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 - 03

1.   IDENTIFICATION

Title/ Number	RE-INTEG: Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows	
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 50 million Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 50 million	
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project approach • Indirect management with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Office for Project Services. • Direct management: procurement and grants	
Code CAD	150	Sector

2.   JUSTIFICATION AND CONTEXT

2.1.   Summary of the action and its objectives

This project is based on objectives one (greater economic and employment opportunities), **two** (strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people) **and three** (improved migration management in countries of origin and transit) **within the EU Trust Fund**.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the Valletta Action Plan, and in particular its priority domains (1) "Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement", (3) "Protection and Asylum", and (5) "Return, readmission and reintegration".

Considering the constraints in terms of secured access, the support already planned by development actors, the estimated number of returnees to areas of return and refugees as well as the IDP caseloads the **geographical focus of RE-INTEG** will focus, but not exclusively, in nine areas: Hargeisa, Bosasso, Garowe, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo.

The intervention logic of the action aims to support a sustainable and durable integration of refugees and IDPs in Somalia and to anchor populations within Somalia. RE-INTEG will not only provide an immediate support to the urgent management of permanent return flows from Yemen, Kenya, Europe or other areas of departure, but will enhance the capacities of the relevant government institutions to assume their primary responsibility for reintegrating their citizens and facilitating their access to basic rights and services within a more adequate framework. RE-INTEG will also contribute to strengthening cross-border cooperation and to putting in place a more conducive environment for a sustainable return and reintegration of migrants as well as circular migration through an increased accessibility to basic services and the creation of realistic livelihoods opportunities.

2.2.   Context

2.2.1.   Country context

More than 20 years of civil war and conflict – attributable to 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, Somalia is a young country with enormous development needs. Somalia 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. The country is on the path to emerge from fragility and in the midst of its political and socio-economic reconstruction. This dynamic relies heavily on security, stabilisation of newly accessible areas, consolidation of the political and administrative structures and federalism process, rule of law and economic recovery. In this context, supporting the national authorities to better manage mixed migration flows is key and part of the peace building effort.

2.2.2. Sectorial context: policies and challenges.

Migration dynamics

The dynamics of the population movement can be best described as mixed migration flow. Somalia has experienced one of the world's largest displacement crises with almost one million registered refugees in the Horn of Africa/Yemen region and around 1.1 million internally displaced. Somalia represents also an important country of origin of irregular migrants. Somali migrants continue to attempt to migrate for both economic and security reasons. Migration is however not only the result of unexpected circumstances. Somalia is also a pastoral society with seasonal migration, including cross-border migration, at the core of their way of life. The geo-political dynamics in the region are now changing and are resulting in a reverse flow towards Somalia (more than 65,000 Somali nationals have been forcibly returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 30,000 persons fleeing the Yemen crisis). In addition, the Kenyan government is under pressure to respond to the challenging domestic security situation and wishes to close the Dadaab refugee camp. European countries are also increasingly looking at the readmission of failed asylum seekers and illegal immigrants. This migration flow to Somalia is placing an additional burden on the country already facing an important IDP caseload and which does not meet all the conditions for an organized and voluntary return. In addition, 80% of the IDPs are from and within the southern part of Somalia and the vast majority of returnees are also originating from this region. This is severely testing Somalia's own absorption capacity and adding to the complex security situation in the country and the region and this is likely to lead to an increased irregular migration flow to the north, towards Europe, and to the south, towards South Africa.

Challenges

Somalia is exposed to several migration challenges amplifying the national defies towards the recovery, development and durable peace:

− Lack of technical expertise in immigration and screening processes putting at risk national security and safety.

− Policies towards refugees and IDPs are ad hoc and fragmented. The multiple institutions involved lack an effective mechanism of coordination on mixed migration issues. Roles and responsibilities of the different institutions involved and their interactions need to be clarified.

- Flow of returnees and refugees represent an important burden for the receiving states. Absorption capacities of Somalia need to be enhanced. It is important to avoid that returnees become displaced in their country of origin or to be forced to compete with IDPs for meagre resources.

