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**THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**ANNEX 4**

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan in favour of the Federal Republic of Somalia for 2022

**Action Document for “BREACH - Boosting Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in Somalia”**

#### ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plan in the sense of Article 23(2) of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

## 1 SYNOPSIS

### 1.1 Action Summary Table

<b>1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act</b>	BREACH - Boosting Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in Somalia  OPSYS number: ACT-60608  Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
<b>2. Team Europe Initiative</b>	Yes  Team Europe Initiative on a Green Deal for Somalia: Climate Action through Clean Energy Initiatives and Climate-resilient Economy
<b>3. Zone benefiting from the action</b>	The action shall be carried out in Somalia, tentatively in the following locations: Jubaland, South West, Hirshabelle and Somaliland.
<b>4. Programming document</b>	Multi-annual indicative programme for Somalia, 2021-2027 <sup>1</sup>
<b>5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results</b>	MIP Priority Area 2, Specific Objective 3: <i>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.</i> Expected results under SO3: c) 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.  MIP Priority Area 3, Specific Objective 1: <i>To contribute to climate-resilient and low-carbon development in vulnerable communities.</i> Expected results under SO1: a) Management of natural resources and fishery sector is improved, including through an integrated coastal zone management approach; b) Sustainable nutrition sensitive agri-food systems and resilient infrastructure are promoted enhancing livelihoods and diets; c) Resilience of vulnerable people to climate-induced changes is enhanced.

<sup>1</sup> Within the maximum contribution of the European Union, the authorising officer responsible may adjust the allocation to the respective budgetary years subject to the availability of the commitment appropriations.

	MIP Priority Area 3, Specific Objective 2: <i>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.</i> Expected results under SO1: a) Durable solutions for displacement-affected communities are achieved and access to basic services and social protection expanded; c) Sustainable disaster-resilient and inclusive urban development is supported.			
<b>PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION</b>				
<b>6. Priority Area(s), sectors</b>	This action will be financed under Priority Area 3 (Resilience building and social inclusion) of the MIP, Sectors 3.1. Climate change adaptation and mitigation, and 3.2. Migration, displacement and basic services.			
<b>7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	Main SDG (1 only): climate change action (SDG 13) Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: poverty reduction (SDG 1), zero hunger (SDG 2), gender equality (SDG 5), access to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), development of sustainable infrastructure (SDG 9), reduced inequalities (SDG10), promoting inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban development aligned with (SDG 11) responsible consumption and production (SDG 12).			
<b>8 a) DAC code(s)</b>	General Environment Protection (410) - 30% Agriculture, forestry and fishing (310) - 30% Emergency response and facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility (720 and 15190) - 30% Business Services (DAC code 250) - 10%			
<b>8 b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	21000 - Non Governmental Organisations 41100 - UN entities			
<b>9. Involvement of multilateral partners</b>	Yes, United Nations agencies			
<b>10. Targets</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
<b>11. Markers (from DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective @</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Biological diversity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>12. Internal markers and Tags:</b>	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Digitalisation @ digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Connectivity @ transport people2people energy digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging underdevelopment)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>BUDGET INFORMATION</b>				
<b>13. Amounts concerned</b>	<p>Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2022-14.020121-C1-INTPA</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 35 000 000</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 35 000 000</p> <p>This action will be part of the Team Europe Initiative on Green Deal: Climate Action through Clean Energy Initiatives and Climate-resilient economy in Somalia. Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, Germany and Italy will contribute to the TEI with an indicative amount of EUR 184.69. Final amounts are to be confirmed through bilateral consultations.</p>			

	<p>Amount and modality for the involvement of multilateral partners:</p> <p>Implementing partners to be decided; amount EUR 10 million.</p>
<b>MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>	
<b>14. Type of financing</b>	<p><b>Direct management</b> through Grants</p> <p><b>Indirect management</b> with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.4.</p>

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

Somalia is very susceptible to climate change and extreme weather events and its population is highly vulnerable to its effects including loss of livestock, crop failure, food and water shortages, hunger and malnutrition, disease. In combination with pervasive instability and conflict, the consequences of climate change and related recurrent shocks, put the livelihoods of millions of Somalis at risk, which in turn causes further conflict of limited resources and the deterioration of the fragile state building development. Inadequate coping and recovery mechanisms worsen household vulnerability. With resources lost to hazards and/or utilized to cope, the capacities of most households and communities to re-establish their livelihoods are impaired and therefore unable to recover. In addition, due to unsustainable practices and poor management of natural resources such as river basins, forests and rangelands, traditional livelihoods in rural areas are eroding quickly which aggravates the possibility of conflict and internal displacement.

As part of the Team Europe Initiative on a Green Deal and the implementation of the Great Green Wall Accelerator in Somalia, the Action will focus on climate change adaptation measures for both rural, urban and peri-urban populations in Somalia. The Action will support the development of sustainable food systems, enhancing the sustainability of consumption and production systems while simultaneously strengthening the resilience of target communities to the effects of climate change and supporting reforestation, renewable energy production and biodiversity. In addition, by strengthening the access to basic services and livelihood opportunities the Action will contribute to durable solutions to displacement, as displacement often increases the pressure on scarce resources and sensitive ecosystems. Consequently, the Action corresponds to Priority Area 2: “Inclusive and green economic growth” and Priority Area 3 “Resilience Building and Social Inclusion” of the European Union’s Multiannual Indicative Programme for Somalia for 2021-2027 and contributes to the implementation of SDG 13 on climate action and will have gender equality and women empowerment as a significant objective. This Action will overall contribute to support the acceleration of the Great Green Wall Initiative in Somalia, namely its Pillar 1 (Green value chains and farmers’ support), Pillar 2 (Sustainable management of ecosystems and land restoration) and Pillar 3 (Climate resilience and renewable energy).

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to increase systemic resilience to climate change and food crises in Somalia.

The Specific(s) Objective(s) (Outcomes) of this action are to: (SO1) to improve prevention of and preparedness for food crises in communities in vulnerable situations, and (SO2) to achieve durable solutions to displacement.

The expected results (outputs) are:

(under SO1)

- 1.1: Policies, legislation, regulations and action plans to address climate change risks are developed.
- 1.2: Communities have adopted smart and nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems.

- 1.3: Integrated coastal zone management strategies, integrated water resources management strategies, reforestation and forest management plans are developed.

(under SO2)

- 2.1: Access to basic services is improved.
- 2.2 Protection and sustainable livelihood opportunities are expanded.
- 2.2: Sustainable, disaster-resilient and inclusive urban development is supported.

The action will focus on a few selected locations and apply an area-based approach, actively creating synergies between its components and integrating linkages between rural and urban target areas. The integrated approach will allow the action to address the root causes of displacement and food and nutrition insecurity, which can also cause social tension and conflict, thereby addressing the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus. The intervention will build on learning from and progress made in previous EU funded programmes in the fields of resilience and DRR (e.g. RESTORE), durable solutions (RE-INTEG), development of productive sectors (e.g. OUTREACH) and the territorial approach as in the on-going ILED programme.

## 2 RATIONALE

### 2.1 Context

The internal political turmoil caused by the 15-month delayed presidential elections in Somalia happened against the backdrop of a further worsening humanitarian crisis. In the 2021 Global Hunger Index, Somalia ranks 116th out of the 116 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2021 GHI scores. In total, over 7.7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, 6 million are facing acute food insecurity and 1.4 million children under 5 are acutely malnourished as of November 2021. One in four Somali children under-five are stunted (low height for age) and one in seven are wasted (low weight for height) with children in the south-west and central Somalia most affected. Almost half Somali women of reproductive age suffer from anaemia. Seven out of ten Somalis survive on less than USD 1.90 a day. These figures are expected to rise sharply and quickly due to the effects of the ongoing drought following historic four consecutive failed rain seasons (with forecasts indicating a fifth failed rain season for the end of 2022).

The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has increased dramatically from 1.2 million in 2016 to 3.6 million in April 2022. Somalia also hosts 24,000 refugees and asylum-seekers and more than 92,000 Somali refugees have been supported to return voluntarily to Somalia. Virtually every Somali city hosts IDP settlements, although the largest numbers are found in Mogadishu and Baidoa. When talking about IDPs, considering a gendered approach is necessary. Indeed, female IDPs tend to deal with greater threats as mentioned in the Resilience sector Gender analysis conducted by UNOPS with the funding from the EU Delegation. Generally left to deal with domestic responsibilities, women are traveling further to get water, food or fuel, therefore exposing themselves to more risks like robbery or rape. Women are more vulnerable while having entire households counting on them to survive. In fact, the Gender Country Profile notes that one-quarter to one-third of Somali households are headed by a woman. That is why addressing some of their challenges is crucial and very relevant. Besides, IDPs are among the poorest of the poor, often belong to marginalised groups and ethnic minorities that are considered “inferior” and are considered as outsiders in the cities where they reside. Because of their status and their curtailed housing, land and property rights, IDPs generally face a constant threat of forced eviction - a phenomenon that makes achieving durable solutions to displacement extremely difficult. Their access to basic services is limited and they primarily rely on day labour as their main source of income.

The drivers of acute food insecurity and displacement in Somalia are the combined effects of conflict and climate change related issues such as poor and erratic rainfall distribution, flooding, desert locusts as well as the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. Recurrent droughts continue to pose a serious risk of damaging both pasture and crops across Somalia with negative impact to the agri-food production of the country. The competition over, and unsustainable use of, increasingly scarce resources exacerbate conflict and violence, which is contributing to further displacement and limiting livelihood opportunities.

Somalia's GDP shrank by 1.5% in 2020 due to the effects of several climate-induced shocks and the COVID-19 pandemic. The global recession affected Somalia particularly hard because of its dependence on remittances, which decreased significantly in the wake of the pandemic. The economy is expected to bounce back with growth projected to hit 2.9 % in 2021 and the fact that Somalia reached decision point in the Highly-Indebted Poor Countries Initiative in 2020, thereby restoring its access to concessional financing, adds to the

positive elements when it comes to the economic development of the country. Still, the country faces a highly problematic financial outlook due to the challenging political and security situation.

## 2.2 Problem Analysis

### Short problem analysis:

Somalia faces multiple threats to human development and livelihoods related to climate change, unsustainable management of natural resources, land degradation and extended conflict. The interplay of these different factors contributes to making large parts of the country largely inhabitable due to the rapid depletion of natural resources and biodiversity. Livestock and agriculture form the basis of the Somali population's livelihoods, which makes the country highly vulnerable to the impacts of environmental problems. Beside desertification and deforestation, also land degradation is a massive problem. From 1980 to 2009, the most prevalent types of land degradation were loss of vegetation, topsoil loss and the decline of soil moisture. Causes of land degradation in Somalia are overgrazing, tree cutting, poor agronomic practices and the limited use of soil and water conservation practices in crop-production areas. The quickly escalating displacement crisis is spurred by the difficulties rural households experience in maintaining traditional livelihoods and lifestyles, while the persistent insecurity and absence of government control and services further worsens the situation. This Action intends to address the issues by investing in climate change adaptation while simultaneously boosting resilience and contributing to improved social inclusion among displacement affected communities and people particularly at risk of disasters.

Learning from previous resilience and durable solutions programmes indicates that there is a need to use area-based multi-sectoral interventions to address vulnerabilities including displacement in both rural and urban settings including displacement. The action will apply both a multi-sectoral and an area-based approach.

Consequently, it will focus on selected areas and create synergies between the various components of the intervention based on the identified needs in those locations.

The Action will support an overall transition to sustainable agri-food systems towards more green and climate resilient practices by adopting climate-smart agriculture approaches, which help to pursue the objectives of social sustainability (improving food and nutrition security), environmental and climate sustainability (sustainable and resilient production, protection and promotion of biodiversity), as well as economic sustainability (diversified and equitable livelihoods of rural and urban communities).

