

THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

**Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23**

Addendum no. 3

1. IDENTIFICATION

| | | | |
|---|--|--------|------------------------------|
| Title/Number | RESTORE– Building Resilience in Northern Somalia | | |
| Total Cost | Total Estimated Cost: EUR 13,000,000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 13,000,000 | | |
| Aid method/ Method of implementation | <i>Project approach:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Direct management: procurement and grants</i> | | |
| Code CAD | 150 | Sector | Government and civil society |

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The project RESTORE "Building Resilience in Northern Somalia" is based on objective one "greater economic and employment opportunities" and two "strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people" of the **EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa**. The project is also aligned with the **Valletta Action Plan** priority domain number one "Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement". This project is part of the global EU response to el Niño phenomenon, and is aligned with the focal sector two (resilience) of the **11th EDF NIP for Somalia**.

The implementation of this project, and the wider EU's development response to el Nino in the Horn of Africa, under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa is consequent with the effects of climate change on forced migration. Alongside armed conflict and insecurity, **droughts and other climate change events are a major driver of displacement in the region**, particularly in Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan. A disaggregation of natural hazards versus conflict related displacement (World Bank, 2015) shows that **nearly 30% of forced migration in the region is due to climate change**. Indeed, the latter threatens to undermine development gains and future opportunities, as it increases the vulnerability of households, ethnic and resource-based conflict, and consequent dispossession and forced displacement.

The **geographical cover** focuses on the drought-prone areas of North Somalia which have been specially hit by El Niño: Puntland (Bossaso, Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag and Sool districts) and Somaliland (Awdal, Togdheer and Waqooyi Galbeed districts).

The **intervention logic** of this project is that by strengthening the resilience of the population (among them pastoralist and agro-pastoralist, coastal/fisheries communities and rain fed farmers, returnees and

internally displaced persons (IDPs), youth and urban poor) through both addressing the underlying causes and contributing factors of food insecurity and malnutrition, and restoring livelihoods and rebuilding assets to reconnect them to the productive sector, the project will contribute to put in place a conducive environment for equitable development, improving livelihoods and reducing crises and their impact, thereby also addressing root causes of mixed migration in Somalia.

The **overall objective** is to contribute to addressing the adverse effects of el Niño on the resilience of already vulnerable communities of Northern Somalia, and reduce the effects of forced displacement and irregular migration in the region.

The **specific objectives** are:

- To contribute to enhancing Somali institutional stakeholders' capacity to effectively coordinate, programme, manage and monitor resilience interventions
- To improve access to drinkable, affordable and adequate water service delivery in Bosaso
- To sustainably improve food security and livelihoods, and build resilience through effective safety nets, among vulnerable households and their communities.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country context

More than 20 years of civil war and conflict – attributable to *inter alia* clan dynamics, resource distribution, influence of the Islamist movement al-Shabaab and climatic conditions – have created a protracted crisis situation characterised by widespread vulnerability and consequent recurring emergencies, fragmented, insufficient and weak institutions, insecurity and a high level of population's displacement. Public sector systems that should provide support and protection to the population are not yet efficient. Terrorist groups and other armed non-state actors have capitalized on economic weaknesses, governance deficits, violent conflicts and the lack of effective services delivered by the government to recruit from politically and economically marginalized populations. Youth and IDP are particularly vulnerable in this regard. High levels of youth unemployment, inadequate or non-existent social services, social inequality, marginalisation and uneven or selective respect for human rights are all recognised drivers of resentment and potentially radicalism, and ultimately drivers of irregular migration and forced displacement.

The majority of Somalis today live in poverty and vulnerability. Food insecurity, together with displacement of a large share of the population, has led to a continuing humanitarian crisis making humanitarian support a life-saving reality for many. With more than 70% of the population under the age of 30 years, Somalia is a young country with enormous development needs. The country is heavily dependent on aid and remittances. While a majority of aid has been directed toward humanitarian assistance in the past, an increasing proportion of Official Development Assistance (ODA) is now under the New Deal being directed toward longer-term development in Somalia.

