

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

**EUTF05-HoA-SO-47**

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

Title/Number	RESTORE 2 - "Building Resilience in Northern Somalia"		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: 13,500,000 EUR  Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: 10,000,000 EUR Parallel co-financing: 3,500,000 EUR (including 2,850,000 EUR from Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) <sup>1</sup> )		
Aid method / Method of implementation	<i>Project approach:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Direct management: grants</i></li> <li>• <i>Indirect management: delegation agreements with FAO</i></li> </ul>		
DAC-code	43010	Sector	Multi-Sector Aid

**2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT**

**2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives**

The project RESTORE 2 "Building Resilience in Northern Somalia" supports the following objectives of the **EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa: Objective** one "greater economic and employment opportunities" and objective two "strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people". The project is also aligned with the **Valletta Action Plan's** 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 included within The Pro Resilience Action), and is aligned with the focal sector two (resilience) of the **11th EDF NIP** for Somalia and pillar 2 "Respond to vulnerabilities and create economic opportunities" of the **Development Cooperation Strategy 2017/20**.

The implementation of this project and the wider EU's development response to the severe drought in the Horn of Africa, under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa is coherent with the effects of climate change on forced migration. Natural shocks exacerbated by climate change are particularly harmful for countries like Somalia, which has limited capacity to respond and where a large part of the population has limited livelihood assets to resist and recover from climatic shock. Since November 2016, according to the Protection & Return Monitoring Network (a project led by UNHCR), over 920,000 people have been displaced by drought within Somalia<sup>2</sup>. El-Nino has also been a major driver of food insecurity, with nearly 3 million people in Somalia face crisis and emergency acute food insecurity in 2017.

<sup>1</sup> It is envisaged that the NGO partners will contribute in the region of €650,000 under Result 1 of this AD.

<sup>2</sup> <https://unhcr.github.io/dataviz-somalia-prmn/index.html>

The **overall objective** is to address the impact of the severe drought affecting northern Somalia and to strengthen the resilience of the most affected communities in northern Somalia. This project will achieve this by **scaling-up** the current **RESTORE** project (EUTF05-HoA-SOM-23), which is strengthening the resilience of vulnerable, drought-affected populations in northern Somalia by both addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, and restoring livelihoods rebuilding assets. RESTORE 2 will reach out to additional vulnerable communities and households, as well as further build the capacities of relevant authorities to monitor and manage natural disasters.

The specific objectives of RESTORE 2 is to support communities in Somaliland and Puntland to recover from the impact of the severe drought in 2017 and to increase the ability and capacity of relevant authorities and communities to prepare for and manage future climate-related shocks and disasters.

Project interventions and major outputs will include:

- Sustainably improving the food security and facilitating the livelihood recovery of 130 drought-affected communities in Somaliland and Puntland, as a result of safety nets, rehabilitation of productive infrastructure and assets, livelihood diversification and other recovery-related interventions, including building the capacity of communities and local authorities to better anticipate and withstand future shocks and to manage natural resources;
- Developing the capacity of relevant government institutions in terms of:
  - food security, nutrition and livelihood assessment, analysis and monitoring;
  - management of information on land and water information.

Cash transfers (conditional and unconditional), improved access to water and the provision of production related inputs and services are the main immediate responses foreseen. The longer-term approach includes capacity building at all levels, the strengthening of existing livelihoods, the promotion of alternative livelihoods, better disaster preparedness and the support to the management of natural resources.

The **geographical coverage** focuses on the drought-prone areas of northern Somalia which have been especially hit: Awdal, Togdheer and Waqooyi Galbeed, Bossaso, Bari, Nugaal, Sanaag and Sool districts. Cash transfers will target the most **vulnerable groups in terms of nutrition**. It will address the needs raised by the communities and **livelihoods groups** (peri-urban residents, in particular youth and internally displaced persons; pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and coastal/fisheries communities) and take into account protection risks that have been exacerbated by drought and famine. The project will also support **local administrations** through capacity building.

## **2.2. Context**

### **2.2.1 Country/regional context**

More than 20 years of civil war and conflict – exacerbated by inter-clan fighting, competition over resources, terrorist attacks and occupation of areas by al-Shabaab, and more precarious climatic conditions – have created a protracted crisis situation. This is characterised by: widespread vulnerability and recurring emergencies; fragmented, highly eroded and weak institutions; insecurity; and a high level of population displacement. Public sector systems that should provide support and protection to the population are inadequate or absent. 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 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are particularly vulnerable. 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.