This Action will also seek to address the root causes of displacement in the targeted locations by strengthening the resilience of rural communities to climate and other shocks and improving disaster risk reduction and management. This will entail improving river basin management and the sustainable use and management of arable lands and rangelands used for animal husbandry as well as engaging in reforestation/rewilding/re-greening activities that are essential for protecting biodiversity. As displacement is driven by climate change-related stressors such as drought and floods, which are factors that in combination with poor management of natural resources lead to increased competition and conflict over limited resources such as land for farming and animal husbandry, thereby further fuelling conflict-related displacement, there is a strong need to apply a holistic approach in the response to climate change/environmental degradation and displacement in Somalia.

Previous interventions on durable solutions have demonstrated the importance of using housing, land and property rights of displacement-affected communities (DACs) as a foundation in programming. Without access to secure and long-term land tenure, it is very difficult for DACs and urban poor to gain a foothold among their host communities due to the constant threat of forced evictions these groups face in urban areas in Somalia. With this as the basis, interventions should then base their plans on the needs of the communities in the identified locations and seek to cover the needs across various sectors with the view to achieve a durable solution to their displacement.

The Action will also seek to implement a graduation model able to target the most vulnerable and strengthen value chains that are important for both rural and urban areas in the selected locations. Particular attention will be reserved to four dimensions:

- Management of farms, crops, livestock, fisheries to balance near-term food security and livelihoods needs with longer-term priorities for adaptation;
- Ecosystem and landscape management to conserve ecosystem services that are important for food security, agricultural development, climate change adaptation;

- Services for farmers and land managers to enable better management of climate risks/impacts and adaptation actions;

Changes in the wider food system including demand-side measures and value chain interventions that enhance the benefits of climate smart agriculture.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

- Government institutions at Federal and Federal Member State levels have policy-making and coordination mandates and, if they are provided with the right capacity development, they should be able to play a key role in supporting the development of key policies and taking the lead in coordination of matters related to climate action and management of displacement.
- Relevant line ministries and government institutions should be involved in coordination and policy-making, based on their mandate and respective areas of expertise,
- Local or municipal authorities have the mandate to facilitate the implementation of the action at the local level and they should be enabled to play an important role in relation to their constituencies for instance during the design of community action plans and initiatives.
- Target beneficiary communities will be closely involved in designing the interventions through consultations, baseline reviews and design of community action plans. If the project supports the consultation, or even the formation of, community committees it is of paramount importance to ensure these committees represent groups that are traditionally excluded from decision-making processes such as women, persons with disability, ethnic minorities and minority clans. It is essential that the action build on local knowledge, skills and traditional coping mechanisms.
- Civil society organisations such as climate action, environment protection, women and IDP/returnee representatives or interest groups should be closely engaged in the design, implementation and review (M&E) of the action. Specific measures will be employed to ensure the active participation of women in the design and implementation of the action. Consultations with civil society will take into account the specific needs of women and girls in order for them to be able to express their opinions freely (for instance by arranging women-only focus group discussions). Analysis taking into account intersectionality (women, minorities, persons with disability, etc.) should be the basis for the engagement with civil society. Civil society organisations that represent ethnic minority groups should be engaged closely in the design and implementation of the action.
- Private sector entities should be engaged in the consultations of the action but they should also be encouraged to provide basic services that are accessible to poor and marginalised communities.
- Implementing partners will be selected based on their mandates and skills in the relevant sectors of the intervention and as well based on their established presence in, and expertise on, a certain location. Particular emphasis will be put on involving women's organisations and ethnic minority organisations as implementing partners in the action.
- DG ECHO and the Foreign Policy Instrument (FPI) will be closely involved in the design and implementation of the intervention to ensure synergies within the framework of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to increase systemic resilience to climate change and food crises in Somalia.

The Specific Objectives of this action are to:

- SO1: To improve prevention of and preparedness for food crises in communities in vulnerable situation
- SO2: To achieve durable solutions to displacement

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives are:

##### 1.1 Contributing to Specific Objective 1

- Output 1.1: Policies, legislation, regulations and action plans to address climate change/environmental degradation risks are developed.
- Output 1.2: Communities have adopted sustainable, smart and nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems.
- Output 1.3: Integrated coastal zone management strategies, integrated water resources management, reforestation and forest management plans are developed.

##### 2.1 Contributing to Specific Objective 2

- Output 2.1: Access to basic services is improved.
- Output 2.2: Protection and sustainable livelihood opportunities are expanded.
- Output 2.3: Sustainable, disaster-resilient and inclusive urban development is supported.

#### 3.2 Indicative Activities

##### **Activities related to Output 1.1**

Activities under this output will promote inclusive, fair and transparent governance of the agrifood systems. It will support local, regional and national authorities to create an enabling environment and develop an integrated and consistent legal and regulatory framework related to food security, climate change resilience and sustainable natural resources management. It will also support the institutional capacity of the authorities by providing capacity building and skills development and support the development of policies and public-private partnership mechanisms that incentivise the private sector to deliver affordable and sustainable water and green energy services in support of climate-resilient rural development. The desired output will be achieved through - but not limited to - the implementation of the following activities:

- Deploy experts to support the development of studies and policies on climate change/environmental degradation related issues and sustainable agri-food systems including food and nutrition security (ensuring everyone has access to sufficient, safe, and affordable nutritious foods) and natural resources management
- Carry out trainings, workshops, seminars to support capacity and skills development for local, regional and national authorities in the key sectors for agri-food systems.
- Carry out trainings, public-private partnership forums, and deploy experts in support of linking private sector markets, suppliers and credit providers.
- Provide technical support including equipment for the transition of the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) to the Somali Government.

