

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

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

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

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

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

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