

14. Regional Security: Somalia [141]

Commitment:

“We commit to remain constructively engaged on Somalia.”

- G8 Deauville Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany		0	
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Average Score		0.22	

Background:

Somalia is currently facing ongoing civil war that hinders economic development. Rebel insurgency and corruption in Somalia threaten regional security and create an environment in which human rights are routinely violated. G8 member states remain committed to establishing political stability in Somalia and to support international efforts for the establishment of a secure environment in which democratic institutions can develop at all levels.

In the past, the G8 has addressed the issues found in Somalia through broad development and regional security commitments to the continent of Africa. The G8 has supported African peace operations since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The Kananaskis G8 Africa Action Plan committed the G8 to “to promote peace and security in Africa, to boost expertise and capacity, to encourage trade and direct growth-oriented investment, and to provide more effective official development assistance”.¹⁵⁷¹ Notably, the Action Plan also called on member states to “establish enhanced partnerships with African countries whose performance reflects the NEPAD commitments.”¹⁵⁷²

The effort to promote peaceful development in Africa was expanded at the 2003 Evian Summit. Notably, G8 members pledged to the “the establishment, equipping and training by 2010 of coherent, multinational, multi-disciplinary standby brigade capabilities including civilian components, at the AU and regional level, in particular integrated mission planning capability, mission field headquarters and strategic headquarters which would be available for UN-endorsed missions undertaken under the auspices of the UN, AU or an African regional organization.”¹⁵⁷³

¹⁵⁷¹ Issue Performance Assessment Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2002. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2002kananaskis/assessment_africaplan.html.

¹⁵⁷² 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 February 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-interim/15-08-interim-africapeace.pdf>.

¹⁵⁷³ Implementation Report by Africa Personal Representatives to Leaders on G8 Africa Action Plan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 June 2003. Date of Access: 18 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html>.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 nations launched the G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations. This action plan aimed to aid in the creation of an African-owned stabilization force.¹⁵⁷⁴ At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 reaffirmed previous commitments by promising to support peace and development in the continent.¹⁵⁷⁵

More recently, the G8 addressed African peace and security at the 2008 Hokkaido Summit. This included a commitment to provide “seamless peace-building support, including to humanitarian, reconciliation, stabilization, recovery and reconstruction efforts and increased capacity of deployable civilian expertise.”¹⁵⁷⁶ The G8 also committed to promote peace and security in Africa by specifically supporting the African Union and Regional Economic Communities as well as African Peace Security Architecture (APSA) through the provision of training and equipment.¹⁵⁷⁷

In terms of development assistance, the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 brought international attention to the growing need for Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Africa. Notably, at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, members agreed to significantly increase ODA after the UK made it clear that the attainment of the MDGs would be a top priority of the Summit. Together, the G8 pledged to raise ODA by US\$50 billion per year by 2010, with half of all ODA going to Africa.¹⁵⁷⁸ At the 2007 Heiligendamm and 2008 Hokkaido Summit, the G8 reaffirmed their Gleneagles commitment.¹⁵⁷⁹

In regards to the Gleneagles goal, the 2010 G8 Muskoka Accountability Report found that “in current dollars, donors are four-fifths of the way towards the target (a \$10 billion shortfall)” and “in constant 2004 dollars, the OECD estimates that there is a shortfall of \$18 billion from all donors and, on that basis, donor countries are approximately three-fifths of the way to meeting the original 2005 OECD estimate.”¹⁵⁸⁰ In the 2011 Deauville Summit, the final declaration stated that “while all commitments have not been met in full, we will strive to maintain our efforts, together with other donors.”¹⁵⁸¹

¹⁵⁷⁴ 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 February 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-interim/15-08-interim-africapeace.pdf>.

¹⁵⁷⁵ Growth and Responsibility in Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-africa.html>.

¹⁵⁷⁶ Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

¹⁵⁷⁷ Development and Africa, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-africa.html>.

¹⁵⁷⁸ 2009 L’Aquila G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 May 2010. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-interim/12-09-interim-oda.pdf>.

¹⁵⁷⁹ 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 February 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2008compliance-interim/15-08-interim-africapeace.pdf>.

¹⁵⁸⁰ Muskoka Accountability Report Executive Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 June 2010. Date of Access: 19 December 2011.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/accountability/muskoka_accountability_report_executive_summary.pdf.

¹⁵⁸¹ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

In addition to a renewal of these continent-wide commitments, the G8 has also addressed one other major problem in Somalia: piracy. Piracy is a product of Somali instability and poses a threat to regional trade and peace. Most recently, G8 Ministers agreed to work towards a legal framework for the trial of Somali pirates.¹⁵⁸² Specifically, they announced that “effective prosecution and imprisonment needs increased support.”¹⁵⁸³

Somalia can benefit from new development and military assistance plans that operate under the auspices of international cooperation.

Commitment Features:

The G8 commits to remain constructively engaged in Somalia. This is a broad commitment. Member states must stabilize the region militarily, politically and economically. Moreover, the G8 has also made mention of the importance of working with the Transitional Federal Government and enabling Somalia to lead the resolution of regional conflict. Thus, this commitment implies two dimensions. First, the commitment reaffirms the need for G8 members to provide new resources to build peace support missions and economic development in Somalia through international cooperation. Second, member states should provide support to establish a specifically Somalia-led national reconciliation process.