- IDPs are vulnerable. The challenges they are facing include access to basic services, land, shelter, livelihoods, employment opportunities and security. Returns of IDPs to their areas of origin is hampered by continued insecurity in these areas as well as by the fact that many people have lost their access to land and/or property and therefore lack the means to support themselves in rural areas.

- Returns including circular migration may also mean drastic changes in the demographics of the Somalia's newly established regional states, not offering conducive conditions to ensure a sustainable return and reintegration of migrants. These movements are concentrated and putting significant strains on scant resources and feeble infrastructure.

- The co-existence between returnees and the communities of return needs to be enhanced (mutual benefits, self-reliance of population of concern). Displacements contribute to the uncontrolled high urbanisation growth.

- The risk of radicalization is higher in remote areas previously under Al Shabaab control, especially if the vacuum created by the military offensive is not filled by delivery of effective security, services, good governance and messaging by the government.

- There is a need to increase the capacity of the government to collect, analyse and manage data on migration, to improve their institutional and technical competencies, to develop and implement an integrated and comprehensive Somali response that lays the foundation for reception of refugees and reintegration of Somali populations into safe areas, and to improve the coordination between different States, Ministries and Agencies involved.

As Somali society emerges from conflicts, the pursuit of solutions to displacements and local integration of IDPs is considered as a vital component of a comprehensive peace building process.

2.3.   Lessons learned

Lessons have been drawn extensively through consultations with implementing partners, donors and relevant Government bodies. The establishment of conditions conducive to the voluntary-by preference, safe, dignified and sustainable return, to reduce the push factors for irregular migration and the potential for youth to follow extremist violent agenda such as militant Islam through Al Shabaab is fundamentally conditioned by security, political, social and economic development progresses. A cross border programming approach is essential in view of this regional migration pattern. Creating conditions for a growing number of people to return to Somalia can be achieved by scaling up investment to improve the socio-economic conditions of returning refugees and internally displaced Somalis, as well as local communities. Improving access to land, shelter, education, health and other basic services as well as creating realistic livelihood opportunities are key elements to support this process.

Meeting the challenges of developing normative, managerial and technical capacities requires a systematic approach and a shared and long-term commitment, highly participatory assessment and design processes, and synergies with ongoing initiatives. To promote a meaningful reintegration and to extend the effect of the intervention to tackle the root causes of migration, assistance should be provided on a community-wide basis, while recognizing the importance of providing support to individuals, households and groups of people with special needs. A coordinated approach to humanitarian, resilience building, development and peace building efforts through the provision of flexible, multi-year support is needed. Assistance should make circular migrants, returnees and refugees productive members of communities.

Issues related to security, protection, non-discrimination and gender equity, minority rights, access to justice and rule of law, recognition of land ownership and property rights are high priorities for the reintegration process. Establishing an open dialogue and effective partnership with authorities and

engaging in the development of their capacities, including the support to the definition of policies and strategies, is crucial to achieve sustainable reintegration.

The migrations patterns of the refugees, returnees and circular migrants and their own coping mechanisms need to be better understood and are key to develop durable solutions.

Government capacities need to be strengthened and their leadership and ownership in the development of durable solutions processes should be facilitated. Local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) ensure stronger sustainability and promote local ownership of solutions.

In a complex environment such as Somalia, with ongoing armed conflict, conflict sensitivity and strong commitment is needed to maintain and preserve access of the vulnerable population with humanitarian needs to basic services, in particular within the EU comprehensive approach.

A holistic approach needs to comprehensively address the issues of displacement and mixed migration and common guiding principles will need to be agreed between the Federal and regional administrations while roles and responsibilities of the institutions will have to be clarified.

