

Multi-annual Indicative Programme (2021-2027)

Federal Republic of Somalia

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Acronyms

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
APF	African Peace Facility
CFT	Combating the Financing of Terrorism
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFI	Development Financial Institution
EFSD+	European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus
EPF	European Peace Facility
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUMS	European Union Member States
EURF/GERF	European Union Results Framework/ Global Europe Results Framework
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
GGW	Great Green Wall
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
JPP	Joint Police Programme
LA	Local Authorities
MIP	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme
MS	Member States
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDICI	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PA	Priority Area
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Assessment
PFM	Public Finance Management
PROSCAL	Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihood
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy paper
PWD	Persons with disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SURP	Sustainable Urban Resilience Programme
TEI	Team Europe Initiative
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training

1. The EU's international cooperation with Somalia

1.1. Basis for programming

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) adopted the National Development Plan 2020-2024 (NDP-9) in September 2019. It provides the foundation for the Government's reform program and strategy for poverty reduction and inclusive growth and qualifies as a HIPC Initiative's Poverty Reduction Strategy paper (PRSP).

NDP-9 analyses the drivers of poverty, which include political fragility, conflict, insecurity and lawlessness, and climatic shocks. It is organised around four pillars: i) inclusive politics, ii) improved security and the rule of law, iii) inclusive economic growth, and iv) improved human development and resilience to shocks. NDP-9 was developed through a participatory process that ensured country ownership. NDP-9 specifically commits to ensuring "all program and policy data shall be gender-disaggregated, and all NDP-9 interventions will include a gender analysis, and targets and indicators that are appropriately gendered", including statistics on gender-based violence. Building resilience to climate shocks is a crosscutting priority. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) approach built into NDP-9 will help frame it in the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While NDP-9 does not include indicators related to climate change, Somalia has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as required under the framework of the Paris Agreement. COVID-19 is not covered by NDP-9 and the Government's strategy and response is outlined in the National Contingency Plan for Preparedness and Response to Coronavirus (COVID-19) which partners including the EU are supporting.

It is evident that implementation of NDP-9 will rely heavily on external resources from development partners. The large funding gap means that interventions need to be further prioritised, their specific focus better defined, and consequently be costed based on the financial capability of government and stakeholders.

Additionally, Somaliland adopted their 2nd National Development Plan (2017-2021) (NDP-2) which confirms the strategic priorities in 5 pillars (Economic development, infrastructure development, good governance, social development, and environmental protection). The overall objective of NDP-2 is to address and overcome Somaliland's structural and institutional development constraints and to achieve social and economic transformation towards the attainment of national prosperity. NDP-2 contextualises and prioritises the SDGs. NDP-2 is currently being evaluated which will inform the formulation of NDP-3.

The EU and Member States (MS) political and policy objectives in Somalia are well aligned with the pillars of NDP-9 and NDP-2, as well as the overall EU priorities and the SDGs. The EU and MS objectives in Somalia as defined in the country assessment (2019) are: i) Building state legitimacy and responsiveness, democratic governance and rule of law, ii) Building effective and sustainable responses to security challenges, iii) Responding to vulnerabilities and creating economic opportunities to foster inclusive and sustainable growth. As such, the political and policy objectives in Somalia are fully aligned with three of the five EU overarching priorities (i.e. Green Deal Alliance, Alliances for Sustainable Investments and Jobs, Governance, Peace and Security, Human Development) while providing good entry points for cooperation for the two others (Alliances for Science, Technology and Innovation, and Digital, as well as Migration partnerships). Education is at the heart of these political and policy objectives in Somalia, both as a building block for human development and fundamental right as well as a catalyst to achieving the EU's priorities. More specifically, this entails facilitating the achievement of the green deal objectives, seizing opportunities of digital development, acquiring the skills to participate in the labour market, mitigating the impacts of migration and helping to create peaceful societies.

Against this background, further delays in reaching a political settlement on key issues such as the constitutional reform process, a credible framework for fiscal federalism as well as the high levels of insecurity and violence in large parts of the country render progress fragile and reversible. Finally, the impact of climate change and desertification risks outpacing Somalia's capacity to cope and mitigate the triple threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, desert locust infestations and floods/droughts. This would continue to induce forced displacement and uncontrolled urbanization, resulting in more exclusion, conflicts and more fragile social structures.

This Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) is based on the NDP-9 and designed to identify EU added value to advance state-building and stabilisation efforts while reaching out to the most vulnerable groups using the "leave no-one behind" transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs. Women and youth will be at the centre of this MIP. Achieving the EU's strategic objectives in Somalia is a long-term endeavour requiring sustained support that is structured in such a way to allow for a dynamic response to the evolving political and security situation, while responding to recurrent natural disasters exacerbated by climate change. The MIP will be implemented in compliance with the relevant EU restrictive measures.

1.2. Status of joint programming

The EU and the Member States (MS) currently implement a comprehensive approach bringing together institutions, expertise, capacities and instruments in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, crisis response and stabilisation in order to contribute to sustainable peace in Somalia. This includes diplomatic efforts, funding to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions, development cooperation instruments (including MS contributions to the EU Trust Fund and use of MS development agencies as implementing partners) as well as humanitarian aid. The EU's integrated approach in Somalia also complements the objectives and programmes of other key actors in Somalia, most notably the UN, WB, IMF, UK and US. These broadly include peace, security, rule of law, political stability and good governance, as well as social and economic development.

The above notwithstanding, there is currently no formal EU joint programming in Somalia. However, elements of joint programming exist at sectoral level. There is broad agreement on the analysis across sectors, including conflict and risk analyses. On the basis of a shared analysis, the EU and MS have developed joint responses in a number of key areas of engagement and this in turn has led to the EU and MS jointly supporting a number of programmes. More specifically, tangible progress for enhanced collaboration and joint implementation (policy dialogue, pool funding) was achieved over the last years, notably in the governance, security and infrastructure sectors. Examples of such initiatives are the Joint Police Programme (JPP), the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihood (PROSCAL) and Sustainable Urban Resilience Programme (SURP). These have become a reference for other sectors as an effective means to reduce donor fragmentation while enhancing joint donor engagement both through joint funding and joint policy dialogue. Other areas to develop closer joint engagement with MS include private sector development/Aid for Trade and the Green Deal.

The experience with joint implementation in sectors serves as a solid basis to formalise joint programming and develop a more strategic, coherent and coordinated approach to European development cooperation in Somalia. This would also provide the EU and its MS with the opportunity to develop collective policy dialogue and mainstream speaking with one voice.

In principle, there is broad agreement to take the joint programming work forward. The main tasks are to build on the existing work and develop a joint analysis followed by a joint response and joint results framework, all at country level. As a next step, a road map for joint programming will be developed that will lay out the main activities and timelines to prepare a joint programming document for Somalia. This work will be steered by the well-established coordination structure at Heads of Cooperation level. Resources will be foreseen in this MIP to support the process.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with Somalia

The proposed priority areas under EU cooperation are designed to address key challenges facing Somalia. This includes addressing the root causes of instability and fragility as well as supporting inclusive and sustainable development to mitigate the impact of natural disasters and supporting the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach is an integral part of the MIP and will be promoted.