##### **Activities related to Output 1.2**



Activities under this output will support the transformation and transition to sustainable agri-food systems encompassing all activities involved production, diversification, aggregation, storage, transportation, processing, distribution, consumption and waste management of agricultural and food products from agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture. Properly functioning agri-food systems are key drivers for climate risk reduction, poverty eradication, rural development, job creation, economic growth, innovation, and, more broadly, for sustainable development, offering youth and women prospects to live and remain in rural areas.

Furthermore, the activities under this output will sustain livelihoods making inclusive and sustainable development of these sectors key to tackling food insecurity all forms of malnutrition, poverty, inequalities and strengthening resilience. The desired output will be achieved through - but not limited to - the implementation of the following activities:

- Provide small loans and grants in support of green skills development, entrepreneurship and sustainable food systems.
- Formation of producer groups, village savings and loans groups for producers, promoting fair and resilient value chains connecting rural and urban areas.
- Formation of farmers' field school, provision of resilient agri-inputs as well as adopting smart agriculture practices to build resilience to climate related shocks in order to increase and improve quality of production and diversification, facilitating access to healthier diets, addressing all forms of malnutrition.
- Deploy experts to develop policies for natural resources management to improve sustainable management of water resources and common goods such as rangelands, forests, riverbasins and riverine areas.
- Rehabilitation or construction of irrigation canals in riverine areas and formation of water and land management committees to support sustainable management natural resources at community level.
- Identify and pilot new technologies and digitalization in agriculture (including livestock) and fisheries to promote the adoption of smart-agriculture approach.
- Provision of start-up grant to selected local entrepreneurs promoting diversification and equitability of livelihood in rural and related urban areas; create decent jobs, economic empowerment of women and youth producers, and sustainable finance in agri-business.
- Studies and researches to identify and pilot medium-long term and innovative solutions to prevent and mitigate climate shocks such as floods and drought by supporting irrigation canals rehabilitation, explore alternative irrigation techniques (e.g. spate irrigation), explore agri-PV solutions and resilient food and cash crops productions (e.g. drought resilient seeds).

### Activities related to Output 1.3

Activities under this output will support making sustainable use of natural resources in order to fight against biodiversity loss and environmental degradation and build resilience to climate change. The action will have a primary focus on sustainable water management as well as preservation of biodiversity, restoration of degraded ecosystems, increase of carbon stored in soils and forests, and the support of sustainable production of healthy and safe food. It will promote access to energy and use of renewable resources. The desired output will be achieved through - but not limited to - the implementation of the following activities:

- Carry out reforestation/afforestation activities **and facilitate** alternatives to the use of charcoal for household fuel. Reforestation supporting the stabilisation of riverbanks should be prioritised, as this can help prevent land erosion and flooding.
- Support to businesses models for access to clean cooking (micro loans to access efficient stoves/electric cooking, alternative fuel production (pellets, ethanol, etc.).
- Develop of rangeland management plans in order to combating invasive species like *prosopis juliflora* and preserve biodiversity.
- Support sustainable water resource management including infrastructure rehabilitation and transboundary water management and institutional capacity enhanced.
- Provide start-up grants supporting women entrepreneurs in developing tree nurseries and public re-greening/rewilding initiatives.
- Provide start up grants supporting entrepreneurs in up-taking energy efficiency technologies in food processing.

- Conversion to solar powered water pumps in agriculture and livestock as well as solar powered cold chains for dairy and fish conservation.
- Develop disaster-risk reduction and preparedness plans and DRR trainings for community's members in particular against from droughts and floods among others hazards affecting communities to ensure the development of community early warning systems.
- Promote and facilitate the use of public private partnerships model to enhance service delivery in the water sector.

### **Activities related to Output 2.1**

This strand of activities will support the attainment of durable solutions to displacement by strengthening the access to basic services and investing in integration and social cohesion. The activities will be designed based on analysis of the local needs and should build on demonstrated successful approaches applied in previous actions in terms of achieving a durable solution. Basic services that support access to reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health and nutrition services as well as services that respond to the effects of the covid-19 pandemic will be given particular consideration. For what concerns activities that support livelihood opportunities, particular emphasis will be put on applying methods that are proven to be effective, cost-efficient and sustainable in terms of creating lasting income-generating opportunities.

- Set up or strengthen basic service facilities to ensure quality service delivery for displacement-affected communities by for instance health facilities (particularly maternal and child health clinics) and protection services.
- Construct basic service infrastructure, particularly water and green energy, with accessibility for poor, marginalised and displacement-affected communities, in line with nature based solutions.
- Engage with authorities, communities and stakeholders to ensure women and displacement-affected communities have access to housing, land and property rights through initiatives that provide secure long-term tenure agreements and housing and support the development of adequate legislation/legal frameworks.
- Arrange events and campaigns that support social cohesion initiatives that bring together various groups around common objectives and resolve tension around shared resources and spaces, while making sure that women, people living with disabilities and minority and marginalised groups are properly involved in these discussions.
- Train women and provide them with funding to set up women's savings and loan associations and other initiatives that support poor and displacement-affected women's income generating activities and financial independence.
- Arrange and support short-, medium- and long-term job opportunities for displacement-affected communities through provision of training, start-up funds and equipment, notably linked to services provided to and within the community (for instance, green energy).
- Provide renewable energy and facilities that improve access to clean water and good sanitation for basic service facilities such as schools and health centres.
- Arrange events and produce materials to raise awareness on nutrition and healthy diets in both the health facilities and schools.

### **Activities related to Output 2.2:**

Activities under this output will provide increased, diversified and improved opportunities for displacement-affected communities and urban poor to generate income. This will range from short, medium and long-term opportunities and be adapted to the needs of the communities and the most viable options in the selected locations. Particular emphasis will be put on applying methods that are proven effective, cost-efficient and sustainable in terms of creating lasting income-generating opportunities.