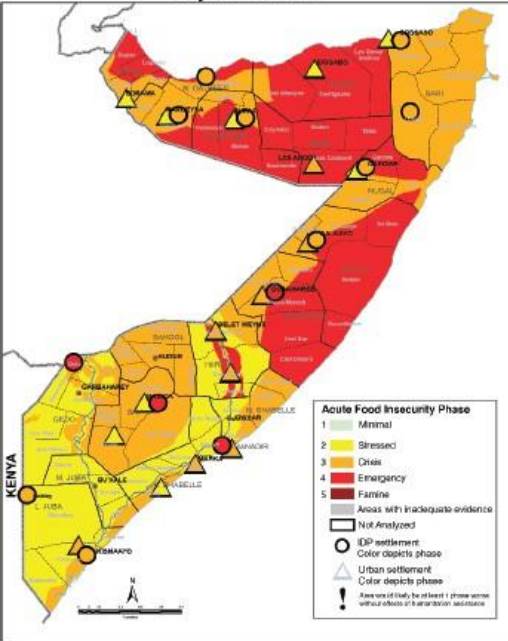
The majority of Somalis today live in poverty and vulnerability. Food insecurity, along with displacement of a large share of the population, has led to a protracted humanitarian crisis making humanitarian support a life-saving reality for many. With more than 70% of the population under the age of 30 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 being directed toward longer-term development in Somalia.

Somalia is regularly affected by mild or severe drought episodes. This has been on average every five years. Although the risk is foreseeable, medium term drought resilience measures (early warning system, contingency planning and preparedness) and early response mechanisms are insufficient due to the weak government capacity at this early stage of recovery.

If not addressed in the short term, each successive drought crisis situation imperils the already fragile political, security and socio-economic situation. This is in addition to the very high human cost that high levels of malnutrition, morbidity and mortality bring.

**2.2.2 Sector context: policies and challenges**

Map 10: Most Likely Food Security Outcome: July-December 2017



2017 has been characterized by a high risk of famine due to a severe drought after three consecutive seasons of poor rainfall and low river water levels. A timely mobilization and response of the international community and the government has so far allowed avoiding a humanitarian disaster. According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) Quarterly Food Security and Nutrition Special Brief - September 2017, approximately 3.1 million people are in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4) and an additional 3.1 million are Stressed (IPC Phase 2). This means that **half of the population is severely affected by the drought**. Between November 2016 and September 2017, around 926,000 people in Somalia have been **internally displaced by drought**. Pastoral populations in northern Somalia and agro-pastoral populations of Bay Regions as well as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in

Baidoa and Mogadishu have been facing the most severe food security impacts.

In Northern Somalia, more than 207,000 people have been displaced by the drought (mainly from Sool, Sanaag, Togdheer and Bari regions). Recent nutrition surveys have highlighted a critical situation in Awdal, Sool, Sanaag, Bari and Nugaal. Urban population in Togdheer and Sool are expected to be in food security crisis (IPC3). The overall food situation in rural areas has been adversely impacted by the poor performance of the 2016 Deyr rains, followed by a drier and hotter than normal Jilaal (January-March) 2017 season, rising food prices, loss of livestock, and increased indebtedness. While some improvements have been noticed in the Northeast, mainly due to large scale humanitarian interventions and better rainfall in localized

areas, the food security situation has deteriorated in most livelihood zones of the Northwest. This is due to reduced crop and livestock production, other income sources, and modest humanitarian intervention. In July 2017, all livelihood zones of the North were classified as in Crisis (IPC 3) or Emergency (IPC 4), except Northern Inland Pastoral of Northeast and Coastal Deeh of Northeast, which were classified as Stressed (IPC 2). This relatively better situation was due to the impact of significant humanitarian intervention in these livelihood zones. Priority zones indicated by FSNAU are Guban Pastoral (northern part of the Awdal and Waqooyi Galbeed regions), Hawd of northwest (northwest of Togdheer, Sool, Nugaal), Northern Inland Pastoral of northwest (Sool, Sanaag, Bari) and East Golis of northwest.

Poor rainfalls led to near total crop failures and reduced rural employment opportunities, widespread shortage of water and pasture, consequent increases in livestock deaths, and rapidly diminishing food access among poor households as staple food prices continue to rise sharply and livestock prices decrease significantly. Rising food prices are also affecting food access among displaced and poor urban households. Total loss of livestock and destitution has been reported in some northern pastoral areas.

The food production systems are under permanent stress due to the fragility of the ecosystems, an increasing demographic pressure, the absence of both adequate policies and delivery of basic public services. Lack of access to safe water is a striking feature in almost all parts of Somalia. Only 45% of Somalis have access to improved water sources and this increases the risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases. Cholera is endemic and claims hundreds of lives annually.

Despite the recurrence of crises, no effective institutional system is in place to anticipate and respond to emergency situations. The coordination of actors remains weak despite recent efforts of the government. Critical information on drought conditions, the status of livelihood assets, water access and food market information are so far produced by development and humanitarian partners with low levels of Government ownership. This includes baseline data on crisis declaration thresholds and on a prioritisation system to guide mobilisation of resources and implementation of early response and preparedness efforts. At the local community level, the critical stage of contingency planning is extremely weak due to the limited capacity of local administration and community governance structures.

The return migration flow to Somalia is placing an additional burden on a country which is already facing a high IDP caseload and poses a severe test for Somalia's absorption capacity, thus adding to the complex security situation in the country. The protracted and acute crises combined with limited livelihoods opportunities are part of the main root causes of forced displacement and irregular migration. Frustration over limited access to education, jobs and social mobility causes recruitment of unemployed young men into armed groups, and increasing numbers of Somali youth seeking to migrate to the Gulf, Europe and North America in search of work, also causing a significant brain drain.

Somalia has made significant progress in recent years towards peace, stability and prosperity. With the election of a new national leadership, Somalia has an unprecedented opportunity to consolidate these gains and accelerate progress towards the country's long-term recovery. But the scale of the drought is such that it could entail a setback for years of work on economic and social aspects in Somalia and exacerbate instability as displacements from rural areas to the cities and to neighbouring countries increase. Growing tensions, as competition over scarce resources increases, also exist, and political progress is being put under increasing pressure due to the strained relations between the federal government and the member states.

While the humanitarian response is critical in the short term, **development interventions** can contribute to prevent a further deterioration of the situation by mitigating the impact of the

drought, promote returns to areas of origin and help facilitate a quicker recovery following the crisis while at the same time strengthening sustainably, and the resilience of the communities.

Recognizing the need to move from a reactive to a proactive approach, the 2017-2020 National Development Plan (NDP) includes a roadmap to end crises based on a holistic vision for the economy and society, in which solutions are embedded in sustainable development. One of the **pillars of the NDP is resilience**. Under this pillar, the government aims at equitable, risk informed development. It sets out 3 goals:

- Economy and society act to mitigate and manage crisis.
- Extreme poverty is addressed.
- Priority groups are included in social/economic initiatives.

In Somaliland, the government has demonstrated, through its 2017-2021 National Development Plan, its commitment to achieving rapid economic growth and sustainable development. The NDP II has adopted both a human rights and risk based approach. As Somaliland is exposed and prone to climatic shocks and stresses, building resilience is one of the principles on which the NDPII is grounded.

RESTORE 2 will contribute to support the states achieving the above mentioned goals.

### 2.3. Lessons learnt

- Timely information and early response have contributed to avoid humanitarian disaster in 2017.
- The use of cash assistance modality in the humanitarian response has been a major contributor to preventing famine in Somalia. It demonstrates that cash transfers to vulnerable households at scale are possible in Somalia thanks to the functionality of the markets and cell phone networks. However, social safety net support in Somalia is ad-hoc and characterized by its fragmentation. Building a national social safety net system scalable to effectively and efficiently respond to shocks would require: harmonization, systematization, strong collaboration with all actors, ensuring government leadership and commitment.
- 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; 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. Further strengthening of community and local contingency planning is needed.
- 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 Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (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 an ever increasing population, a dwindling resource base, conflict, varying 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, but also facilitating recovery and graduation.
- Drought displaced populations have been moving to communities supported by resilience programmes. This is a positive development following the long term presence of partners

and investments made in these areas that as a result increased the coping capacities of communities. However, the population movements are also placing an additional burden on host communities and their assets, especially in terms of water infrastructure.

- It is possible to combine immediate contribution to the drought response and medium-term resilience building through cash for work, improving animal health and increasing access to water infrastructure.
- Somalia Resilience Program (SomRep) and Building Resilience in Communities of Somalia (BRCiS) have shown that support to rural dwellers and producers to move away from basic subsistence livelihood activities to more market related and commercially integrated activities enable the rural population to become more resilient to crises and create new job opportunities for the youth.
- 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. This can be further strengthened (ex: Village Savings and Loans Associations partnering with commercial banks, leveraging support by involving diaspora and private sector).
- The government has recently demonstrated its willingness to contribute to the resilience building of Somalis and to better manage disaster. There is a need to facilitate the government's coordination, but also to build the capacity of local institutions at different levels.
- In terms of capacity of the civil servants, the most effective way to build capacity appears to be specifically tailored and permanent on-the-job training with technical assistance in public institutions combined with their involvement in the implementation.
- Integrating environmental concerns with above all water management including provision of permanent water sources during droughts, rehabilitation of rangeland, and natural resource management have all had a tangible impact on livelihoods and must be mainstreamed in all EU interventions in Somalia.
- Adopting a gender approach in resilience is key to mitigate the impact of entrenched gender inequalities faced by women and girls – ensuring women have adequate access to basic services and livelihood opportunities.
- Returns of newly displaced population to their areas of origin need to be promoted in a timely manner to avoid protracted situations.
- There is increasing evidence of the better value for money of early intervention and resilience investments over high cost reactive humanitarian response.

#### **2.4. Complementary actions**

The proposed action will build synergies and complementarities with other actions implemented by different partners including DEVCO, ECHO, DFID, USAID, SIDA and Norway.

While the on-going EU resilience programme is focusing mainly on building resilience of communities in southern and central Somalia, the RESTORE allocation and this specific project will focus on northern Somalia. Synergies and complementarity between all interventions will be facilitated thanks to a joint steering committee and the involvement of all relevant institutions.

The EU resilience programme has two additional components: one on urban development/resilience implemented through the World Bank Multi-Partner Fund (WB MPF) and one on capacity building of the relevant institutions in terms of resilience and disaster management

which will start in the second half of 2017. These components both complement resilience at community level. Indeed, the WB MPF contribute to better knowledge management (and evidence based decision), but also support better urban planning and economic development as urban centres can become shock absorbers for vulnerable communities, including returning refugees (urbanization mainly driven by climate change, drought and conflict). The second component will provide support to the management of the Resilience Pillar coordination mechanism, by supporting the development of an evidence-based resilience strategy and facilitating capacity building in terms of disaster management, to ultimately harmonize the approach of on-going interventions.

This project will also complement the ongoing RE-INTEG interventions in Somaliland and Puntland by putting a referral mechanism in place to promote the return of displaced population to their area of origin.

While the humanitarian assistance including ECHO focuses mainly on saving lives and preventing a further deterioration of the food security situation, this development intervention focuses on protecting livelihoods, facilitating recovery from the crisis and reducing vulnerabilities of the communities. Coordination with the humanitarian coordination mechanisms will be ensured as well as collaborative relationships with existing clusters. In the local cluster meeting, programme updates, emerging lessons learnt, key assessment findings, and any early warning indicators of drought from programme locations will be shared. The project will coordinate with other actors (including the Puntland and Somaliland Government ministries, HADMA, NERAD) to avoid overlap and prevent duplication in target locations and on beneficiaries' selection. Further synergies will be sought with other sectorial development programmes (value chains, water infrastructure) and the intervention will contribute to the Evergreen Agriculture programme with an expanded footprint across 7 districts.

There is also an urgent need of support to FSNAU and SWALIM, in order to have timely quality information to monitor the situation, which will also be addressed by the Restore2 programme.

It is important to note that there is a strong concern as to whether the very sizeable humanitarian response in 2017 will be able to be sustained if there is a continued very high level of need.

Linkages with the current Drought Impact and Needs Assessment and the Recovery and Resilience Framework, which should be completed by the end of the year, will be sought.

Finally, DEVCO and ECHO are working jointly on a roadmap towards social safety net programming.

## **2.5. Donor co-ordination**

Until recently, the EU has been the only donor in Somalia supporting resilience from a developmental, disaster risk reduction perspective. Other donors are contributing to build resilience through sectorial interventions supporting access to water, healthcare, livestock production marketing and export, crop production and marketing and fisheries development. However, preliminary discussions on social safety nets and on drought recovery are ongoing.

While humanitarian actors are focusing on life saving activities, this project will focus on livelihoods protection, recovery and resilience building.

Given the need for close coordination and interaction with both the humanitarian and development communities for recovery and resilience in these areas, coordination will, on the one hand, be managed through the relevant UN OCHA clusters, the DOCC (Drought Operations Coordination Centres) and relevant authorities in Somaliland and Puntland; and on

the other hand, through the new aid architecture mechanism, notably the Resilience Pillar Working Group. The implementation of this system will be facilitated particularly via the capacity building component of the EU on-going resilience programme, the Restore programme and the RE-INTEG programme. A specific steering committee will be put in place to facilitate the coordination in Somaliland.

**3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

**3.1. Objectives**

The **overall objective** is to address the impact of the severe drought affecting Somalia and to strengthen the resilience of the most affected communities in Northern Somalia.

The **specific objective** of RESTORE 2 is to support communities in Somaliland and Puntland recover from the impact of the severe drought in 2017 and to increase the ability and capacity of relevant authorities and communities to prepare for and manage future climate-related shocks and disasters.

**3.2. Expected results and main activities**

The **expected results** are:

<p><b><u>Result 1:</u></b> The food security situation in Northern Somalia is improved by supporting the early recovery of vulnerable households and communities and their resilience.</p> <p>This action will be undertaken based on consultations at community level and in close coordination with authorities at state, regional, district and local levels. It is conceived to allow a certain level of flexibility to adjust the response based on the scenarios of how the crisis may develop and the outcomes of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment.</p> <p><b>a. <u>The impact of the severe drought affecting Somalia is addressed through the protection and early recovery of livelihoods</u></b></p> <p>Based on a joint rapid assessment at community level, specific vulnerabilities and opportunities to reduce the impact of the drought and facilitate recovery will be identified. The action will contribute to protect the livelihoods and facilitate the creation of livelihoods through activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Immediate cash transfer to the most chronically food insecure households not supported by other projects.</li><li>• Rehabilitation or construction of productive infrastructure and assets (e.g. agricultural and pastoral lands, irrigation canals, water harvesting and storage structures; livestock markets, access roads, grain storage and fodder warehouses), prioritizing the use of cash for work wherever possible.</li><li>• Provision of animal health services in partnership with relevant stakeholders.</li><li>• Preparation of the harvesting season.</li><li>• Support populations that have been displaced as a result of the drought to return and restart in their area of origin.</li></ul> <p><b>b. <u>Resilience building</u></b></p> <p>The action will also incorporate the community emergency needs and activities to strengthen their resilience for the future. Therefore, the action will support activities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Capacity building of communities and relevant authorities in disaster risk reduction.</li><li>• Participative development of community plans with a strong component of contingency planning.</li></ul>
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- Strengthening of government capacity (such as Ministries of Agriculture and Ministries of Livestock) to support community plans for diversification in agriculture and livestock activities; strengthening of existing livelihoods (including improved production and marketing skills, creation/strengthening of markets linkages).
- Strengthening of social protection mechanism (access to insurance, community-based savings and loans systems).
- Support to livelihood diversification based on realistic market opportunities.
- Building capacities of communities and local authorities to improve the management of natural resources (including soil and water systems) and facilitate the resolution of conflicts generated along the common use of resources.

The construction and rehabilitation of priority community assets will be supported and the use of cash for work as a prime mechanism for their delivery will be promoted. Activities facilitating women empowerment will be included while gender will be mainstreamed across the project.

**Result 2:** High quality information on food security, nutrition and water is generated and leads to adequate advanced planning and preparedness, and the triggering of timely response.

Activities foreseen include:

- Provision and dissemination of timely and relevant food security, nutrition and livelihood information and analysis.
- Provision and dissemination of timely and relevant information for water management.
- Capacity building and training of government partners.
- Support government for the establishment of analyses and coordination structures.
- Monitoring of interventions.

The capacity development support will be target in priority key institutions of the Federal Government of Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland. However, training opportunities for government staff from other member States of FGS (Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest and Jubaland) will also be provided.

### **3.3. Risks and assumptions**

The main risks are:

- Inaccessibility of project locations due to security concerns, including general criminality and clan-related disputes. Sool and Sanaag are affected by clan conflicts and political tensions around the self-proclaimed Khatumo state; in Puntland, recent Al-Shabaab activities may result in new security dynamics.
- Limited capacity of the authorities that affects ownership and future sustainability, and the high turn-over of civil servants.
- The challenges in strengthening gender equality and empowerment, particularly where customary decision making for a resist women's participation; customary-decision making fora resist women's participation.
- Political instability at national level, and with and within federal member states.
- Aid deviation.
- Beneficiaries discouraged from participating in the program.

The assumptions for the success of the project and its implementation include:

- No political interference in funding allocations.
- Political stability creates an enabling environment.
- Political and security situation remains stable.
- Sustained openness and capacity of the Government, local authorities, and local groups to support the initiative.
- Community attitudes facilitate the inclusion of women and girls.
- Communities participate and are willing to reach a shared agreement on how to maintain and improve natural resource management.
- Reduced Government staff turnover resulting in improved consistency and delivery capacity.
- Appetite from the private sector and the diaspora to invest in the project areas.

Mitigating measures have been considered, including:

- Continuous monitoring of the security situation in each area and availability of specific security and contingency plans by the partners.
- Work with existing local institutional structures; enable additional capacity where possible and monitor levels of engagement over the project's life; ensure all partners have long-standing good working relationships with relevant line ministries and local authorities.
- Activities targeting women include men in appropriate ways; male leaders engaged to support women's involvement in decision making; gender impact of project closely monitored.
- Facilitate a flexible implementation strategy with incremental activities and capacity to scaled-up quickly.
- Strong monitoring systems of the partners and use of third party monitoring by the EU.
- Local authorities' awareness raising and feedback mechanisms.
- Ensure robust complaints mechanism is in place.

### **3.4. Cross-cutting issues**

The main crosscutting issues include conflict sensitivity, climate change, environmental sustainability, gender equality, and good governance.

Conflict Sensitivity will be mainstreamed across all aspects of the project and activities will be informed by Do No Harm principles. A participatory approach will be adopted and consensus will be sought in planning, avoiding exacerbating existing tensions and reducing potential conflict. The project will work with target communities to identify key sources of conflict (dividers) and peace (connectors), particularly relating to the use of natural resources and the adoption of related mitigation measures.

The targeted communities and the local institutions will benefit from climate change awareness activities and the project will promote climate-resilient livelihoods strategies and

disaster risk reduction strategies to reduce the impacts of increasing climate-related natural disasters, particularly on vulnerable individuals and households.