Priority Area 1 - Governance and Peacebuilding

In order to address the persistent fragility of the country, Priority Area 1 (PA1) will focus on strengthening inclusive governance, promoting peacebuilding and advancing stabilisation while also addressing some of the root causes of migration. This will also contribute to the Team Europe Initiative on Governance, Peace and Security that will focus on reconciliation with a continued engagement in favour of building legitimate state institutions, specifically in the security and justice sectors, while promoting the advancement of the federal project throughout the range of EU interventions. Actions under this priority area will be driven by a rights-based approach that is gender-responsive and takes into account the root causes of violent extremism. The inclusion of displacement-affected communities, and other marginalised groups such as ethnic minorities, will be ensured throughout this priority area.

Sector 1.1. Inclusive Governance. The promotion of inclusive and democratic governance will be a key pillar of EU support. This shall comprise support towards (i) achieving political settlements, including at sub-national level and finalising the Constitution through the Constitutional Reform process, (ii) promoting political participation at all levels, including through universal elections, and (iii) strengthening the legitimacy and accountability of state institutions, with a focus on local governance, including support to the inclusive

establishment of district councils and their capacities to deliver services to citizens. Based on lessons learnt from past years, sustainable state-building processes require particular attention to bottom-up approaches, for example through the fostering of political participation (incl. through elections and the establishment of district councils) from the local level up, and through a focus on institutionalised decision-making processes including at local and sub-national level. The role and participation of women in the above areas shall receive particular and dedicated attention.

Sector 1.2. Reconciliation and justice. This sector will focus on (i) supporting reconciliation processes through the promotion of community dialogues, peacebuilding education and other relevant initiatives, as well as (ii) strengthening justice, both through improving capacities and the reach of the formal justice system as well as continuing support to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The fight against sexual and gender-based violence shall be taken into particular consideration. The need to strengthen the rule of law and the justice chain in a holistic manner is linked to the third sector of PA 1, which is focused on building the capacities and increasing the accountability and effectiveness of the security forces (including both police and defence forces) and security institutions.

Sector 1.3. Security. The expansion of community police services across Somalia will be supported, as will the gradual development of special police forces at both federal and state level, which have a key role to play in the security transition. In close coordination with CSDP missions, the European Peace Facility (EPF), and the Peace and Security Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme, the capacity-building of security institutions, including maritime security, will be strengthened so as to accompany sustained support to the generation of security forces. This shall enable Somali security forces to take over increasing security responsibilities while promoting the rebuilding of trust with the population, including through the strengthening of effective civilian oversight. Actions will be guided by a diagnostic of existing investments in the security sector in order to support the implementation of a comprehensive sector reform strategy.

Priority Area 2 - Inclusive and green economic growth

This priority area aims at improving financial and economic governance, improving access to quality education and supporting the development of skills, and more generally addressing the issues constraining economic development.

Sector 2.1. Economic and financial governance. A key component of EU support will be strengthening the capacity of the Government to mobilise domestic resources and deploy these to deliver services to the citizens. The EU will provide assistance to help Somalia continue its reforms to reach HIPC completion point and maintain macroeconomic stability, which includes careful debt management. Support to improve public financial management will be based on a PFM reform action plan, possibly based on a future PEFA assessment, and will focus on putting in place the key building blocks of a functioning modern administration, which will include domestic resource mobilisation, budget accountability and transparency, as well as oversight mechanisms, and digital solutions where appropriate. As highlighted under PA 1, agreement on intergovernmental fiscal arrangements that reflects the agreed roles and responsibilities of the different levels of government will be an important milestone in Somalia's state building process. It is a precondition for stepping up intergovernmental fiscal transfers, including as a channel to distribute aid resources. Improving statistics is another important issue of a cross cutting nature that may be supported.

Sector 2.2. Education and TVET. The promotion of greater access to quality education and improved learning outcomes will be a key component of EU support, with a specific emphasis on gender parity at all levels. The objectives are spelled out in the upcoming Education Sector Strategic Plans, which cover all levels of education, including higher education and technical and vocational education and training (TVET). Digital solutions for e-learning and provision of renewable electricity for schools and TVET Centres will be supported to improve learning outcomes for learners, especially those from marginalized areas and communities. Investments in TVET, providing a link between investments in basic education and economic development interventions, will focus on employability skills and building the workforce in key economic sectors. Specific interventions in education and training are foreseen to build up human resources to enhance awareness of climate change and environmental protection, support green investments in Somalia, digital skills, and actions to address youth unemployment, including for women and marginalised groups. Finally, support to education will also comprise the provision of scholarships, to build national capacities and foster social change. Given the huge needs in the sector, synergies will be sought with ECHO funded education in emergencies projects, as well as regional funds to support education for displaced persons. Opportunities under Erasmus+ will be actively pursued.

Sector 2.3. Economic Development. The EU will support green economic development and strengthen the economic base, which could include promoting reforms to improve the business environment and legal frameworks, developing sustainable agri-food systems (agriculture, fisheries, and livestock). In addition, the EU will support the integration of Somalia's commercial banks into the international financial system and help address the key bottlenecks that are hampering engagement by international Development Finance Institutions in Somalia. This will complement regional programmes on sustainable finance, investment climate, private sector development, and AML/CFT measures. The EU will continue to encourage public private dialogue, promote access to finance, particularly for women and youth, and support direct investments in private enterprises to increase green growth and job creation. Furthermore, investments in agri-business and infrastructure (primarily renewable and clean energy under the proposed TEI1, but also water, roads and airstrips construction, digital, smart agriculture and fisheries) are necessary to support economic growth, local and regional economic integration. This will be pursued in the framework of WTO accession, the Horn of Africa Initiative and a regional initiative in Eastern Africa on marine conservation and maritime issues. New infrastructure will integrate climate risk/vulnerability assessments in the planning and implementation phases. The use of digital-energy and e-agriculture solutions as well as the digital transformation of agri-business will be promoted.

Priority Area 3: Resilience building and social inclusion

This priority area aims at building resilience and promoting social inclusion through a multi-sectoral approach to resilience and by integrating environment and climate change considerations in all sectors. The focus will be on vulnerable communities such as the rural and urban poor but also on displacement-affected communities, in particular women, young people, persons with disabilities (PWD) and minority groups. The promotion of inclusive urban development will target displacement-affected communities¹ that primarily reside in urban areas and are among the poorest of the poor.

Sector 3.1: Climate change adaptation and mitigation. The EU will focus on strengthening Somalia's ability to respond to the wide range of complex and interlinked negative implications of climate change affecting the most vulnerable and marginalised communities (e.g. growing number of IDPs, exodus from rural to urban areas, rural community tensions over scarce resources, increasing overall insecurity in the country). In this context, EU engagement will also contribute to Somalia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)² targets by supporting the development of clean energy through the proposed TEI 1 on Green Deal. This TEI, which will develop clean energy initiatives and climate-resilient economy, will support the various sectors highlighted in the NDC: circular economy, climate smart value chains, renewable energy, sustainable urbanisation and infrastructure, protection of biodiversity. Furthermore, support will be provided to build resilient infrastructure and reduce the risk of natural disasters while promoting integrated water resources management systems. Digital solutions will be promoted to support monitoring land and river/coastal degradation, and in humanitarian contexts, such as mobile money in the area of social transfers or monitoring the desert locust. Emphasis will be placed on how to respond jointly with our partners in applying a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach; empowering women; promoting maternal and child nutrition;³ boosting youth employment; and applying mitigation and adaptation strategies to cyclical crises caused by riverine floods, droughts, and desert locusts. In particular addressing riverine floods would benefit from a regional approach for improved transboundary water resources management for the Dawa, Jubba and Shabelle rivers in Somalia. The regional approach will be highly relevant also for marine conservation and maritime issues in frameworks such as NaturAfrica, the African biodiversity component of the EU Green Deal, and the GGW.

