



**EUROPEAN UNION
SUPPORTING
THE SOMALI NEW DEAL**



What is the European Union?

The EU is a unique economic and political partnership between 28 European countries that together cover much of the continent. It was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The first steps were to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries which trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict.

From economic to political union: What began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organisation spanning policy areas, from development aid to environment. A name change from the EEC to the European Union (EU) in 1993 reflected this.

The EU is based on the rule of law: Everything that it does is founded on treaties, voluntarily and democratically agreed by all member countries.

Mobility, growth, stability and a single currency: The EU has delivered half a century of peace, stability, helped raise living standards, and launched a single European currency, the euro. Thanks to the abolition of border controls between EU countries, people can travel freely throughout most of the continent. The single or 'internal' market is the EU's main economic engine.

Human rights and equality: One of the EU's main goals is to promote human rights both internally and around the world. Human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights: these are the core values of the EU.

Welcome word



Dear friends,

The EU Mission to Somalia has designed this booklet to show in a few images how the European Union works in Somalia.

We are deeply engaged diplomatically and politically in Somalia through our Comprehensive Approach providing a broad toolbox of instruments that we – collectively with Member States – have at our disposal to support the EU agenda in Somalia. Moreover, the EU is also the country's biggest donor which allows us to support Somalia in a very wide range of sectors. This support is guided by the "New Deal Compact " that the EU, Somalia and partners set out in September 2013 and that forms the basis of our joint partnership in Somalia. As pictures can tell more than words, we decided to show you, through a few images, how the EU is involved, together with other partners, in getting the New Deal Compact off the ground.

Michele Cervone d'Urso, EU Head of Delegation/ EU Special Envoy to Somalia

The EU in Somalia: a Comprehensive Approach

The EU is engaged in Somalia through a comprehensive range of instruments consisting of active diplomacy, stabilisation and security support, development assistance and humanitarian aid. The “New Deal Compact” that Somalia, the EU and international partners endorsed in Brussels in September 2013, forms the overall basis of the EU’s engagement with the country. It guides the EU’s aid portfolio in Somalia but also the EU’s political and security efforts. The EU remains indeed one of the main contributors to the “African Union peace enabling Mission” to Somalia (AMISOM) and responds to Somalia’s security challenges through 3 Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Missions:

- (i) the Military Training Mission (EUTM) to support the Somali security forces,
- (ii) the EU Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) operation “Atalanta” to fight piracy at sea,
- (iii) the EUCAP NESTOR to develop regional maritime capacity of states in the Horn.



EU AID: supporting the New Deal Compact

The EU is Somalia's main development partner. The 11th European Development Fund (EDF) programming exercise for Somalia coincided with the endorsement of the "New Deal Compact" in September 2013. This Compact is a new partnership, based on mutual accountability and risk management, initiated between the Federal Government, Parliament, regions, civil society and the international community. The EU's 11th EDF is totally in line with the New deal Compact that focuses on Somalia's most vital political, social and economic priorities articulated around 5 Peace and State Building Goals:

1. Building inclusive politics
2. Security
3. Justice
4. Economic foundations
5. Revenue collection and provision of services.

Picture: EU High Representative Federica Mogherini and Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamoud at the Ministerial High Level Partnership Forum in Copenhagen in November 2014 to review progress made since the endorsement of the Somali New Deal in 2013.