2.4.   Complementary actions

The participation of Somalia in the Khartoum Process offers an important opportunity of dialogue regarding the return of irregular migrants and assistance in terms of capacity building in border control, asylum management, counter-smuggling and reintegration. The project Better Migration Management in support of the Khartoum Process will be carefully looked at in order to ensure synergies and avoid overlap. It aims at preventing and addressing irregular migration, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings, through the provision of capacity building to the Governments participating in the Khartoum process to improve migration management, to provide protection for victims of trafficking and smuggling, and to raise awareness of the dangers of irregular migration and the benefits of alternative options. The logic of the project is to offer a region-wide answer to a region-wide problem, and to foster greater coordination amongst beneficiary countries.

A tripartite agreement, signed in November 2013 by the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR guides the dialogue on the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees living in Kenya. In May 2015, the UNHCR High Commissioner and the Presidents of Kenya and Somalia have jointly defined a four pillars agreement. These four pillars are based on the common understanding of i) the need to ensure return from Dadaab is voluntary and that it takes place in safety and dignity, and in accordance with the Tripartite Agreement; ii) the cooperation needed to boost security in Dadaab; iii) the need to expand areas for people to return to Somalia, and iv) the commitment to support the framework for returnees and integration process.

In Somalia, the Somali New Deal Compact recognizes the necessity of addressing the development needs of the displaced Somali population.

EU and others key international and regional organizations such as the United Nations, the African Union, IGAD are implementing key complementary programmes in different sectors:

− Maritime security: capacity building to address coastal security, to help Maritime Law Enforcement authorities gain better control over their territorial waters, including ensuring the safe passage and landing of returnees and refugees, establishing maritime situational awareness (EUCAP Nestor, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – Maritime Crime Programme (UNODC MCP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), or EU CriMaRIO – Enhancing Maritime Situational Awareness in the Indian Ocean).

− National security: liberation of new areas from AS control (African Union Mission in Somalai - AMISOM), training of the SNA through the EU Training Mission (EUTM), substantial support to the Rule of Law.

− Counter terrorism and counter violent extremism (CVE): capacity building of law enforcement and judicial agencies to disrupt acts of terrorism, countering violent extremism and the financing of terrorism, and enhancement of the capacity and capabilities of intelligence.

- Education: increasing access to good-quality education for all children and participation of youth and adults in technical and vocational training, strengthening the capacity of education institutions, administrations and systems.

- Resilience (EU, United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), United States' International Development Agency (USAID), UN): support to collective response to shocks in rural communities, promotion of youth employment, enhancement of livelihoods for communities in urban context through a combined approach of safety net, productive sector development, infrastructure rehabilitation and the promotion of a conducive environment for private sector.

- Support to Economic Development from the funding windows and EU on-going programs.

- Somalia Stability Fund: support representative and responsive local governance and resolution and mitigation of conflicts. Existing investments include community driven development programmes, youth empowerment projects, and peace building and community safety initiatives.

- Somali Joint Health and Nutrition Programme: reduction of maternal and infant mortality and strengthening the systems that support improved quality and access to health care.

- Lifesaving assistance: support in the areas of protection, food security, health, nutrition, shelter, and water/sanitation/hygiene. These actions focus mainly on the most affected regions of south and central Somalia, where the needs are still the greatest.

- UNHCR coordinated projects to support the return of Somali refugees in Kenya in nine districts located in the southern part of Somalia and complemented by an integrated community-based support provided by partner agencies.

This project will build on these existing experiences while adopting a more targeted thematic and geographical scope.

2.4. Donors coordination

With the New Deal Compact architecture, coordination of external aid to 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 PSG working groups. These groups are involved in policy formulation, planning and programmatic coordination around peace and state building goals.

This programme REINTEG has been presented to PSG 4 (Economic Foundations) and 5 (Revenue and Services). Relevant components in the area of security and RoL will be presented, when required, to PSG2 and 3.

OCHA is playing an important role by supporting the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and by ensuring effective coordination, including strengthening the cluster approach, data and information management, and reporting. In addition, under the leadership of UNHCR, the Somalia Return Consortium, consisting of UN agencies and international NGOs has been formed. The consortium promotes a standardized approach to assist returnees and seeks synergies to facilitate voluntary return, with the aim of safe and sustainable reintegration of returnees in Somalia.