Sector 3.2: Migration, displacement and basic services. The EU will support Somalia to address the challenges it faces with displacement, migration and urban poverty through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus. This will be achieved by improving equitable access to basic services (such as health, water and sanitation, education and social protection), safeguarding rights and creating viable livelihood opportunities for

¹ The term displacement-affected communities refers to internally displaced persons, refugee-returnees, asylum-seekers, refugees and host communities.

² Somalia submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in July 2021.

³ Somalia is one of very few sub-Saharan African countries where the prevalence of stunting among children under-five is increasing; the prevalence of wasting is above the WHO serious emergency threshold; and nearly one in two women of reproductive age suffer from anaemia.

affected communities. Measures to support security, safety and protection - including child protection and activities addressing gender-based and sexual violence - will be prioritised. Durable solutions enabling inclusive urban development will also be supported, particularly efforts addressing housing, land and property rights of urban poor and displacement-affected communities. In addition, efforts to support improved management of migration, including legal pathways for migration as well as addressing irregular migration will be foreseen. Specific regional provisions will be required to support migration management as well as the regional policy dialogue led by IGAD and to encourage IGAD MS to implement commitments made under the IGAD Nairobi Process and the Global Compact on Refugees.

Cutting across all 3 priority areas mentioned above, gender equality and women's empowerment will remain a top priority for the EU. Somalia places fourth highest on the gender inequality index globally, with 98% of girls reported to being subjected to female genital mutilation (FGM) and many susceptible to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). In line with the Gender Action Plan III, at least 85% of new actions will be gender-responsive and contribute to achieving gender equality across all priority areas. At least 5% of actions will have women's empowerment and women's and girls' rights as their principal objective, notably by continuing to promote women's political participation, enhance women economic empowerment as well as fighting FGM and SGBV through changing social norms and behaviours, and by working with the justice system. In addition, the inclusion of persons with disability and ethnic minorities will be a priority across all actions.

1.4. Justification and context

Following decades of civil war and absence of state control, affecting the roots of its social, political and economic structures, Somalia has made positive progress in recent years and embarked on a political reconstruction process. A daunting range of state building challenges remain as does the need to foster growth and invest in long-term recovery. Despite sustained progress on economic reforms, Somalia remains one of the least developed countries in the world hampered by shocks, be it climate-related (drought, floods, locust), security-related (terrorism and radicalisation) or health related (Covid-19 pandemic). The progress made in recent years is reversible and the EU and MS need to continue playing a significant role in supporting Somalia's efforts to become a peaceful, stable and democratic country, following the underlying rationale of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The EU's strategic interests and the outcomes sought are outlined in various documents such as the Council Conclusions on The Horn of Africa: a geo-strategic priority for the EU.

Priority Area 1 - Governance and Peacebuilding

The lack of a political settlement and unresolved questions over the reciprocal relationship and distribution of competences between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS) have undermined efforts to advance long-term stability. The finalisation of the constitutional review process is therefore a crucial task required from political leaders in order to settle key contentious issues, and should take account of the need to strengthen public awareness of, as well as opportunities for public engagement in, that process. The absence of local state authority has allowed extremist groups to play a significant role in delivering basic services, particularly justice, to many communities. In order to address these manifold challenges, a comprehensive approach to promoting stability is required, encompassing flexible support in favour of inclusive governance, reconciliation and building of state legitimacy and capacities to foster the emergence of a social contract. Considering lessons learnt and the mitigated success of sustained and substantial international support to strengthen governance and state building over the years, it will be important to place more emphasis on supporting bottom-up, organic processes in order to promote home-grown initiatives aligned with peacebuilding objectives. This implies for example support to local democratisation processes owned and promoted by the communities concerned, including the need to expand the participation of women, youth, displacement-affected communities and minorities, which are too often excluded from decision-making processes. The social and political inclusion of the latter group is also an important element in the efforts to address the root causes of violent extremism, the marginalization of minority clans being one of its drivers.

Given Somalia's federal architecture and the discrepancies between different levels of government, it will also be necessary to focus more on promoting local democracy and building capacities of local and regional administrations to respond to the needs of citizens, thereby undermining the influence extremist groups can yield. A particular focus is also needed to institutionalise decision-making processes considering that key issues are often still largely solved through ad hoc political negotiations that lack inclusivity or adherence to the rule of law. In the absence of institutions that can mediate high-level conflicts, including on contentious electoral issues, it is essential that key institutions foreseen by the Provisional Constitution are established, particularly the

Constitutional Court. Pivoting a more comprehensive approach to security and stabilisation needs to build on Somalis taking full responsibility for their own security and implementing an agreed national security architecture encompassing FGS/FMS. This approach also necessitates strengthening the formal justice sector, law enforcement, public administration (see links with PA 2, incl. on public financial management) and the provision of basic services (see links with PA 2 and 3 below).

Due to the country's often volatile political and security context, future interventions in the areas mentioned above will need to allow for flexible and phased approaches to allow for prompt responses to possible windows of opportunity brought about by frequently changing political and security dynamics. In view of maximising the impact of the EU's engagement in Somalia, both joint and complementary actions will be pursued with Member States and CSDP missions in the closely associated Team Europe Initiative on Governance, Peace and Security, ensuring also the effective implementation of the EU's Integrated Approach under this priority area.

This priority area is in line with the peace and governance partnership outlined in the EU Strategy for Africa and addresses the EU's strategic agenda for 2019-2024 by promoting peace, stability, democracy and human rights. It contributes to the implementation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and responds to the 2014 communication on "Empowering Local Authorities in partner countries for enhanced governance and more effective development outcomes" while also contributing to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. It is also aligned to PA 2 of the Africa Regional MIP: Democratic governance, peaceful and just societies.

Priority Area 2 - Inclusive and green economic growth

Currently, the FGS collects less than 5% of GDP in domestic revenues, and spending is heavily skewed towards the security services and public administration, leaving limited scope to provide public social services to the people. This makes the attainment of a number of SDGs extremely challenging, most notably SDG2 on Zero hunger and malnutrition, SDG3 on Health and SDG4 on Education. To underpin a more modern state, and create more and better jobs, Somalia needs to grow its economic base, which in turn can be taxed to generate revenues to fund service delivery. Efforts to strengthen PFM at FGS level did not translate into the same sense of accountability and transparency at the FMS level. The strengthening of a rules based fiscal transfer policy and increased accountability at FMS level are needed to improve transparency. Civil society will be an important actor to change the social contract from patronage to service delivery, and also provide oversight of the executive on the use of public resources.

While the provisional federal constitution envisages free primary and secondary education as a basic right of all Somali citizens, currently about 3 million children, or about half of school-aged children, are out of school. Those that are attending school are likely enrolled in facilities run by NGOs, communities, or the private sector, and there are concerns around the quality of education. It is critical to ensure that the education curriculum is relevant to developing essential life skills and good health, including nutrition. Malnutrition and a high incidence of stunting further undermine learning outcomes. With limited domestic public resources, considerable international support will be required in this area for the foreseeable future. Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) initiatives are seen as a potential solution to address high levels of youth unemployment, but the current offer is of low quality, unattractive to young people, and does not satisfy the needs of the labour market. Women generate up to 70 percent of household income but are under-represented in the formal labour force.

A stronger economy requires a sound investment climate, including a context to attract international capital flows to boost investments in Somalia and discourage illicit flows, and a vibrant private sector that creates jobs, pays taxes, and is able to engage in constructive social dialogue. The poor state and lack of infrastructure is a major impediment to achieving economic growth, Horn of Africa regional integration as well as delivering basic services for people in vulnerable situations in both urban and rural areas in Somalia. Currently, only 10% of the roads are paved, 52% of the population has access to basic water supply, and only 15% have access to electricity. Under the Green Deal Team Europe Initiative, the EU will encourage a green, low-carbon, climate resilient growth path, for example through developing sustainable agri-food systems and promote nutrition outcomes, the promotion of 'green' economic, fiscal and public financial management policies and measures combined with the development of renewable and clean energy and green, blue and circular economy value chains which contribute to better livelihoods and healthier diets for all Somalis.

This priority area is in line with several partnerships outlined in the EU Strategy for Africa, notably "The European Green Deal: The Comprehensive Strategy with Africa" on Green Transition and Energy Access; the EU Farm to Fork Strategy and the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investments and Jobs. It is also in line with the

new EU strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change. TVET is at the heart of EU Development policy and strategy, as indicated in the communication "Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an agenda for change". The current programmes and interventions are also aligned with the EU communication "A Stronger Role of the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries", "Rethinking Education: Investing in skills for better socio-economic outcomes" and "A Decent Life for All". Moreover, the investments in infrastructure are in line with the Horn of Africa Initiative on regional cooperation and integration, and will support the orientations spelled out in Somalia's NDP-9.

Priority Area 3: Resilience building and social inclusion

Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world, with 77 percent of the population living in poverty and about 43 percent in extreme poverty. The poverty incidence is higher for internally displaced persons (IDPs), women and people in the rural areas. Somalia is experiencing one of the largest displacement crises in the world with over 870,000 registered refugees in the Horn of Africa/Yemen region, an estimated 2.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), more than 92,000 refugee-returnees and 24,000 asylum-seekers and refugees in the country.

Somalia is highly susceptible to the effects of climate change and is not prepared to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change which threatens the achievement of the SDGs. As of 2021, 5.9 million Somalis are in need of humanitarian assistance as a consequence of climate change and specifically due to persistent threats caused by poor and erratic rainfall, frequent and intense droughts, floods but also as result of conflicts. This has been detrimental to both maternal and child nutrition which are fundamental to the welfare and economic prospects for Somali households. The impacts of climate change further undermine livelihood conditions, adversely affect vulnerable groups, increase competition over already scarce resources and exacerbate community tensions and vulnerabilities. More recently, the severe desert locust infestation and the negative impact of COVID 19 have further aggravated the precarious situation.

Recognizing the cross-cutting nature of climate change and how it aggravates the current humanitarian situation, engaging in partnerships and applying the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach is imperative for holistic resilience building and social inclusion in Somalia. There is a clear need for climate-change mitigation and support to climate-resilient and low-carbon development among vulnerable rural and urban communities, including in coastal areas. It's also about utilising natural resources in a sustainable manner to enhance human health and development. As Somalia's ability to respond to and cope with natural disasters is limited, promoting risk-informed development and building resilience is of crucial importance.

Lessons learnt indicate that investments in resilience are cost efficient and efforts that support durable solutions⁴ for displacement-affected communities are beneficial both for the displaced as well as for their host communities. In addition, learning shows that an inclusive approach targeting IDPs, refugee returnees and host communities equally results in more sustainable, locally relevant, and socially inclusive solutions.

This priority area is closely aligned with several international partnerships notably the European Green Deal and the EU flagship Great Green Wall programme. The resilience focus is aligned with "A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EUs External Action. Migration and forced displacement are key priorities of EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy and the New European Consensus on Development, the EU Strategy for Africa, and the New Pact on Migration and Asylum. The transition of traditional productive sectors to sustainable agri-food systems is driven by the EU Farm to Fork Strategy.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The duration of the MIP is 7 years and will include a mid-term review in 2024. In Somalia, the NDP-9 covering the period 2020-2024 was adopted in 2019 and serves as a good basis for the EU programming exercise in 2021. The end of the NDP-9 in 2024 provides an opportunity for synchronisation of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the MIP for Somalia. The objective would be to harmonise the timing of the work on the successor to NDP-9, planned towards the end of 2024 with a mid-term review of the MIP. This review could also be seized as an opportunity to foster synchronisation of EU and Member States programming (or programming review) cycles. In light of the above and considering persistent uncertainties around the electoral calendar in Somalia, it seems

⁴ A durable solution is achieved when displacement-affected communities no longer have specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and such persons can enjoy their human rights without discrimination resulting from their displacement. There are three durable solutions: voluntary returns in safety and dignity; local integration; and resettlement to another location or country.

prudent to align the MIP to the NDP-9 rather than a political calendar. However, the MIP needs to have the appropriate flexibility built in so as to be able to respond to emerging political priorities.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1. Priority area 1 - Governance and Peacebuilding

The role of civil society

Civil society will have a key role to play towards the achievements of the objectives under priority area 1, specifically as regards their role in promoting citizen, and particularly women, participation in public affairs and holding state institutions accountable. This will be ensured by associating civil society organisations in the implementation of new governance and security programmes as well as by providing dedicated support to work towards the objectives identified below. Civil society, and specifically women's organisations, shall also be capacitated to promote the Women, Peace and Security agenda, notably by monitoring, reporting and preventing human rights violations against women and girls in conflict.

Risk assessment for the priority area

Persistent or increasing tensions between the federal and regional governments are a major risk to the achievement of progress towards improved governance and stability in the country, potentially exacerbating the fragmentation of the country. The expiry of constitutional mandates and disputes over parliamentary and presidential elections pose a significant risk of future destabilisation and for the undoing of fragile security gains made in recent years. Unresolved major clan conflicts and systematic marginalisation of certain groups are also likely to adversely affect pursuit of peacebuilding objectives in the country, with extremist organisations adept at exploiting clan grievances and thereby driving insecurity. Active political dialogue with federal and regional leaders as well as programmatic support that fosters cooperation and dialogue between adversaries represent possible mitigating measures to these risks.

The sectors (following DAC methodology) that will be targeted under PA 1 are Government and Civil Society – General (DAC code 151) and Conflict, Peace and Security (DAC code 152).

This priority area will notably contribute to SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific objective 1: To promote inclusive and institutionalised decision-making processes and strengthen the responsiveness of the state, including the protection of human rights of citizens.