Somalia’s instability increases regional violence, encourages illegal arms trafficking and risks a contagion of civil unrest throughout the Horn of Africa. To contain and resolve this threat, G8 members must continue their commitment to peace support operations in cooperation with global institutions. This belief in international institutions is best reflected by the announcement by G8 nations that “We commend the action undertaken by the African Union and its mission, AMISOM, and express our full support for the mission and the effort of the UN Secretary General’s Special Representative for Somalia.”¹⁵⁸⁴

Development in Somalia has suffered from the effects of 20 years of conflict. Economic development will require compliance with ODA commitments as well as new development plans. One key perspective on development in Somalia is anti-piracy. As G8 Foreign Ministers agreed in 2010, piracy poses a risk to “the safety of mariners, regional economies, freedom of navigation and international trade.”¹⁵⁸⁵ In this interpretation, development too is measured through cooperation with international institutions and disregards isolated individual actions by member states.

The Deauville declaration notes that the solution to ongoing violence must put Somalia in the lead. Indeed, the Deauville declaration clearly states that “we call on all actors to support an inclusive, Somali-led process as the means to resolve the conflict.”¹⁵⁸⁶ One key task that will require a spearheading by Somalia is the constitutional process after the Transitional Federal

¹⁵⁸² G8 Vows Legal Cooperation to Tackle Somali Piracy, Reuters (Rome) 30 May 2009. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2009/05/30/us-g8-interior-idUSTRE54T1QT20090530>.

¹⁵⁸³ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html>.

¹⁵⁸⁴ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

¹⁵⁸⁵ G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin110315-en.html>.

¹⁵⁸⁶ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

Institutions' mandate expires in August 2011.¹⁵⁸⁷ Thus, a second dimension of this commitment is that efforts put Somalia in the lead for redevelopment.

In order to achieve full compliance, a member state must provide new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia through international cooperation. Also, full compliance requires states to provide support to establish a process for reconciliation and reintegration with Somalia in the lead.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member provides no new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of an international institution AND provides no support to establish a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.
0	Member provides new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of an international institution OR provides support to establish a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.
+1	Member provides new resources to projects that build peace support and/or economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of an international institution AND provides support to establish a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.

Lead Analyst: Patrick Quinton-Brown

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment in remaining constructively engaged on Somalia.

On 20 July 2011, Minister of International Cooperation Beverley Oda expressed the Government of Canada's concern regarding the situation in the Horn of Africa. "Our government has a strong record of commitment to Africa, and we will continue to show our support during this tragic crisis. The situation facing people in the region, especially the women and children, is dire. Canada is committed to making a real difference in their lives."¹⁵⁸⁸

On 22 July 2011, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) increased its humanitarian assistance contribution to the area by CAD50 million. This is in addition to the CAD22.35 million already provided for humanitarian assistance throughout the region earlier in the year.¹⁵⁸⁹

On 22 July 2011, the Canadian government also established the East Africa Drought Relief Fund by matching every dollar donated by a Canadian individual to a registered Canadian charity.¹⁵⁹⁰ During the 10-week period retroactive through 6 July 2011 and ending on 16 September 2011,

¹⁵⁸⁷ Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-declaration-en.html>.

¹⁵⁸⁸ Minister Oda Expresses Concern Over Worsening Situation in Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 20 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/HEL-720163156-S42>.

¹⁵⁸⁹ Minister Oda Announces Canada's Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in East Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 22 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-72211442-LG3>.

¹⁵⁹⁰ Minister Flaherty Promotes the East Africa Drought Relief Fund, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 24 July 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/CEC-724112055-KZN>.

CIDA worked with the East Africa Drought Relief Fund by matching individual donations.¹⁵⁹¹ On 21 October 2011, the final tally of donations by Canadians to registered Canadian charities was 70 million. The Government of Canada matched the amount raised.¹⁵⁹² This is in addition to the 72.35 million in funding that the federal government already contributed earlier in the year.¹⁵⁹³

On 23 February 2012, Canada redirected the deployment of a formed police unit (FPU) from Uganda to Somalia to assist the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). John Baird, Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs said Canada hopes to see new parliamentarians, as well as women leaders exercising their authority locally and working to benefit all Somalis.¹⁵⁹⁴

On 23 April 2012, CIDA contributed more than USD4.8 million to support the establishment of a humanitarian logistics hub and cargo in Djibouti. The hub, operated by the World Food Program (WFP), will enable WFP food to move more quickly to its operations in Somalia.¹⁵⁹⁵

Thus, by providing new resources to projects that build peace support and economic development capacities in Somalia, Canada has partially complied with its commitment and has been awarded a 0. In order to achieve full compliance, Canada must provide support for establishing a specifically Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.

Analyst: Aishe Jamal

France: 0

By providing new resources to build peace support and economic development capacities in Somalia, France has partially complied with its commitment.

