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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 5

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 Somalia Cooperation Facility I

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and measure in the sense of Article 24(1) of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Somalia Cooperation Facility I CRIS number: NDICI AFRICA/2021/043-456 OPSYS ref. ACT-60612 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (<u>NDICI-Global Europe</u>)/ Overseas Association Decision/European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation Regulation
2. Team Europe Initiative	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supporting (inter alia) TEI.
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in Somalia
4. Programming document	Somalia Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	The proposed Action intends to promote and strengthen EU engagement and cooperation in Somalia and is part of the proposed support measures of the MIP. The expected results are smooth and efficient implementation of EU cooperation and engagement in Somalia, as well as a broader awareness, understanding and approval of the EU and its role in the country, the region and the world scene.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Not applicable
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 17 (partnerships for the goals) Other significant SDGs and where appropriate, targets: SDG 1 – No Poverty; SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth; SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions.
8 a) DAC code(s)	430 – Other Multisector
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	European Union Institutions - 42000

	United Nations - 41305			
9. Involvement of multilateral partners	Yes - The UN in Somalia			
10. Targets	<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 type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education ¹ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
11. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	12. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation @ digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <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"/>
Connectivity @ transport		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	people2people energy digital connectivity		<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
13. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2022-14.020121-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 21 500 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 17 000 000 Amount and modality for the involvement of multilateral partners: - The United Nations (UN) for an amount of EUR 4 500 000. Type of involvement: Fund administrator for the UN multi Partner Trust Fund.			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
14. Type of financing	Direct management through Procurement Indirect management with the United Nations (UN)			
15. Type of measure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cooperation facility <input type="checkbox"/> Measures in favour of Civil Society			

1.2 Summary of the Action

As an important partner in the development, humanitarian and security fields, and one of the largest international donors to Somalia, the EU continues to play an important role in contributing to the implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. The cooperation facility will increase the EU's capacity to effectively pursue a political and partnership agenda and engage in public diplomacy through strengthened policy and political dialogue, partnerships, institutional & capacity building and support to humanitarian, development and peacebuilding nexus initiatives.

The Overall objective of this action is to promote and strengthen EU's engagement and cooperation in Somalia in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The specific objective of this action is to facilitate the smooth and efficient implementation of EU cooperation, engagement, and public diplomacy in Somalia.

The action will be composed of five components that are geared towards achieving the objectives of the Action:

- 1) Technical assistance and support for the efficient and effective identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring of EU funded programmes in Somalia, including the coordination of Team Europe Initiatives;
- 2) Capacity development and institution building support to the federal and state levels;
- 3) Provision of logistics through flight services ;
- 4) Humanitarian, development and peacebuilding nexus support and;
- 5) Implementing strategic communication and public diplomacy activities.

Components (1) and (2) will be demand-driven and will enable the EU and the Federal Government of Somalia to mobilise targeted, flexible, and tailor-made support for the entire programming and project management cycle including independent third party monitoring. The government's capacity development needs, political and policy dialogue as well as joint programming/Team Europe approach at country level will also be facilitated. Component (3) is intended to fill the gaps in the aviation sector and provide additional capacity and flexibility for the international community where commercial airlines are not reliable and the road transport network is in poor condition and unsafe. Component (4) provides support via the UN for coordination and sustainable programming across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by deepening joint analysis, planning, programming and reporting across the nexus thereby addressing the root causes of vulnerability, poverty and conflict, by taking account of their human rights and gender dimensions. Component (5) will target the general public through campaigns and actions aimed at increasing awareness, understanding and approval of the EU's partnership with the country, as well as its role in the region and world. Integration of cross cutting issues in EU programmes and communication activities will be supported through facilitation of specific analyses and supporting policy dialogue on various cross cutting topics, including Commission priorities like the Green Deal and digitalisation, as well as human rights, gender, conflict, migration and underlying natural disaster risks, exacerbated by climate change. The assistance will also help the EU apply the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)² and gender mainstreaming³, to meet the human rights and gender equality commitments.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Somalia is a key partner of strategic interest for the EU in the areas of stability and security in the Horn of Africa, but also for climate change, migration, education and promotion of green economic growth. Despite sustained progress on economic reforms, the overall situation in Somalia continues to be extremely fragile and volatile hampered by political instability, and climate induced shocks, persistent security challenges and socio-economic vulnerability. These factors combined with the Covid-19 pandemic and the desert locust infestations are the main drivers of acute humanitarian needs, with 2.9 million people internally displaced and over 6 million people facing acute food insecurity and hunger.

The political instability driven by Al-Shabaab and tensions between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and some of the Federal Member States (FMS) characterise the political context in Somalia. The 15-month overdue presidential elections, added to these tensions, which are undermining the state building efforts and progress towards key milestones, such as the finalisation of the provisional constitution, the agreement on the federal model, and the electoral system.

The political tensions and deep-seated grievances also represent a significant obstacle to achieving progress on the security front. Al-Shabaab continues to control significant parts of the country and carries out regular attacks against civilians as well as Somali and AMISOM forces. Despite the commitment in the Somalia Transition Plan (STP) to take over the country's security responsibility by 2023, Somali security forces remain heavily dependent on international support and cannot ensure the protection of the population.

On the economic front, Somalia achieved an important milestone in March 2020 by reaching HIPC Decision Point, which in turn resulted in the normalisation of the relationship with international financial institutions and the potential unlocking of significant financial resources most notably from the World Bank and the IMF. However, political developments over the past year have triggered a de facto suspension of direct budget support to the FGS and stopped the IMF from being able to complete a formal review of the ongoing Extended Credit Facility (ECF) programme. According to the IMF, the programme would be considered off track if the Board was not able to complete a review by May 2022, which would seriously set back the process of reaching HIPC Completion Point. With the significant Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocation that Somalia received from the IMF in August 2021, the Government is currently projected to be able to finance priority expenditures until mid-2022.

Given the current context, inclusive elections and an orderly and peaceful transition of power will be key for stability but also for reinvigorating overall reform dynamics. Achieving the EU's strategic objectives in Somalia is a long-

² https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/taking-forward-commitment-reducing-inequalities-human-rights-based-approach-toolbox-adopted_en

³ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_2184

term endeavour requiring sustained support. In the framework of EU's long-term engagement, the support needs to be 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 Multiannual Indicative Programme for Somalia (2021 – 2027) identifies 3 priority areas: i) Governance and peace building; ii) Inclusive and green economic growth and iii) Resilience building and social inclusion. These priority areas are designed to address key challenges facing Somalia among them 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.

The Cooperation Facility will provide the necessary resources for the EU to play an active role in the international community's engagement with Somalia, not only at national level but also at federal and local levels. The facility will increase EU's capacity to effectively pursue a political and partnership agenda and engage in strategic communication and public diplomacy actions. On the basis of a strategic plan, to be drawn up by the Delegation, the Cooperation Facility will implement activities aimed at increasing awareness and communication of EU values, interests, Team Europe visibility and actions including public outreach events and campaigns. The strategic plan will also integrate the political communication aspects financed under the Press and Information budget.

The EU will seek specific support to: (i) understand the local context, (ii) engage the services of third parties, and (iii) access to flexible logistics arrangements to facilitate timely high level engagement with relevant stakeholders in different parts of the country.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Recent progress notwithstanding, the federal and state governments continue to face enormous challenges in establishing functional and sustainable public institutions that provide services to Somali citizens. Financial resources are extremely scarce, institutional capacities still emerging, and access to skills severely limited, with a notable exception formed by an extensive diaspora. Accordingly, there continues to be need for sustained external financial and technical support to continue the state and institution building process.

The process of state building in Somalia is protracted, conflict prone, and riddled with past grievances and contestations. Rather than thinking of state building as the creation of structures from scratch, it has to be understood as a gradual transition from one set of governance arrangements to another, with a significant reconfiguration of who wields power and how such power is exercised. Accordingly, the transition is constantly shaped by potential winners and losers, requiring extensive negotiations and sometimes even resulting in violent conflict. In such a context, for the EU to be able to effectively pursue a political and partnership agenda, and engage in public diplomacy, it requires specific support to understand the local context, engage the services of third party monitors to visit areas that EU staff are not able to access, and have access to flexible logistics arrangements to facilitate timely high level engagement with relevant Somali officials in different parts of the country to mediate in conflict and more generally diffuse tensions as they arise, including over the distribution of resources made available under cooperation programmes. Likewise, with sizable investments of EU resources in various sectors across Somalia, strategic communication and public diplomacy initiatives are key to foster increased understanding by the Somali citizens of EU values, objectives and actions.

Accessibility to various parts of Somalia continues to be a challenge owing to security, unreliable air transport system and poor/non-existence road networks causing difficulties in implementation and monitoring of programmes in parts of Somalia. The Somali airspace remains risky owing to the security situation. The European Union Aviation safety Agency, for example, assessed in January 2021 that the risk of operation and overflight below FL 250 in Somalia is high. Most international aid agencies and diplomatic missions continue to prohibit their staff from using the services of the commercial operators serving Somalia on safety and insurance grounds. Those that are allowed to travel face complex connections to their final destinations. Further, these companies serve only the major hubs, in principle (although not reliably) once a week; there is limited service to the eighteen additional airstrips around the country.

In addition to a complex political and security situation, Somalia is under constant attack from natural calamities, made increasingly worse due to the impact of climate change: floods, droughts, and more recently locust invasions regularly destroy livelihoods and trigger humanitarian crises. Official development assistance (ODA) received by Somalia in 2019 was about EUR 2bn, comprised of roughly equal volumes of humanitarian and development aid. Humanitarian and development actors have separate structures for coordinating among themselves and with

government under the aid architecture. Few places in the world make a more compelling case for an integrated approach towards addressing the nexus between humanitarian relief, development aid and peacebuilding support (HDP).

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

- Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States ministries and agencies that are involved the EU-Somalia strategic engagements on political and policy dialogue. The FGS and FMS ministries and agencies/departments will be beneficiaries through capacity enhancement and strategic support. It is expected that the Action will strengthen the coordination between the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIED) responsible for overall aid coordination and reporting.
- The UN in Somalia includes humanitarian and development agencies that are mandated by the UN Security Council to work with the FGS and FMS. With its capacity, presence and experience in peacebuilding, development and humanitarian work, and support to aid coordination, the UN in Somalia will be responsible for delivering component (4) on support to the triple nexus.
- Non State Actors and Civil Society Organisations, representing different groups, including the interests of women, youth and groups living in vulnerable situations - where relevant, will take part in dialogues, workshops and conferences, and initiatives and evolving priorities defined by the relevant EU – Somalia partnership and any other dialogue fora.
- The EU Delegation and EU Member states who will be engaged in formulation and implement of the Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs).
- Other development partners (donors, multilateral institutions, private sector etc.) may be involved in consultations on the design and implementation of actions, to be determined through regular dialogue, and in the donor and stakeholder coordination.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to promote and strengthen the EU's engagement and cooperation in Somalia in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

The Specific Objective of this action is to facilitate the smooth and efficient implementation of EU cooperation, engagement, and public diplomacy in Somalia.

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

1. The efficiency and effectiveness in identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring of EU funded programmes in Somalia, including the coordination of Team Europe Initiatives is supported;
2. The capacity and strategic support to the Government of Somalia to further the overall engagement of the EU and facilitate the effective programming and implementation of EU funded projects and programmes is enhanced;
3. Air transport services to and within Somalia to support the continued cooperation and engagement of EU and other like-minded donors is provided;
4. The nexus between humanitarian relief, development aid and peacebuilding by providing national and international experts on thematic priorities, programmatic coordination, aid coordination and risk management is supported.
5. A strategic communication and public diplomacy facility will be put in place.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities related to **Output 1**:

- a) Technical assistance and/or specific technical studies (e.g. gender analyses, conflict analysis, human rights analysis etc) to contribute to different phases of project cycle management for EU cooperation programmes;
- b) Independent third party monitoring and evaluation;
- c) Technical assistance to support the coordination of TEIs at country level;

- d) Facility to fund logistics and administrative costs for specific events (conferences, seminars, trainings, gatherings, etc.), including policy dialogue events on gender, human rights, disability, migration, impacts of climate change and the need for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures, etc.

Activities related to **Output 2:**

- a) Provision of technical assistance, embedded advisory services, and mechanisms to engage Somali diaspora in capacity development efforts at federal and federal member state level.
- b) Support to policy dialogues: Facility to fund events, conferences, studies, and fellowships, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with governments and other stakeholders.
- c) Supporting the government in developing sector strategies/prioritizations and analyses in a participatory and inclusive manner.

Activities related to **Output 3:**

- a) Flight services between Nairobi and Mogadishu, and between Mogadishu and hubs within Somalia (and ancillary services including flight booking system, cost recovery system, ground operations, safety measures, annual safety audit, etc.)

Activities related to **Output 4:**

- a) Technical specialists to provide coordination, mainstreaming and advisory support and services to the FGS, FMS, UN and donors.
- b) Joint planning and coordination of peace operations, the design and delivery of development assistance and humanitarian response.
- c) Joint analysis of HDP nexus.
- d) Support to aid coordination.
- e) Risk assessment, analyses and risk management advise.

