargeisa and flies



Beech 1900 – Courtesy of EU Flight

Innovative approaches across sectors...

The bulk of EU assistance to Somaliland is implemented by UN agencies and NGOs. However, the EU is working to mobilize the ideas, efforts and resources of new partners in the region in order to contribute to peace and stability.

Health Poverty Action project 'Improving Sexual and Reproductive Health' in Hargeisa: implemented by Health Poverty Action, this project supports the delivery of obstetric care services in five clinics and one hospital in Hargeisa. The project explicitly implements an innovative payment system for health staff which is normally used in high income countries. Health facilities supported through the project receive a bonus for the achievement of certain targets. In addition, mothers who deliver in the facilities receive a small gift for their baby. The project will overreach its targets at all levels by the end of the implementation period (December 2012) and has been praised by an independent monitor for being a unique example of this innovative approach which is implemented with full collaboration and support from the Somaliland Ministry of Health.

The Somali Higher Education Regional Networking (SHERNet) is an innovative project which aims to create a quality culture in administration and management of higher education in selected institutions. In Somaliland, the project will help establish a Commission for Higher Education to support quality, diversity and equity of access to higher education and will promote e-learning for higher education with online-modules on educational and quality management procedures in higher education and organisational learning. Launched in April 2010, SHERNet will support Higher Education Institutions in their quest to create future leaders and provide jobs for Somalilanders. The absolute novelty about this project is its delivery method which aims at enhancing partnerships with institutions in the region, in particular Kenyatta and Nairobi University in Kenya.

Social Safety Net Transfers for Poor and Vulnerable Households: implemented by Horn Relief and CARE Netherlands, this project establishes a mechanism for the provision of direct cash payments

to the very poor. The schemes which target a total of 5,930 households in Somaliland allow the poor to pay back debts and are cheaper than other targeted strategies such as food aid. They also provide indirect support to small rural markets and traders to offset the economic impact of droughts. Unconditional cash transfers target women through village saving and loan schemes and introduce a lending and borrowing culture among the poor in line with Islamic values and sensitivities.

The Somali Energy Livelihood Project: implemented by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), this innovative project provides renewable energy technologies such as wind pumps, solar panels and energy-efficient cook stoves to rural schools and health clinics in Somaliland. It also aims to increase water supply for domestic, livestock and irrigated purposes through installation of pumps and windmills. ADRA also works with local institutions, providing training on how to install, manage, and promote the sustainable use of these services and helping them to build marketing and dissemination strategies that promote alternative energy services in rural areas. The project also includes training workshops that enhance the skills of cooking stove producers helping them to build better products. Training workshops have increased the number of technicians in the solar energy industry in the region, more effectively meeting the needs of the burgeoning alternative energy market.

In future...

The EU is planning to expand its support to the education sector, employment creation and infrastructure rehabilitation. A final decision on allocations will be taken in EU Headquarters by the end of the year.



Somaliland women – Courtesy of Xavier Noc and SON-SAF

Working with Civil Society

Since 2002, the EU has supported Somaliland civil society and grassroots organisations in their effort to enhance their leadership and representation in strategic decision making at all levels. The EU contribution to peace building, support to civil society and human rights in Somaliland amounts to €6,436,000. Currently, EU support to the Somaliland Non-State Actors Forum (SONSAF) encourages their participation in development at all levels. Established dialogue mechanisms for civil society and the private sector have already been put in place and they have visibly contributed to more transparent and accountable governance systems. The EU continues to support civil society organisations providing assistance towards the development of regulations for civil society and professional associations (including chambers of commerce), and mechanisms for involving civil society organisations in planning, notably in the social sectors where civil society organisations play an essential role in service delivery.

Strengthening the Participation of Somali Non-State Actors in decision making: implemented by Safeworld UK, this project (worth €1,320,000 for its Somaliland component) supports nascent civil society structures to enable their participation in decision-making on governance and development

issues. Working community at Com-Level

While the EU aims at increasing the involvement of the Somaliland administration, it also endeavours to provide assistance at community level to reach the Somalilanders with needed services. Hence, EU assistance includes a focus on empowering community-based organizations, such as women's groups, through direct transfer of resources.

The UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery is a 5 year programme (worth €3 million for its Somaliland component) of five UN Agencies that provides support to regional and district councils and strengthens their capacity in service delivery, local decision-making and development. This multi-donor programme is currently piloting the setting up and joint management with local authorities of a Local Development Fund which funds direct service provision and promotes public-private partnerships. Another objective of the programme is to support the establishment of systems for land and property dispute settlement. Strong emphasis is placed on gender and the role of women in local government, principles of transparency, accountability and



EU Assistance in numbers

Sector Allocations

Sectors	EU contribution ²
EU Support to Governance and Security	
Governance and capacity building	€0,036,000
Rule of law and security	€8,800,000
Democratisation and support to elections	€3,300,000
Support to civil society, peace building and human rights	€6,436,000
Sub-total	€26,572,000
EU Support to Social Services	
Education	€2,708,000
Health	€6,417,000
Water and sanitation	€5,569,000
Sub-total	€7,694,000
EU Support to Economic Development	
Agriculture	€6,600,000
Livestock	€6,979,000
Food security	€6,795,000
Early warning information	€1,170,000
Natural resource management	€1,113,000
Infrastructure (new!)	€5,000,000
Sub-total	€4,657,000
EU Flight Operations	
EU Flight operations ³	€588,000
TOTAL	€8,511,000

²EU contribution is intended as the value of contracted amounts for projects ongoing or planned in the period 2010-2011. Kindly note that many of the projects are multi-year.

³Includes a service contract with a private company for EU Flight Operations

