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

**ANNEX 3**

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of the Federal Republic of Somalia for 2023-2024

**Action Document for**  
**Social Protection for Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change (SPARCC)**

**MULTIANNUAL PLAN**

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

## 1 SYNOPSIS

### 1.1 Action Summary Table

<b>1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act</b>	Social Protection for Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change (SPARCC) OPSYS number: ACT-61806 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
<b>2. Team Europe Initiative</b>	No
<b>3. Zone benefiting from the action</b>	The action shall be carried out in Somalia
<b>4. Programming document</b>	Multi-annual indicative programme for Somalia, 2021-2027
<b>5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results</b>	Priority Area 3 of the European Union's Multiannual Indicative Programme for Somalia for 2021-2027: Resilience Building and Social Inclusion: Expected results 2) Sustainable nutrition sensitive agri-food systems and resilient infrastructure are promoted enhancing livelihoods and diets, 3) Resilience of vulnerable people to climate-induced changes is enhanced, and 4) Durable solutions for displacement-affected communities are achieved and access to basic services and social protection expanded
<b>PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION</b>	
<b>6. Priority Area(s), sectors</b>	MIP Priority Area 3, Specific Objective 2: To enhance durable solutions to displacement, improve migration management, promote inclusive, disaster-resilient and sustainable urban development and expand access to basic services and social protection.
<b>7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	Main SDG: poverty reduction (SDG 1) Other significant SDGs: zero hunger (SDG 2), healthy lives (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), climate action (SDG 13), and peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16)
<b>8 a) DAC code(s)</b>	Social protection (16010) - 40%

	Basic nutrition (12220) - 5% Basic health care (12240) - 10% Agriculture, forestry and fishing (31120) - 5% Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility (15190) - 40%				
<b>8 b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	41100 – UN Entities				
<b>9. 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 type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance				
<b>10. 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 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"/>	
	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 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"/>	
	<b>11. Internal markers and Tags</b>	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
		Digitalisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services		YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	/	
Connectivity		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

	digital connectivity	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	/
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities	<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>12. Amounts concerned</b>	Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2023-14.020121 Total estimated cost: EUR 19 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 19 000 000			
<b>MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>				
<b>13. Type of financing</b>	<b>Indirect management</b> with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.1			

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

Somalia is rapidly transforming as a result of climate change and conflict. Traditional livelihoods are becoming increasingly difficult to maintain as erratic rainfalls, prolonged drought, desert locust and floods ravage rural lives with increased frequency and severity. Insecurity makes investments in resilience building efforts even more complicated. Despite the positive momentum the Federal Government of Somalia is enjoying in its war against the terrorist group Al-Shabaab, the uptick in fighting has dire consequences for civilians that are caught in the crossfire and therefore need to seek refuge in the safe zones of major cities. Internal displacement has thereby become one of the main coping mechanisms for both rural and urban Somali households from locations beyond the main urban centres. Close to 4 million Somalis are now internally displaced and congregate in a few locations that are considered safe where they have to compete for very scarce resources and livelihood opportunities and enjoy limited access to basic services such as maternal and child healthcare. Nearly 8 million Somalis are experiencing food crisis or worse outcomes (25.6% crisis – IPC 3, 13.3% emergency IPC 4, 301,000 experiencing famine – IPC 5)<sup>1</sup>. As usual, children bear the brunt of the burden of the food insecurity crisis leaving many without the support needed to achieve minimum nutrition and health standards. Notwithstanding the apparent need for increased investments in improving human capital to support resilience building and peace-building, humanitarian aid represented the largest share by far of the ODA Somalia received from 2019-2020<sup>2</sup>.

In an effort to transition from the recurrent humanitarian response to chronic vulnerabilities, Somalia has adopted a Social Protection Policy with the aim of developing a social protection system. In support of the implementation of the policy, the donor community – with the EU Delegation and ECHO in the lead – have formed a Social Protection Donor Working Group and channelled funds to social protection programmes that pilot different approaches to social assistance.

<sup>1</sup> FSNAU – Somalia Acute Food Insecurity situation Overview October –December 2022

<sup>2</sup> OECD- DAC: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm>

This action is aligned with the principles of the *Communication on Social Protection in European Union Development Cooperation*<sup>3</sup>, the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation (No. 202)<sup>4</sup> and the *Communication on Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance*<sup>5</sup>. The Action corresponds to Priority Area 3, Specific Objective 2, of the Multi-annual Implementation Plan of the EU in Somalia, which outlines the need for expanding access to basic services and social protection. It will contribute to the achievement of the following Sustainable Development Goals: reduction of poverty (SDG 1), zero hunger (SDG 2), healthy lives (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), climate action (SDG 13), and peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16). The implementation of this action will primarily concentrate on urban areas due to accessibility and will therefore target displacement-affected communities to a large extent, thereby triggering the migration marker 1 for this action as it “directly targets specific challenges related to migration and forced displacement” (as outlined in the guidance note on the migration marker). The action supports the implementation of the Somalia Social Protection Policy, which identifies the need for a universal social protection system based on the lifecycle approach. The intervention builds on the Team Europe Approach on social protection of the ongoing “SAGAL: Social Transfer for Vulnerable Somali People” Project, which has additional funding from Denmark and Sweden. The learning from SAGAL and the sector identifies, among other things, the need to: 1) combine social transfers with support to improve access to and delivery of maternal and child healthcare and nutrition services; 2) offer additional income-generating activities to social transfer beneficiaries and their household and community members to improve the prospects of graduation pathways; 3) Support the Government of Somalia review/monitor the implementation of the Social Protection Policy and its social transfer models to ensure alignment with needs and develop sustainable social protection systems.

The action will focus on a few selected locations and apply an area-based approach, actively creating synergies between its components by including the same target groups in all activities under SO1. Poor and food insecure pregnant and lactating women that receive social transfers covering the critical first 1,000 days of their infants’ lives will also be offered improved healthcare and nutrition services, targeting them and their children, as well as in income-generating activities where relevant. In addition, their household or community members – particularly unemployed youth – will be supported to diversify their livelihood opportunities using a rights-based and gender responsive/transformational approach. In this way, the action intends to graduate the rights-holders being recipients of social transfers towards becoming engaged in productive activities enabling them to generate sustainable and reliable income for the household. The same communities that receive social transfers will be receiving support to diversify their livelihoods. This support will focus on climate change adaptation measures (e.g. GAP trainings, climate shock resilient inputs and assets, protected areas and sustainable rangeland management and sustainable agrifood systems), as this will be fundamental to ensure sustainability of the action. The area-based approach also includes inclusive targeting, which entails ensuring that marginalized communities and ethnic minorities are actively engaged and included in the action. This approach also ensures building in conflict sensitivity into the action. The operationalization of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus will be at the centre of this action and close collaboration with ECHO to support shock-responsive mechanisms and peace-building actors to contribute to stabilization efforts will be explored and prioritized. A continuation of the Team Europe Approach on social protection in Somalia will be ensured through this action, building on the successful collaboration with Denmark, Sweden and Germany in this sector.

The action will contribute to the realisation of the EU Gender Action Plan 2021-2025 GAP III, in particular to its thematic area of engagement “Strengthening economic and social rights and empowering girls and women” and “Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation, climate change and environment”.

<sup>3</sup> European Commission (2012). “COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS: Social Protection in European Union Development Cooperation” <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52012DC0446&from=EN>

<sup>4</sup> ILO (2012). “Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202)”: [https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:3065524](https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:3065524)

<sup>5</sup> European Commission (2013). “COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL: Enhancing Maternal and Child Nutrition in External Assistance: an EU Policy Framework”: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52013DC0141&from=EN>

## 2 RATIONALE

### 2.1 Context

Somalia remains in a fragile and volatile situation despite the new Government increasing the impetus in the fight against the terrorist group Al-Shabaab. In fact, the efforts to liberate more areas from the terrorists have caused additional displacement from affected areas. Russia's unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine has further worsened the severe food insecurity crisis that has followed in the wake of five consecutive failed rainy seasons, contributing to exceptionally high food prices and leaving 7.8 million Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance during 2022. The most severely affected by the prolonged drought are children. Although the humanitarian response during the last months of 2022 managed to stave off famine, the situation remains extremely serious and the main causes of the food insecurity crisis remain unaddressed. As a consequence, about 1.8 million children under 5 will likely face acute malnutrition through June 2023, including over 513,000 who are expected to be severely malnourished.

The need for investments in human development and resilience building remains high on the agenda in Somalia. This is done by supporting a transition from recurrent humanitarian responses to chronic vulnerabilities towards a long-term, predictable social protection system. As traditional rural livelihoods are becoming increasingly difficult to maintain and Somalia is urbanizing at a very fast pace, there is a need to support climate change adaptation in both rural and urban areas to implement The Somalia National Climate Change Policy (approved in 2020) and Somalia's Nationally Determined Contributions. In rural areas, the need for investing in climate smart food systems is evident with particular emphasis on sustainable management of natural resources. Urban areas, which are the focus of this action, face immense challenges in terms of resilience building and will need improved basic services, viable inclusive livelihood opportunities and income-generating activities with gender approach as well as social protection systems that can help reduce the humanitarian caseload and facilitate graduation pathways. With a rapidly increasing population and a large youth bulge, the need for supporting youth employment is evident.

Moreover, Somalia has not ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol, 2003), the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equity in Africa (SDGEA), the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children, the Beijing Platform for Action, UN Resolutions 1325 and 1820, and other pertinent gender-specific international and territorial Resolutions<sup>6</sup>. While the 2012 Provisional Constitution has gender equality and non-discrimination as one of its principles, this is not reflected in Somali law or customary practice. The 2018 draft Sexual Offenses Bill addresses child marriage and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), but it has not been passed. Instead, a proposed controversial new bill would effectively legalize both. However, the National Development Plan 2020-2024 makes commitments towards women's empowerment, and a 2016 National Gender Policy highlights the government's priorities for gender equality and women's empowerment<sup>7</sup>.

The social protection sector has experienced a surge in attention and funding during the last 5 years. As a result of the progress made in the debt relief process, Somalia now has access to substantial IDA funding from the World Bank towards social protection. Part of these funds have been directed to the Baxnaano Programme, which has been largely focused on shock response and targeting poverty rather than supporting resilience building and human development throughout the lifecycle. The World Bank also invests in supporting Somalia in establishing a Unified Social Registry with the purpose of managing data on beneficiaries of social transfers and streamlining data gathering among various implementing partners. The availability of World Bank funding for social protection beyond 2024 remains unclear and a review of the poverty targeting approach raised concerns about the accuracy of targeting. A continuation of EU support towards fine-tuning of social transfers using categorical targeting based on learning from previous and ongoing actions is therefore needed to ensure alignment with the Social Protection Policy's principles of universalism and the use of the lifecycle approach to social assistance.

The ongoing EU Trust Fund SAGAL Project aims to reach more than 44,000 households with regular, long-term social transfers using four different categories for targeting: 1) pregnant and lactating women; 2) youth; 3) elderly;

<sup>6</sup> Extracted from "Stocktaking report - Women entrepreneurship, access to renewable energy and agri-food businesses with a focus on Somalia", EuropeAid139956/DH/SER/MultiContract No 2019/405-992.

<sup>7</sup> EU CLIP Somalia

and 4) people with disability. The project represents a unique nexus collaboration between INTPA and ECHO in the sense that both the services are funding a programme with development and humanitarian funding to support the establishment of a shock-responsive social transfer system. The project has demonstrated that categorical targeting is a conflict sensitive and cost-efficient way of implementing the Somalia Social Protection Policy. This Team Europe Approach to social protection, supported with additional funding from Sweden and Denmark, has received additional support during 2021/2022 through two new initiatives funded by Denmark and Germany (KfW) that build directly on the SAGAL Project. This offers a great opportunity to gather further evidence and learning on categorical social transfer models. This Action intends to continue the support to the Team Europe Approach to social protection in Somalia and will contribute to the National Social Protection Programme of Somalia.

## 2.2 Problem Analysis

Somalia faces a plethora of challenges that together contribute to making the country among the poorest and most food insecure in the world. Although the Government and clan militia are reclaiming locations from Al-Shabaab with increased pace, much of Somalia is still controlled by the terrorist group. Consequently, the Federal Government of Somalia has limited influence over many parts of the country. Similarly, humanitarian and development actors struggle to reach some of the areas most in need and face high risks and operational costs due to the limited accessibility.

The effects of the state collapse more than 30 years ago are still very visible in Somalia. The Government struggles to deliver basic services, particularly in the areas of Southern and Central Somalia. The growing population lacks access to affordable basic services such as education and healthcare, whereas traditional livelihood opportunities are difficult to maintain due to the effects of climate change. Somalia remains one of the most climate change sensitive countries in the world and the population already struggles to cope with the increasingly frequent and severe natural disasters. Internally displaced persons and returnees are often represent minority clans and ethnic minorities and are seen and treated as outsiders who lack a legitimate claim to be part of urban communities. Therefore, these communities are more likely than host communities to face the threat of eviction and tend to also lack access to basic services and decent jobs and income-generating opportunities. Life for women and girls in Somalia is challenging. Somalia ranks fourth lowest for gender equality globally, maternal and infant mortality rates are some of the highest in the world, and early marriage is prevalent. The Somalia Health and Demographic Survey (SHDS) shows that Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) in women aged 15–49 is high, at 99.2%, which has both short-term and long-term physiological, sexual and psychological repercussions. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is one of the most prevalent human rights violations faced by people, particularly women, all around the globe.<sup>8</sup> Women generally lack negotiating power to control the number of children they would like to bear, face difficulties in access job opportunities and have limited access to education and training.

Climate change, environmental degradation and increased competition for scarce water and other natural resources, are major drivers of fragility, displacement, extreme poverty, and food insecurity. In 2022, 7.1 million people were affected by food insecurity due to prolonged drought, arising from climate emergency. Climate change impacts including rising temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, recurrent floods and droughts, and other extreme weather events that are increasing in frequency and severity. The climate change impacts, along with unsustainable water and land use practices, are exacerbating pressures on already scarce arable land and water resources.

The main vulnerabilities related to environmental and climate risk are:

- Environmental degradation arising from over-harvesting or over-exploitation of the natural capital, often leads to diminished resources, leading to competition, conflict, loss of livelihoods, displacement, and poverty;
- Climate change is a risk multiplier, exacerbating existing shocks, resulting in loss of lives and livelihoods;
- Environmental degradation and climate shocks are directly associated with the recurrence and intensification of droughts and floods that have resulted in irreversible losses and damages to communities;
- Displacement, insecurity, and increasing urbanisation are attributable to environmental degradation and climate change;

<sup>8</sup> UN Women: <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/eastern-and-southern-africa/somalia>

- Malnutrition, stunting, food insecurity, water scarcity, and different vector causing diseases are also from climate change and environmental impacts.

After five consecutive failed rainy seasons, Somalia is reeling from the effects of the drought and is on the brink of a large famine outbreak. Malnutrition levels are very alarming, particularly among children. Even though reports currently indicate that a famine was likely averted during the last months of 2022, the likelihood of worsening situation in 2023 is great. Reports of a severe El Niño phenomenon with extreme temperatures by the latter half of this year will further complicate the situation for Somalia. Without further investments in resilience building efforts such as social protection systems and improved food systems, the humanitarian caseload, and with it the risk of famine, will increase significantly. Such interventions should incorporate the HDP Nexus to explore how to integrate actions related to peace-building and stabilization with development interventions and humanitarian assistance, particularly in areas that are newly liberated from Al-Shabaab. In addition, access to financing for poor communities and women and stable income sources as well as skills adapted to a changing climate and rapidly expanding urban economy will be needed. It is also vital that such support is provided for extensive periods to facilitate graduation.

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

- As duty-bearers, relevant line ministries and government institutions should be involved in coordination and policy- making, based on their mandate and respective areas of expertise.
- As duty-bearers, 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. Local authorities are traditionally in charge of service delivery and should therefore be capacitated to form part of the implementation of the social protection system.
- As rights-holders, target beneficiary communities (including IDPs and returnees representatives) will be closely involved in designing the interventions. 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 acknowledges local knowledge, skills and traditional coping mechanisms.
- Representing rights-holders' interests, civil society organisations such as 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.
- DG ECHO and the 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.
- Key EU Member States will be closely consulted in the development and implementation of the action to continue building on the Team Europe Approach to social protection supported in Somalia.

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this action is to improve the resilience of Somali communities to climate change, reduce inequalities and improve health and nutrition outcomes.

The Specific Objectives of this action are to:

SO1: to improve the delivery of social transfers, additional basic services as well as income-generating and livelihood opportunities particularly for displacement-affected communities

SO2: to strengthen the national social protection system

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

- contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1):
  - 1.1 Social transfers are delivered to pregnant and lactating women
  - 1.2 The delivery of maternal and child healthcare and nutrition services is strengthened for communities targeted by social transfer services
  - 1.3 Targeted mothers and their households are receiving additional support to graduate out of social transfers through improve access to financing, productive income-generating activities and food systems strengthening
- contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2)
  - 2.1 The national social protection system has been strengthened

#### 3.2 Indicative Activities

**Activities relating to Output 1.1 Social transfers are delivered to pregnant and lactating women:**

Activities under this output will focus on delivering social transfers to poor and food insecure pregnant and lactating women in key locations covering the critical first 1,000 days of their infants' lives, which is the focus of the Second Window of the Baxnaano Programme. This will involve training of staff, sensitization of communities, setting-up referral mechanisms, registering beneficiaries, triangulation of data to avoid selection errors, etc. The implementation of this output will require close collaboration with and involvement of relevant Government authorities. Particular emphasis on complementarities and synergies with the social protection programme funded by Germany and implemented by KfW, which applies a similar model, will be essential for this result area. The desired output will be achieved through – but not limited to – the implementation of the following activities:

- Carry out consultations and sensitization with local stakeholders and communities on the design of the social transfer model.
- Train staff involved in the registration of beneficiaries on how to use the common registration form used in the Unified Social Registry.
- Set up a referral mechanism for health clinics to be involved in the screening and registration of potential beneficiaries.
- Design and rollout a gender based tracking system to enable data collection and follow-up on the health and nutrition outcomes of social transfer beneficiaries and their household members.
- Establish and Grievance Redress Mechanism that establishes an interactive dialogue with the communities. Incorporate in the mechanism a component of awareness raising for women beneficiaries on how to minimize risks of gender based violence associated with receiving cash transfers. Even if women



as rights-holders will be the main targeted population, the involvement of men, young people as well as traditional and religious leaders will be key during the consultation and validation process.

- Set up delivery mechanism and facilitate regular cash transfers.

**Activities relating to Output 1.2 The delivery of maternal and child healthcare and nutrition services is strengthened for communities targeted by social transfer services:**

Activities under this output will focus on the strengthening the delivery of maternal and child healthcare and nutrition services provided at selected maternal and child health clinics. Particular attention should be paid to ensure that clinics that serve marginalized communities are supported to cover their capacity gaps in delivering critical services. In addition, in cases where a community lacks access to a (fully) functioning maternal and child health clinic, the establishment of a new clinic (or mobile clinics) can be considered. This activity will seek synergies with the renewable energy component of the Multiannual Action Plan for 2023-2024 (the GEED Programme) to explore potential support to provision of renewable energy infrastructure to clinics where relevant. In addition, the planned activities involving support to health clinics will be coordinated closely with other EU Member State donors active in this sector. The desired output will be achieved through – but not limited to – the implementation of the following activities:

- Carry out consultations with local stakeholders on healthcare needs of the community.
- Undertake a mapping/stocktaking exercise of existing clinics in the selected locations and gaps in terms of coverage of existing clinics. The survey should detail the capacity of the clinics to services the communities with the required healthcare and nutrition services.
- Provide training for staff on selected areas of healthcare provision.
- Procure equipment needed for the delivery of basic healthcare and nutrition services, including solar panels and batteries to run electric equipment such as fridges for cooling of vaccines and medication.
- Procure medication, supplies and stationary needed at the clinics to deliver the required services.
- Provide incentives for healthcare and nutrition staff.
- Support ambulance services to cater for emergencies during delivery, prenatal and postnatal care among other things.

**Activities relating to Output 1.3 Targeted mothers and their households are receiving additional support to graduate out of social transfers through improve access to financing, productive income-generating activities and food systems strengthening:**

Activities under this output area will focus on targeting the same households and community members in selected communities included in the social transfer activities to improve livelihood opportunities linked to particular prioritized value chains provided livelihood packages designed based on opportunities identified with value chains analysis (primarily on food systems) conducted at local/community level. This activity will be closely linked with the GEED Action that supports the development of value chains in selected food systems. These value chains will be analysed with a view of improving their climate resilience. Synergies with the Women's Economic and Social Empowerment Action will also be explored concerning the income-generating activities targeting women. Youth from the selected households and communities will be engaged in livelihood opportunities receiving livelihood package support such as public works, including technical training (e.g. GAP trainings and others climate adaptation good practices), and climate shocks resilient assets/inputs, youth job placements/traineeships privileging established in relevant companies engaged in business (possibly targeted in the GEED Action) in selected value chains of agrifood system. Selected communities will be engaged in reforestation/afforestation actions to prevent soil erosion as well as combating invasive species as part of sustainable range land management plans. Women that benefit from social transfers (alternatively other women in the same households/communities) will also be offered to participate – as an unconditional complementary activity – in income-generating activities (IGA) such as Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) or Self-help Groups (SHGs). In this space opportunities for grants for women entrepreneurs to develop tree nurseries would be explored. This is meant to expand the opportunities of the women that participate in the social transfer activities to ensure they have more options when it comes to income-generating activities. It will be important to ensure that the timing of this activity does not coincide with the due-date of the women and it is important to underline that these activities will be entirely unconditional vis-à-vis the social transfer. In addition, pregnant and lactating women that are social transfer beneficiaries will not be targeted in public works activities as this has been shown to have a negative impact on maternal and child health and nutrition. The design and implementation of community action plans will

enable the communities to improve disaster risk management and contribute to climate change adaptation through investments in public infrastructure such as river embankments and rainwater drainage. The desired output will be achieved through – but not limited to – the implementation of the following activities:

- Carry out consultations on the need and appetite for setting up income-generating activities and support such as VSLAs or SHGs among the mothers that are beneficiaries of social transfers.
- Conduct mappings of current IGA and saving groups, and assess their strengths and challenges and how they could be supported and developed.
- Conduct mappings with a gender-based approach of the labour markets and business development opportunities to identify skill sets required.
- Provide training to fill specific gaps identified in basic, financial and digital literacy, skills in relation with the analysis of the market, and supporting women with business management skills training.
- Support communities to gain access to identity documents (especially for IDPs and stateless persons) and improve their access to SIM cards and bank accounts, which are essential for gaining access to formal financing.
- Support the setting-up of income-generating activities and support such as VSLAs/SHGs and provide training on how to manage the associations/groups.
- Provide start-up funds for the groups and provide assistance in opening a bank account for the members. Facilitate access to loans from formal lending institutions for the group and/or its individual women members to support their business development.
- Carry out consultations with selected communities and support the development of Community Action Plans (CAPs) covering the needs in the community that can be prioritized by public works interventions.
- Support the implementation of the CAPs by engaging local youth in public works outlined in the CAPs.
- Engagement of local community in establishment and management of protected areas for land restoration sites, rehabilitation of water resources, and local infrastructure (e.g. irrigation canals rehabilitation, integrated watersheds management).
- Establish and support inclusive Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) groups and conduct Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis (PDRA) with the CMDRR groups, to ensure the development of community early warning systems.
- Conduct value chains studies at community level to inform the design of options of livelihood packages to be offered to household receiving social transfer support.
- Design and implement options of livelihood packages (technical skills, GAP including climate adaptation knowledge tailored to the local context, climate shock resilient assets/inputs, start-up grant for business) prioritizing engagement in selected food system value chains (considering livelihood zones) for households receiving social transfer support.
- Carry out reforestation/afforestation supporting the stabilisation of riverbanks should be prioritised, as this can help prevent land erosion and flooding.
- Development of rangeland management plans in order to combating invasive species like prosopis juliflora and preserve biodiversity.
- Conversion to solar powered water pumps in agriculture and livestock as well as solar powered cold chains for dairy and fish conservation.

**Activities relating to Output 2.1 Capacities to deliver social protection services have been strengthened:**

Activities under this output area will support the government in developing capacities on social protection at various levels of government. This work will focus on supporting the rollout of social protection decentralization strategies in the selected locations to support local authorities in establishing roles and responsibilities in implementing social protection systems. A key element of this result area will be to carry out an independent sector review of the social protection sector including a costing and stocktaking review of the Social Protection Policy Implementation Framework. The desired output will be achieved through – but not limited to – the implementation of the following activities:

- Support The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to carry out capacity assessments of local authorities on social protection with the view to build systems for implementation of social protection systems at local levels.

- Prepare strategies and costed plans for covering costs of social protection departments at FMS/local level.
- Support an independent review and costing of the Social Protection Policy Implementation Framework.
- Support MoLSA, following the review, to set up systems to monitor and report on the implementation of the Social Protection Policy at Federal Government and Federal Member State levels.
- Support MoLSA and Federal Member State administrations to develop a financing/resource mobilisation strategy
- Support MoLSA and Federal Member State administrations to develop tools and conduct prioritisation exercises according to each State context regarding locations, development and climate change adaptation needs and synergies among programmes
- Building support provided in previous and ongoing actions, facilitate training of staff at local level on how to manage and monitor the social protection system including capacity development on knowledge management and research on social protection.
- Support dialogue with between the Government and civil society on the development and design of social protection systems.

### 3.3 Mainstreaming

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

Climate change and environmental degradation have been recognized in Somalia and around the world, as among the core-drivers of poverty. The recurring cycles of extreme weather events including droughts and floods, result in massive losses and damages, and have pushed millions into poverty. Addressing such challenges requires comprehensive, integrated, and long-term approaches. The action identifies environmental and climate shocks that cause or exacerbate social vulnerability to households. The component hence calls for building resilient livelihoods through rehabilitating land, water resources, and local infrastructure. In addition, it calls for ensuring timely cash transfers to increase communities' income and consumption to improve their ability to cope with the shocks. Again, the action directly responds to impacts of environmental degradation and climate change and attempts to reconstruct lost livelihoods.

#### **Outcomes of the SEA screening** (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that no further action was required.

#### **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 the 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. Activities that improve the lives of women and girls will be prioritised and women and girls will be the main beneficiaries of this action. Where relevant, 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. Potential synergies with the Women's Economic and Social Empowerment Action will be explored and prioritized.

#### **Human Rights**

The human rights situation in Somalia is dire and vulnerable groups such as IDPs and returnees 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 inclusive targeting and conflict analysis, the action will ensure that groups that are systematically excluded from decision-making and often barred from accessing humanitarian and development assistance will play a central role in its design and implementation.

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**Disability**

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that persons with disabilities will be actively involved in decision-making and as beneficiaries of the project. The action will ensure that persons with disabilities are actively involved in community consultations and sensitization. The needs of persons with disability will also be taken into account in the selection of beneficiaries of social transfers and income-generating activities and in support provided to health clinics.