- Train women and provide them with funding to set up women's savings and loan associations and other initiatives that support poor and displacement-affected women's income generating activities and financial independence.
- Facilitate access to loans from formal financial institutions for women and youth from displacement-affected communities and urban poor.
- Facilitate short-term job opportunities for displacement-affected communities and urban poor for instance through public works and community infrastructure.
- Provide technical, vocational education and training (TVET) opportunities.
- Provide start-up grants, equipment and training on how to start and manage businesses.

- Facilitate job placements and traineeships and provide scholarships.
- Arrange job fairs and raise awareness on education, TVET and job opportunities.

### **Activities related to Output 2.3:**

Activities under this output will support local authorities in improving inclusive urban planning with the aim of fostering social inclusion and cohesion and improving equity and expanding access to basic services. Particular attention will be given to improving access to housing, land and property rights. The activities will be designed based on the particular needs of women and girls, as identified during the consultations, and will also need to factor in conflict sensitivity and analyse how the needs of marginalised groups such as ethnic minorities can be integrated into the design of the intervention.

- Train local authorities and civil society on the development and implementation of inclusive and gender sensitive policies and strategies.
- Engage with displacement-affected communities to prepare community action plans and local government strategies that are gender- responsive and strengthen accountability mechanisms between landowners, gatekeepers and residents.
- Invest in making public spaces and service points accessible and safe for women and girls, including those living with disability, for instance by installing solar powered streetlights or building latrines near usually visited places like markets.
- Train local authorities and civil society on how to safeguard the housing, land and property (HLP) rights of urban poor and displacement-affected communities by strengthening capacities and resources for monitoring, preventing and addressing forced evictions.

The commitment of the EU's contribution to the Team Europe Initiative foreseen under this action plan will be complemented by other contributions from Team Europe partners. It is subject to the formal confirmation of each respective partners' meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the event that the TEIs and/or these contributions do not materialise the EU action may continue outside a TEI framework.

### 3.3 Mainstreaming

#### **Environmental Protection & Climate Change**

**Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening** (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category C (no need for further assessment).

**Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening** (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

#### **Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls**

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender equality and women empowerment will be integrated into all activities of the action. The intervention will ensure that women are included in the design and implementation and that the needs of women and girls are taken into account in all components. Based on the available evidence from Somalia, specific activities that improve the lives of women and girls will be prioritised. The action will also seek to apply gender transformative approaches with the purpose of challenging traditional gender roles of men and women and boys and girls.

#### **Human Rights**

The human rights situation in Somalia is dire and vulnerable groups such as IDPs face enormous challenges in attaining their human rights. Recent studies have also showed that ethnic minorities are systematically excluded from development interventions and humanitarian assistance through discriminatory practises. This action will therefore apply a rights-based approach throughout the design and implementation of the intervention. Using integrated targeting, the action will ensure that groups that are systematically excluded from decision-making and often barred from accessing humanitarian and development assistance play a central role in its design and implementation.

#### **Disability**

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that persons with disability will be actively involved in decision-making and as beneficiaries of the project. The needs of persons with disability will also be taken into account in the design of basic service delivery points and public spaces.

#### **Democracy**

The action will build capacities of local authorities (primarily) on inclusive urban planning and development. In addition, the programme will facilitate greater accountability of these institutions towards citizens by ensuring that authorities involve citizens in urban planning and decision-making, particularly groups that are traditionally excluded from civic participation such as women, persons with disability and ethnic minorities. Local authorities will also be capacitated through this intervention to strengthen the role of the state in service delivery with the view to consolidate the social contract between citizens and the state.

#### **Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience**

The action will integrate peace building and activities aimed at improving social cohesion between different groups in the target areas. Displacement can trigger social tension between the displaced (IDPs, refugee returnees, asylum-seekers, refugees and returning migrants) and the hosting communities due to increased competition over limited resources such as land and water. It is therefore essential to design the activities based on sound political economy and conflict analysis to ensure that the programme does no harm and to contribute to greater social cohesion and peace building.

**Disaster Risk Reduction**

Somalia is extremely prone to climate-related disasters affecting both rural and urban households at a large scale every year. Dry seasons and water scarcity as well as severe floods are persistent problems to be addressed promoting disaster risk reduction actions and covering all stages of disasters, from prevention to adaptation and recovery, and leading to positive transformation that strengthens the ability of current and future generations to meet their needs and withstand crises.

Aspects such as flood risk reduction, river basin management, forest conservation and development, rangeland management and smart agriculture will be included among the activities as well as measures to increase the resilience of communities against climate shocks.

A resilience approach reinforces the importance of developing longer-term strategies to respond to shocks in line with the humanitarian, development and peace nexus. Preparedness Plans embedded in the Community Action Plans (CAP), coordinated with relevant authorities at state level, represent a key element to build awareness and reduce the risk of human, livelihood and asset losses.

**Other considerations if relevant**

Disaster risk reduction, preparedness and management are key work areas to develop the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, therefore close coordination and cooperation with ECHO as well as other humanitarian actors will be promoted in order to define a medium-long term framework able to offer guidance for the short term response.

**3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt**

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External environment	Risk 1: Conflict and Insecurity	Medium	High	Political economy and conflict analysis carried out during inception phase as well as regular review of the political and security context through the cycle of the action will allow for correct and timely understanding of the situation on the ground.
External environment	Risk 2: Climate hazards	Medium/High	Medium/High	Environmental assessments and climate risk analysis carried out during the inception phase, with resulting climate risk mitigation measures integrated into activities. Making sure projects have contingency reserves that can be used during crises.
Legality and regulatory aspects	Risk 3: Fiduciary risks	Medium/High	Medium/High	Third party monitoring during implementation and making sure all projects have good plans to handle such risks.