Activities related to **Output 5:**

- a) Design and roll out at national level of (a) major public campaign(s) aimed at ordinary citizens, with the objective of measurably increasing the profile, awareness, understanding and approval of the EU's partnership with the country. All such campaigns will be data-driven, rigorously tracking hard KPIs that will allow content to be constantly adjusted in line with evidence of the material and approaches that resonate most successfully with the audience.
- b) Promote understanding and awareness of the Union's values, interests and specific policies, including human rights, foreign and security policy, science and research, gender equality, green deal, and digitalisation. Team Europe visibility, fight against disinformation, as well its multilateral agenda.
- c) Strengthen networks and long-term relationships with key target audiences and partners (e.g. youth, students, academics, think tanks, CSOs, business, creative industries), including leveraging existing EU programmes, in order to facilitate future cooperation across policy areas.

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). The Action will contribute to addressing environmental and climate change issues through support to

the TEIs, communication and public diplomacy facility and technical assistance (evaluation, dialogue, studies etc.) across all Commissions priority programmes that contribute to climate change mitigations and adaptation measures.

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 will be integrated through policy dialogue, capacity and institution building and support to the humanitarian relief, development aid and peacebuilding nexus. The action also contributes to the GAP III and will help achieve the EU's target of ensuring 85% of all new external actions will have gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment as a significant or principal objective by 2025.⁴

Human Rights

Somalia has made little progress in addressing human rights violations. As conflict-related abuses, insecurity, and the humanitarian crisis continue affect civilians, the authorities restricted media freedom, parliament considered the controversial sexual offence bills. The Action will contribute to the human rights interventions through support to policy dialogue on a wide spectrum of issues touching on human rights and in programming for future actions.

The Action adopts a human rights based approach (HRBA)⁵ and applies its five working principles throughout: a) applying all human rights for all; b) meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making; c) non-discrimination and equality; d) accountability and rule of law for all; and e) transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that the Action does not specifically target inclusion of persons with disabilities. However, whenever appropriate, the Action will support policy dialogue, studies and analysis on disability to inform the formulation and implementation of projects under the MIP.

Democracy

The political instability, tensions between FGS and some of the FMS are some of the hindrances to the establishment of inclusive, peaceful and democratic political processes. The Action will provide resources to enable the EU to play an active role in the international community's engagement with Somalia, not only at national level but also at federal and local levels. This will in turn increase EU's capacity to effectively pursue a political and partnership agenda and engage in public diplomacy.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The action will support conflict analysis at various phases of designing and implementing programmes in order to ensure that implementation of EU programmes are conflict sensitive to the local context. The HDP nexus thematic support is an avenue for coordination, analysis and advisory services in various thematic including resilience, peace building etc. that are the root causes of vulnerability, poverty and conflict.

Disaster Risk Reduction

With constant attack from natural calamities, made increasingly worse due to the impact of climate change: floods, droughts, and more recently locust invasions regularly destroy livelihoods and trigger humanitarian crises, the EU Delegation is currently undertaking a Country Environment Profile (CEP) that will form a basis to support future programming. A recent assessment (February 2021) to identify climate adaptive solutions to displacements in Somalia by IOM-UNEP will also guide implementations of EU funded projects/programmes. Likewise, the national environment strategy and action plan under development by the government will be consulted. This Action will support policy dialogue on impacts of climate change and the need for DRR measures as well as through an integrated approach towards addressing the nexus between humanitarian relief, development aid and peacebuilding support (HDP).

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/join-2020-17-final_en.pdf

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/taking-forward-commitment-reducing-inequalities-human-rights-based-approach-toolbox-adopted_en