2.2.2. Sectorial context: policies and challenges.

The negative effects of el Niño have further exacerbated the food security and malnutrition situation in Somalia. Poor Gu (April to June) rainfall in 2016, locally significant floods, trade disruption, and new and continued population displacement contributed to a worsening of the food security. Acute malnutrition has also worsened over the same time period and remains high in many parts of the country. Although the latest forecast does not indicate a likely development of a La Niña event, belowaverage Deyr (October to December) rainfall is forecasted. This is likely to lead to poor Deyr production and below-average pasture conditions, both of which will negatively impact food security. Approximately 1 096 000 people face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 43 000 more people will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) across Somalia through December 2016 according to the latest findings from a countrywide seasonal

assessment. Additionally, 3.9 million people are classified as Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through the end of the year, bringing the total number of people facing acute food insecurity across Somalia to five million. IDPs represent 58 percent of the total number of people in Crisis and Emergency situations.

Specifically, el Niño has resulted to two types of climatic events:

a) Below-average rainfall or no rainfall at all for the rainy season 2015 in Northern Somalia, which led to poor pasture conditions and limited water availability, resulting in high livestock mortality and transhumance out of the region for the remaining stock. As a result, a large part of the rural population has been deprived of their income, and poor households cannot meet their basic food needs.

One pastoral zone of Awdal Region in the northwest (Guban – Somaliland) remains in acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to lingering impacts of previous droughts coupled with faster than usual depletion of pasture and water. Northern Inland pastoral livelihood zone in Bari and Nugaal Regions and southern agropastoral zone of Hiran and Lower Shabelle Regions, and parts of Juba, also face acute food security Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to consecutive seasons of poor rainfall.

b) Cyclones in Puntland and riverine flooding in Middle Shebelle, Juba and Gedo regions, where communities have lost their livelihood assets (mostly livestock, houses, planted fields and flood protection infrastructures) and have not yet recover from those losses. Somalia is facing a plethora of interlinked challenges related to climate disasters, high levels of insecurity and persistent political instability and conflict, which makes it highly susceptible to poverty and food insecurity. The cycle of natural disasters such as drought, floods and desert locust, are becoming more frequent and severe due to climate change requiring large amounts in humanitarian and development assistance. The food security in Somalia remains severe. In 2021, 2.9 million people are internally displaced and 5.9 million Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance. Bosasso, for example has 22 internally displaced persons sites hosting more than 100000 people – about 17% of the estimated 630,000 population.

Last April to June 2021 Gu rainfall season was characterised by a delayed start, early end, and erratic rainfall distribution. Previous rainy season performance was also considered overall poor. During this period, cumulative rainfall was below the 40-year average across much of the country, resulting in below-average crop production, poor rangeland conditions, and rising cereal prices across affected areas. This contributed to worsening food insecurity in a region already struggling with multiple other shocks (e.g., conflict/insecurity, macroeconomic challenges including the socio-economic impacts of COVID19). Below average rainfall during the forthcoming October to December Deyr season could worsen the current situation and could potentially evolve into a major drought by early to mid-2022.

In addition to the adverse effect of el Niño, security incidents have been prevalent in some parts of Somalia affecting trade and movement of food supply and worsening the already fragile food security situation. Insecurity has a direct effect on trade for the pastoralists and waged labourers, as it increases prices for essential food commodities, becoming well beyond the reach of the poorest section of the population and of the displaced people.

Taking into account already on-going and projected EU support to resilience building in southern and central regions in Somalia, resilience interventions under this action will be focused in northern Somali regions.

The food production systems are under permanent stress due to the fragility of the ecosystems, an increasing demographic pressure, the absence of adequate policies and more than 25 years of absence of public spending for basic health services, and agriculture development. Deficiency of water supply systems is particularly acute in Bosasso, the major city and port of Puntland state, with an estimated population of 470,000 habitants, out of which 10% are IDPs. Estimates indicate that there hasn't been a proper rain season in Bosasso for 6 years and the present exploitation is above the capacity of the aquifers that supply the city's water, leading to salinity, poor sanitation impacting on the deterioration of the public health.

