



Annex 1

Priorities for EU-Somalia cooperation (Joint Operational Roadmap)

1. Inclusive Politics and Democratisation: *(State-building and democratisation)*

Delivery: Ensure progress on state-building by facilitating settlements on federalisation, security architecture, justice model, power and resource sharing leading to the finalisation of the constitution.

Milestones:	1.1 Supporting state building and governance capacity in Somalia and addressing the root causes of instability in Somalia by reaching political settlements under NCC guidance and codification by parliament on NSArch, justice model, power and resource sharing, federalisation and elections also leading to the finalization of the constitution by 2024 as per the FGS reform strategy.
	1.2 Establishing the constitutional court as a Somali dispute mechanism by 2024.
	1.3 Build a more participatory democratic system through agreement on a model for elections at local, FMS and FGS level (electoral law, electoral commission etc.).



2. Security and Stabilisation:

Delivery: *Somalia assumes responsibility for its own security* underpinned by a robust legal and constitutional framework that makes direct investment possible (*holistic approach to security, including maritime*).

Milestones:

2.1 Finalizing the NSArch based on the agreement reached with the FMS, which includes the structure, distribution and objective of the SSF, as well as oversight mechanisms.

2.2 Upholding the implementation of UNSCR 2628 (2022) and the transition from ATMIS to SSF by December 2024. The Core Security Partners Group (CSPG) should ensure monitoring and implementation, including of benchmarks formulated under UNSCR 2628. Meetings at both national and HQ level to ensure sufficient political engagement.

2.3 Deepening our security cooperation within the following areas:

- a. Capacity and capability building of the SSF including: promotion of civilian oversight; establishment of key security institutions and capacity building thereof; training and equipping of SNA force enablers through EUTM and EPF; and, training and equipping of police through Joint Policing Programme and EUCAP - including sustainable “hold-forces”.
- b. Stabilisation in newly liberated areas including: humanitarian aid; service delivery; strategic communication; policing/justice/reconciliation.
- c. Maritime security (based on the development of a maritime transition roadmap and progress in access to Somali Territorial Waters) including: building maritime capabilities and institutions (EUCAP and bilateral (EU MS)); support of the Somali maritime domain (ATALANTA); disruption of maritime crime and issues that sustain AS.
- d. Countering AS Finance including: supporting government financial institutions through IFIs; disruption of business and criminal revenue; seizure of assets and reserves held in Europe; and, counter-corruption.
- e. UN Arms embargo implementation including developing a plan for its lifting as a key transitional task.



3. Socio-Economic Growth:

Delivery: End Somalia's financial isolation, increase domestic resource mobilisation and assist the FGS and FMS in ensuring service delivery to its citizens.

Milestones:	<p>3.1 Somalia reaching HIPC completion point, accessing concessional financing and defining a post-HIPC strategy aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Increasing national revenue generation capacity (agreement on resource sharing);b. Expenditure control;c. Strengthening of public financial management systems; andd. Developing a mid-term macro-fiscal framework to address key issues such as debt sustainability.
	<p>3.2 Creating a conducive business environment (business environment laws, standards, policies and quality infrastructure required to trade regionally and globally) and promoting green economic growth in key sectors (agri-food systems, Blue Economy and livestock) that will drive job creation through the facilitation of Foreign Direct Investments in infrastructure, energy and agriculture.</p>
	<p>3.3 Deepening business linkages between Somalia and the EU by promoting trade and investment.</p>
	<p>3.4 Enhancing human development through increased public infrastructure and service delivery, including basic education, access to clean and affordable water, transport connectivity, clean energy and digital solutions for people in urban and selected rural areas.</p>
	<p>3.5 Continue unconditional humanitarian assistance based on needs.</p>