

The human rights situation in Somalia is dire and vulnerable groups such as IDPs and returnees face enormous challenges in attaining their human rights. Recent studies have also showed that ethnic minorities are systematically excluded from development interventions and humanitarian assistance through discriminatory practises. This action will therefore apply a rights-based approach throughout the design and implementation of the intervention. Using inclusive targeting and conflict analysis, the action will ensure that groups that are systematically excluded from decision-making and often barred from accessing humanitarian and development assistance will play a central role in its design and implementation.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that persons with disabilities will be actively involved in decision-making and as beneficiaries of the project. The action will ensure that persons with disabilities are actively involved in community consultations and sensitization. The needs of persons with disability will also be taken into account in the selection of beneficiaries of social transfers and income-generating activities and in support provided to health clinics.

Reduction of inequalities

Reduction of inequalities is at the centre of this action. Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world. In 2019, an estimated 69% of the population lived below the poverty line, with GDP per capita estimated at \$502 in 2021. The country is ranking at the bottom of country comparisons of child mortality and life expectancy. In the absence of a functioning state since the state collapse 30 years ago, the traditional clan system has served as a type of social safety net. This entails that politically dominant clans have more influence over resources that can be distributed along clan lines. Marginalized clans and ethnic minorities easily become side-lined in such a system of wealth and power distribution, which leads to segmentation and continuation of poverty and inequalities. The same groups tend to be in areas that are occupied by Al-Shabaab, making it increasingly difficult to reach these communities with development interventions and humanitarian assistance. Marginalized groups and ethnic minorities also make up a large share of the population of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Somalia, which are among the poorest of the poor. IDPs and returnees are seen as outsiders without a rightful claim to accessing land, services and livelihood opportunities in many urban areas. This entails that these groups tend to face a constant threat of eviction or are barred from accessing the cities altogether. Without access to housing, land and property rights, displacement-affected communities face a difficult hurdle in establishing a life where they have been displaced to.

The reduction of inequalities will be mainstreamed in this action by ensuring that communities are actively involved in consultations and sensitization on the design of the action. The mainstreaming will also be done by ensuring accountability and transparency, which will be done through establishing complaint and response mechanisms and applying clear and fair targeting criteria. The action will also contribute to reducing inequalities by putting emphasis on women empowerment and gender equality. The programme's support in this regard will support strengthening of human capital and build resilience. In addition, the action will be assisting the Government of Somalia to develop systems and tools that facilitate inclusion. Finally, the action will seek to contribute to reducing inequalities by targeting the poorest and most food insecure communities in Somalia through selection of locations and targeting methods that aim to target those most in need to the extent possible (taking into account the targeting methods applied and considering accessibility and need for coordination with other actors/donors).

Democracy

The action will build capacities of relevant Government authorities on all levels on social protection. In addition, the programme will facilitate greater accountability of these institutions towards citizens by ensuring that authorities are recognized for being responsible for the social protection system. It will also be equally important to ensure that Government authorities are supported to carry out consultations and sensitization with communities, particularly groups that are traditionally excluded from civic participation such as women, persons with disability and ethnic minorities. With the view to consolidate the social contract between citizens and the state, Government authorities will also be capacitated through this intervention to strengthen service delivery.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience