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ANNEX

Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) – Global Europe

Exceptional Assistance Measure regarding Somalia

1. IDENTIFICATION

- Action: Support to the reduction of climate-induced conflict and to climate-sensitive reconciliation
- Action Reference: NDICI CR 2021 / 18
- Cost: EUR 8 000 000 (European Union (EU) contribution).
- Budget Line: 14 02 03 10
- Duration: Maximum 18 months. The authorising officer responsible may decide to extend this period twice by a further period of up to six months, up to a total maximum duration of 30 months, under the conditions laid down in Article 23(6) of Regulation (EU) 2021/947.
- Lead service: FPI

2. ACTION SUMMARY

Somalia is highly vulnerable to the impact of climatic changes, which are likely to become more frequent and severe in the future. The impact of climate change further undermines livelihood conditions, adversely affects vulnerable groups, increases competition over already scarce resources and exacerbates community tensions. Al-Shabaab is able to exploit climate-induced crises and benefits from inter-clan grievances. In drought-prone Galmudug State, where thousands of people are currently displaced due to ongoing conflict, the combination of environmental degradation, water scarcity, and erosion of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms is strongly felt. Water scarcity in the region is a significant cause of conflict, particularly affecting the nomadic pastoralist society. In the Mataban district of Hiran Region in Hirshabelle State, water resource competition has increased due to the demographic pressures of clan expansion and there is a protracted violent inter-clan conflict over grazing rights and water. Climate adaptation measures and a review of the management of ecosystems could reduce violence and lower the risk of violent inter-clan conflicts. This action will aim to advance existing stabilisation and reconciliation efforts and to reduce environmentally induced displacement and conflict in Galmudug and Hirshabelle State.

3. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

3.1 BACKGROUND

Climate change is now widely recognised as a ‘threat multiplier’, which can accelerate or deepen already ongoing conflicts. The revised UN-EU strategic engagement on peace operations and crisis management underlines the need to more effectively address conflict multipliers such as climate change and environmental degradation. Climate-sensitive reconciliation entails analysis about the conditions and structures under which resource conflicts become violent. It can also assist in identifying options and priorities for climate adaptation measures and accompany their implementation. Somalia is already highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change. The population in large parts of the country suffers from rapid shifts between severe droughts and floods. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the number of climate-related hazards, including droughts and floods, has tripled in Somalia since 1990 compared with the period between 1970 and 1990. Somalia’s National Development Plan 2020-2024 highlights climate change as a concern with regards to improved security in the country. The United Nations have appointed in Somalia the first climate security advisor within the framework of the United Nations Assistance Mission (UNSOM).

There is a range of interlinked implications that stem from climate change including the further undermining of livelihood conditions, to a growing number of internally-displaced persons and increased competition over already scarce resources. Environmental degradation due to climate change can exacerbate community tensions and fuel local conflict – which in turn can be exploited. Al-Shabaab is able to exploit climate-induced crises and benefit from inter-clan grievances to consolidate their stronghold and to boost recruitment and financing for their insurgency. Climate change impacts the lives of women and men in different ways as work such as food production, household water supply and energy for cooking and heating can become more difficult and is predominantly performed by women and girls in Somalia. Women also have less access to resources such as land, credit, agricultural inputs, decision-making structures and technology, which would enhance their capacity to adapt to climate change. This impact and limited coping capacity puts women and girls at additional risk, including sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV). Women in Somalia have an important role to play in peacebuilding and social cohesion. They could play a larger role in their communities in better coping with climate change and solving conflict about natural resources.

In Somalia’s drought-prone Galmudug state, the population suffers from a combination of environmental degradation, water scarcity, and erosion of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms. Stabilisation work, funded under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, has mapped the core conflicts in Galmudug State and found that water scarcity in the region is a significant cause of conflict, particularly affecting the nomadic pastoral society. Al-Shabaab has increased its influence in Galmudug over the past months and has recently launched an offensive and a strategic recruitment campaign in parts of Galmudug, which resulted in thousands of displaced people, mostly women, children and elderly people. The action builds on existing strong networks between the communities as well as local authorities and the federal member state ministries.