People and the organization	Risk 4: Lack of agreement on roles and responsibilities of the different layers of Government and other influential actors and institutions	Medium	Medium	Ensuring capacity building elements and coordination with government and influential actors and institutions is included in the design and making sure projects are not relying on good collaboration between different layers of government and other actors and institutions to avoid dependency on this for the success of the project.
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#### **Lessons Learnt:**

The UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement highlights a number of recommendations on what is needed in order to find durable solutions to displacement: among other things, a whole-of-government approach towards solutions to displacement; internal displacement needs to be taken into account in urban planning; the private sector needs to be involved in finding solutions; and both displaced people and the host communities need to receive support.<sup>2</sup> Lessons from the RE-INTEG Programme in Somalia underlines, among other things, the need to make use of area-based approaches and that achieving effective area-based programming relies on proper coordination to ensure complementarities across interventions and sectors. There is also a need to make sure that durable solutions programmes work in parallel with resilience interventions in rural areas to ensure complementarity and that future programmes should incorporate flexibility in their design to make sure they can adapt to quickly changing circumstances and needs.<sup>3</sup>

### 3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that an investment in a multi-sectoral and area-based response to the root causes of displacement and vulnerability can effectively strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups to the effects of climate change and enhance social inclusion of displacement-affected communities in Somalia.

IF investments are made towards:

- Improving access to basic services;
- Strengthening social cohesion and integration;
- Improving sustainable livelihood opportunities;
- Reforestation/re-greening/rewilding and sustainable natural resources management activities;
- Climate change adaptation and climate risk mitigation strategies and plans;
- Improving sustainable food systems for healthier diets;
- Developing disaster risk reduction and inclusive urban development strategies and plans;

and IF the following assumptions hold true:

- The political situation is conducive for policy development, adoption and implementation;
- Rural communities remain supportive and target areas accessible;
- Urban communities remain supportive of the durable solutions agenda;
- Local authorities are cooperative and committed to adopting new ways of supporting urban development.

THEN climate change adaptation, climate risk mitigation and durable solutions to displacement can be achieved and resilience to disasters and crises can be improved.

IF that outcome or Specific Objective is achieved, and IF these related assumptions hold true:

- Target areas remain accessible;
- Security levels are conducive to project implementation and regular monitoring;
- Natural disasters do not adversely affect implementation of the Action;
- Government authorities remain supportive.

THEN the desired impact or Overall Objective to increase systemic resilience to climate change and food crises in Somalia will be accomplished.

<sup>2</sup> UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement, "Shining a Light on Internal Displacement: A Vision for the Future", Sept 2021 <https://www.internaldisplacement-panel.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/HLP-report-WEB.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat, "Lessons Learned from the RE-INTEG Durable Solutions Consortia", Oct 2019 [https://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/ReDSS\\_Re\\_Integ\\_LL\\_EFA-002.pdf](https://regionaldss.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/ReDSS_Re_Integ_LL_EFA-002.pdf)

### 3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest.

New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources o data	Assumptions
Impact	To increase systemic resilience to climate change and food crisis	1. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.  2. Forested area (% of land area).  3. % of IDPs in Crisis and Emergency situation (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phases 3 and 4).	1. 117 (2019)  2. 10.1 (2021)  3. 1,067,850 (2022)	1. (To be defined).  2. 10.6 (2025)  3. 967,850 (2025)	1. <a href="https://www.imf.org/">https://www.imf.org/</a>  2. Reports for Somalia for MDG Progress and UN data <a href="http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=somalia">http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=somalia</a>  3. <a href="#">SDHS surveys</a>  4. MDG Progress and Human Development Report and Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit – (FSNAU) Reports disaggregated by sex.	Not applicable

<b>Outcome 1</b>	<p>Prevention of and preparedness for food crises in communities in vulnerable situations have been improved</p>	<p>1.1 Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practises have been introduced with EU support (km2)** *</p> <p>1.2 Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land **</p>	<p>1.1 <i>To be defined</i> (2021)</p> <p>1.2 0 (2021)</p>	<p>1.1 500 Km2 (2025)</p> <p>1.2 4,000 (2025)</p>	<p>1.1 FAO - SWALIM Somalia</p> <p>1.2 Intervention M&amp;E system</p>	<p>Target areas remain accessible.</p> <p>Security levels are conducive to project implementation and regular monitoring.</p> <p>Natural disasters do not adversely affect implementation of the Action.</p> <p>Government authorities remain supportive of the durable solutions agenda.</p>
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<b>Outcome 2</b>	Durable solutions have been achieved	2.1 Percentage of displaced persons in targeted areas living below the national poverty line, compared to the resident/host communities' average, disaggregated by sex, age group, rural/urban.	2.1 0 (2022)	2.1 75% (2025)	2.1 Project reports, third party monitoring and evaluation.	
		2.2 Number of displacement-affected community members that have received long-term or permanent land title deeds or housing solution with assistance by the EU.	2.2 0 (2022)	2.2 1,000 (2025)		
		2.3 Percentage of displaced persons in targeted areas using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water, compared to the urban communities, disaggregated by sex, age group, rural/urban, wealth quintile, and type of sanitation service level.	2.3 To be defined	2.3 To be defined	2.2 Project reports, third party monitoring and evaluation.  2.3 Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention	

Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1 Policies, legislation, regulations and action plans to address climate change risks are developed.	1.1.1 Number of rural communities with climate change/disaster risk reduction strategies developed under implementation with EU support.	1.1.1 0 (2022)	1.1.1 6 (2025)	1.1.1 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention.	The political situation is conducive for policy development, adoption and implementation.
		1.1.2 Number of policies, strategies, laws and/or regulations governing food and nutrition security, climate change resilience and natural resources management revised / elaborated with EU support.	1.1.2 0 (2022)	1.1.2 3 ( <i>1 Agriculture, 1 Livestock, Water</i> )(2025)	1.1.2 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems - Progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention	
		1.1.3 Number of government officials (and assimilated staff) at national, regional and local level trained with increased knowledge and/or skills on climate change adaptation, food security, climate-resilient agrifood systems and sustainable natural resources management with EU support, disaggregated by sex, level, sector.	1.1.3 0 (2022)	1.1.3 60 ( <i>20 female;40 male; Agriculture 6 Regional 1 National, Planning 12 Regional 2 National; Environment 6 Regional 1 National; Livestock 6 Regional 1 National; Water 6 regional 1 National, Fisheries 6 Regional 1 National ;Humanitarian 6 regional 1 national) 4 Banadir Regional Administration (2025)</i>	1.1.3. Database of training participants; pre- and post-training tests.	
		1.1.4 Number of Food Security reports or bulletin produced by FSNAU.	1.1.4 0 (2022)	1.1.4 16 (2025)	1.1.4 Project reports and reports published on <a href="https://www.fsnau.org/">https://www.fsnau.org/</a>	