I. STATE AND PEACE BUILDING

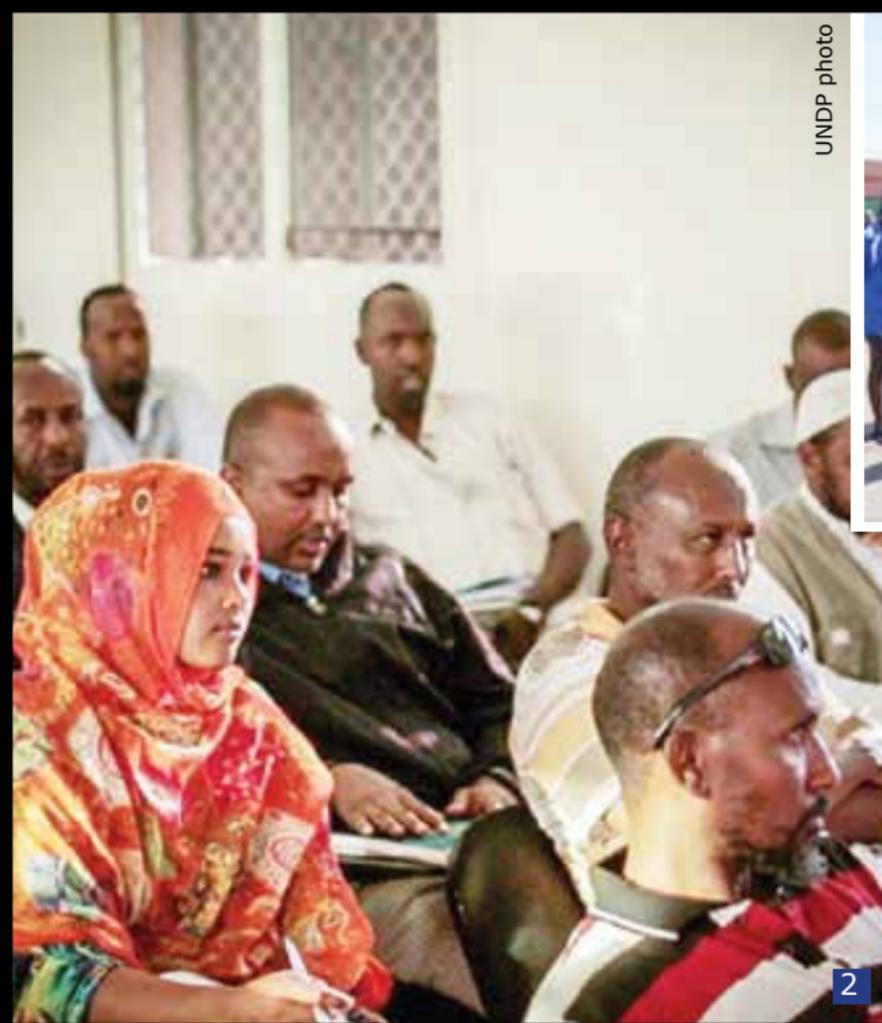
Institutional support & human security

The EU is helping Somalia to build democratic and effective public institutions. This means helping to establish governance systems, to identify legislation frameworks, to reform the civil service, to enhance local governance, to reinforce public financial management, to promote national dialogue, while at the same time developing the security and justice sector to provide space for peace and state building.

Picture 1: EU supporting the Somali Police Force.

Picture 2: EU organising trainings for civil service staff.

Picture 3: EU training the police on mine detection.



Justice and democratisation

The continued support to democratic governance, rule of law and judicial reform is a pre-condition for longer term economic and social development. With EU support, law faculties were established in Northern regions of Somalia, more than 170 prosecutors and judges were trained and legal aid is provided to a large range of vulnerable people through mobile courts.

Democratic governance also means elections. The EU is engaging in the Federal Constitution review process which shall eventually lead to a referendum and general elections. The EU also strongly supports the democratisation processes in Somaliland and Puntland which are among the major success stories of EU engagement in Somalia.

Picture 1: EU supporting women prosecutors in Garowe.

Picture 2: The EU provides legal aid to the most vulnerable populations (with a focus on IDP's and women) through mobile courts.

Picture 3: EU supporting elections in Somaliland.



Civil society - Media freedom - Gender equality - Human rights

The set-up of dialogue mechanisms allowing civil society to contribute to policy decisions and the promotion of media freedom are key to the EU's state building approach. Both actors play an essential role as they build public support for more accountable democratic governance and share concerns that are of interest to the public.

The respect and defence of human rights, including women's rights, is a core value of the European Union. This commitment runs as a silver thread through the EU's external policies and drives all actions in partner countries.

Picture 1: EU supports media freedom.

Picture 2: EU supporting women empowerment.

Picture 3: EU meeting with civil society in Mogadishu.