France has publicly renewed its appeal for the reconciliation of all Somalis. On 29 November 2011, in lieu of bans and attacks by Al-Shabab militants against UN agencies and humanitarian organizations, France condemned the use of violence and supports the efforts of the international community and AMISOM to help Somalia restore security and eliminate terrorism.¹⁵⁹⁶ In its statement, France also reaffirmed its support for the Transitional Federal Government which must demonstrate its capacity to improve the security and living conditions of the Somali people.¹⁵⁹⁷

¹⁵⁹¹ Canada Outlines Support for Drought-Stricken East Africa, Relief Web (New York) 17 August 2011. Date of Access: 24 December 2011. <http://reliefweb.int/node/441438>.

¹⁵⁹² Minister Oda Updates on East Africa Humanitarian Crisis, Canadian International Development Agency (Quebec) 21 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-102014128-PCM>.

¹⁵⁹³ Ottawa's Matching Donations for Somalia Ends Friday, City News (Toronto) 14 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 December 2011. <http://www.citytv.com/toronto/citynews/news/national/article/154485--ottawa-s-matching-donations-for-somalia-ends-friday>.

¹⁵⁹⁴ Address by Minister Baird at the London Conference on Somalia, Relief Web (London) 23 February 2012. Date of access: April 25 2012. <http://reliefweb.int/node/478769>.

¹⁵⁹⁵ Minister Baird Statement After the London Conference on Somalia, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 23 February 2012. Date of access: April 26 2012. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2012/02/23a.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

¹⁵⁹⁶ Ban on the Activities of and Attacks Against Several UN Agencies and Humanitarian Organizations, France Diplomatie (Paris) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/somalia_242/france-and-somalia_5984/political-relations_6496/somalia-ban-on-the-activities-of-and-attacks-against-several-un-agencies-and-humanitarian-organizations-29.11.11_16589.html.

¹⁵⁹⁷ Ban on the Activities of and Attacks Against Several UN Agencies and Humanitarian Organizations, France Diplomatie (Paris) 29 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/somalia_242/france-and-somalia_5984/political-

France has also committed to respond to the food crisis in the Horn of Africa. On 10 August 2011, France sent a plane of humanitarian cargo in Djibouti on, carrying 17.5 tons of food supplements for children made available by the Ministry Foreign Affairs.¹⁵⁹⁸ Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy has decided to allocate EUR30 million in emergency aid for countries affected by the food crisis in the Horn of Africa, in which one third of this aid has already been allocated to international organizations and NGOs active in these countries.¹⁵⁹⁹

Additionally, France has been supportive of the EU Naval Mission Atalanta in the Gulf of Aden. As of April 2012, the Marine Nationale has deployed three ships, as well as one long-range reconnaissance aircraft in the region for counter-piracy operations.¹⁶⁰⁰

Therefore, France is awarded a 0 for partially complying with its Somalia commitment. In order to achieve full compliance, France must contribute new resources to a Somali-led process of reconciliation that go beyond public statements.

Analyst: Allison Gibbons

Germany: 0

Germany has created new projects for development in Somalia but has not specifically contributed to a Somali-led reconciliation process. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0.

Germany has cooperated with international agencies and organizations providing aid to Somalia in new ways. Due to the high rates of victims of famine in the country, Germany has specifically focused on securing food supply in order to relieve ongoing famine. First, on 13 October 2011, the German government contributed USD10 million towards the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) aid in Somalia.¹⁶⁰¹ In addition, as of 22 July 2011 Berlin has pledged USD20 million meant to help Somalia deal with the ongoing famine crisis.¹⁶⁰²

On 16 August 2011 the German Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development, Dirk Niebel, declared an increase in the bilateral German aid to USD218 million for the famine struck nations in the Horn of Africa, and plead that actions be taken to safeguard the humanitarian operations in Somalia.¹⁶⁰³ His statement followed the escalating number of assaults, threats and harassments impeding the work of humanitarian agencies and organizations in the country.

[relations_6496/somalia-ban-on-the-activities-of-and-attacks-against-several-un-agencies-and-humanitarian-organizations-29.11.11_16589.html](http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3820)

¹⁵⁹⁸ Somalia, France at the United Nations (New York) 10 August 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3820>.

¹⁵⁹⁹ Somalia, France at the United Nations (New York) 10 August 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article3820>.

¹⁶⁰⁰ Deployed Units, EU NAVFOR. Date of Access: 10 May 2012. <http://www.eunavfor.eu/press-2/deployed-units/>

¹⁶⁰¹ Germany provides ten million Euro for ICRC aid in Somalia, German Missions in south Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland 13 October 2011. Date of access: 4 December 2011. http://www.southafrica.diplo.de/Vertretung/suedafrika/en/_pr/1_GIC/2011/10/10_Aid_horn_food_d ay.html

¹⁶⁰² German aid falls short for Africa, 22 July 2011. Date of access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15260648,00.html>

¹⁶⁰³ Germany quintuples bilateral aid for Horn of Africa to 218 million USD, 16 august 2011. Date of access: 2 January 2012. http://www.new-york-un.diplo.de/Vertretung/newyorkvn/en/_pr/Press_20releases/PM_2011/110816_20DEU_20Hum_20Hilfe_20Afrika.html?archive=2990092

In an effort to tackle piracy, on 17 November 2011 the German government announced a joint initiative with the Dutch government forming the JIT (Joint Investigation Team), which will focus on criminal organizations, financiers and negotiators involved in piracy.¹⁶⁰⁴ In addition, on 18 April 2012, the German government approved an expansion of the EU anti-piracy missions currently in place in Somalia. The expansion will focus on targeting equipment and supplies kept on Somali shores.¹⁶⁰⁵

Therefore, Germany has been awarded a 0. In order to achieve full compliance, Germany must specifically contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

Analyst: Anjela Deyanska

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to remain constructively engaged on Somalia. Italy has supplied and helped build new peace and economic developments as well as provided support to establish a Somalia national reconciliation and reintegration process.

