

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that persons with disability will be involved in decision-making and as beneficiaries of the Action.

### **Democracy**

The Action will facilitate greater accountability of Somali authorities at different levels (Federal Government, Member States, Constituencies) towards citizens by ensuring that citizens and associations are involved in policy development and decision-making. Somali institutions (from Federal to local levels) will also be capacitated through this intervention to strengthen the role of the state in service delivery in the energy sector with the view to consolidate the social contract between citizens and the state

### **Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience**

The Action will integrate activities aimed at improving social cohesion between different groups and communities in the target areas. The activities will be designed based on the recommendation of the most recent conflict analysis screening (CAS) conducted in Somalia by the EU in 2022 and early 2023, thereby ensuring that the implementation of the Action does no harm and contributes to greater social cohesion and peace building.

This action will benefit in parallel from a resilience framework exercise, including a resilience roadmap, to integrate a forward-looking risk-management and conflict-sensitive resilience approach that focuses on strengthening capacities to respond to shocks and pressures at all stages. The analytical framework will identify how risk-reduction measures can be better integrated into foreseen interventions and build upon existing institutional and societal resilience strengths, driving consensus around the concept of resilience and its necessary components as well as the expectations various stakeholders hold of it.

Designing and applying a resilience monitoring framework will help establish clear baseline values for resilience capacities and responses, necessary for assessing the theory of change brought about by actions and ultimately leading to a healthier, more resilient, and more equitable society. Ideally, monitoring indicators will align with those already used to monitor implementation and link up to the SDGs.

### **Disaster risk reduction**

As a consequence of extremely limited access to modern, green energy, about 90% of energy consumption in Somalia is firewood and charcoal. This results in excessive exploitation of biomass with important damages to the country's limited ecological/environmental resources, which in turn triggers climate-related disasters affecting both rural and urban households at a large scale every year. By increasing the access to modern, green energy sources for citizens and entrepreneurs and by promoting green solutions to the development of value chains and circular economies, the Action will contribute to decrease the exploitation of biomass and to reduce disaster risks.

## **3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Risks</b>	<b>Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)</b>	<b>Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>
External environment	Risk 1: Conflict and insecurity	Medium	High	Political economy and conflict analysis carried out during the inception phase as well as regular review of the political and security context through the cycle of the Action will allow for correct and timely understanding of the situation on the ground.