EU photo



1

VSF photo



2

EU photo



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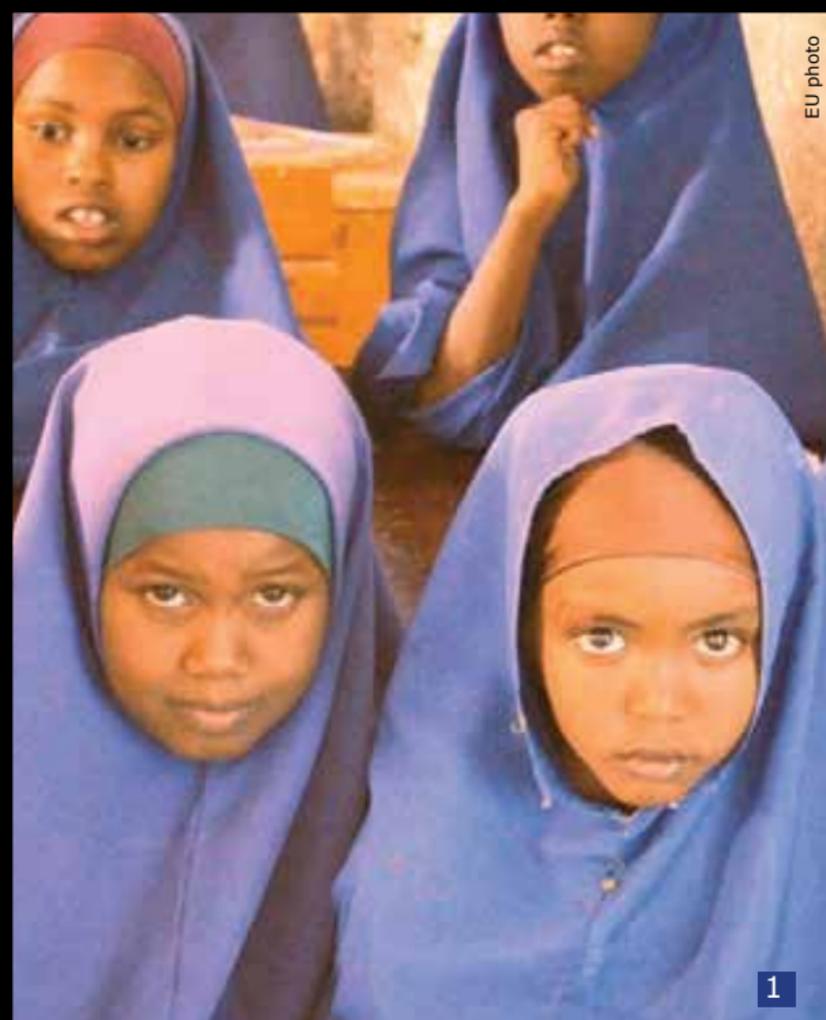
II. Education

Enabling Somali children to go to school

Somalia's future lies in the hands of the Somali children. By supporting the education sector, the EU is building the skills Somali children will need to build a strong, stable and prosperous Somalia. That is why the EU is present at all education levels (primary, secondary, vocational, university, and teacher training) across many parts of Somalia. This substantial support, which has boosted the enrolment rates, also includes a special focus on access for girls. The EU support to Somalia is complemented by a programme for the Dadaab refugee camp, the world's largest refugee camp hosting mainly Somalis and located in North-Eastern Kenya.

Picture 1: Pupils in EU supported school in Puntland.

Picture 2: Boys in EU supported school in Somaliland.



Training youth, creating jobs

More than half of Somalia's population is estimated to be below 18, but youth unemployment rates remain among the highest in the world. However, youth is the backbone of Somalia's future. They need to be empowered to play a constructive role in the new Somalia. With the EU vocational training programmes, we help youth develop skills, which leads to employment or self-employment. The training covers a wide range of sectors such as welding, plumbing, tailoring, small-scale farming, carpentry, hair cutting/beautician and more.

Picture 1: EU supporting youth in Mogadishu.

Picture 2: EU supporting youth training (here training on use of solar panels).