Specific objective 2: To promote reconciliation and the peaceful resolution of conflict, including by expanding access to justice.

Specific objective 3: To strengthen the capacities, accountability and effectiveness of the security sector, including maritime security.

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

The main expected results are the following:

Expected results for specific objective 1:

- (1) Political settlements fostered and agreements institutionalised.
- (2) Inclusive political participation is increased.
- (3) The accountability and legitimacy of state institutions is strengthened.

Expected results for specific objective 2:

- (4) Increased peaceful resolution of conflicts.
- (5) Independent judicial institutions are established and responsive to the needs of citizens.

Expected results for specific objective 3:

- (6) Security institutions at federal and state level are more efficient and accountable, with strengthened civilian oversight
- (7) Security forces have increased capacities and are able to gradually take over security responsibilities across Somalia with a view to stabilizing the country.

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Indicators for expected result 1: [SO1]

- (1) Number of EU funded initiatives supporting the implementation of political, economic and social reforms and joint agreements in partner countries (Baseline: 0 – Target: 1)
- (2) Number of countries supported by the EU to conduct elections and/or improve their electoral process (EURF/GERF 2.26) (Baseline:0 - Target: 1)

Indicators for expected result 2: [SO1]

- (3) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments. (Baseline: 0 – Target: 30%)
- (4) Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support (EURF/GERF 2.28) (Baseline: 0 – Target: 5)

Indicators for expected result 3: [SO1]

- (5) Percentage of citizens recognising an improvement of the capacity of the state to respond to the community's needs in areas benefiting from EU support (disaggregated by sex and age) (Baseline: 0 – Target: 20%)

Indicators for expected result 4: [SO2]

- (6) Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention (disaggregated by sex and age) (EURF/GERF 2.24) (Baseline: 0 – Target: 5.000)

Indicators for expected result 5: [SO2]

- (7) Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU (disaggregated by sex and age) (EURF/GERF 2.25) (Baseline: 0 – Target: 10.000)
- (8) Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU (disaggregated by sex and age) (EURF/GERF 2.29) (Baseline: 0 – Target: 1.000)

Indicators for expected result 6: [SO3]

- (9) Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights (EURF/GERF 2.23) (Baseline: 0 – Target: 10)

Indicators for expected result 7: [SO3]

- (10) Number of security forces trained and deployed through EU support (incl. CSDP missions) (Baseline: 0 – Target: 2.000)

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

NA

2.2. Priority area 2 - Inclusive and green economic growth

The role of civil society

Civil society organisations, including the business organizations and social partners (employer representatives/organisations and workers representatives/trade unions), are critical actors to help mould the social contract, in terms of stimulating public debate as well as holding duty bearers accountable. As long as the capacity of the Somali state remains limited, specific objective 2 related to strengthening the education and training systems will partly be pursued by channelling funds via civil society organisations.

Risk assessment for the priority area

The distribution of financial resources (as well as agreeing who gets to collect which taxes) is highly political in nature. Accordingly the fragile political settlement referred to under PA 1 is equally a major risk for the achievement of the objectives under PA 2. Another key risk is state capture, a situation where private interests significantly influence a state's decision-making processes to their own advantage. Some of these risks can be mitigated to a limited extent by continued investments in strengthening public financial management, and support to key oversight institutions including the Office of the Auditor General, the Parliamentary Budget Committee, and the Financial Governance Committee. Future engagement of financial institutions hinges to a large extent on progress in strengthening anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism efforts, which will require high level political engagement to be pursued as part of the political dialogue.

The sectors (following DAC methodology) that will be targeted as part of the implementation of PA 2 are Government and Civil Society – General (DAC code 151), Education (DAC code 110), Business Services (DAC code 250), and Energy (DAC code 230).

This priority area is expected to contribute to several SDGs, notably quality education and training (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), resilient infrastructure (SDG 9), climate change (SDG 13), and partnership (SDG 17).

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific objective 1: To strengthen state capacity to deliver core functions

Specific objective 2: To strengthen the education and training systems for delivery of inclusive quality education and training

Specific objective 3: To promote green, low-carbon, climate-resilient economic development and regional integration (market access) through an enabling environment, direct support to the private sector, and climate-responsive infrastructure services (transport, digital, water and energy)

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

Expected results for specific objective 1:

- 1) Somalia reaching HIPC completion point

Expected results for specific objective 2:

- 2) Strengthened public systems for delivery of education and training services, and oversight of non-state provision
- 3) Increased access to equitable and inclusive quality education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels
- 4) Increased participation of youth and adults in quality technical and vocational education and training linked to employment and economic opportunities

Expected results for specific objective 3:

- 5) Improved investment climate and business environment, complemented by 'green' economic, fiscal and/or public financial management policies and measures
- 6) Increased economic activity in a wider range of sectors, with a focus on sustainable agri-food systems including nutrition, green, blue and circular economy value chains linking rural production with urban and foreign markets

- 7) Increased access to clean and affordable water, transport connectivity, clean energy and digital solutions for people in urban and selected rural areas and connecting with the region, including domestic and foreign markets.

2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Indicators for expected result 1: [SO1]

- (1) Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency (EURF/GERF 2.19) (Baseline: Yes - Target: Yes)

Indicators for expected result 2: [SO2]

- (2) Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (Baseline: 18% - Target: 30%)

Indicators for expected result 3: [SO2]

- (3) Number of students enrolled in education with EU support [a] primary education, b) secondary education, c) tertiary education (disaggregated by sex, age and migratory status) (EURF/GERF 2.35) (Baseline: 0 - Target: tbc)

Indicators for expected result 4: [SO2]

- (4) Ratio (and absolute numbers) of female to male who have benefitted from Vocational Education and Training / Skills development and other active labour market programmes leading to jobs (GAP III) (disaggregated by age and migratory status) (Baseline: 0 - Target: tbc)

Indicators for expected result 5 [SO3]

- (5) Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen investment climate (EURF/GERF 2.16) (Baseline: Yes - Target: Yes)

Indicators for expected result 6 [SO3]

- (6) Number of enterprises supported overall, and specifically in the development of sustainable agri-food systems, green, blue and circular economy activities (Baseline: 0 - Target: 10,000)

Indicators for expected result 7 [SO3]

- (7) Number of people with access to electricity with EU support through: (a) new access, (b) improved access (EURF/GERF 2.3, SDG 7) (disaggregated by sex, age and migratory status) (Baseline: 0 - Target: 50,000)

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

EUR 5M will be set aside to provision the External Action Guarantee to support guarantee operations under the EFSD+ under this priority area. The use of private guarantees in support of private sector operations appears the most likely opportunity, depending on the successful implementation of some pilot programmes. A number of bottlenecks need to be addressed before the use of sovereign and sub-sovereign guarantees becomes feasible. EFSD+ financing will not be used for any projects or investments that would lead to a carbon lock.

Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative total amount of EUR 5 may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations, including under this priority area.

2.3. Priority area 3: Resilience building and social inclusion

The role of civil society

Civil society will play a key role in advancing climate action, durable solutions to displacement and inclusive urban development in Somalia. They will be an integral part of EU initiatives supporting the development of policies and laws and the active participation of women's organisations will be ensured. The EU will also promote the capacity development of local NGOs by seeking to increase the share of grants awarded to these organisations.