<b>Output 2 related to Outcome 1</b>	1.2 Communities have adopted smart and nutrition sensitive agri- food systems	1.2.1 Number of people with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support (disaggregated by sex, age, disability and migratory status). *	1.2.1 0 (2022)	1.2.1 50,000 (age 0-4: 3,320 male 3,500 female; age 5-9:4,411 male 4,141 female; age 10-14: 3,979 male 3,451 female; age 15-64: 13,068 male 13,128 female; age 65+: 583 male 419 female IDPs: 8,000 People with disability: 1,500)	1.2.1 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems - Progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention	Communities remain supportive and target areas accessible.
		1.2.2 Number of people with access to improved, sustainable agricultural techniques and inputs with EU support (disaggregated by sex, age, disability and migratory status).	1.2.2 0 (2022)	1.2.2 10,000: age 15 - 64: 6,000 male and 4,000 female IDPs: 4,000	1.2.2 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems - Progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention	
		1.2.3 Number of women benefiting from incentives used to encourage women's entry into the green economy and the circular economy with support from the EU (GAPIII).	1.2.3 0 (2022)	People with disability: 600 (2025) 1.2.3 2,000 (2025)	1.2.3. Project reports, third party monitoring and evaluation.	
		1.2.4 Number of hectares of arable land under irrigation thanks to EU support.	1.2.4 0 (2022)	1.2.4 40,000 Ha (2025)	1.2.4 Project reports, third party monitoring and evaluation.	
		1.2.5 Number (and %) of smallholders with access to water sources (boreholes, water harvesting structures, etc.)	1.2.5 0 (2022)	1.2.5 6,000 HHs (2025)	1.2.5 Project reports, third party monitoring and	

		constructed with EU support (Number of households).  1.2.6 Number of HHs receiving improved productive inputs funded by the EU (e.g. drought-resistant local breeds of livestock (goats, chickens, etc.) or pest-tolerant crop varieties, etc.), disaggregated by location and rural/urban.	1.2.6 0 (2022)	1.2.6 5,000 HHs (location do be defined) (2025)	evaluation.  1.2.6 Project reports, third party monitoring and evaluation.	
<b>Output 3 related to Outcome 1</b>	1.3 Integrated coastal zone management strategies, integrated water resources management strategies, reforestation and forest management plans are developed.	1.3.1 Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practises have been introduced with EU support (km2). *  1.3.2 Areas of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (Km2). ** *  1.3.3 Number of flood control infrastructure supported along riverine areas.	1.3.1 0 km2 (2022)  1.3.2 0 ha (2022)  1.3.3 0 (2022)	1.3.1 5,000 km2 (2025)  1.3.2 50,000 ha (2025)  1.3.3 10 (2025)	1.3.1. EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems - Progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention  1.3.2. International organisation data portals and reports - Project reports, third party monitoring and evaluation.  1.3.3 Project reports, third party monitoring and evaluation.	The political situation is conducive for policy development, adoption and implementation.

<b>Output 1 related to Outcome 2</b>	2.1 Access to basic services is improved.	2.1.1 Number of migrants, returning migrants, refugee returnees and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support (disaggregated by sex, age, disability and migratory status). ** *	2.1.1 0 (2022)	2.1.1 50,000 (2025)	2.1.1 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention.	Urban communities remain supportive of the durable solutions agenda.
		2.1.2 Number of persons with improved access to basic services with EU support (disaggregated by sex, age, disability and migratory status).	2.1.2 0 (2022)	2.1.2 100,000 (2025)	2.1.2 Project reports, third party monitoring and evaluation.	
		2.1.3 Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU (disaggregated by age, disability and migratory status). ** *	2.1.3 0 (2022)	2.1.3 50,000 (2025)	2.1.3. EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: baseline and end line surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention.	

<b>Output 2 related to Outcome 2</b>	2.2 Protection and sustainable livelihood opportunities are expanded	2.2.1 Number of people who are members of savings/loans groups established/reinforced by this Action.	2.2.1 0 (2022)	2.2.1 2,000 (2025)	2.2.1 Project and programme monitoring systems	Rural communities and urban beneficiaries remain supportive and target areas accessible.
		2.2.2 Number of people who have benefited from TVET/skills development programmes with EU support, disaggregated by sex and age **	2.2.2 0 (2022)	2.2.2 500 (2025)	2.2.2 Project and programme monitoring systems	Markets remain functional.
		2.2.3 Unemployment rate of displaced persons in targeted areas compared to the resident/host communities, disaggregated by sex, age group and disability status (Percentage point difference)	2.2.3 To be defined	2.2.3 To be defined	2.2.3 Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention”.	

<b>Output 3 related to Outcome 2</b>	2.3 Sustainable, disaster- resilient and inclusive urban development is supported.	2.3.1 Number of cities with climate change/disaster risk reduction strategies developed under implementation with EU support. ** *	2.3.1 0 (2022)	2.3.1 2 (2025)	2.3.1 Database of training participants; pre- and post-training tests	Local authorities are cooperative and committed to adopting new ways of supporting urban development.
		2.3.2 Number of government officials trained with increased knowledge and/or skills on sustainable, disaster-resilient and inclusive urban development and planning with EU support (disaggregated by sex).	2.3.2. 0 (2022)	2.3.2 60 Male 40 Female (2025)	2.3.2 Project reports, third party monitoring and evaluation.	