In order to ensure an adequate coordination of the actors, a country-level Task Force on Yemen situation co-led by UNHCR and IOM and reporting to the humanitarian coordinator, has been put in place.

The EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route or Khartoum Process is a regional framework of cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination along the East African migratory route, launched at a ministerial conference in Rome in November 2014, with an initial focus on preventing and tackling human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Under this framework a political dialogue amongst participating countries will be enhanced and supported through concrete operational initiatives.

A Regional Committee on Mixed Migration for the Horn of Africa and Yemen has been set-up, offering a platform for government actors to discuss cross-border issues related to migration. Committee members include officials from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland, Puntland, Sudan, and Yemen. Observers include the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union (AU).

3.   DESCRIPTION

3.1.   Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to Somalia's transition out of fragility by strengthening stability and security and by creating a favourable environment for the economic and social development that enhances the absorption capacities of areas of return of displaced population and improves livelihood conditions in areas of return as well as departure.

The specific objective of the project is to support a sustainable and durable reintegration of refugees, returnees from Yemen, Kenya, Europe and other areas of departure and IDPs in Somalia, and to anchor populations within Somalia.

3.2   Expected results and main activities

The project is based on a comprehensive approach and will aim to provide support to the management of the incoming inflow of refugees and returnees, to build national capacities and improve the legal and institutional framework and finally will contribute to create a conducive environment for anchoring the population.

Result 1: Closing gaps in the management of refugee and returnees

Taking into account the rapid evolution of the situation, the activities foreseen will be adapted according to the needs, potentially involving:

−   Support to dignified and safe movement of the returnees/refugees from Yemen, Kenya, Europe and other potential countries of departures to Somalia as well as transportation to areas of origin;
−   Coordinated information sharing on returnees within agencies on the ground (Intention to return, target locations, service mapping);
−   Support to ensure adequate capacity and safety of the reception and registration centres;
−   Assistance and provision of access to basic services (shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food, health), and/ or reintegration package to the people of concern;
−   Capacity building to ensure protection of the new arrivals;
−   Capacity building of the local authorities and support for host communities and IDPs settlements.
−   Capacity building of government institutions to be mainstreamed wherever possible to ensure sustainability and improve the Government's response capabilities.

Result 2: Enhancing the rule of law by improving and implementing policies and legal framework for IDPs, refugees and returnees and strengthened cross-border cooperation towards migration and enhanced security

While creating conditions towards durable solutions and ensuring coherency and consistency at the national level, the project will support the Federal Government as well as the Regional Administrations in the establishment, finalization (and eventual revision), implementation and monitoring of favourable actions, policies, procedures and strategies, allowing for the Rule of Law to play an enhanced role in the reintegration/migration sector. It is important to highlight that progress made so far by the different states in this matter as well as in terms of creation of states may vary, so

the support provided will match their specific needs and possibilities. The frameworks defined will also facilitate the coordination at the national level. A human rights-based approach will be ensured throughout. In this perspective, the project will:

- Contribute to complete the information regarding internal displacements (e.g. profiling of IDPs and returnees, trends), including by establishing – where necessary – mechanisms and processes within the FGS and in cooperation with the regional administrations to collect and harmonise data. Conduct specific research and disseminate the results;
- Support the development of a principled reintegration strategy, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, that can guide the various reintegration partners;
- Support capacity building of Somali police so-as to enhance their effectiveness, accountability and responsiveness to the needs of returnees, IDPs, etc.
- Provide guidance and capacity building to the actors involved in the preparation and implementation of policies, guidelines, laws and procedures (e.g. police forces, judiciary, corrections, local authorities);
- Build the capacity of the relevant Somali entities so they can carry-out their duties (e.g.. provision of security and access to justice for refugee returnees, IDPs and receiving communities) and to monitor the progress made;
- Facilitate the dissemination of the approved frameworks, laws and procedures and develop and implement a communication strategy / awareness campaigns regarding traffickers and smugglers and the risk for migrants. Make use of new technologies in this regard and facilitate best practices sharing;
- Provide support and strengthen cross-border cooperation in different aspects of migration on a regional level, with the involvement of IGAD;
- Support the Somalia dimension of countering trafficking in human beings, arms, narcotics etc. within the wider regional dialogue and international dialogue, including the Khartoum Process;
- Improve screening capacities for the new arrivals by the national institutions involved at the main points of entrance and monitoring of the migration flows inside of Somalia and in the region as well as data sharing and coordination between the different regional states and countries. Technical cooperation among countries and international law enforcement will be enhanced;
- Provide support to improve the effectiveness of the organizations addressing human trafficking, facilitate the implementation of measures against traffickers;
- Provide training and equipment for search and rescue operations;
- Develop a human rights based approach to IDPs, refugees and returnees and ensure that such an approach is applied throughout the implementation of result 2 activities