In the Mataban district of Hiran Region in Hirshabelle State, water resource competition has increased due to the demographic pressure of clan expansion and there is a protracted violent inter-clan conflict over grazing rights and water. The inter-clan conflict in Hiran region risks creating spill-over effects for clan-conflicts also in other regions of Somalia. Reducing conflict and sustaining peace in Mataban require not only investment in sustainable water infrastructure beneficial to all parties but also an increased authorities' capacity in conflict-sensitive natural resource management. Investments in infrastructures and their management also need to be supported by locally owned reconciliation efforts.

In response to this situation and in an effort to concretely contribute to the implementation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Somalia, the action will support the reduction of climate-induced conflict and climate-sensitive reconciliation. It will build on existing analysis and strong networks between communities, local and federal member state authorities.

3.2 RATIONALE FOR CRISIS RESPONSE ACTIONS UNDER THE RAPID RESPONSE PILLAR OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION INSTRUMENT

Violent conflict and tensions around water resources in Galmudug and Hirshabelle states which are aggravated by environmental degradation and climate change constitute an exceptional and unforeseen situation in the sense of Article 4(4) of the NDICI Regulation. An adequate response cannot be provided under any other European Union Instrument due to the urgency with which the funds are required and due to available resources already being firmly committed.

Annex IV, paragraph 1, points (a), (g), (l) and (o) of Regulation (EU) 2021/947 specifically provides for the use of the NDICI rapid response pillar to support (a) through the provision of technical and logistical assistance, the efforts undertaken by international, regional and local organisations and by State and civil society actors in promoting confidence-building, mediation, dialogue and reconciliation, transitional justice, women's and youth empowerment, in particular with regard to community tensions and protracted conflicts; (g) measures necessary to start the rehabilitation and reconstruction of key infrastructure, housing, public buildings and economic assets, and essential productive capacity, as well as other measures for the re-starting of economic activity, the generation of employment and the establishment of the minimum conditions necessary for sustainable social development; (l) for measures to ensure that the specific needs of women and children in crisis and conflict situations, including preventing their exposure to gender-based violence, are adequately met, and (o) for socio-economic measures to promote equitable access to, and transparent management of, natural resources in a situation of crisis or emerging crisis, including peacebuilding.

3.3 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Access to areas of the action is restricted for implementing partners due to conflict and insecurity.	High	Work through local field structures with tailored protocols. Revise project locations if required.
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Political instability and reshuffling of key government officials.	High	Engage with government entities/offices and institutions rather than single individuals.
Volatility of infrastructure investments due a lack of funds for running / maintenance.	Medium	Cautious approach will be ensured regarding the maintenance costs over the years.
Delay in implementation of activities due to spread of COVID-19.	Medium	Contingency planning in inception phase and continuous evaluation of the activities and timelines of different activities.
Lack of commitment of government counterparts to participate	Low	Ensure extensive institutional coordination of national and local stakeholders as well as donors through the use of existing coordination and planning mechanisms
Lack of commitment of communities to participate or unrealistic expectations of the outcomes.	Low	Leverage existing community structures to ensure ownership and create awareness on objectives, outcomes and risks.

4. OBJECTIVES

4.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the action is to prevent and mitigate violent conflict and tension exacerbated by climate change and to promote climate-sensitive reconciliation in Somalia.

4.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 4.2.1 Support to the reduction of climate-induced conflict and to climate-sensitive reconciliation in Galmudug.
- 4.2.2 Support to the reduction of climate-induced conflict and to climate-sensitive reconciliation in Hirshabelle.

5. ACTION COMPONENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The main expected results/outcomes include:

Expected Result (1): Increased ability of authorities and communities in Galmudug State to prevent and mitigate climate-induced conflict and increased climate change adaptation/mitigation measures.