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**Reduction of inequalities**

Reduction of inequalities is at the centre of this action. Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world. In 2019, an estimated 69% of the population lived below the poverty line, with GDP per capita estimated at \$502 in 2021. The country is ranking at the bottom of country comparisons of child mortality and life expectancy. In the absence of a functioning state since the state collapse 30 years ago, the traditional clan system has served as a type of social safety net. This entails that politically dominant clans have more influence over resources that can be distributed along clan lines. Marginalized clans and ethnic minorities easily become side-lined in such a system of wealth and power distribution, which leads to segmentation and continuation of poverty and inequalities. The same groups tend to be in areas that are occupied by Al-Shabaab, making it increasingly difficult to reach these communities with development interventions and humanitarian assistance. Marginalized groups and ethnic minorities also make up a large share of the population of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia, which are among the poorest of the poor. IDPs and returnees are seen as outsiders without a rightful claim to accessing land, services and livelihood opportunities in many urban areas. This entails that these groups tend to face a constant threat of eviction or are barred from accessing the cities altogether. Without access to housing, land and property rights, displacement-affected communities face a difficult hurdle in establishing a life where they have been displaced to.

The reduction of inequalities will be mainstreamed in this action by ensuring that communities are actively involved in consultations and sensitization on the design of the action. The mainstreaming will also be done by ensuring accountability and transparency, which will be done through establishing complaint and response mechanisms and applying clear and fair targeting criteria. The action will also contribute to reducing inequalities by putting emphasis on women empowerment and gender equality. The programme's support in this regard will support strengthening of human capital and build resilience. In addition, the action will be assisting the Government of Somalia to develop systems and tools that facilitate inclusion. Finally, the action will seek to contribute to reducing inequalities by targeting the poorest and most food insecure communities in Somalia through selection of locations and targeting methods that aim to target those most in need to the extent possible (taking into account the targeting methods applied and considering accessibility and need for coordination with other actors/donors).

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**Democracy**

The action will build capacities of relevant Government authorities on all levels on social protection. In addition, the programme will facilitate greater accountability of these institutions towards citizens by ensuring that authorities are recognized for being responsible for the social protection system. It will also be equally important to ensure that Government authorities are supported to carry out consultations and sensitization with communities, particularly groups that are traditionally excluded from civic participation such as women, persons with disability and ethnic minorities. With the view to consolidate the social contract between citizens and the state, Government authorities will also be capacitated through this intervention to strengthen service delivery.

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**Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience**

IDPs and returnees are often seen as outsiders without a rightful claim to accessing land, services and livelihood opportunities in many urban areas. This entails that these groups tend to face a constant threat of eviction or are barred from accessing the cities altogether in some cases. In addition, there are several examples of how development and humanitarian assistance is diverted to groups that are not those most in need. For instance, rent seekers and dominant groups can sometimes act as gatekeepers to IDP settlements and control community committees and actively bar marginalized groups from access to support. Such exclusion can be a cause of tension and conflict. In Somalia, conflict over resources is rampant and the increasing pressure brought by food insecurity, increasing prices and other factors, risks exacerbating such tensions. Social protection research demonstrates that targeting methods with high exclusion and inclusion errors can cause conflicts. Hence, appropriate targeting methods should therefore be adapted to avoid exclusion and ensure acceptability among the communities.

This action will benefit in parallel from a resilience framework exercise, supported by headquarters unit G5, including a resilience roadmap, to integrate a forward-looking risk-management and conflict sensitive resilience approach that focuses on strengthening capacities to respond to shocks and pressures at all stages. The analytical framework will identify how risk-reduction measures can be better integrated into foreseen interventions and build upon existing institutional and societal resilience strengths, driving consensus around the concept of resilience and its necessary components as well as expectations various stakeholders hold of it. Designing and applying a resilience monitoring framework will help establish clear baseline values for resilience capacities and responses, necessary for assessing the theory of change brought about by actions, ultimately leading to a healthier, more resilient, and equitable society. Ideally, monitoring indicators will align with those already used to monitor implementation and link up to SDGs.

#### **Disaster Risk Reduction**

Somalia is becoming increasingly prone to climate-related disasters affecting both rural and urban households at a large scale every year and increasing in frequency and severity over the last decades. Oftentimes, a prolonged drought is followed by periods of flooding that prevent communities from recovering from the effects of the drought. With preparedness such risks can be minimized and managed. An example of such an approach is the shock-responsive multi-purpose cash transfers funded by ECHO that were layered with the long-term cash transfers of the EU Trust Fund SAGAL Project. The shock-responsive cash allowed the implementing partner to scale up funding vertically to beneficiaries in need and expand the coverage of the cash transfers in areas where horizontal expansion was required. This action will explore a continuation of this nexus approach with ECHO based on lessons learned from the ongoing intervention. In addition, by investing in the development and implementation of community action plans through cash for work/public works, the action will be able to contribute to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management.

#### **Other considerations if relevant**

N/A

### **3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Risks</b>	<b>Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)</b>	<b>Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>
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	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.