Some of these actions respond to the same key objectives pursued under the regional project Better Migration Management in support of the Khartoum Process. Close coordination is envisaged between the two projects and the different partners responsible for their implementation. To avoid overlaps, when similar activities are envisaged by both projects, an assessment will be made of which of them is best placed for the implementation of those activities, if needed including by moving their implementation from this project into the regional project..

Result 3: Increased access to basic services and creation of realistic livelihood opportunities in the main accessible areas of return and departure.

This component will contribute to put in place a conducive environment by supporting the delivery of basic services and creating realistic and valuable livelihood opportunities while facilitating their access by the most vulnerable. Considering the constraints in terms of secured access, the support already planned by development actors, the estimated number of returnees to areas of return and refugees as well as the IDP caseloads the project will focus, but not exclusively, in nine areas: Hargeisa, Bosasso, Garowe, Dusamareb, Galkayo, Beletweyne, Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo.

Based on needs assessment, mappings of on-going and foreseen activities, risks analysis, area planning, key realistic and sustainable livelihoods opportunities and medium to long-term strategy per area, the approach will be right-based, inclusive and participatory. The interventions will be selected accordingly, thus taking into consideration the specific needs of different beneficiaries (host

communities alongside refugees, returnees and IDPs). Community members, returnees and local governments will be actively involved in planning, designing, implementing and monitoring of activities. Local reconciliation will be promoted and subnational governmental institutions strengthened. Whenever possible, cash for work for contributing to improved community assets will be preferred. Responses will be aligned with the ongoing sector dialogue and will be complementary to the ongoing/planned activities. As housing, land and property concerns are both part of the cause of internal displacement and part of the solution for the Somali displaced population, RE-INTEG will ensure that issues related to land tenure and land management are adequately and sustainably addressed. To reduce the risk of youth at risk of engaging in irregular migration or violence, RE-INTEG will support the development of a strategy towards youth and will contribute to its partial implementation through the interventions foreseen. The activities foreseen include:

− Facilitated access of the target groups to educational facilities: basic education centres, vocational training centres in promising sectors, functional literacy, provision of training and incentives to the teachers, incentivizing the inclusion of the most vulnerable;
− Resilience building for targeted communities;
− Facilitated access to functional and sustainable health facilities and services for target groups (including provision of services at community health centres and capacitation of health personnel (cares, management));
− Increased sustainable access to water and sanitation with hygiene promotion;
− Promotion of valuable work opportunities and alternative livelihoods to vulnerable groups (including youth at risk of migrating and/or joining extremist elements), establishment of safety nets when required;
− Facilitated access to justice and rule of law (including mobile civil registration), improved protective environment (e.g. trained police, family reunification, freedom of movement, support to victims);
− Support gender-based violence (GBV) prevention activities and psychosocial support for GBV survivors;
− Facilitated access to land and shelter;
− Actions for a conducive environment for private sector development (including communication and coordination with the diaspora, access to credit / business start-up kits or grants, work with local authorities to establish a conducive environment for entrepreneurship, development of value chain,
− Support to the civil engagement of young people and dialogue with youth;
− Knowledge management (studies, good practices, lessons learned).

Cross border health initiatives (such as International Health Regulations and cross-border diseases surveillance could be supported.

Finally an improved coordination among the key stakeholders in migration origin, transit and destination for continuum of care especially for special cases such as elderly and persons with disabilities will be facilitated.

3.2. Risks and assumptions

The main risks and the mitigation measures considered are:

− Insecurity (high risk) presents a considerable operational risk for the EU and implementing partners delivering programmes Somalia. Nevertheless, some areas in Central-South have been secured by AMISOM and implementation of development programmes that promote peace dividend is possible. Security situation will be closely monitored. RE-INTEG interventions will be located in areas of relative peace and stability. Supporting such areas is also a way of showing that development aid is an alternative to conflict and organized crime.
− Natural disasters (medium risk), notably droughts as well as floods, represent a further operational risk, as they represent additional shocks to already vulnerable communities. These risks have been considered in the design of the project (e.g. safety nets and disaster risk management).

− Conflicts (high risk) between host communities and IDP/returnees: conflict sensitivity will be ensured and inclusive and participatory approaches have been selected.

- Lack of ownership from authorities (medium risk): REINTEG has been developed with the government and shared at PSG4 and 5. Interventions will be designed, implemented and monitored jointly with the competent authorities.
- Fiducial risk (high risk): close monitoring by the implementing partners and external monitoring foreseen.

The key assumptions are:

- Collaboration among Somali officials towards an internal "burden sharing" strategy is paramount. Geopolitical interests may make attempts to formulate streamlined, cohesive policies difficult. However, leaders from different Somali administrations may be willing to collaborate.
- Returnees, IDPs and receiving communities must have the opportunity to determine which solutions are most appropriate for them, and to participate fully in the assessment, design and delivery of programs. A higher attraction from urban areas is expected.
- International actors like UNHCR or IOM should continue carrying out their protection and assistance activities, but they must also support an integrated Somali response that lay the foundation for reception of Yemeni refugees, and reintegration of Somali refugees returning from Yemen into safe areas
- The present and immediately expected environment in Somalia does not meet all the conditions or safeguards for an organized return; opportunities for improved conditions in the country could generate prospects for refugees. Spill-over effects of the Yemen crisis, or likely inflow of thousands of returnees and refugees need to be tackled and necessary mitigating measures put in place. Activities will focus on supporting the return of IDPs and refugees to their areas of origin, while also pursuing local integration where feasible.
- Arrival of radicalized individuals may contribute to the degradation of security in Somalia
- Ongoing military operation may lead to a temporary increase in the number of new internally displaced people in targeted areas of interventions.

3.3. 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 assessment and the related mitigation measures adopted.

In Somalia, men remain in control of the political domain excluding women, poor and vulnerable people. This program will promote good governance, gender mainstreaming and human rights in order to ensure that marginalized groups of people are associated to the decision making in all project phases and will have equal access to resources and employment. When not already existing, an analysis on the impact of the different actions on the situation of women and vulnerable groups as well as conflict analysis will be conducted prior to the implementation.

3.4. Stakeholders

The identification and formulation of this project has been conducted in consultation with a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including Federal and Regional authorities, civil society, United Nations agencies and other implementing partners, EU Member States and other donors.

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

Key stakeholders and direct beneficiaries in this intervention will be:

- IDPs, refugees, returnees (including voluntary returns as well as readmission of failed asylum seekers and illegal migrants), youth, vulnerable households and host communities in targeted areas;
- The federal, regional and local/district institutions and administrations as a whole, which will be supported through capacity building measures; a specific support will target the relevant government entities such as the Ministries of the Interior and Federalism, of Foreign Affairs,

the national Agency for Refugees and IDPs, the Maritime Security Coordination Committee and the future Returnees Management Office (RMO);
−   Non-state actors
−   Given the limited capacity and field presence of all government institutions, Community-Based Organisations will be key partners of implementing entities in the field;

Gender balance will be ensured in identifying beneficiaries among the categories mentioned above. Indicators will be gender disaggregated whenever possible.