Activities (indicative):

- 5.1.1 Conduct analysis on climate change, displacement trends, pastoral mobility and of the impact of climate change notably on women in Galmudug;
- 5.1.2 Construction or rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure, groundwater recharge mechanisms and sand dune stabilisation as well as soil conservation and community-based reforestation activities;
- 5.1.3 Support community dialogue and community-driven planning processes on the investment in and management of natural resources;
- 5.1.4 Conduct training of existing community based dispute-resolution structures, including women-led programmes and formal local governance institutions on climate-induced drivers of conflict and their mitigation;
- 5.1.5 Conduct awareness raising activities and training of communities and governmental stakeholders on early warning systems, climate resilient farming, conservation and disaster risk management;
- 5.1.6 Conduct community-based dialogue to increase the understanding of harmful gender norms and of the impact of climate change notably on women;
- 5.1.7 Support sustainable livelihood diversification for women and girls.

Expected Result (2): Increased ability of authorities and communities in Mataban District in Hirshabelle State to prevent and mitigate climate-induced conflict and increased climate change adaptation/mitigation measures.

Activities (indicative):

- 5.2.1 Support community dialogue and community-driven planning processes on conflict-resolution and conflict-sensitive management of natural resources;
- 5.2.2 Conduct awareness raising activities and training of communities and district as well as state-level authorities in conflict-sensitive management of natural resources;
- 5.2.3 Construction or rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure, groundwater recharge mechanisms and sand dune stabilisation as well as soil conservation and community-based reforestation activities;
- 5.2.4 Conduct analysis on the impact of the adaptation measures and disseminate lessons learned.

6. IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES

The Commission will ensure that the appropriate EU rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹.

¹ www.sanctionsmap.eu Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website, it is the OJ version that prevails.

6.1.1 Indirect management with an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: proven experience of methodological conflict-sensitive interventions addressing climate, environment and land issues combining direct engagement with government and community actors in Somalia's sensitive security and political context; strong field presence. The implementation by this entity entails the objective 4.2.1 and result 1.

6.1.2 Indirect management with an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: proven experience of methodological conflict-sensitive interventions addressing climate, environment and land issues combining direct engagement with government and community actors in Somalia's sensitive security and political context; strong field presence. The implementation by this entity entails the objective 4.2.2 and result 2.

6.2 INDICATIVE BUDGET

The total European Union contribution under this Financing Decision **will not exceed EUR 8 000 000**. A breakdown among components is provided hereunder, and is indicative.

Indicative budget breakdown

Components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
Component 1: Support to the reduction of climate-induced conflict and to climate-sensitive reconciliation in Galmudug		
6.1.1. – Indirect management	6 000 000	N.A.
Component 2: Support to the reduction of climate-induced conflict and to climate-sensitive reconciliation in Hirshabelle		
6.1.2. – Indirect management	2 000 000	N.A.
Total	8 000 000	N.A.

6.3 ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The action shall be implemented under indirect management. It will be devolved and sub-delegated to the **European Union Delegation in Somalia**, with the support of the Commission for the conclusion of the contracts implementing the action.

6.4 PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS MONITORING AND REPORTING

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the

implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final report. Each report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the Logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

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

6.5 EVALUATION

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

The Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

6.6 AUDIT

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

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

6.7 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 country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action (or any succeeding document) shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

7. COMPLEMENTARITY, COORDINATION AND FOLLOW-UP

The programme will complement other ongoing or planned interventions in Somalia, notably ongoing EU support to rapid stabilisation in Galmudug and Hirshabelle as well as planned support to disaster early warning systems and response preparedness to reduce the impact of floods in the Shabelle river basin. A clear separation between the EU-funded stabilisation measures and the provision of humanitarian aid will be ensured, in order to safeguard humanitarian principles. The programme will also seek synergies with ongoing projects funded by other donors, including EU Member States, on strengthening awareness of climate change impact on local conflicts in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States. Coordination will be ensured with EU Member States' representations in Somalia through the EU Delegation in Somalia and the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments' Regional Team in Nairobi.