Somalia adopted a five year ninth National Development Plan for 2020 -2024 (NDP). The NDP-9 is deemed to be compliant with the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (iPRSP) and it will allow Somalia to seek debt relief as part of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, which in itself will be a significant milestone in the country's process of poverty reduction. In line with the guiding principles for iPRSPs, NDP-9:

- has been Somalia-driven and based on broad participation of Somalis through stakeholder consultations across regions;
- has a medium to long-term perspective in terms of its developmental vision and strategic interventions;
- is built on a comprehensive multidimensional poverty reduction strategy with sustainable inclusive growth and economic diversification at its heart;
- is results-focused, with a feasible and clear monitoring and evaluation framework, to ensure that limited resources available are allocated to those interventions with the largest potential impacts.

As an interim PRSP, the scope for both development targets and government reform is more conservative in NDP-9 than it would be in a full poverty reduction plan. In that regard, NDP-9 documents show progress in the right direction for national priorities therein. It provides tools to monitor and adjust the plan, including baselines, targets and interventions, over its implementation and as data becomes available from the Federal Government's Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MOPIED).

2.3. Lessons learned

- i. Community-based organizations are crucial to ensure ownership, sustainability, conflict prevention and resolution; they must be capacitated and fully involved in all phases of the project cycle.
- ii. In the absence of strong government systems, resilience is buttressed by strong societal networks and the strength of the private sector in certain key sectors. However, the government has demonstrated recently its willingness to contribute to the resilience building of Somalis. There is a need to facilitate the government's coordination, not only of the humanitarian support needed to cope with emergencies, but also of the resilience initiatives on-going and foreseen.
- iii. Involvement of the diaspora and private sector is possible and can scale-up impact and improve sustainability of investments.
- iv. Improvement of community risk management remains fragile, heavily dependent on the continuation of programming to build resilience in Somalia, and on the continued improvement of key factors such as inclusive governance and the security situation.
- v. Early warning and nutrition information have directly contributed to save lives and restore livelihoods of millions of disaster-affected people. There is a need to understand the underlying causes of the critical and constant acute malnutrition rates, and to evaluate the effectiveness of intervention modalities to improve impact of aid.
- vi. Two decades of continuing emergency operations have left a specific know-how and experience on how to work effectively with communities in Somalia. Various international NGOs have capitalized their experience in LRRD context. There is a need for additional multifaceted interventions aiming at addressing the underlying causes and contributing factors of food insecurity. The current ability of pastoralists to respond to drought is limited not only due to the increasing frequency of drought, but also due to increasing population, a dwindling resource base, conflict, changes in access to land and water, and the impact of other shocks such as flooding and disease outbreaks. Experience

suggests that the most effective way of providing aid in such situations is through protecting people's livelihoods.

- vii. Environmental concerns and - above all water, rehabilitation of rangeland, and natural resource management have a tangible impact on livelihoods and must be mainstreamed in all EU interventions in Somalia.
- viii. Somalia Resilience Program (SomRep) and Building Resilience in Communities of Somalia (BRCiS) have shown that support to rural dwellers and producers to move from basic subsistence livelihood activities to more market related and commercial integrated activities enables rural population to become more resilient to crises and provide job opportunities for youth. ix. Innovative financial risk management instruments such as insurances able to harness remittances and private sector investments are able to transform labour migration into opportunity.

2.4. Complementary actions

The proposed action will build synergies and complementarities with the following actions from different partners.

The operations from the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Affairs and Civil Protection (ECHO) are carried out in the framework of the 2016 Horn of Africa Humanitarian Implementation Plan. Somalia is receiving the largest share of the 2016 funding: €29 million out of the €81.8 million in humanitarian aid for the region. In addition, in December 2015, the European Commission announced a €79 million aid package to respond to the consequences of el Niño in the Greater Horn of Africa. Affected populations in the region are benefiting from the package and, within it, €17 million has been allocated to address the effects of drought primarily in Puntland and Somaliland, and flooding in South Somalia with implementation starting from 2016. ECHO's approach is multi-sectorial (food, nutrition, health services, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and protection). and will help respond to the most pressing needs of 1.8 million beneficiaries, including IDP, returnees, refugees and other vulnerable rural communities , as well as to improve disaster preparedness and resilience.