III. Building resilience

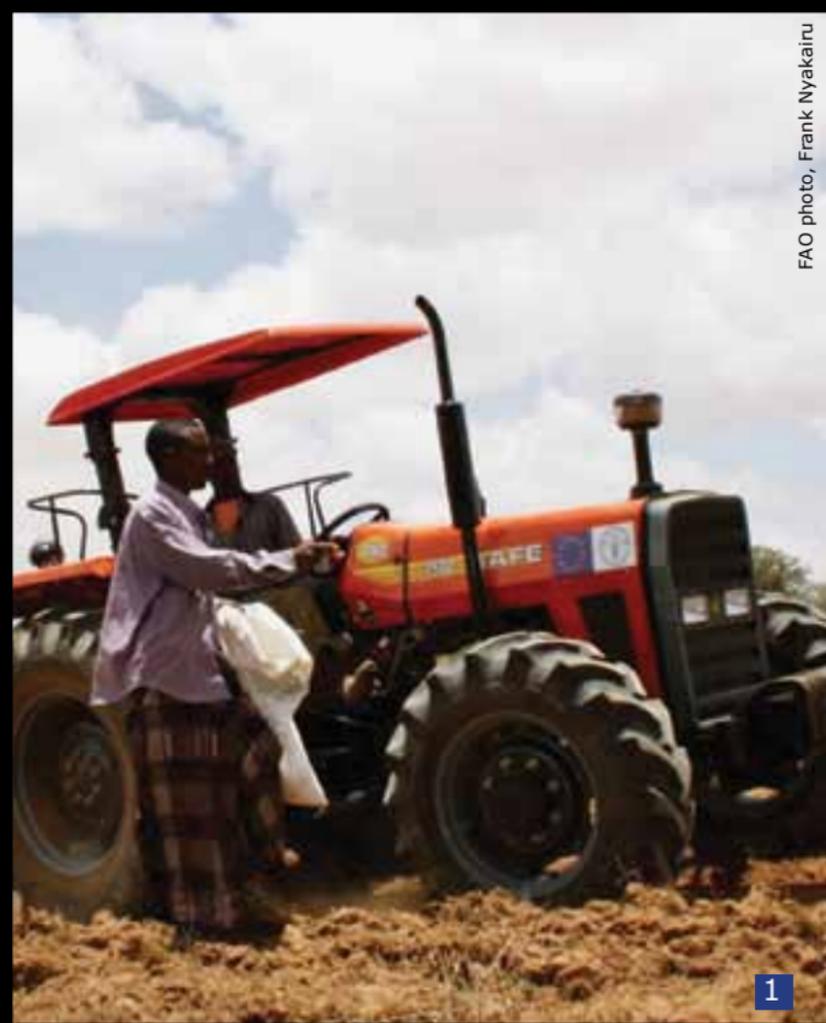
Food security and agriculture

Droughts, floods, insecurity and rising food costs are recurrent problems for the Somali people. As Northern parts of Somalia are dry rangelands, the EU tries to make those populations stronger to shocks by introducing cash or voucher safety net systems. These systems foster community preparedness and help improve living conditions in the medium and long term. In Puntland, the EU is tackling food security at its grassroots by rehabilitating large parts of rangelands affected by production of charcoal.

On the other hand, in the Southern irrigated regions, EU aid is helping farmers to establish a seed sector with several tools such as capacity building and support to agricultural markets.

Picture 1: EU supporting Dur Dur (Somaliland) on capacity building for farmers.

Picture 2: EU supporting Puntland for sustainable use of rangeland resources.