### Lessons Learnt:

The previous and ongoing interventions in the social protection sector in Somalia are generating valuable lessons learned that are useful for laying the foundation for this action. The Baxnaano Programme and the SAGAL Project apply different approaches to social protection. While the World Bank funded programme uses poverty targeting and selected its beneficiaries using community committees, the SAGAL Project applies a categorical targeting approach that identifies beneficiaries based on easily identifiable categories such as being pregnant or lactating. The poverty targeting approach used to identify the Baxnaano beneficiaries has demonstrated high levels of exclusion and inclusion errors. This is most likely due to community committees reproducing local patronage structures and exclusion of marginalized communities. In contrast, SAGAL has adopted a lifecycle approach that aims to invest in household and community capital and resilience, while also taking into account Somalia's vulnerability to shocks, which improves the sustainability of the approach. From the SAGAL Project the following lessons have been identified:

- Social transfers to pregnant and lactating mothers had a positive influence on healthcare seeking behaviour in the communities. However, the project did not cater for the increase in demand as there was no support to MCHs offered as part of the project despite the fact that the project relied on the clinics for referral of beneficiaries to the social transfer scheme. In addition, communities who might be in even greater need are excluded from the programme if there is no functioning MCH in their area.
- The social transfers improved access to reliable income for poor families and had a positive effect on household food security, but the transfer value of USD 20 per month primarily went to cover the costs of food for the beneficiaries and their families. The increase in food prices due to the drought and global price hikes likely reduced some of the expected benefits of the transfers.
- Despite having the ambition to cover the critical first 1,000 days of the beneficiaries' infants, the project only covered 24 months (instead of 33). Past EU funded resilience projects supporting safety nets programmes with a "cash plus" approach, showed increased resilience of the targeted communities by engaging in income generating activities and capacity of breaking the dependency cycle from aid cash transfer. Finally, targeted communities were able to retain resilience gains after the end of the project.
- SAGAL's categorical targeting and lifecycle approach are strongly supported by the communities, including the marginalised groups.
- SAGAL has been facing operational challenges, including the ability to define adequate transfer values to fulfil its objectives. Transfer values need to be adapted to reflect the objectives of programmes and the changing context for Somali communities and the duration of social transfers should be aligned with graduation pathways, activities, etc.
- It is imperative to ensure that complementarities across programmes are enhanced to reduce fragmentation in the sector.

### 3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that improving the delivery of social protection services to Somali communities can strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups to the effects of climate change, reduce inequalities and improve health and nutrition outcomes.

IF investments are made towards:

- Improving access to social protection services;
- Improving sustainable income-generating opportunities for women and youth;
- Improving healthcare and nutrition services;

and IF the following assumptions hold true:

- The political situation is conducive for capacity development and implementation;
- Communities remain supportive and target areas accessible;
- Government authorities are cooperative and committed to adopting new ways of supporting urban development.

THEN resilience of vulnerable groups to the effects of climate change can be strengthened, inequalities can be reduced, and health and nutrition outcomes 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 improve the resilience of Somali communities to climate change, reduce inequalities and improve health and nutrition outcomes will be accomplished.

### 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 of data	Assumptions
<b>Impact</b>	To improve the resilience of Somali communities to climate change, reduce inequalities and improve health and nutrition outcomes	<p>1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (OPSYS core indicator)</p> <p>2 National Gini index</p> <p>3 Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age by sex (SDG indicator 2.2.2)</p> <p>4 Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p>	<p>1 70.7% (70.2% f, 71.2% m) (2017)</p> <p>2 36.8 (2017)</p> <p>3 14.3% (2009)</p> <p>4 238 (2018)</p>	<p>1 65% (65% f, 65% m) (2029)</p> <p>2 35 (2029)</p> <p>3 10% (2029)</p> <p>4 200 (2029)</p>	<p>1 <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/data/portal/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/data/portal/</a></p> <p>2 <a href="https://data.worldbank.org/">https://data.worldbank.org/</a></p> <p>3 <a href="https://www.who.int/data/">https://www.who.int/data/</a></p> <p>4 <a href="https://goaltracker.nbs.gov.so/platform/somalia/data">https://goaltracker.nbs.gov.so/platform/somalia/data</a></p>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<b>Outcome 1</b>	The delivery of social transfers, additional basic services as well as income-generating and livelihood packages have been provided improved particularly for displacement-affected communities	<p>1.1 Coverage by social protection floors/systems - Proportion of women giving birth covered by maternity benefits (using ILO methodology)</p> <p>1.2 Percentage of population in targeted areas living below the national poverty line (disaggregated by sex, age group)</p> <p>1.3 Percentage/number of displaced people/households receiving social transfers, basic services or income-</p>	<p>1.1 <i>To be defined</i></p> <p>1.2 <i>To be defined</i></p> <p>1.3 <i>To be defined</i></p> <p>1.4 0 (2023)</p> <p>1.5 -</p>	<p>1.1 <i>To be defined</i></p> <p>1.2 <i>To be defined</i></p> <p>1.3 <i>To be defined</i></p> <p>1.4 5,000 (2029)</p> <p>1.5 To be defined (2029)</p>	<p>1.1 Project-commissioned studies (at the beginning and end of the Action)</p> <p>1.2 Project-commissioned studies (at the beginning and end of the Action)</p> <p>1.3 Project-commissioned studies (at the beginning and end of the Action)</p> <p>1.4 Project-commissioned studies (at the beginning and end of the Action)</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>generating and livelihood packages</p> <p>1.4 Number of Households (HHs) reporting new income sources, disaggregated by source (Absolute number of HHs)</p> <p>1.5 Extent to which government gender equality policy for the healthcare sector is implemented (GAP III key impact indicators)</p>			1.5 Project-commissioned studies (at the beginning and end of the Action)	
<b>Outcome 2</b>	The national social protection system has been strengthened	2.1 Annual government social protection expenditure as a percentage of total government expenditure on all sectors	2.1 0.5% of GDP (2020)	2.1 2% (2029)	2.1 Project-commissioned studies (at the beginning and end of the Action)	Government remains supportive of social protection reform
<b>Output 1</b> relating to <b>Outcome 1</b>	1.1 Social transfers are delivered to pregnant and lactating women	1.1.1 Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU (disaggregated by sex, disability and migratory status).	1.1.1 0 (2023)	1.1.1 10,000 (10,000 f; 8,000 IDPs, 2,000 host community; 500 PWDs, 9,500 people with no disability) (2029)	1.1.1 Project-commissioned studies (at the beginning and end of the Action)	Communities remain supportive and target areas accessible.
<b>Output 2</b> relating to <b>Outcome 1</b>	1.2 The delivery of maternal and child healthcare and nutrition services is strengthened for communities targeted by social transfer services	<p>1.2.1 Number of persons with improved access to basic services with EU support (disaggregated by sex, disability and migratory status).</p> <p>1.2.2 Number of migrants, returning migrants, returnees and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support (disaggregated by sex,</p>	<p>1.2.1 0 (2023)</p> <p>1.2.2 0 (2023)</p>	<p>1.2.1 20,000 (20,000 f; 1,000 PWDs, 19,000 people with no disability, 16,000 IDPs, 4,000 host community members) (2029)</p> <p>1.2.2 15,000 (7,500 f, 7,500 m; 750 PWDs, 14,250 people</p>	<p>1.2.1 Project-commissioned studies (at the beginning and end of the Action)</p> <p>1.2.2 Project-commissioned studies (at the beginning and end of the Action)</p>	Communities remain supportive and target areas accessible.