The EU is also strengthening resilience with development aid. Indeed, the 11th EDF Resilience Programme, to which the government has fully adhered to, is contributing to reducing vulnerability and enhancing livelihoods among rural and IDP communities and households in south and central states of Somalia, building the capacity of the government to develop and monitor a national resilience strategy, while supporting economic growth and urban and development planning through the World Bank Trust Fund. The Millenium Development Goal (MDG) initiative in Puntland financed from the 10th EDF is improving the management of rangeland and natural resources in the region, and is contributing to mitigate the effects of droughts. Investments are mainly focused on governance and infrastructure rehabilitation, but further efforts to boost the resilience of the households are essential. The implementation of the MDG initiative will end by the end of 2016.

The 10th-EDF funded Economic Development Programme for Growth and Resilience, Phase III is supporting livestock production marketing and export, crop production and marketing, fisheries development and information management.

A new project "OUTREACH" to be financed by the 11th EDF is under formulation and will aim to create better opportunities for employment, income generation and building resilience for Somalis through more sustainable and competitive agriculture.

In Jubbaland, EU is supporting the "Building Resilience through Social Safety Nets" intervention financed by the Resilience building mechanism for Food and Nutrition (PRO-ACT). This intervention aims to improve household incomes, livelihood assets and community risk mitigation capacity in the Lower Juba region.

The RE-INTEG project financed by the European Union Emergency Trust Fund is contributing to improve the situation of IDPs, who represent the largest segment of food insecure population, by supporting the delivery of basic services and creating realistic and valuable livelihood opportunities, while facilitating their access by the most vulnerable in the main areas of displacement.

As regards other partners, DFID has invested €25 million through the BRCiS consortium to increase resilience of targeted communities in Southern and Central regions. A second consortium (SomReP) is currently managing €17.7 million multiyear countrywide resilience programme financed by Sida, Danida, USAID/Food for Peace, OCHA, Australian Aid and private funds. These two interventions are focusing on livelihoods and food security, social safety nets, natural resource management, local capacity building and research.

The UN agencies – led by FAO – WFP – UNICEF – have developed a strategy on resilience with FAO having the lead on productive services, UNICEF on basic services, and WFP on food security. They have implemented pilot projects in Dollow and other locations in Puntland and Somaliland.

2.5. Donors coordination

With the New Deal Compact architecture, coordination of external aid in Somalia is managed through monthly meetings of the Somali Donor Group (SDG) and through the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU). A three-tier system is in place:

- High Level Partnership Forum (HLPF): this is a platform for dialogue and policy discussions on Compact implementation, and it is the central mechanism for strategic coordination and information sharing.
- Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Steering Committee (SDRF SC): this committee provides the strategic oversight and guidance for the SDRF and the implementation of the New Deal Compact.
- Somalia's Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSG) working groups. These groups are involved in policy formulation, planning and programmatic coordination around peace and state building goals.

At the government level a national resilience focal point has been nominated. Resilience will be one of the pillar of the National Development Plan 2017/20 and therefore Aid Architecture in this sector will need to be better structured in the future; in this context, this project will contribute to facilitate the coordination of resilience interventions, complementing the 11th EDF support to development of national strategies and capacity building of key stakeholders in terms of Monitoring and Evaluation of resilience programmes. National authorities will be actively involved in all stages of the implementation of the programme.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The Overall Objective is to contribute to addressing the adverse effects of el Niño on the resilience of already vulnerable communities of Northern Somalia.