On 7 December 2011, Rear Admiral Gualtiero Mattesi of the Italian Navy completed a 6 month deployment in the Gulf of Aden commanding Operation Ocean Shield, NATO's counter piracy force.¹⁶⁰⁶ The Italian effort saved multiple ships from pirate attacks and has taken many individuals in for trial.¹⁶⁰⁷ Italy's contribution to Operation Ocean Shield is the ship named Grecale, operating with the assistance of 210 soldiers.¹⁶⁰⁸

On 2 August 2011, Franco Frattini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, instructed the Italian Development Cooperation to arrange a food air-lift for Somali refugees in the Dadaab camps in Kenya, continuing their support to aid the economic problems occurring to the Somalian people.¹⁶⁰⁹ The cargo was dispatched on the night of 2 August from the UN Depot in Brindisi and arrived in Nairobi the following morning.¹⁶¹⁰ Italy is also carrying out various other humanitarian

¹⁶⁰⁴ Dutch join Germans to tackle piracy, 17 November 2011. Date of access: 7 January 2012.

<http://www.rnw.nl/english/bulletin/dutch-join-germans-tackle-piracy>

¹⁶⁰⁵ Germany approves expansion of EU anti-piracy mission, 18 April 2012. Date of access: 27 April 2012.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gsQ93fS6O0rg1-9zDtRyqDtj84TQ?docId=CNG.ef48bed6020889f8396c1f06d4203fc4.5f1>

¹⁶⁰⁶ Turkey Assumes Command of NATO's Counter Piracy Task Force, Maritime Command Northwood (Eastbury) 8 December 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://www.manw.nato.int/pdf/Press%20Releases%202011/Press%20releases%20July-Dec%202011/SNMGI/OHO%20Handover%20Turkey%20Dec%2011.pdf>

¹⁶⁰⁷ Water Somalia - Atalanta / Ocean Shield, Ministry of Defense (Rome) 13 December 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.difesa.it/Operazioni_Militari/Operazioni_internazionali_incorso/contrasto_pirateria/Pagine/Contributo_Nazionale.aspx

¹⁶⁰⁸ Address by Minister Frattini at the Ministerial Meeting on Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2011/09/20110926_RiunioneMinisterialeSomalia.htm?LANG=IT

¹⁶⁰⁹ Humanitarian Air-Lift for Somali Refugees in the Dadaab Camps (Kenya), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 August 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/08/20110802_Volo_umanitario.htm

¹⁶¹⁰ Humanitarian Air-Lift for Somali Refugees in the Dadaab Camps (Kenya), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 August 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

initiatives in Somalia, including the EUR500,000 given to rebuild schools, hospitals and markets destroyed in the civil war; a step forward in the Somalia-led national reconciliation process.¹⁶¹¹

On 22 September 2011, Italy also pledged to provide Somalia with EUR15 million for development aid and projects.¹⁶¹²

On 23 September 2011, at the Ministerial meeting on Somalia in New York, Minister Frattini announced that Italy has followed through with their earlier promises and is supporting the efforts to “re-establish order and restore the use of force solely to the Somali Security Forces” by paying the salaries of 3,200 Somali soldiers and training the Somali in the framework of the EU training Mission (EUTM) as well as providing technical assistance to Security forces.¹⁶¹³ This aid will allow Somalia to slowly regain control over its affairs and become self-led.

On 18 October 2011, the Office of Emergency DGCS provided EUR400, 000 to UNHCR for the multipurpose assistance and protection of displaced populations in Somalia affected by the civil war and current crises.¹⁶¹⁴ The aim of this contribution is to provide a humanitarian assistance to displaced families and will be distributed as “Integrated Emergency Assistance Package”.¹⁶¹⁵ The Italian contribution will also support the program of UNHCR’s protection of IDPs and refugees contained in the appeal of the United Nations consolidated appeal for Somalia.¹⁶¹⁶

On 1 February 2012, Italian Interior Minister, Annamaria Cancellieri, promised Somali Prime Minister Abdiweli Mohamed Ali to provide training and essential equipment to the National Police Force.¹⁶¹⁷ This promise was made in an attempt to provide Somali with the necessities to conduct their own security and enforcement measures.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/08/20110802_Volo_umanitario.htm.

¹⁶¹¹ Horn of Africa - Italy to Step Up Aid to Somali Refugees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 2 August 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/08/20110802_AiutiSomalia.htm.

¹⁶¹² Italy to release EUR15 million for Somalia Development, Bar Kulan, 22 September 2011. Date of Access April 29 2012. <http://www.bar-kulan.com/2011/09/22/italy-to-release-e-15-million-for-somalia-development/>.