Other considerations if relevant

Not applicable.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External environment	Risk 1 – Political instability and security risks	M/H	M/H	EU and other international partners continue to support legitimate actors in the security sector reform, governance and peacebuilding efforts with a view of consolidating and sustaining the peace.
People and the organisation	Risk 2 - Lack of political commitment and leadership	M	M	Focus on building and sustaining political will and prioritize engagement with line ministries at federal and state level to provide strategic direction. Political and policy dialogue.
People and the organisation	Risk 3 - Institutional capacity of the government implement meaningful reform and deliver services	M	M	EU and other international partners continue to engage in political dialogue and provide technical assistance to strengthen human capacity within the government through various programmes.
People and the organisation	Risk 4 - Capacity building support undermined due to the departure of trained and qualified staff.	M	M	Institutionalisation of capacity building initiatives through support to building systems within government, that include human rights and gender mainstreaming.
People and the organisation	Risk 5 – Overreliance on technical assistants and advisory stream of staff (diaspora) may be a disincentive to the productivity of the civil service thereby undermining efforts to build a competent and sustainable public service.	M	M	A centralised and coordinated way of managing the technical assistants harmonised pay structures and emphasise on capacity transfer by the government and all actors.
External environment	Risk 6 - Restrictions of movement due to insecurity, notably as a result of the ongoing conflict within Somalia: parties to conflict are equipped with Rocket Propelled Grenades (RPGs) and Surface-to-Air-Missiles (SAMs), which pose an obvious threat to aircrafts, especially while landing, taking off, and	M/H	M/H	Airstrips in Somalia are secured by the federal and state governments as well as by AMISOM. This risk is additionally mitigated by a network of local correspondents equipped with radio communications, including the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), at each location served by EU Flight and intelligence information provided by the EU offices in Somalia.

	stationary on the tarmac.			
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Lessons Learnt:

The Action builds on the lessons drawn from the previous technical and operational support facility in particular the following:

- The availability of resources and quality technical assistance has enabled the EU to maintain a consistent and constructive political and policy dialogue, both formal and informal, with the government, implementing partners, beneficiaries, civil society and non-State Actors. The availability of the technical assistance has allowed EU actions to be reviewed and adjusted to the Somali reality, hence retaining that level of flexibility necessary in a fragile context.
- EU Flight is integral to the success of the EU and other donors' development cooperation as it adds to the essential flight capacity in a situation where safety and security concerns and where there are few alternatives.
- From previous capacity development programmes, lack of coordination of requests for TAs at times lead to oversupply and risk of double payments. Therefore, a centralised way of managing the TAs in terms of requests, harmonised pay structures and the need for capacity transfer is key in having a common approach and building sustainable institutions.
- Independent monitoring by third parties who have access to all the project areas would not only increase accountability and transparency, but also enhance project effectiveness, increase community buy in, and enhance the relationship between the project beneficiaries and implementing partners. In order to maximise its benefits, third party monitoring should have a more focused, strategic approach rather than standard monitoring requirements across all projects and be complementary to internal monitoring.

3.5 The Intervention Logic⁶

The underlying intervention logic for this action is to support the EU-Somalia partnership. It will enable the smooth and efficient implementation of EU programmes and engagement strengthens the effectiveness of EU development cooperation and public diplomacy, contributing to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

The desired change will be driven by five components: (1) supporting the efficient and effective identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring of EU funded programmes in Somalia, including the coordination of Team Europe Initiatives; (2) Enhancing the capacity building and strategic support to the FGS to further strengthen the overall engagement of the EU in Somalia and facilitate the effective programming and implementation of EU funded projects and programmes; (3) providing reliable, effective, cost-efficient, regular and safe air transport services from Nairobi to hubs in Somalia; (4) supporting the nexus between humanitarian relief, development aid and peacebuilding by providing national and international experts on thematic priorities, programmatic coordination, aid coordination and risk management, and (5) the implementation of strategic communication and public diplomacy activities. The action will also help the EU apply the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)⁷, mainstream gender⁸, address issues on climate change and the need for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures in order to meet the EU's and the country's human rights, gender equality and climate change commitments.

Components (1) and (2) are intended to be demand-driven that will enable the EU and the FGS to mobilise targeted, flexible, and tailor-made support for the entire programming and project management cycle including independent third party monitoring. The government's capacity development needs, political and policy dialogue as well as joint programming/Team Europe approach at country level through provision of resources for coordination and formulation of programmes will also be facilitated. Component (3) is intended to provide logistical support for the international community in a country where commercial airlines are not reliable or deemed unsafe, and the road transport network is in poor condition and unsafe. This service remain necessary for the continuation of development and humanitarian work that is still facing access impediments caused by poor infrastructure. In order to increase the cost-efficiency of this component and therefore extend the services for a longer duration, a cost recovery mechanism will be implemented. Component (4) will provide technical expertise for enhanced and better coordinated joint analysis, planning, programming and reporting across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, thereby addressing the root causes of vulnerability, poverty and conflict. Component (5) will target the general public through campaigns and actions aimed at increasing awareness, understanding and approval of the EU's partnership with the country, as well as its role in the region and world.