The specific objectives are:

- To contribute to enhancing Somali institutional stakeholders capacity to effectively coordinate, programme, manage and monitor resilience interventions;
- To improve access to drinkable, affordable and adequate water service delivery in Bosasso;

- To sustainably improve food security and livelihoods and build resilience, through effective safety nets among vulnerable households and their communities.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The Project will contribute to bridging the gap between emergency relief and rehabilitation. It aligns with the LRRD approach. This project will contribute to peace-building, economic development and strengthen local institution capacity for service delivery that will in turn strengthen vulnerable communities. This will be achieved by creating and reinforcing linkages with markets for inputs and technologies, and empowering poor farmers to sustainably produce crops including vegetables and animals to meet their food and nutrition requirements. A strong involvement of the Somali institutions will be sought at all stage of implementation. The capacity of the institutions will be strengthened indirectly to manage development initiatives. The project will create income generating opportunities and will help poor households to build their assets base while increasing their cohesion. This will result in stronger and more diverse livelihoods that will enhance community resilience. The project will help social networks to resolve community conflicts peacefully and will facilitate linkages with the private sector and the diaspora.

Result 1 - Resilience interventions are coordinated by a functional resilience platform

The main activities will be:

- a) Support the coordination of resilience interventions by setting up a resilience platform and contributing to its implementation, using country systems whenever possible.
- b) conduction of in-depth research in key districts (such as Bari) to identify and analyse the underlying causes of the critical acute malnutrition rates as well as to review the effectiveness of current intervention modalities in addressing them, as well as dissemination of research findings and monitoring of their use in on-going and future interventions.

Result 2 – Access to drinkable, affordable and adequate water service delivery in Bosasso is improved

This result includes the development of a new water source in Laaq Spring; the extension of the distribution network in Bossaso by supporting the construction of infrastructure for routing the water from the natural sources to a reservoir located close to the city of Bosasso; and empowering the Water Agency in order to ensure proper management of the new water source and the introduction of a pro-poor water tariff system.

The initial action targeted about 19% of the Bosasso population with improved access to clean and affordable drinking water. With the top up, an estimated 60% of the population will have improved access to clean and affordable drinking water to people in vulnerable situations and groups including IDPs, women and children in Bosasso and thereby improving their living standards.

The main activities will include:

- a) Participative stakeholder consultation for the design of the infrastructure, the determination of community usage rights and of a pro-poor tariff, and the definition of the maintenance model. The key stakeholders in this consultation will be the Water Agency, the communities of users, the local government and the communities in charge of preserving the spring and catchment areas, the service providers involved in the maintenance and the local government.
- b) Establish synergies with other water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions supporting the development of the distribution system and of sanitation facilities
- c) Infrastructure development focusing on one major spring with a capacity of 18-20000 Cm³ per day that will treble the current water production

Result 3- Resilience of rural communities in Puntland and Somaliland is strengthened

RESTORE will aim at preventing the deterioration of the livelihoods, reducing vulnerability of targeted communities and restoring livelihoods of the most vulnerable households hit by el Niño. It will also look at reducing the impact of climate change. In order to scale-up the impact and facilitate sustainability, the intervention will facilitate linkages with diaspora and private sector. Participation of youth and women will be ensured. The project will also capitalise on lessons learned from public private partnership (PPP) approaches currently being implemented under the EDF-funded OUTREACH.

The main activities will be:

- a) Participative development of community plans, which will have a strong component of contingency planning with communities and local authorities in order to identify resilience needs, the development of the prioritization processes, and the identification of implementation mechanisms. The EU will support activities that will enable to prepare and timely respond to shocks.
- b) Definition and support of targeted conditional cash transfers and livelihoods grants in order to improve access to food supply and other social needs for the most vulnerable. Sustainability of the mechanism will be ensured by an adequate targeting, links with support measures facilitating livelihood diversification, the strengthening of community-based savings and loans systems, and more generally, when possible, the linkage with future governmental social protection policy and programmes.
- c) Support measures facilitating livelihood diversification as designed in the community contingency plan such as restoring productive assets (livestock and water for agriculture), and accessing agricultural inputs, veterinary services and animal feed, skills, markets, and nutritious food for the most affected.
- d) Support to the management of natural resources by the communities and local authorities, including resolution of conflicts generated along the common use of resources, in particular grazing land.