4.   IMPLEMENTATION

4.1.   Financing agreement

Financing agreement is not envisaged.

4.2.   Indicative implementation period

The implementation period will be 48 months, whilst the overall execution period (including a closure phase of no more than 12 months) will not exceed 60 months from the date of approval of this Action Document by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund.

4.3.   Implementation components and modules

Result 1- Indirect management with international organisations (UNHCR and IOM)

This implementation entails the management of the return process of refugees and returnees and will be implemented through two separate Delegation Agreements (Delegation-PAGODA) one each with UNHCR and IOM. This implementation is justified because UNHCR and IOM have the required mandate and unique experience to coordinate the expected activities. Both the IOM and the UNHCR have successfully passed the EU's pillar assessment. The entrusted entities would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks; grants to NGOs and procurement contracts. If no Delegation agreement can be concluded with IOM, the components foreseen to be implemented by IOM may be included in the Delegated Agreement with UNHCR.

Result 2 –Direct Management of grants and procurement contracts

The implementation of the component for the Rule of Law infrastructure will be implemented through a Grant Agreement (Grant-PAGODA) with UNOPS. This implementation is justified because UNOPS has the required mandate and unique experience to coordinate the expected activities in Somalia.

The implementation of the component for the Articulation/production/dissemination of refugees/trafficking/smuggling specific frameworks, legislation, policies and the component for the research will be implemented through grants with NGOs and contracted through direct agreement. The selection criteria will be the relevant experience and financial and managerial capacities of the entities.

The implementation of the supply of equipment and of technical assistance will be implemented through procurement contracts.

Result 3 – Direct management of grants and of procurement contracts

A call for proposals "Conducive environment for reintegration" will be launched with different geographic lots (grouping some of the location of the interventions into 4/5 lots). In addition, a technical assistance (service) will be provided to support the development of a strategy towards youth.

Third Party monitoring

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

4.4. Indicative Budget

Component		Amount in EUR
Result 1: Assistance to close existing gaps in the management of refugees and returnees.		10 000 000
DA with UNHCR	5 000 000	
DA with IOM	5 000 000	
Result 2: Improved and implemented policy and legal framework for IDP, refugees and returnees and strengthened cross-border cooperation towards migration and enhanced security		5 000 000
DA with UNOPS	1 500 000	
Grants with NGOs	2 500 000	
Procurement contracts	1 000 000	
Result 3: Increased access to basic services, enhanced livelihoods and reduced vulnerability in the main accessible areas of return and departure		34 000 000
Grants with NGOs	33 000 000	
Procurement contracts for Technical assistance	1 000 000	
Third-Party Monitoring		600 000
Evaluation and Audit		250 000
Communication and visibility*		150 000
Total		**50 000 000**

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

The progress of the action will be monitored as follows:

− The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partners responsibilities.

− The Commission will undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews.

− Taking into account the risks associated with Somalia, a third party monitoring has been foreseen. The Commission shall review the conclusions and recommendations of the monitoring reports and decide on the follow-up action to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if advisable, its re-orientation. The third party monitoring will be in charge of disseminating the lessons learned and best practices from the programme. They will be in charge of updating the logframe.

− A Programme Steering Committee composed of the EU, the implementing partners and the relevant authorities will meet on a quarterly basis to review the progress of the action.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

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 between 20 and 24 months after the beginning of the implementation.

4.6. Communication and visibility

The EU and implementing partners will ensure full adherence to EU visibility guidelines (with possibility of derogation where security concerns are evident) at action level.

Financial and contractual provisions for visibility are included in grant contracts and grant beneficiaries as well as international organisation have to adhere to the Visibility Manual.