Past experiences from implementation of such Actions through the technical and operational support facilities in Somalia confirm that availing resources to support the Delegation's engagement at all levels brings the desired change. The key assumptions that underpins the intended change process is that cooperation between EU and Somalia will continue to be carried out in the current spirit of partnership and mutual respect and that the overall security situation provides a conducive environment for the overall engagement including for implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

Given the nature of this Action a Logical Framework Matrix is not required at Action level.

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.

⁶ @TEI Methodological Note to Support Design

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/taking-forward-commitment-reducing-inequalities-human-rights-based-approach-toolbox-adopted_en

⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_2184

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 **60 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 Budget Support – NOT APPLICABLE

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 measures⁹.

4.4.1 Direct Management (Procurement)

Outputs (1), (2) (3) and (5) will be implemented through operational procurement by service contracts. Indicatively, six service contracts will be procured as follows:

1. Services contracts that will contribute to output 1 , 2 and 5 on support to the EU operations and support to the government; and
2. A service contract that will contribute to output 3 on air transport services.

Service contract are the preferred modality to pursue the above-mentioned outputs due to the need to mobilise targeted, flexible, and tailor-made support for the entire programming and project management cycle.

It is envisaged to launch call for tenders with a suspension clause before the adoption of this Financing Decision for output (3). This call was launched on 01/03/2022 under a suspensive clause prior to the adoption of this Decision. This was justified as it will help mitigate/avoid the effects that a funding gap would have on EU operations in Somalia. The internal INTPA prior approval procedure was followed.

4.4.2 Indirect Management with an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with UNDP in Somalia. This implementation entails support to the UN Somalia Resident Coordinator's office in particular to focus on the nexus between humanitarian relief, development aid and peacebuilding support to achieve output 4, which by its nature requires coordination of all donors active in Somalia. The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: nature of the action, operational capacity and experience with similar projects. The UN in Somalia has multifaceted engagement and operations with expertise, capacities, mandates and presence to addresses needs across the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding spheres. It has successfully implemented similar programmes in the past. The UN's Multi Partner Trust Fund is identified as the preferred implementation vehicle with UNDP as the fund administrator.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

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

⁹ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

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 (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.4		
Output 1: The efficiency and effectiveness in identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring of EU funded programmes in Somalia, including the coordination of Team Europe Initiatives is supported Output 2: The capacity and strategic support to the Government of Somalia to further the overall engagement of the EU and facilitate the effective programming and implementation of EU funded projects and programmes is enhanced) Output 3: Air transport services to and within Somalia to support the continued cooperation and engagement of EU and other like-minded donors is provided Output 5: Implementing strategic communication and public diplomacy activities Outputs 1, 2, 3, and 5 will be 100% composed of Procurement.	15 500 000	
Output 4 composed of Indirect management with UNDP	1 500 000	4 500 000
Procurement – total envelope under section 4.4.3 ¹⁰	15 500 000	N.A.
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision	N.A.
Totals	17 000 000	4 500 000

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The EU Delegation will be responsible for the management of the programme and will monitor its overall implementation. It will also be the focal point for any communication with the contractors, the government, the UN and any other beneficiary institutions and will conduct regular meetings on progress and implementation of the projects. For the UN implemented component (4), joint Programme Project Board consisting of the UN and contributing donors will be constituted. The Programme Board will meet on a biannual basis to review programmatic and financial progress. 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.

¹⁰ In order to avoid details on budgets for individual contracts, it is sufficient to indicate the total envelop for procurement. If budgets for individual contracts are public, tenderers tend to orientate themselves on them and not on the terms of reference.

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.

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).

Data collection, analysis and monitoring will be done at individual project levels. Baselines will be established during project inception phases. Progress reports and final reports shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring and reporting.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, an evaluation will not be carried out for this action or its components.

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. Regional and global strategic communication and public diplomacy funds will be managed from headquarters.

At country level, action documents for specific sector programmes are no longer required to include a provision for communication 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.

To that end, Delegations will first develop short strategic communication and public diplomacy plans that reflect the objectives of the Delegation as a whole in this domain, initially covering the period up to the Mid-Term Review (MTR). The plans will be endorsed by a coordination mechanism comprised of the EEAS, DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI, and will be reviewed, modified and extended as appropriate as part of the MTR process.

This strategic plan will define the audiences targeted, the principal communication objectives, and provide a clear narrative and rationale for the EU's interventions in Somalia.