In implementing these activities, innovative approaches addressing causes and effects of natural disasters, climate change and malnutrition will be promoted.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main risks and the mitigation measures considered are:

| Risks | Risk level | Mitigating measures |
|--|-------------------|--|
| Insecurity (operational risk) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of actions located in areas of relative peace and stability • Promotion of conflict resolution mechanisms • Conflict sensitivity in project implementation • Use of information on security incidents and provision of advice in coordination with EU Member States, the UN and other international organisations to plan initiatives • In case of problems, actions can be relocated to other areas, and only in extreme cases terminated. |
| Fragility of Somalia as a state (fiduciary and operational risk) | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of partners is based on their capacity to intervene in specific areas of Somalia, core competencies and strategic added value • A robust monitoring arrangement will be put in place by the implementing partners, who will also conduct routine risk assessments. The project is also benefiting from independent monitoring, evaluation and audit mechanisms |

| | | |
|--|--------|--|
| Overly bureaucratic procedures imposed by the Puntland authorities/potential interference | High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU and other development donors working closely with Puntland authorities on establishing appropriate systems in place to ensure government involvement, but without hindering the ability of implementing partners to operate in a principled manner |
| Constantly evolving political environment (political, fiduciary and reputational risk) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU role in strengthening the coherence of international engagement with Somalia through the New Deal process and the forthcoming National Development Plan, in donor working groups and in enhancing monitoring of human rights and humanitarian law. |
| Natural disasters (operational risk) | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous informal and formal engagement with all stakeholders • Use of early warning systems and data to anticipate and mitigate disasters, and continuous monitoring by the EU Delegation in close coordination with ECHO • Capacity building for disaster risk reduction and response with implementing partners • Flexibility to re-design or reschedule programmes or complement them with emergency activities • Closer engagement with Somali authorities at the local level to promote multi-stakeholder collaboration on disaster risk reduction and natural resources management and effective policy dialogue. |
| Lack of ownership from authorities | Medium | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of the project based on explicit requests from the government and in response to priorities defined in the National Development Plan • Capacity building components embedded in EU resilience programmes, including the proposed action, to build systems and transition to towards government-owned and resourced responses |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint design, implementation and monitoring with the relevant authorities. |
| Assumptions | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian actors will continue carrying out their protection and assistance activities; - The Federal Government of Somalia continues to improve financial governance, transparency and accountability, and refrains from detrimental interventions or legislations; - The security, political, social and environmental situation permits appropriate access to target areas and communities and relatively uninterrupted work with relevant partners, associates and target groups throughout the duration of the proposed project. No major disruptions during and following the 2016 elections are affecting project implementation; - Periods of drought and stress do not overwhelm project implementation on massive scale; - No political interference in funding allocations; - Relative political stability creates an enabling environment for both beneficiaries and implementing partners; - Policy environment (land and production rights) is not infringed; - No major population displacement. | | |

3.4. Crosscutting issues

The main crosscutting issues include climate change, environmental sustainability, gender equality, good governance and promotion of human rights. Environment management is of paramount importance. Interventions will therefore be preceded by ad hoc environmental impact assessments, and the adoption of related mitigation measures.

In Somalia, men remain in control of the political domain excluding women, youth, poor and vulnerable and marginalized people. This programme will ensure the participation of all Somalis, focus investments on priority populations and promote an equitable growth. It will promote good governance, gender mainstreaming and human rights in order to ensure that marginalized people are associated to the decision making in all steps of the project implementation, and will have equal access to resources and employment. When not already existing, an analysis on the impact of the different activities on the situation of women and vulnerable groups, as well as conflict analyses, will be conducted prior to, and during, the implementation. Gender balance will be ensured by identifying beneficiaries among the categories mentioned above. Indicators will be gender and age disaggregated whenever possible.

3.5. Stakeholders

This project addresses key concerns raised by the authorities.

The ultimate beneficiaries will be the people of Somalia, who will be able to benefit from increased revenue and livelihoods but also from a conducive environment in which to explore and exercise their capabilities.

Key stakeholders and direct beneficiaries in this intervention will be:

- vulnerable households and communities in targeted areas;
- the federal, regional and local/district institutions and administrations;
- GUMCO (The Bosasso Water Agency);
- non-state actors and community based organisations, key partners of implementing entities in the field.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1. Financing agreement

It is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

4.2. Indicative implementation period

The implementation period will begin from the date of signature by the last party of the first contract implementing this Action, or from the earliest starting date of implementation period at contract level in case of retroactive financing, whichever occurs first, and will last until the 31/12/2025.

This operational implementation period will be followed by a liquidation period of 18 months which will end on the 30/06/2027.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

Result 1-

Grants: call for proposals “Support to the coordination of resilience” (direct management): it is foreseen that one organisation will be selected to implement this component.

Result 2 –

Grants: direct award " Access to drinkable, affordable and adequate water service delivery in Bosasso" with the International NGO Terre Solidali Onlus (direct management).

The top-up will finance the expansion and increase the capacity of the water infrastructure being built under the original financing. As these works are intertwined, it is not feasible to separate the works and

award another contract from the top up finance to a different implementing partner. Consequently, the choice to continue the implementation of the top-up with the same implementing partner is justified. Furthermore, Terre Solidali Onlus has proven capacity and competencies to work effectively with the Water Agency of Puntland. The implementing partner has developed Bosasso Water Master Plan, and has knowledge of implementing large infrastructure projects such as water supply system construction in Bosasso.

Result 3 –

Grants: a call for proposals “Building resilience in Somaliland and Puntland” (direct management). It is foreseen that one implementing partner will be selected to implement this component.

Third Party monitoring

The third party monitoring will be implemented through a service contract (direct management).

4.4. Indicative Budget

| Component | EUTF contribution in EUR |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Result 1 - Resilience interventions are coordinated thanks to a functional resilience platform | 500 000 |
| Result 2 – New water sources are developed to support a sustainable production of drinkable water in Bosasso | 7 800 000 |
| Result 3- Resilience of rural communities in Puntland and Somaliland is strengthened | 4 000 000 |
| Third-Party Monitoring | 200 000 |
| Evaluation and Audit | 450 000 |
| Communication and visibility | 50 000 |
| TOTAL | 13 000 000 |

* Additional budget for communication and visibility will be included in the implementation contracts foreseen.

The additional contribution from the EUTF of EUR 3,000,000 to this Action is dependent upon the approval of the de-commitment of EUR 26 million from the Action Document “T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-60 - Ethiopia Job Compact Sector Reform and Performance Contract” by the Operational Committee of the Trust Fund and the conclusion of the required budgetary procedures to allocate EUR 3,000,000 within this Action.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

Ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission. Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts; making use of one of the Commission’s dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

A final review of the project will be conducted at the end of the implementation.

4.6 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner countries and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be entered into the Agreements concluded by the Commission with the entrusted entities and the partner countries.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The project will, in addition, work out its own communication strategy and develop specific awareness-raising, information and dissemination activities in order to inform the different stakeholders of the opportunities that it provides. Due regard will be given to the linguistic necessities.

A logical framework showing targets and indicators is attached.

LOGFRAME MATRIX OF THE ACTION

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the action document. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators. Please note that baselines and indicators will be defined during the inception phase.

| | Intervention logic | Indicators | Baselines (incl. reference year) | Targets (incl. reference year) | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|-------------|
| Overall objective: Impact | Vulnerability of Somali households in Northern Somalia is reduced and their source of livelihoods enhanced. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Score on Fragile States Index • GDP per capita (current US\$) • % of population below poverty level (1 USD PPP /day) • Number of people in food security crisis and emergency per targeted district | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 112.6 (2014) • \$128.1 (2012) ¹ • 73% (2012) ¹ (61% urban, 80% rural) •Bari 83,000 (2015/16) •Nugaal 20,000 (2015/16) •Sanaag 56,000 (2015/16) •Sool 19,000 (2015/16) •Awdal 69,000 (2015/16) •Togdheer Waqooyi Galbeed 103,000 (2015/16) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be defined (2020) ² • to be defined (2020) ² • to be defined (2020) ² •Bari 75,000 (2019/20) •Nugaal 18,000 (2019/20) •Sanaag 50,000 (2019/20) •Sool 17,000 (2019/20) •Awdal 62,000 (2019/20) •Togdheer Waqooyi Galbeed 93,000 (2019/20) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragile states index • WB household survey • FSNAU reports (Post-Deyr) | |