¹⁶¹³ Minister Frattini’s comments at the Ministerial on Somalia (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2011/09/20110926_RiunioneMinisterialeSomalia.htm?LANG=EN

¹⁶¹⁴ Somalia, Support to Displaced Persons, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/10/20111025_SostegnoSfollati.htm.

¹⁶¹⁵ Somalia, Support to Displaced Persons, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/10/20111025_SostegnoSfollati.htm.

¹⁶¹⁶ Somalia, Support to Displaced Persons, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2011/10/20111025_SostegnoSfollati.htm.

¹⁶¹⁷ Italy to support Somali Police Force, Bar Kulan, 1 February 2012. Date of Access: April 29th 2012.

<http://www.bar-kulan.com/2012/02/01/italy-to-support-somali-police-force/>.

On 17 April 2012, Andre Marcela, Italian Ambassador to Somalia, stated that the Italian government plans to undertake rehabilitation projects in the north and south regions of Somalia, the airports in both Galkayo and Bosasso as well as the police headquarters in Mogadishu.¹⁶¹⁸

For abiding to the two-fold commitment by creating new developments to assist Somalia with its current issues as well as demonstrating an effort to aid Somalia in regaining its nation; Italy has therefore been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Daniel Szulc

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to remain constructively engaged on Somalia. Japan has contributed to new peace and economic developments and as of recently provided greater support to a Somali-led reconciliation and reintegration process.

On 7 July 2011, the ceremony for the opening of the new Japanese maritime base in Djibouti commenced.¹⁶¹⁹ Defence Minister Toshimi Kitazawa commented that this base will be crucial for Japanese forces to combat piracy threats which have yet to decrease in the region.¹⁶²⁰ Admiral Kenichi Kuramoto, commander of Japan's Maritime Self-Defence force (MSDF) also commented that the base will be very useful to combat piracy off the coast of the Horn of Africa.¹⁶²¹ Japan currently has 600 members of the MSDF. 180 MSDF members will be stationed at the base.¹⁶²²

On 8 July 2011, Japan extended its MSDF anti-piracy mission in Somalia by another year. MSDF forces will not be reduced in this extended mission. This includes two destroyers for escorting merchant or other ships, two P-3C patrol planes for conducting surveillance and approximately 580 personnel.¹⁶²³

On 26 July 2011, Foreign Minister Takeaki Matsumoto stated that Japan will provide USD5 million in emergency grant aid for Somalia.¹⁶²⁴ He also commented that Japan will cooperate with

¹⁶¹⁸ Somalia: Italian ambassador says TFG should clarify how the National Theatre bombing came. RBC Radio, 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.raxanreeb.com/2012/04/somalia-italian-ambassador-says-tfg-should-clarify-how-the-national-theatre-bombing-came/>.

¹⁶¹⁹ Somalia: Japan Extends Anti-Piracy Mission for Another Year, NHK (Tokyo) 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://laaska.wordpress.com/2011/07/08/somaliajapan-extends-anti-piracy-mission-for-another-year/>.

¹⁶²⁰ Somalia: Japan extends anti-piracy mission for another year, NHK (Tokyo) 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://laaska.wordpress.com/2011/07/08/somaliajapan-extends-anti-piracy-mission-for-another-year/>.

¹⁶²¹ Japan Opens Military Base in Djibouti to Help Combat Piracy, Bloomberg (Djibouti) 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-07-08/japan-opens-military-base-in-djibouti-to-help-combat-piracy.html>.

¹⁶²² Japan Opens Military Base in Djibouti to Help Combat Piracy, Bloomberg (Djibouti) 8 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2011-07-08/japan-opens-military-base-in-djibouti-to-help-combat-piracy.html>.

¹⁶²³ Japan Extends Anti-Piracy Efforts, The Journal of Commerce Online 20 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.joc.com/piracy/japan-extends-anti-piracy-efforts>.

¹⁶²⁴ Japan will send aid to Somalia, House of Japan 27 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.houseofjapan.com/local/japan-will-send-aid-to-somalia>.

the World Food Program to deliver the aid.¹⁶²⁵ Japan provided further aid through WFP on 27 October 2011 of 310 million yen.¹⁶²⁶

On 24 September 2011, Foreign Minister Gamba stated that Japan would pledge an additional USD21 million in food assistance at the UN ministerial mini-summit on the Horn of Africa crisis.¹⁶²⁷

On 10 November 2011, Puntland's Minister of Seas Transport, Mohamed Raage, stated that Japan has promised to train and equip 200 maritime police officers.¹⁶²⁸ The project is believed to begin soon in 2012. Raage also mentioned that Japan agreed to contribute to the development of Bosaso, northern Somalia's main port.