1

FAO photo, Frank Nyakainu



2

Adeso photo, Karel Prinsloo

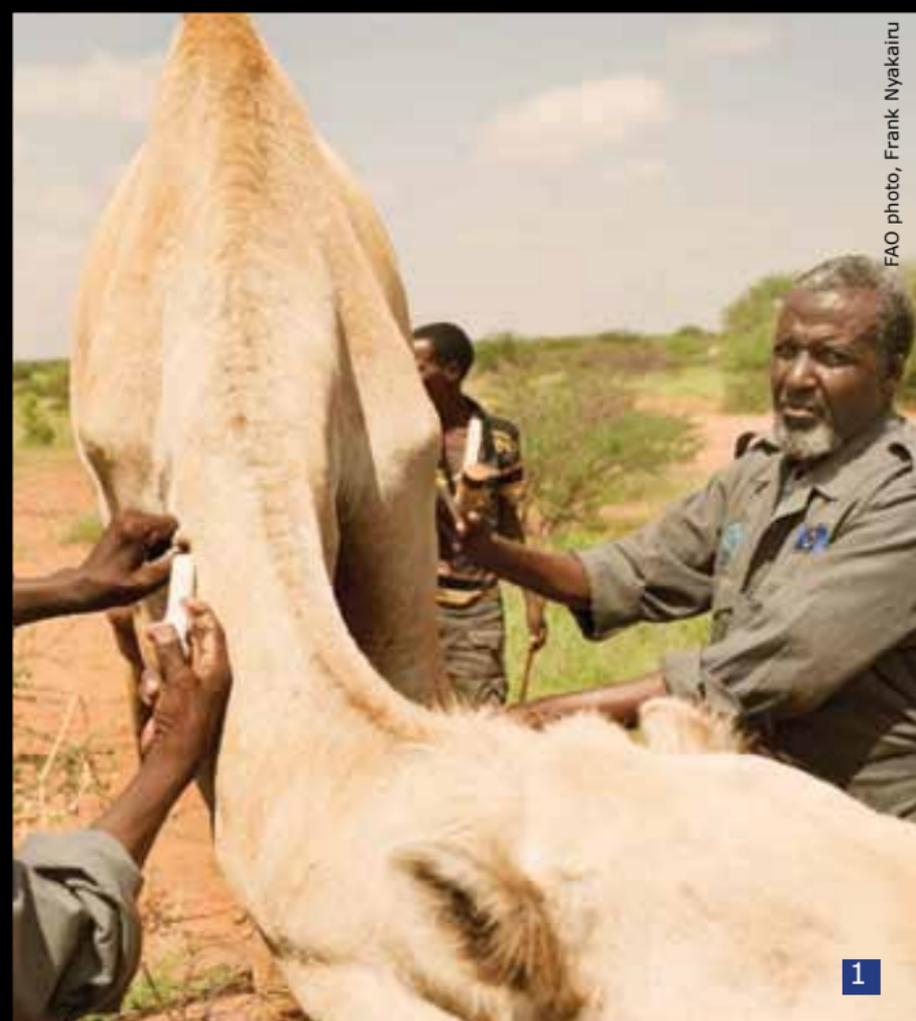
Livestock and fisheries

Livestock is the backbone of the Somali economy. To unlock the full potential of this sector, the EU has intensively invested in animal health and developed human resources by setting up in Somaliland the Sheikh Technical Veterinary School that is now a regional centre of excellence managed by IGAD. With this massive support along the entire livestock value chain, export bans have been lifted allowing the livestock industry to thrive.

With this solid experience, the EU is now introducing a similar investment in the emerging fisheries sector with a few projects to develop all parts of the fishing industry's value chain in Somaliland and Puntland, including integrated coastal management.

Picture 1: EU working on animal health.

Picture 2: EU supports the fisheries sector.



1

FAO photo, Frank Nyakairu



2

EU photo

Water and infrastructure

Water is at the heart of life: it affects all sectors such as food security, health, environment and energy generation. However, it remains a precious and scarce resource in Somalia. Therefore, the EU has engaged considerable budgets in the main cities (including IDP camps) and rural areas of Puntland and Somaliland. EU support aims at rehabilitating existing urban water supply infrastructure, expanding water networks, enhancing capacities within the Ministries of Water and encouraging public-private partnerships in this sector.

Picture 1: EU supporting water infrastructure in Somaliland.

Picture 2: EU brings water to IDP camps in Somaliland.

  
**WACYADDO WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM
CONSTRUCTION WORKS**
Jan-May 2012
Project Co-Funded by EC UNICEF and TS
Implemented by Terre Solidali in collaboration with MMEWR



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