		disability and migratory status).		with no disability) (2029)		
<b>Output 3</b> <b>relating to Outcome 1</b>	1.3 Targeted mothers and their households are receiving additional support to graduate out of social transfers through improve access to financing, productive income-generating activities and food systems strengthening	<p>1.3.1 Number of people who are members of savings/loans groups established/reinforced by this Action.</p> <p>1.3.2 Number of HHs receiving improved productive inputs funded by the EU, disaggregated by location and rural/urban</p> <p>1.3.3 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).</p>	<p>1.3.1 0 (2023)</p> <p>1.3.2 0 (2023)</p> <p>1.3.3 <i>To be defined</i></p>	<p>1.3.1 2,000 (2029)</p> <p>1.3.2 3,000 (2,500 rural, 500 urban) (2029)</p> <p>1.3.3 <i>To be defined</i> (2029)</p>	<p>1.3.1 Progress reports</p> <p>1.3.2. Progress reports</p> <p>1.3.2 Progress reports</p>	Communities remain supportive and target areas accessible.
<b>Output 1</b> <b>relating to Outcome 2</b>	2.1 The national social protection system has been strengthened	<p>2.1.1 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).</p> <p>2.1.2 Number of Government strategies on social protection developed and adopted at various levels of Government.</p> <p>2.1.3 Extent to which the EU-funded intervention contributed to the development of policies, legal frameworks and the design of the national SP Floor, which guarantee income support and</p>	<p>2.1.1 0 (2023)</p> <p>2.1.2 0 (2023)</p> <p>2.1.3 -</p>	<p>2.1.1 300 (150 f, 150 m) (2029)</p> <p>2.1.2 6 (2029)</p> <p>2.1.3 <i>To be defined</i> (2029)</p>	<p>2.1.1 Progress reports</p> <p>2.1.2 Progress reports</p> <p>2.1.3 Progress reports</p>	The political situation is conducive for policy/strategy development, adoption and implementation.

		access to health services across the life cycle.				
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## 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 72 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>9</sup>.

#### 4.4.1 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

This action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: the entity needs to have expertise in supporting social protection system development and coordinating large-scale social transfer schemes in Somalia as well as expertise in maternal and child healthcare and nutrition services. The implementation by this entity entails implementing all activities under both Specific Objective 1 and Specific Objective 2.

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

If negotiations with entity in section 4.4.1 fail, the action may be implemented in direct management through grant(s) in accordance with the implementation modalities identified here under.

##### **Grant(s): (direct management)**

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

The grant(s) will be supporting the implementation of both Specific Objective 1 and Specific Objective 2 with the aim: (SO1) to improve the delivery of social transfers, additional basic services as well as income-

<sup>9</sup> [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://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.

generating and livelihood opportunities, particularly for displacement-affected communities; and (SO2) to strengthen the national social protection system.

**(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.

#### 4.5. 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

<b>Indicative Budget components</b>	<b>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</b>
<b>Specific Objective 1 and Specific Objective 2</b>	
Indirect management with an entrusted entity – cf. section 4.4.1	19 000 000
<b>Evaluation</b> – cf. section 5.2 <b>Audit</b> – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision
<b>Contingencies</b>	N/A
<b>Totals</b>	<b>19 000 000</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. Rights holders such as youth, persons with disabilities, women organizations and organizations representing vulnerable and marginalized groups will be consulted as part of the inception phase of the implementation of this action and will be included and consulted in monitoring and evaluation.

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 and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

## 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, a mid-term and final evaluation may 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 continuation of the action

A 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 operating in a relatively new sector and piloting new ways of implementing social protection programmes in Somalia. The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days 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 financing of the evaluation may 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.

In line with the 2022 “[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)”, 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 in principle 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

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as (tick one of the 4 following options);

<b>Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending)</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
<b>Group of actions level (i.e. top-up cases, different phases of a single programme)</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 management – EUR 19,000,000
<b>Group of contracts level (i.e. series of programme estimates, cases in which an Action includes for example four contracts and two of them, a technical assistance contract and a contribution agreement, aim at the same objectives and complement each other)</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	