On 23 February 2012, Yamane Ryuji Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan stated that the 500 Somali officers trained last year at the Japanese naval base in Djibouti are now beginning their duty in Mogadishu.¹⁶²⁹ Japan also promised to extend its contribution of USD560 000 to the ReCAAP and ISC this year to continue to combat piracy.¹⁶³⁰

On 5 March 2012, Tsuneo Mishida, Representative of Japan to the United Nations commented on many of Japan's contributions to Somalia at the open debate of the Security Council on the situation in Somalia. He noted that Japan is providing USD30 million in humanitarian aid in response to last year's famine crisis.¹⁶³¹ He stressed that Japan is actively engaged in infrastructure and governance enhancement through various projects such as the "rehabilitation of Mogadishu port and border control training for Somali TFG officers in partnership with WFP, UNDP, and IOM." He ended his statement with a further Japanese pledge of USD2 million to the International Trust fund managed by UNODC.¹⁶³²

Japan's substantial military and financial aid along with its contributions to support a Somali-led reintegration process fully complies with its G8 commitment. Therefore Japan is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Daniel Szulc

¹⁶²⁵ Japan will send aid to Somalia, House of Japan 27 July 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012.

<http://www.houseofjapan.com/local/japan-will-send-aid-to-somalia>.

¹⁶²⁶ Exchange of Notes in Fiscal Year 2011 Grant Aid by Region, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo). Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/note/grant-11r.html>.

¹⁶²⁷ Japan Pledges Another \$21 Million Aid, House of Japan (Tokyo) 25 September 2011. Date of Access: 2 January 2012. <http://www.houseofjapan.com/local/japan-pledges-another-21-mil-aid>.

¹⁶²⁸ Japan pledges to support Puntland's Maritime Police through Training, Equipment, Somalia Report (Somalia) 11 November 2011. Date of Access 2 January 2012. http://www.somaliareport.com/index.p...irates_on_Land.

¹⁶²⁹ Statement by H.E. Mr. Ryuji Yamane Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at London Conference on Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo).23 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120223.html>.

¹⁶³⁰ Statement by H.E. Mr. Yamane Ryuji Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at London Conference on Somalia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo).23 February 2012. Date of Access: 29 April 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/svm/statement120223.html>.

¹⁶³¹ Statement by H.E. Mr. Tsuneo Nishida, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations, 11 March 2012. Date of Access 29 April 2012. <http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/nishida030812.html>.

¹⁶³² Statement by H.E. Mr. Tsuneo Nishida, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations, 11 March 2012. Date of Access 29 April 2012. <http://www.un.emb-japan.go.jp/statements/nishida030812.html>.

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on Somalia.

Russia has taken actions to provide resources to support economic development of Somalia and supported the establishment of a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration.

On 15 September 2011, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that Russia planned to contribute to the resolution of the humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa caused by drought, by allocating US\$2 million worth of food aid to Somalia through the World Food Program.¹⁶³³

On 13 October 2011, the Russian Government decided to allocate US\$1.5 million to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UN International Children's Emergency Fund for improving water supply and sanitation in the Horn of Africa countries, including Somalia.¹⁶³⁴

On 15 September 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Spokesman said that Russia supported the extension of the mandate of the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) for another term as it is "a key factor of security" in the country and noted that the Russian side was "studying the question of participation [...] in collective efforts to strengthen the logistical capacity of AMISOM".¹⁶³⁵ On 30 September 2011, the UN Security Council authorized the AU Member States to maintain the deployment of AMISOM until 31 October 2012.¹⁶³⁶

On 24 October 2011, the UN Security Council adopted the resolution 2015 (2011) on piracy off the coast of Somalia. The Council recognized "the primary role of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) and the relevant Somali regional authorities in eradicating piracy off the coast of Somalia" reiterated its request to the TFG and relevant Somali regional authorities "to elaborate [...] and adopt a complete set of counter-piracy laws". The Council also decided to continue establishment of specialized anti-piracy courts in Somalia.¹⁶³⁷ The resolution was adopted at the initiative of Russia and represents "an important step in creating an effective legal mechanism for bringing pirates to justice".¹⁶³⁸ Thus, Russia supported strengthening Somalia's capacity to fight piracy.

¹⁶³³ On Russia's Food Aid to the African Countries, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 August 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/207E18DF6D69C447C32578F1003D81F3.

¹⁶³⁴ Executive Order No. 1800-r of 13 October 2011, Government of Russia 13 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://government.ru/gov/results/16813/>.

¹⁶³⁵ Briefing by Russian MFA Spokesman Alexander Lukashevich, September 15, 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 15 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/211207210AE2C2D5C325790E0022F3DA.

¹⁶³⁶ Security Council Extends Mandate of African Union Mission in Somalia until 31 October 2012, Adopting Resolution 2010 (2011), United Nations 30 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2011/sc10399.doc.htm>.

¹⁶³⁷ UN Security Council Resolutions 2011, United Nations 24 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/unscl_resolutions11.htm.

¹⁶³⁸ On adoption of the UN Security Council resolution on piracy off the coast of Somalia, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 26 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/8E746EA135177049442579350058D97E.

During 2011 Russian navy participated in the international efforts to fight piracy in the Gulf of Aden. In January 2012 three Russian vessels were engaged in patrolling activities.¹⁶³⁹

On 23 February 2012, Russian President's special representative for cooperation with African countries Mikhail Margelov participated in the London Conference on Somalia organized by the UK authorities.¹⁶⁴⁰ In a special statement the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized that Russia supported international efforts on development of Somalia and contributes to this process by fighting piracy, supporting AMISOM and providing humanitarian aid.¹⁶⁴¹

During the compliance period Russia has provided new resources to projects that build economic development capacities in Somalia under the auspices of international institutions but has yet to support the establishment of a Somali-led process for reconciliation and reintegration in a concrete fashion. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: 0

By continuing to contribute humanitarian aid in Somalia, the United Kingdom has partially fulfilled its Somalia commitment. The United Kingdom has not fulfilled the second dimension of its commitment and has thus been awarded a score of 0.