The community action plans will integrate an environmental impact assessment and the project will promote enhanced management and governance of natural resources, including soil and water systems. Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration, adequate dryland farming technologies and climate smart agriculture will be promoted.

The project will ensure a strong gender focus across all phases of implementation of the activities: from community-led gender sensitive vulnerability and capacity assessments, to beneficiaries' selection, gender empowerment workshops and gender specific interventions. Indicators will be gender and age disaggregated whenever possible.

The project will promote good governance by facilitating community driven resilience and strengthen government capacity (agencies and relevant line ministries) to effectively work with communities, enabling them to respond to the current drought and prepare for future hazards and to enhance the management and governance of natural resources.

### **3.5. Stakeholders**

This project addresses key concerns raised by the authorities.

The ultimate beneficiaries will be the people of Somalia, who are enabled 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 the targeted areas of Somaliland and Puntland.
- The federal, regional (relevant line ministries) and local/district institutions and administrations as well as NERAD and HADMA (the disaster management agencies in Somaliland and Puntland). These institutions currently lack the capacity to implement or enforce policies and to provide services to the population. Adding to this, the lack of a clear delineation of responsibilities between institutions, and insufficient coordination and information sharing further undermine their effectiveness.
- Non-state actors and community based organisations, key partners of implementing entities in the field.
- Private sector which will be engaged in supporting youth and saving groups' access to financial instruments and will contribute to engage with the diaspora to co-finance communities' priority projects and through eventual public private partnerships.

The Government, UN system, local and international humanitarian and development agencies, who will have improved access to information on food security, nutrition and water to ensure timely and coordinated planning, preparedness and response.

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **4.1. Financing agreement**

Financing agreements are not envisaged.

### **4.2. Indicative operational implementation period**

The implementation period will be 48 months.

### **4.3. Implementation components and modules**

Result 1: Reduced vulnerability of Somali households in Northern Somalia

Direct Management – 2 Grants: direct award to the applicants in the reserve list of the call for proposals for “RESTORE – Building resilience in Northern Somalia”.

This approach is preferred because of the complementarity of the two other proposals received for the RESTORE project. One offered strong capacity building of local authorities in disaster risk management and will ensure strong synergies with the EU “Evergreen Agriculture” programme, the other provided a strong focus on the development of productive sectors. Both will contribute to extending the geographical outreach to vulnerable communities.

Result 2 – Quality information is available for response planning

Indirect Management Delegation agreement(s): direct award - FAO: 2 M€.

The selection of FAO as implementing partner is justified because:

- FAO (Swalim and FSNA) is the only agency with country-wide reach and capacity producing relevant data and information on food security, nutrition, and land and water management.
- FAO has extensive knowledge and experience in both Somalia and internationally in this specific field.
- FAO is already implementing complementary EU funded projects and is supporting Somali institutions.

Third Party Monitoring and Audits

Direct Management: it will be implemented through a service contract (direct management).

**4.4. Indicative budget**

<b>Component</b>	<b>EU contribution in EUR</b>	<b>Other contributions</b>
<u>Result 1</u> : Vulnerability of Somali households in Northern Somalia is reduced	<b>7,900,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
<u>Result 2</u> – Quality information for response planning is available	2,000,000	TBC
Monitoring, audit and evaluation	100,000	0
Communications and visibility *	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10,000,000 EUR</b>	<b>3,500,000 EUR</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13,500,000 EUR</b>

\* Budget for communication and visibility related to this specific intervention will be included in the implementation contracts foreseen. Additional visibility events will be financed by RESTORE and the EDF resilience programme.

The progress of the action will be monitored as follows:

**4.5. Monitoring, evaluation and audit**

All projects implementing this action will have to integrate the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System - MLS (T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28) for the reporting of selected output and outcome indicators, as well as to take part in case study exercises and the learning strategy developed by the MLS. The project implementing partners will be requested to provide regular (at least quarterly) data to the MLS in a specific format, which will be introduced during the contract negotiation stage.

The projects implementing this action will at least have to report against a selected number of the EUTF output indicators existing at the present date (see list in annex). The monitoring of these indicators will therefore have to be included in the projects' M&E systems (in addition to all other indicators existing in the project's logical framework). As more output and outcome indicators are being developed by the MLS, the projects might be requested to include additional indicators in the course of implementation of the action".

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements.

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. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes should be shown in the budget at section 4.4. 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 mid-term review of the project will be conducted jointly with the RESTORE programme.*

*The contract implementation will be monitored using the Third-Party monitoring*

*The EU Resilience Steering committee will be track progress and impact by age and gender*

*Results achieved will be reported at the national level using the upcoming aid architecture mechanism*

**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 (CVPA), to be elaborated at the beginning of the action.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by implementing partners for their specific components in line with the CVPA. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be entered into the Agreements concluded by the Commission with the entrusted entity. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The external/public-facing Akvo on-line reporting platform will be used to communicate and report on this action as well as on all projects implementing this action. It will link directly to the EUTF website. The logical frameworks of the projects will be encoded in their respective Akvo page and regular reporting of project's activities and outputs will take place on this platform.

Target groups	Specific objectives
<b>Communities</b>	Awareness on the donor and visibility
	To enable communities to advocate for their own needs
<b>DEVCO and donors</b>	To have a timely update on progress

	To ensure donors have up-to-date information for decision making processes
	To learn from innovative approaches to ensure change
<b>Resilience partners</b>	PEAR learning
	To ensure having a common approach
<b>Government</b>	To strengthen relationships with communities and leadership
	To ensure a sustainable approach

A **logical framework** showing targets and indicators must be attached.

EU Trust Fund Strategy	Valletta Action Plan	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Four main areas of intervention	Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives	17 goals
<p>1) Greater economic and employment opportunities</p> <p>2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people</p> <p>3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit</p> <p>4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</p>	<p>1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities</li> <li>2. link relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas</li> <li>3. operationalise the African Institute on Remittances</li> <li>4. facilitate responsible private investment and boost trade</li> </ol> <p>2) Legal migration and mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships</li> <li>6. pool offers for legal migration</li> <li>7. organise workshops on visa facilitation</li> </ol> <p>3) Protection and asylum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes</li> <li>9. improve the quality of the asylum process</li> <li>10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities</li> </ol> <p>4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans</li> <li>12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking</li> <li>13. pilot project in Niger</li> <li>14. information campaigns</li> </ol> <p>5) Return, readmission and reintegration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission applications</li> <li>16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere</li> <li>2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</li> <li>3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</li> <li>4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</li> <li>5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</li> <li>6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</li> <li>7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</li> <li>8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</li> <li>9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</li> <li>10) Reduce inequality within and among countries</li> <li>11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</li> <li>12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</li> <li>13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</li> <li>14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</li> <li>15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</li> <li>16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</li> <li>17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development</li> </ol>

## INDICATIVE LOGFRAME

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification
<b>Overall objective: Impact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced resilience of most affected communities in Northern Somalia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty incidence disaggregated (rural/urban areas) in Somaliland and Puntland</li> <li>% of people in minimal situation (IPC phase 1) in post Deyr season in rural areas and IDP communities in targeted regions</li> </ul>	To be established at inception.	To be established at inception.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-frequency poverty survey of World Bank</li> <li>FSNAU reports</li> </ul>
<b>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</b>	Result 1: Food security situation in Northern Somalia is improved by supporting early recovery of vulnerable households and by strengthening the resilience of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of households with food consumption score at least at threshold level in critical months.</li> <li># of women, men and youth in the targeted population have diversified income from agri-products, value addition or business activities.</li> <li># of households have adopted climate smart agriculture techniques.</li> <li>% of households using new community contingency resources.</li> <li>% change in perception of effectiveness of local leaders/institutions in issues of livelihoods, DRR, conflict mitigation and natural resource management.</li> <li>Number of civil servants trained and involved in activities related to livelihood intensification, disaster risk reduction and natural resources management.</li> </ul>	<p>42%</p> <p>To be established at inception.</p> <p>To be established at inception.</p> <p>To be established at inception.</p> <p>To be established at inception.</p> <p>To be established at inception.</p>	<p>70%</p> <p>To be established at inception.</p> <p>To be established at inception.</p> <p>To be established at inception.</p> <p>To be established at inception.</p> <p>To be established at inception.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing partners reports</li> <li>External monitoring reports</li> <li>Evaluation reports</li> <li>FSNAU and SWALIM reports</li> </ul>



	<p>2- Quality information on food security, nutrition and water for timely response planning and planning of the preparedness activities are timely availed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Critical food security and nutrition information and analysis available supports decision making of donors.</li> <li>• Critical land and water information and analysis available supports decision making of donors.</li> <li>• Somali institutions able to conduct food, nutrition and livelihood security assessment and analysis .</li> </ul>	<p>Available (2017)</p> <p>Available (2017)</p>	<p>Available (2018)</p> <p>Available (2018)</p>	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Outputs</p>	<p><u>Result 1: Vulnerability of Somali households in Northern Somalia is reduced</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Number of vulnerable households benefiting from cash transfers.</li> <li>ii. Number of households that benefited from Cash-for-Work.</li> <li>iii. Number of households assisted with production related inputs and services.</li> <li>iv. Number of community leaders &amp; representatives trained in disaster risk reduction and in natural resource management.</li> <li>v. Number of participative community plans developed and managed.</li> <li>vi. Number of communities with greater involvement by women or marginalized groups in local planning and decision-making processes.</li> <li>vii. Number of households benefiting from livelihoods interventions.</li> <li>viii. Number of households enrolled in community-based savings and loans systems.</li> <li>ix. Number of infrastructure built/</li> </ol>	<p>To be established at inception</p>	<p>To be established at inception</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing partners reports</li> <li>• External monitoring reports</li> <li>• Evaluation reports</li> </ul> <p>FSNAU and SWALIM reports</p>