¹ Baseline will be updated based on WB household survey

² Target will be based on NDP (coming Q3 of 2016)

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Specific objective(s): Outcome(s) | 1- To contribute enhancing Somali institutional stakeholders capacity to effectively coordinate, programme, manage and monitor resilience interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of ODA aligned with the resilience pillar of NDP | • 0 (2016) | • 20% (2019) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid Flow Mapping | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security, political, social and environmental situation permits appropriate access to target areas & communities and relatively uninterrupted work with relevant partners, associates and target groups throughout the duration of the proposed Programme. No major natural disaster No detrimental government intervention. |
| | 2- To improve access to drinkable, affordable and adequate water service delivery in Bosasso | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional population served by improved water supply in Bosasso | • 0 (2016) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85000 additional connections (50 000 persons) in 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress and final reports SWALIM reports Monitoring reports | |
| | 3- To sustainably improve food security and livelihoods and build resilience among vulnerable households and their communities, while providing effective social safety nets to support the most vulnerable households in Northern Somalia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households income levels per season (seasonal trends) in the targeted communities | • TBD (2017) ³ | • TBD ⁴ (2020) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress and final reports Monitoring reports | |

³ To be defined during inception phase

⁴ (20% increase versus baseline)

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Outputs | <p>Result 1 - Resilience interventions are coordinated by a functional resilience platform</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive and up to date mapping of on-going resilience interventions is available Number of monitoring and evaluation reports available shared between GoS and donors Work-plan, responsibilities and procedures of the resilience platform defined Agreement with the target local community signed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not existing (2016) 0 Not existing (2016) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available (2020) at least 12 Available (2020) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available on official website of the Somali government Monitoring reports Progress and final reports Monitoring reports Progress and final reports Monitoring reports | <p>Refer to: Assumptions and risks above.</p> |
| | <p>Result 2 – Access to drinkable, affordable and adequate water service delivery in Bosasso is improved</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pro-poor tariffs structure introduced Technical studies of new infrastructures design approved Water production in m³/day | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No (2016) PPP agreement between Water Agency and private sector do not contain pro-poor tariffs structure not available 3000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes and available for public consultation (2020) pro-poor tariffs structure included into PPP agreement between Water Agency and private sector Available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress and final reports Monitoring reports PPP agreement between Water Agency (PSAWEN) and private sector (GUMCO) Progress and final reports Technical studies Monitoring reports | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of reduction of water production cost • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non applicable | <p>18-20000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 60% • 6000 • At least 20% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress and final reports • SWALIM reports • Progress and final reports | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Outputs | Result 3- Resilience of rural communities in Puntland and Somaliland is strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Community Plans formulated in targeted district • Number of HH having access to financial services (savings, loans and insurances) <p>Number of HH benefiting of conditional cash transfers and/or livelihoods grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vulnerable households benefiting of improved and diversified employment opportunities by the end of the project (disaggregated by gender and age) • No. of acres of land under conservation practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 (2016) • TBD ⁵ • 0 (2016) • 0 (2016) • TBD ⁴ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 (2020) • 8000 additional (2025) ⁴ • TBD • 4000 (2025) (50% youth and women) • TBD ⁴ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress and final reports • Monitoring reports • Progress and final reports • Monitoring reports • Progress and final reports • Monitoring reports • Progress and final reports • Monitoring reports • Progress and final reports • Monitoring reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External funding to community plans • Government, private sector and community level • The security, political, social and environmental situation permits appropriate access to target areas & communities and relatively uninterrupted work with relevant partners, associates and target groups throughout the duration of the proposed intervention. • No major change in terms of population in the targeted areas |
|---------|--|--|--|---|--|--|

⁵ To be defined during inception phase