On 14 November 2011, Prime Minister David Cameron stressed "the real and pressing need to pull together the international effort in Somalia."¹⁶⁴² The Prime Minister also announced the UK will host a Somalia security conference in 2012 to pull together this international effort. The conference will focus on protecting merchant ships that pass through the Gulf of Aden, tackling pirates, pressuring the extremists, and addressing the causes of conflict and instability in the region.¹⁶⁴³

Currently, the United Kingdom has committed to spend an average of EUR63 million per year in Somalia until 2015.¹⁶⁴⁴ According to the Department of International Development, the total UK aid given from the year 2009-2010 was EUR30 million.¹⁶⁴⁵ The United Kingdom's contribution

¹⁶³⁹ Russian Navy Considerably Contributed to the Fight Against Piracy, Russian Ministry of Defence 20 January 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.function.mil.ru/news_page/country/more.htm?id=10905709@egNews.

¹⁶⁴⁰ List of attendees for the London Conference on Somalia, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office 22 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/london-conference-somalia/attendees>.

¹⁶⁴¹ On the London Conference on Somalia, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 24 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

www.mid.ru/BDOMP/Brp_4.nsf/arh/74719AEF2AB26ADF442579AE0052FA3C.

¹⁶⁴² Address by Prime Minister David Cameron at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Office of the British Prime Minister (London) 14 November 2011. Date of Access: 5 December 2011.

<http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/lord-mayors-banquet/>

¹⁶⁴³ Prime Minister Announces Conference on Somalia, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (London) 15 November 2011. Date of Access: December 5 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=692383382>.

¹⁶⁴⁴ Somalia, Department for International Development, (London/Glasgow) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/where-we-work/africa-eastern--southern/somalia/>.

¹⁶⁴⁵ Somalia, Department for International Development, (London/Glasgow) 18 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 December 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/where-we-work/africa-eastern--southern/somalia/>.

across the African Horn stands at EUR124.29 million, the second largest bilateral donor behind the US.¹⁶⁴⁶

Thus, by helping to build new peace and economic developments, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0. In order to achieve full compliance, the United Kingdom must contribute to a self-led Somali reconciliation process.

Analyst: Allison Gibbons

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment in remaining constructively engaged on Somalia.

First, the United States has pledged new humanitarian aid to assist with peace and economic support in Somalia. On 31 August 2011, the head of U.S. Agency for International Development, Raj Shah, announced that it would send an additional USD23 million for famine relief in the Horn of Africa.¹⁶⁴⁷ Overall, in 2011, USAID through the Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance provided USD47 million in support of ongoing issues in Somalia.¹⁶⁴⁸

On 8 August 2011, White House Spokesman Jay Carney announced President Obama “has approved an additional USD105 million for urgent humanitarian relief efforts in the Horn of Africa.”¹⁶⁴⁹

On 1 August 2011, the State Department declared that American NGOs working in parts of Somalia controlled by the militant group, al-Shabaab, would be explicitly exempted from prosecution if some of their funds involuntarily benefited the group.¹⁶⁵⁰ On 8 August 2011 the State Department also licensed NGOs from OFAC to work in al-Shabaab-controlled regions.

On 8 August 2011, Jill Biden, wife of Vice-President Joe Biden, visited a Somali refugee camp to publicly highlight the crisis. She concluded that, "One of the reasons to be here is just to ask Americans and people worldwide, the global community, the human family, if they could just

¹⁶⁴⁶ Address by Andrew Mitchell, Further update on aid to the Horn of Africa to the House of Commons, Department for International Development (London) 5 September 2011. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/News/Speeches-and-articles/2011/Andrew-Mitchell-Second-update-on-aid-to-the-Horn-of-Africa/>.

¹⁶⁴⁷ US Announces \$23 Million More in Somali Famine Aid, Minnesota Public Radio (Minnesota) 31 August 2011. Date of access: 22 December 2011. <http://minnesota.publicradio.org/display/web/2011/08/31/pelosi-somali-famine-relief/>.

¹⁶⁴⁸ Recent Disaster Declaration: Complex Emergency, United States Agency for International Development (Washington) 13 October 2011. Date of access: 17 December 2011. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/countries/somalia/template/.

¹⁶⁴⁹ Biden Visits Somali Refugees; US Announces New Aid, USA Today (McLean) 8 August 2011. Date of access: 15 December 2011. <http://content.usatoday.com/communities/theoval/post/2011/08/jill-biden-urges-us-help-with-somali-refugees/1>.