## 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

### 4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

### 4.3 Implementation of the Budget Support Component

N/A

### 4.4 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures<sup>4</sup>.

#### 4.4.1 Direct Management (Grants)

##### **Grants: (direct management)**

##### **(a) Purpose of the grant(s)**

The grant(s) will be supporting the implementation of both Specific Objective 1 (Output 1.3) and Specific Objective 2 (Output 2.1 and Output 2.2) with the aim of: making communities climate-resilient through climate change adaptation actions including the adoption of smart agriculture practices and protection of natural capital; and achieving durable solutions to displacement by supporting inclusive, disaster-resilient and sustainable urban development and expanding access to basic services and protection, in line with the outputs and indicative activities outlined in section 3 of this action document.

##### **(b) Type of applicants targeted**

NGOs or NGO consortia with operational presence in the areas of intervention and expertise in the relevant sectors of the intervention.



#### 4.4.2 Indirect Management with Member State Organisations and international organisations

##### 4.4.2.1 Indirect Management with an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- for the indirect management under Specific Objective 1 (Output 1.1 and Output 1.2), the implementing partner needs to have expertise on smart agriculture, sustainable management of agricultural, pastoral and coastal eco-systems, improvement of riverine agriculture including irrigation systems management and sustainable agri-food systems production, nutrition promotion and disaster risk reduction and preparedness.

The implementation by this entity entails:

- improving the institutional capacity of Somali authorities on land and water resources management, productive sectors value chains, preparation and mitigation of flood and drought disasters affecting river basin areas along the main rivers, the transition to and transformation and governance of sustainable agri-food systems and sustainable use of natural resources.

##### 4.4.2.2 Indirect Management with a Member State Organisation or an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- for the indirect management under Specific Objective 1 (Output 1.3), the implementing partner needs to have expertise on sustainable land management practices, promotion of efficient water management and improvement of river basin management.

The implementation by this entity entails:

- improving the institutional capacity of Somali authorities on integrated water resource management, land management and infrastructure to manage flood and drought disasters affecting river basin areas along Somalia's main rivers.

##### 4.4.2.3 Indirect Management with an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- for the indirect management under Specific Objective 2 (Output 2.3), the implementing partner needs to have expertise in durable solutions to displacement and sustainable urban development and practical experience of capacity development with Somali Government and civil society organisations on urban development and durable solutions.

The implementation by this entity entails:

- supporting local authorities in improving inclusive urban planning with the aim of fostering social inclusion and cohesion and improving equity and expanding access to basic services, focussing
- particularly on ensuring access to housing, land and property rights.
-

#### 4.4.3 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

If negotiations with entities in section 4.4.2 fail, that part of the action may be implemented in direct management in accordance with the implementation modalities identified in section 4.4.1.

#### 4.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

#### 4.6 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third-party contribution, in currency identified
<b>Specific Objective 1:</b> <i>To improve prevention of and preparedness for food crises in communities in vulnerable situations</i> , composed of:	<b>18 000 000</b>	<b>(to be established)</b>
Indirect management with an international organisation (output 1.1 and 1.2) – cf. section 4.4.2.1	8 000 000	
Indirect management with a member state organisation/international organisation (output 1.3) – cf. section 4.4.2.2	5 000 000	
Grants (direct management) (output 1.3) – cf. section 4.4.1	5 000 000	
<b>Specific Objective 2:</b> <i>To achieve durable solutions to displacement</i> , composed of:	<b>17 000 000</b>	<b>(to be established)</b>
Grants (direct management) (output 2.1 and 2.2) – cf. section 4.4.1	15 000 000	
Indirect management with an international organisation (output 2.3) – cf. section 4.4.2.3	2 000 000	
<b>Evaluation</b> – cf. section 5.2 <b>Audit</b> – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision	N.A.
<b>Communication and visibility</b> – cf. section 6	N/A	N.A.
<b>Contingencies</b>	N/A	N.A.
<b>Totals</b>	<b>35 000 000</b>	

#### 4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The Action will be coordinated through a Programme Steering Committee that will meet on an annual basis and cover all the projects in the intervention. Individual Project Steering Committee meetings will take place every six months while Technical Committee meetings will be arranged when appropriate.

The EU contribution of EUR 35 M to the budget of this Action, which is part of the TEI Green Deal for Somalia, may be increased through co-financing by one or more EU Member States.

In this case, the rules governing the relations among donors with regard to governance, reporting, control, etc., may be reflected in a non-legally-binding administrative arrangement (e.g. a working arrangement) to complement the bilateral agreement (contribution, financing or transfer agreement).

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

## 5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

### 5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

In addition to the continuous and regular monitoring, reporting and analysis carried out by the implementing partners, the reporting against the logical framework of this action will depend on inputs from third party consultants recruited by the Commission to take stock as part of the mid-term evaluation and final evaluation of the programme. In addition, throughout the implementation of the intervention third-party monitoring on individual projects will be carried out on a needs-basis and this may include a review of achievements against the logical framework of this action.

### 5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes in particular with respect to the intention to launch a second phase of the action and the final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the action is innovative in its ambition to combine a urban and rural approach to resilience and climate change in certain geographic locations.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 1 month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination<sup>7</sup>. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the

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<sup>7</sup> See best [practice of evaluation dissemination](#)

conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project. The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision

### 5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

## 6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

It will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

## Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress.

Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: ‘a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one’. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a ‘support entities’. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

The present Action identifies as:

<b>Action level</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
<b>Group of actions level</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
<b>Contract level</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	Foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) – indirect/direct management – €8,000,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	Foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) – indirect/direct management – €5,000,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	Foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) – indirect/direct management – €2,000,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 4	Foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) – indirect/direct management – €5,000,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	Foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 2 – direct management €5,000,000 Foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 3 – direct management €5,000,000 Foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 4 – direct management - €5,000,000