Risk assessment for the priority area

The risk of continued rapid degradation of natural resources (including of fishery resources due to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in Somalia waters), climate induced shocks and an increase in armed conflict, and lack of disaster preparedness may pose challenges to EU investments in resilience building and social inclusion and further exacerbate displacement and migration. Therefore, crisis modifiers will be included in programme design to address emerging needs and potential crises. Disaster risk reduction initiatives will also help bolster communities against these risks. Use of satellites (Copernicus) and drones will help warn against early signs of deforestation and desertification in order to avoid loss of biodiversity and food shortages. It can also help to oversee the irrigation of fields and monitor crops for better food management. In addition, investments into shock responsive social protection measures will be prioritised to strengthen resilience building and improve the ability to address unforeseen changes in context. Measures to improve access to basic services such as health, education and protection, particularly for women and girls among displacement-affected communities, will support the attainment of durable solutions to displacement and improve the resilience of vulnerable groups as well as increase social cohesion. Insecurity affects poor communities more severely than other segments of society and women and girls in IDP settlements face an increased risk of gender-based and sexual violence. EU interventions will therefore include safety and security as key aspects of programming and particular measures in support of child protection will also be considered, including support to actions to avert children's rights violations, as well as to encourage the ratification of pending child labour conventions.

The sectors (following DAC methodology) that will be targeted as part of the implementation of PA 3 include Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing (DAC code 310), General Environment Protection (DAC code 410), and Emergency Response and Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility (DAC codes 720 and 15190).

The priority area is expected to contribute to a number of SDGs notably poverty reduction (SDG 1), zero hunger and malnutrition (SDG 2), gender equality (SDG 5), access to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), development of sustainable infrastructure (SDG 9), promote inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban development (SDG 11), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), mitigating the effects of climate change (SDG 13), life below water (SDG 14) and life on land (SDG 15)

2.3.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Specific Objective 1: To contribute to climate-resilient and low-carbon development in vulnerable communities.
Specific Objective 2: To enhance durable solutions to displacement; improve migration management; promote inclusive, disaster-resilient and sustainable urban development; and expand access to basic services and social protection.

2.3.2. Expected results per specific objective

Expected results for specific objective 1:

- (1) Management of natural resources and fishery sector is improved, including through an integrated coastal zone management approach.
- (2) Sustainable nutrition sensitive agri-food systems and resilient infrastructure are promoted enhancing livelihoods and diets.
- (3) Resilience of vulnerable people to climate-induced changes is enhanced.

Expected results for specific objective 2:

- (4) Durable solutions for displacement-affected communities are achieved and access to basic services and social protection expanded.
- (5) Management of mixed migration flows is strengthened.
- (6) Sustainable disaster-resilient and inclusive urban development is supported.

2.3.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

Indicators for expected result 1 [SO1]

- (1) Areas of terrestrial and freshwater and marine ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (ha) (EURF/GERF 2.9, SDG 15) (Baseline: 0 – Target: 100,000 ha)

Indicators for expected result 2 [SO1]

- (2) Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (km²) (EURF/GERF 2.2, SDG 2) (Baseline: 0 – Target: 5,000 km²)
- (3) Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU (disaggregated by age and migratory status) (EURF/GERF 2.32, SDG 2) (Baseline: 0 –Target: 10,000).

Indicators for expected result 3 [SO1]

- (4) Number of people with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support (disaggregated by sex, age and migratory status) (EURF/GERF 2.37, SDG 6) (Baseline: 0 –Target: 50,000)

Indicators for expected result 4 [SO2]

- (5) Number of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support (disaggregated by sex, age, type of assistance and migratory status) (EURF/GERF 2.20, SDG 1) (Baseline: 0 – Target: 50,000 (2024))

Indicators for expected result 5 [SO 2]

- (6) Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies a) developed/revised, or b) under implementation with EU support (EURF/GERF 2.21, SDG 10) (Baseline: 0 –Target: 2 (2024)).

Indicators for expected result 6 [SO 2]

- (7) Number of cities with climate change/disaster risk reduction strategies a) developed b) under implementation with EU support (EURF/GERF 2.5, SDG 11) (Baseline: 0 – Target 2)

2.3.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD*

NA

2.4. Proposals of country/multi-country/regional Team Europe Initiatives

Team Europe Initiative 1 Green Deal: Climate Action through Clean Energy Initiatives and climate-resilient economy.

The EU and some Member States (Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Sweden) are developing a Team Europe Initiative (TEI) in Somalia in support of climate change mitigation and adaptation using investments in sustainable and renewable energy as a driver for change. Increased access to sustainable and renewable energy throughout Somalia will have broad based benefits across the society. It will facilitate the provision of basic services in education, health care, water/sanitation, security services as well as increase agricultural and manufacturing productivity. An affordable, clean and reliable supply of energy reduces CO₂ emissions, creates opportunities for new businesses, and eliminates a significant barrier to the transformational potential of digital solutions in business and service delivery. Decentralised energy solutions facilitate bottom up service delivery and increase livelihood opportunities.

The proposed TEI would have two main components i) increase the access to clean energy across Somalia and ii) strengthen Somalia's climate adaptation and resilience systems.

The promotion of climate change mitigation and adaptation in Somalia and the development of renewable energy will place the country on a sustainable and low-carbon pathway. This will support service delivery and foster inclusive and sustainable growth and transformation through digital solutions in key productive sectors. As such, the proposed Green Deal Team Europe initiative would contribute to the EU geostrategic objectives of 1) Building state legitimacy and responsiveness and capability to deliver core services to the Somali population (thus complementing the proposed Team Europe Initiative on Governance and Security) and 2) Responding to vulnerabilities and creating economic opportunities to foster inclusive and sustainable growth by providing opportunities and access to resources, in particular for women, young people, internal displaced people and other vulnerable groups such as urban and rural poor.

The proposed TEI will boost the development and implementation of the 2018 National Energy Policy of the Federal Republic of Somalia (Draft), which highlights the vision of “Energy for All” and sends a message to

investors, service providers and citizens that the country is ready to advance in the electricity sector. The enactment of a transparent legal and regulatory framework shall create a market that enables investment in the energy system.

Key result areas of the proposed Team Europe Initiative include:

Strengthened institutional framework with coherent policies, regulations, and strategies:

This includes strengthened energy and climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and strategies as well as an improved investment climate and business environment, establishment of an energy regulator and a transparent and conducive environment to boost private sector investment. This would also include strengthened institutional and regulatory frameworks to support ICT-led transformation. In terms of institutional framework would also cover improved civil society advocacy and engagement to ensure government policies do not only benefit the productive sectors but also connect households to a stable and affordable energy supply ("leave no-one behind").

Strengthened energy systems providing affordable, clean and reliable energy for all

Improved energy system in the country will rely primarily on strengthened private sector engagement with increased access to finance and facilitated lending to firms that will develop new energy generation capacity. To do so, the private sector will need a much broader green skills base, particularly among youth, women and displacement-affected communities and workforce in particular for renewable energy technologies. Finally, the increased utilisation of solar cookers, eco-stoves using charcoal briquettes, and solar powered irrigation.

Enhanced climate change adaptation and climate resilience

A key result area is to strengthen Somalia's national adaptation programme to deal with recurrent droughts and floods and improve climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems. This will entail improving land management to protect forests and improve land use, strengthening water resources management and disaster management capacity both at government and community level. With natural resource degradation, Somalia is becoming increasingly vulnerable to conflicts over scarce resources highlighting the synergies with the proposed Team Europe Initiative on Governance, Peace and Security – Reconciling Somalia.

A number of Member States (Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Sweden) have expressed interest in components of the proposed initiative. However, they have so far not all been able to concretise their commitment as this initiative is still being developed. The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 79 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

Team Europe Initiative 2: Governance, Peace and Security – Reconciling Somalia

In light of the persistent fragility of Somalia and the significant investments by both the EU and Member States to stabilise the country, a second Team Europe Initiative (TEI) is being developed to focus on joint initiatives in support of governance, peace and security. This proposed TEI aims to address the root causes of conflict and promote pathways towards a shared vision for the organisation of the state and its mode(s) of governance. This will require a holistic and integrated approach, combining a focus on reconciliation with a continued engagement in favour of building legitimate state institutions, specifically in the security and justice sectors, while promoting the advancement of the federal project throughout the range of EU interventions. Interventions to be pursued through this TEI will need to be conflict sensitive and build on the insights of conflict analyses carried out in the recent past, also taking due account of the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

This TEI should maximise the synergies between the various tools at the disposal of the EU and the Member States, ranging from the CSDP missions to all relevant EU financial instruments and Member States' initiatives, developing an integrated and multi-sectoral support jointly with the Member States. The Initiative should enable EU actors to operate within a shared framework for conflict prevention, based on political economy analyses and reference to the Peacebuilding and State-building Goals as a foundation for engagement. This TEI is intimately linked with PA 1 as well as aspects of PA 2.

The Initiative is currently based on three interlinked pillars, namely:

(1) Promoting reconciliation processes across Somalia and ensuring the inclusion of women, youth and marginalised groups in such processes. This shall also support to fostering participatory approaches at all levels for building trust between citizens and authorities, including by focusing on bottom-up democratisation efforts. Other elements to be addressed shall include conflict resolution, inter alia by supporting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, community dialogues and restorative justice initiatives; building capacities and the legitimacy of local institutions, privileging those that enjoy higher degrees of inclusivity; and promoting a culture of peace and tolerance as well as conflict sensitivity and peace building through education curricula and influencers.

2) Supporting state building and federalism, including by supporting key political dialogue processes to promote the emergence and consolidation of higher-level political agreements (e.g. on education, fiscal governance and justice). This should also comprise support to the establishment and further roll out of basic state functions at the federal and state levels, including for public administration and delivery of core government services as well as arrangements for intergovernmental fiscal relations. A specific support for the role of civil society and media in promoting social accountability, awareness raising and civic education is to be foreseen.

3) Improving security by providing a comprehensive support to Somali security forces (including maritime) to build up their capacity to address crises and prevent conflict by providing packages of training, advising, mentoring, equipment and infrastructure in view of an overall professionalization of the forces. Support will need to take advantage of windows of opportunity to foster the integration of regional security forces as a key requirement for effective force generation. This shall be complemented by a focus on strengthening security institutions at both the federal and regional level (jointly with CSDP missions wherever possible) with a focus on improving internal governance, including by modernising the administration and promoting accountability and civilian oversight. PFM reforms in the security sector shall receive particular attention, considering that almost half of the entire government budget is dedicated to security-related expenses.

These areas remain indicative given the ongoing political turmoil in the country. A number of Member States (including Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Sweden) have voiced their interest, yet not all are able to concretise their commitment at this point given the highly volatile political context. The proposed actions will be further developed during the implementation of the MIP and will be adjusted as deemed relevant. The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 64 million) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

Civil society plays a critical role in several respects in Somalia, including by delivering basic services, stimulating public debate, holding duty bearers accountable and by promoting the establishment of a social contract. As outlined above, civil society shall be closely involved in the implementation of all 3 priority areas. Dedicated support will be provided to civil society organisations for their effective participation in public dialogue, policy formulation, advocacy, monitoring and reporting on gender, human rights issues, and economic governance. Local capacities for dialogue and conflict resolution should also be strengthened. Actors across society working towards the promotion and progress of human rights will be supported, including dedicated support to human rights defenders. Particular attention shall be given to the promotion of the rights of women and girls and the reduction of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), with a focus on female genital mutilation (FGM). Tackling these issues requires support to a human rights based legal framework as well as long term efforts to change attitudes and norms. Women's organisations will be duly supported in order to underpin their efforts to foster women's rights, community mobilisation and women's empowerment as well as increasing opportunities for women's political participation and civic engagement in local, regional, and federal elections. The promotion of freedom of speech and of the press, including by direct support to the media sector, shall also be emphasised.

In light of the identified weaknesses of local civil society organisations (e.g. in terms of internal management, accountability and financial sustainability), the EU will continue to provide them with long-term institutional capacity building support. CSOs are expected to play an important role as both vocal advocates for better governance and deliverers of services at community level in the three priority areas.

An indicative amount of EUR 3M may be set aside for measures in favour of civil society.

3.2. Cooperation facility

A cooperation facility is foreseen for Somalia. It will comprise:

- i) support for capacity development and institutional building both at FGS and FMS level. This will be achieved through a mix of instruments, including Technical Assistance, embedded advisory services as well as mechanisms to engage Somali diaspora in capacity development efforts.
- ii) support to public diplomacy and policy dialogue: events, conferences, studies, fellowships, exchange platforms to support dialogues with CSO, youth platforms and other stakeholders as well as sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with governments and other stakeholders. Such policy dialogue would seek to draw in the expertise from EU Member States and EU Line DGs (notably DG JUST, DG CLIMA, DG HOME, DG ECHO, and DG MARE, where appropriate also DG EMPL on labour rights aspects).
- iii) support to coordination and sustainable programming across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by deepening joint analysis, planning, programming and reporting across the nexus.
- iv) financing EU flight services to facilitate access to and particularly within Somalia for the smooth and efficient implementation of operations financed by the EU, EU Member States and likeminded partners.
- v) support to facilitate Joint Programming/Team Europe coordination at country level.
- vi) financing communication including strategic communication and fight against disinformation and visibility actions on EU cooperation and public diplomacy specific interventions to promote EU policies as well as its multilateral agenda in the partner country.
- vii) support to the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the European Union’s partnership with Somalia.

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Somalia and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Somalia.

	Million EUR	% total
Priority area 1: Governance and Peacebuilding	64.50	25%
Priority area 2 Inclusive and green economic growth	103.00	40%
Priority area 3: Resilience building and social inclusion	64.50	25%
Support measures	25.00	10%
TOTAL for initial period (2021-2024)*	257.00	100%

* Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that out of the total of EUR 257 million, an indicative amount of EUR 5 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under the three priority areas.