¹⁶⁵⁰ Somalia famine: Confusion Reigns Over New US Policy for NGO Aid, HuffPost Canada, 8 August 2011. Date of access: 22 December 2011. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/08/somalia-famine-new-us-policy_n_921613.html.

reach a little deeper into their pockets and give money to help these poor people, these poor mothers and children.”¹⁶⁵¹

On 23 February 2012, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said the United States would push of sanctions for those “standing in the way” of progress in Somalia and promised an extra USD64 million in humanitarian assistance to the region.¹⁶⁵²

On 8 March 2012, senior official at the USAID Nancy Lindborg said, "The rains ahead are uncertain, and we have to underscore that even as famine has abated, the situation is still one of the most severe crises globally," warning that Somalia is in deep crisis and pledging that the US will work for a permanent solution to ease the hunger. Testifying before the US Senate that week, USAID chief Rajiv Shah said the United States provided some 60 percent of the global response to the famine and was convinced the effort saved "tens of thousands of lives."¹⁶⁵³

On 5 April 2012, the United States contributed USD50 million to the Horn of Africa, where lack of rain continued to threaten food supplies. On 26 April 2012, the United States provided an addition USD120 million in aid. The White House said the new aid is designed to prevent the food crisis in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.¹⁶⁵⁴

Thus, the United States has fulfilled the peace support and economic development dimension of its commitment. In order to achieve full compliance, the United States must contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

Analyst: Aishe Jamal

European Union: 0

The European Union has taken an active role in providing aid to Somalia, and has pledged to continue to do so. However the European Union is awarded a score of 0 because the EU has initiated new projects in the war-torn state but has failed to contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

The EU has agreed to mobilize USD86.4 million towards humanitarian aid to Somalia since the Deauville Summit, on top of the USD100.8 million of aid already released prior to the summit.¹⁶⁵⁵ This money has been used for emergency food supplies, sanitation, water, healthcare, and shelter. However, the European Commission on Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection admits the difficulties of maintaining any humanitarian operation in the country, which has forced them to employ “remote control” by moving their managing offices to neighboring Kenya.¹⁶⁵⁶

¹⁶⁵¹ Somalia Famine: US Set to Announce \$100 Million in Aid, Huffington Post Canada (Vancouver), 8 August 2011. Date of Access: 22 December 2011. http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/08/somalia-famine-us-aid_n_921125.html.

¹⁶⁵² Clinton says Somalia is at a 'critical' point, Relief Web (London), 23 February 2012. Date of access: 24 April 2012. <http://reliefweb.int/node/478573>.

¹⁶⁵³ US pledges long-term help for Horn of Africa hunger, Relief Web (Washington), 8 March 2012. Date of access: 24 April 2012. <http://reliefweb.int/node/481769>.

¹⁶⁵⁴ US Gives \$120 Million More to Drought-Stricken Horn of Africa, Relief Web (Washington), 26 April 2012. Date of access: 29 April 2012. <http://reliefweb.int/node/492634>

¹⁶⁵⁵ EU Donates Extra €27.8m to ‘Heartbreaking’ Somalia, Irish Times, 28 July 2011. Date accessed: 7 January 2012. <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/world/2011/0728/1224301500177.html>

¹⁶⁵⁶ European Commission: Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, Somalia. Date of access: 4 December 2011. http://ec.europa.eu/echo/aid/sub_saharian/somalia_en.htm

On 27 July 2011, the EU doubled its aid commitment to Somalia to nearly USD230 million, emphasizing the detrimental impact of the cyclical drought causing widespread famine.¹⁶⁵⁷ EU aid commissioner, Kristalina Georgieva was on site and recommended that even the anti-government militias in the failed state should be approached in order to secure the delivery of aid to the nearly 12 million people threatened with starvation.

On 5 December 2011, the European Commission declared it will provide an additional USD66.95 million towards the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).¹⁶⁵⁸ AMISOM's operations are considered vital to the re-building of a stable Somalia.

In addition, although there has not been a dramatic change in the EU Operation Atalanta which aims to tackle the problem of piracy, the latest figures from the EU Naval Force indicate that the operation has seen some success as only 12 attempted pirate attacks occurred in November 2011, compared to 35 during November 2010.¹⁶⁵⁹

On 18 April 2012 an expansion of the EU anti-piracy mission in Somalia was agreed on, adding an on-shore dimension of the mission by targeting equipment stored on shore.¹⁶⁶⁰

Thus, the European Union is awarded a score of 0 given the fact that the EU has not sought out to initiate new projects in the war-torn state or contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process. In order to achieve full compliance, the EU must specifically contribute to a Somali-led reconciliation process.

Analyst: Anjela Deyanska

¹⁶⁵⁷ EU Steps Up Aid to Famine-Stricken Somalis, EU Observer (Brussels) 27 July 2011. Date accessed: 4 December 2011. <http://euobserver.com/24/32663>

¹⁶⁵⁸ The EU Provides Additional Support to Security and Peace in Somalia, European Commission Press Release, 5 December 2011. Date accessed: 7 January 2012. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/11/1503&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

¹⁶⁵⁹ On the Beaches: EU Seeks to Expand Anti-Piracy Mission in Somalia, Spiegel Online, 30 December 2011. Date accessed: 7 January 2012. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/0,1518,806379,00.html>

¹⁶⁶⁰ Germany Approves Expansion of EU Anti-Piracy Mission, 18 April 2012. Date of access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gsQ93fS6O0rg1-9zDtRyqDtj84TQ?docId=CNG.ef48bed6020889f8396c1f06d4203fc4.5f1>