	<p><u>Result 2: Quality information available for response planning and monitoring facilitated</u></p>	<p>rehabilitated .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x. Number of natural resources management plans adopted.</li> <li>xi. Household asset score.</li> <li>xii. % of community initiatives supported by sub-national and national institutions and authorities.</li> <li>xiii. Number of official food security and nutrition reports published.</li> <li>xiv. Early warning systems functional.</li> <li>xv. Number of clients of SWALIM information.</li> <li>xvi. Somali institutions able to conduct food, nutrition and livelihood security assessment and analysis.</li> <li>xvii. Number of government officials trained.</li> <li>xviii. Number of government structures supported.</li> <li>xix. Impact and output of interventions can be monitored through SWALIM and FSNAU.</li> <li>xx. Infrastructures built by the project are confirmed through remote sensing.</li> </ul>			
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## Annex: EUTF HOA indicators as part of the Monitoring and Learning System

Annex - List of Output Indicators for the EUTF HOA

EUTF HoA proxy Indicators		Disagregations: type of action							Target groups										
									Type of beneficiaries							Age group			
									Gender	Refugee	IDP	Host community	Returnee	Migrant in transit					
Male	Female	Refugee	IDP	Host community	Returnee	Migrant in transit	Age group												
<b>1. Greater economic and employment opportunities</b>																			
1.1	Number of jobs created	Permanent position	Short-term job	Cash for work	Incentives to civil servants	Self-employed	Unspecified												
1.2	Number of job placements facilitated	"	"	"	"	"	"												
1.3	Number of MSMEs supported	Access to finance	Business development	Training	Provision of equipment	Market access	Unspecified												Not relevant
1.4	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Funding	Business development service	Entrepreneurship programme	Financial education programme	Unspecified													
1.5	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	Professional training	Skills development scheme	Internship/Apprenticeship	Unspecified														
1.6	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved																		Not relevant
<b>2. Strengthening resilience</b>																			
2.1	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Health	Education	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Domestic energy	Legal	Unspecified										Not relevant
2.2	Number of people receiving one basic social service	Health	Education	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Domestic energy	Legal	Nutrition	Unspecified									
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Social protection schemes	Technical training in agricultural practices	Support to agricultural production	Agricultural inputs	Land development	Unspecified												
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related assistance																		
2.5	Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies																		Not relevant
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	Irrigation	Rehabilitation	Improved Management	Unspecified														Not relevant
<b>3. Improving Migration Management</b>																			
3.1	Number of projects by diaspora members																		Not relevant
3.2	Number of migrants in transit protected or assisted	Protection measures	Medical and psycho-social assistance	Shelter	Food	Legal assistance	Unspecified												
3.3	Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration																		
3.4	Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	Transportation	Pre-departures counselling	Assistance to obtain travel documents	Return ticket	Travel escorts	Assistance upon arrival												
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration packages	Used for income-generating activities	Used for medical assistance	Used for education	Used for housing support	Unspecified													Not relevant
3.6	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons benefiting from a legal integration process																		Not relevant
3.7	Number of institutions (National and local) and Non-State actors directly supported through capacity building on migration management	Capacity building	Operational support	Unspecified															Not relevant
3.7 bis	Number of individuals trained on migration management	State actors	Non State actors																Not relevant
3.8	Number of early warning systems created																		Not relevant
<b>4. Improved governance</b>																			
4.1	Number of staff from governmental institutions and internal security forces trained	Ministry workers	Judges	Justice actors	Policemen	National guards	Unspecified												
4.1 bis	Number of institutions and non-State actors benefiting from capacity building on security, conflict prevention and human rights	Capacity building	Operational support	Unspecified															Not relevant
4.2	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	Community dialogue	Civilian mediation	Peacebuilding actions	Awareness raising activities	Unspecified													
4.3	Number of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services	Medical assistance	Psycho-social assistance	Counselling	Accommodation	Legal counselling	Family tracing	Support to travel documents	Assistance to voluntary return	Unspecified									
4.4	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported																		Not relevant
4.5	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Geographical Scope			Nature of the output			Type of support											Not relevant
4.6	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp																		Not relevant
<b>CROSS-CUTTING</b>																			
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning	Type of actors			Goal of the group/platform														Not relevant
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Studies	Needs assessments	Market/skills assessments	Reporting and Statistics systems	Unspecified													Not relevant