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.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

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.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To contribute to Somalia's transition out of fragility by strengthening stability and security and by creating a favourable environment for the economic and social development while enhancing absorption capacities of areas of return of displaced population.	• Improved score on Fragile States Index • Increased GDP per capita (current US$) • Reduced poverty incidence disaggregated (rural/urban areas)	• 112.6 (2014) • $128.1 (2012) • 73% (2012) (Including 61% in urban centres and 80% in rural areas).	• to be defined(2020) • to be defined(2020) • to be defined(2020)	• Fragile states index at http://fsi.fundforpeace.org • Reports for Somalia for MDG Progress and UN data http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=somalia	
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	To support a sustainable and durable reintegration of refugees and IDPs in Somalia and to anchor populations within Somalia.	• Proportion of people living below $1.25 (PPP) per day • % of IDPs in Crisis and Emergency situation (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phases 3 and 4) • Number of refugees registered in Kenya • % target households have improved and/or diversified their livelihood (or income generation) sources by end of the project (Target: 50%) [gender disaggregated] • Total number of direct jobs created • Number of specific regulatory frameworks designed and implemented	• To be completed (Baseline 2015) • 76 % (mid-2015) • 430,000 (aug. 2015) • To be completed (Baseline 2015) * Non applicable • Inception report (Baseline 2016)	• To be completed (2020) * to be defined(mid-2020) • Less than 400,000 • To be completed (2020) * At least 1000 (mid-2020) • To be defined	• MDG Progress and Human Development Report • Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit – (FSNAU) Reports disaggregated by gender • UNHCR Reports • Implementing partners reports • Partners reports • High Level Partnership Forum (HLPF) reports	• 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.
Outputs	Result 1: Closing gaps in the management of refugee and returnees	• Number of new arrivals registered and provided with refugee certificates. • Number of reception centres established and maintained * Number of persons of concern with specific needs identified and assisted [gender disaggregated] * Number of training sessions provided * Number of persons of concern provided	• Non applicable * 2 • Non applicable • Non applicable * Non applicable	• to be defined (at least 90% of inflow) * at least 4 • To be defined • To be defined * To be defined	• Reports from implementing agency. • Projects steering committee minutes • EU Monitoring and evaluation	Refer to: Assumptions and risks above.

		with onward transportation assistance * Number of persons of concern provided with 3 month food assistance	• Non applicable	• To be defined (at least 7000)		
	Result 2: Improved and implemented policy and legal framework for IDPs, refugees and returnees and strengthened cross-border cooperation towards migration and enhanced security	* IDPs profiling completed * Principled reintegration strategy adopted * Number of training sessions provided * Number of laws, frameworks and procedures adopted * Awareness campaign diffused * Mechanism for forced eviction standardized	• To be defined • Non existing • Non applicable • Non applicable * Non applicable * Non existing	• 100% • Principled reintegration strategy adopted and applied by the different stakeholders • To be defined in 2016 • To be defined in 2016 * Campaign in place * Mechanism in place	• Implementing partner reports • EU Monitoring and evaluation	Refer to: Assumptions and risks above.
	Result 3: Increased access to basic services and creation of realistic livelihood opportunities in the main accessible areas of return and departure.	• A strategy towards youth is approved at federal and state level * Agreed local integration plan • Number of IDPs and returnees supported [gender disaggregated] • Number of education facilities implemented * Number of health structures supported * Increased access of vulnerable population to water and sanitation • Number of services provided by local government and civil stakeholders • Total number of direct jobs created in enterprises • Number of young Somalis who received marketable skills to enhance their employability [gender disaggregated] * Mobile civil registration and mobile legal counselling in place * Urban land allocation areas for permanent relocation approved * Pro-poor housing system defined	• Not existing * None • Non applicable * Non applicable * Non applicable * To be defined • Non applicable • None • Non applicable * Not in place * To be defined * Non applicable	• Youth strategy approved at federal and state level * 9 in 2020 • At least 30,000 * To be defined in 2016 * To be defined in 2016 * To be defined in 2016 * To be defined in 2016 • At least 1000 • At least 2000 * In place * At least 9 * System defined	• Strategy endorsed by the government • Implementing partner reports • Projects steering committee minutes • EU Monitoring and evaluation	• Refer to: Assumptions and risks above. • Relevant Federal and State institutions actively and consistently involved