5 Annexes

Annex 1 Development Partner matrix on sector engagement in Somalia (2020-2023)

	Governance	Reconciliation	Security & Rule of Law	Education & Skills development (TVET)	Health	Agriculture & fisheries	Water & Sanitation	Sustainable Energy	Infrastructure (transport, urban, digitalisation)	NRM, suitable land use, disaster preparedness	Migration & displacement	Private sector development
Denmark	X		X			X	X	X	X		X	X
EU (for discussion)	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland	X	X		X	X						X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy			X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Netherlands	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X
Sweden	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Norway	X	X		X	X			X		X	X	
Switzerland	X	X			X	X				X	X	
United Kingdom	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
USA	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X
World Bank	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
African Dev. Bank	X					X	X	X	X			

Annex 2 Somalia Multi-annual Indicative Programme (2021-2027) - Intervention Framework

Priority area 1: Governance and Peacebuilding		
(DAC sectors targeted: Government and Civil Society – General (code 151) and Conflict, Peace and Security (code 152); Markers: Participation development/good governance – Principal objective, Gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment – Significant objective)		
Specific objective 1: To promote inclusive and institutionalised decision-making processes and strengthen the responsiveness of the state, including the protection of human rights of citizens		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Political settlements fostered and agreements institutionalised	a1) Number of EU funded initiatives supporting the implementation of political, economic and social reforms and joint agreements in partner countries a2) Number of countries supported by the EU to conduct elections and/or improve their electoral process (EURF/GERF 2.26)	Baseline: 0 Target: 1 Baseline: 0 Target: 1
b) Inclusive political participation is increased	b1) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments. b2) Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support (EURF/GERF 2.28)	Baseline: 0 Target: 30% Baseline: 0 Target: 5
c) The accountability and legitimacy of state institutions is strengthened	c1) Percentage of citizens recognising an improvement of the capacity of the state to respond to the community’s needs in areas benefiting from EU support (disaggregated by sex and age).	Baseline: 0 Target: 20%
Specific objective 2 To promote reconciliation and the peaceful resolution of conflict, including by expanding access to justice		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Increased peaceful resolution of conflicts	a1) Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention (EURF/GERF 2.24) (disaggregated by sex and age).	Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000
b) Independent judicial institutions are established and responsive to the needs of citizens	b1) Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU (EURF/GERF 2.25) (disaggregated by sex and age). b2) Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU (EURF/GERF 2.29) (disaggregated by sex and age).	Baseline: 0 Target: 10,000 Baseline: 0 Target: 1,000
Specific objective 3 To strengthen the capacities, accountability and effectiveness of the security sector, including maritime security		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Security institutions at federal and state level are more efficient and accountable, with strengthened civilian oversight	a1) Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights (EURF/GERF 2.23)	Baseline: 0 Target: 10
b) Security forces have increased capacities and are able to gradually take over the security responsibilities across Somalia with a view to stabilising the country	b1) Number of security forces trained and deployed through EU support	Baseline: 0 Target: 2,000

Priority area 2: Inclusive and green economic growth		
(DAC sectors targeted: Government and Civil Society (DAC code 151), Education (DAC code 110), Business Services (DAC code 250), Energy (DAC code 230) Markers: Trade – Principal objective, Gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment – Significant objective)		
Specific objective 1: To strengthen state capacity to deliver core functions		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Somalia reaching HIPC completion point	a1) Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency (EURF/GERF 2.19)	Yes / yes
Specific objective 2 To strengthen the education and training systems for delivery of inclusive quality education and training		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Strengthened public systems for delivery of education and training services, and oversight of non-state provision	a1) Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Baseline (2020)=18% Target: 30%
b) Increased access to equitable and inclusive quality education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels	b1) Number of students enrolled in education with EU support [a) primary education, b) secondary education, c) tertiary education (disaggregated by sex, age and migratory status) (EURF/GERF 2.35).	Baseline: 0 Target: tbc
c) Increased participation of youth and adults in quality technical and vocational education and training linked to employment and economic opportunities	c1) Ratio (and absolute numbers) of female to male who have benefitted from Vocational Education and Training / Skills development and other active labour market programmes leading to jobs (GAP III) (disaggregated by age and migratory status).	Baseline: 0 Target: tbc
Specific objective 3 To promote green, low-carbon, climate-resilient economic development and regional integration (market access) through an enabling environment, direct support to the private sector, and climate-responsive infrastructure services		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Improved investment climate and business environment, complemented by ‘green’ economic, fiscal and/or public financial management policies and measures	a1) Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen investment climate (EURF/GERF 2.16)	A1) Yes / yes
b) 6) Increased economic activity in a wider range of sectors, with a focus on sustainable agri-food systems including nutrition, green, blue and circular economy value chains linking rural production with urban and foreign markets	b1) Number of enterprises supported overall, and specifically in the development of sustainable agri-food systems and green economy activities	Baseline 0 Target: 10,000
c) 7) Increased access to clean and affordable water, transport connectivity, clean energy and digital solutions for people in urban and selected rural areas and connecting with the region, including domestic and foreign markets.	c1) Number of people with access to electricity with EU support through: (a) new access, (b) improved access (EURF/GERF 2.3, SDG 7) (disaggregated by sex, age and migratory status)	Baseline: 0 Target: 50,000 Source: World Bank

Priority area 3: Resilience building and social inclusion

(DAC sectors targeted: General Environment Protection (410), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (310), Emergency response and facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility (720 and 15190) Markers: Disaster Risk Reduction, Aid to environment , Migration, Climate change adaptation – Principal objectives Gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment, Inclusion of persons with disabilities, Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health, Nutrition, Biological diversity, Combat desertification, climate change mitigation, Digitalisation – Significant objectives)

Specific objective 1: To contribute to climate-resilient and low-carbon development in vulnerable communities

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Management of natural resources and fishery sector is improved, including through an integrated coastal zone management approach.	a1) Areas of terrestrial and freshwater and marine ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (ha) (EURF/GERF 2.9, SDG 15)	Baseline: 0 Target: 100,000 ha Source: FAO/SWALIM
b) Sustainable nutrition sensitive agri-food systems and resilient infrastructure are promoted enhancing livelihoods and diets	b1) Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (km2) (EURF/GERF 2.2, SDG 2) b2) Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU (EURF/GERF 2.32, SDG 2) (disaggregated by age and migratory status).	Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000 Km2 Source: SWALIM/FAO Baseline: 0 Target: 10,000 Source: UNICEF/WFP
c) Resilience of vulnerable people to climate-induced changes is enhanced	c1) Number of people with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support (EURF/GERF 2.37, SDG 6) (disaggregated by sex, age and migratory status).	Baseline: 0 Target: 50,000 Source: UNICEF/SWALIM

Specific objective 2 To enhance durable solutions to displacement, improve migration management, promote inclusive, disaster-resilient and sustainable urban development and expand access to basic services and social protection

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
a) Durable solutions for displacement-affected communities are achieved and access to basic services and social protection expanded	a1) Number of migrants, refugee-returnees and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support (EURF/GERF 2.20, SDG 1) (disaggregated by sex, age, type of support and migratory status)	Baseline: 0 Target: 50,000
b) Management of mixed migration flows is strengthened	b1) Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies a) developed/revised, or b) under implementation with EU support (EURF/GERF 2.21, SDG 10)	Baseline: 0 Target: 2
c) Sustainable disaster-resilient and inclusive urban development is supported	c1) Number of cities with climate change/disaster risk reduction strategies developed under implementation with EU support (EURF/GERF 2.5, SDG 11)	Baseline: 0 Target: 2