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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 2

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the third set of individual measures in favour of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia for 2023

Action Document for sustainable support to persons displaced by conflict and natural hazards and their host communities.

MEASURE

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Sustainable support to persons displaced by conflict and natural hazards and their host communities. OPSYS number: ACT-61864 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI- <u>Global Europe</u>)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
4. Programming document	Not applicable. Individual Measures outside the scope of programming documents (NDICI-Global Europe Regulation, Article 23.3) ¹
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	Not applicable. Individual Measures outside the scope of programming documents (NDICI-Global Europe Regulation, Article 23.3)
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Not applicable. Individual Measures outside the scope of programming documents (NDICI-Global Europe Regulation, Article 23.3)
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<u>Main SDG: 1</u> – End poverty in all its forms everywhere; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions. • Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

¹ 14.6.2021- Regulation (EU) 2021/947 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 June 2021- Article 23.3.: ‘Where necessary, an action may be adopted as an individual measure before or after the adoption of action plans. Individual measures shall be based on programming documents, except for cases referred to in paragraph 5 and in other duly justified cases.’

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. <p><u>Significant SDG: 5 – Gender Equality</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 5.1: By 2030 end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. Target 5.A: By 2030 give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property. <p><u>Significant SDG: 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. • Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. • Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. <p><u>Significant SDG: 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. • Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training. <p><u>Significant SDG: 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard. <p><u>Significant SDG: 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. 			
8 a) DAC code(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Supply and Sanitation – 140 (25%) • Employment creation – 16020 (25%) • Social Protection – 16010 (10%) • Promotion of mental health and well-being – 12340 (5%) • Conflict, Peace & Security – 152 (5%) • Migration, forced displacement - 15190 (30%) 			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Country Government (Delegated co-operation) – 13000 • United Nations Agencies – 41000 • National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (RCRC) – 23000 			
9. Target	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective

(from DAC form)	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/
digital governance		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
digital entrepreneurship		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
digital skills/literacy		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
digital services		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Connectivity @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/
energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Migration @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Reduction of Inequalities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
BUDGET INFORMATION				

12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2023-14 02 01 21-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 43 500 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 40 000 000 This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Organisation for Migration (IOM) for an amount of EUR 1 000 000 • German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) for an amount of EUR 1 500 000 • United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for an amount of EUR 1 000 000
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	
13. Type of financing	Direct Management through: Grants Indirect Indirect Management with Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), IOM and UNHCR.

1.2 Summary of the Action

Ethiopia is currently facing a complex crisis due to prolonged internal conflicts and drought, which have heavily impacted the economy and have caused high levels of food insecurity, gender-based violence, widespread displacement and limited access to basic services. The proposed action will enable primarily conflict but also climate-induced internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities (HC) to move towards recovery and resilience through three main objectives:

- 1) To improve the living conditions of IDPs and host communities through access to livelihoods, and financial and economic support opportunities;
- 2) To improve the living conditions of IDPs and host communities through access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) services designed with gender-sensitivity;
- 3) To strengthen social cohesion and protection services through an area-based community based approach substantiated by needs-based data collection and capacity building of relevant stakeholders;

The action will be implemented in three clusters involving four regions of Ethiopia, notably Amhara, Afar, Tigray and Benishangul Gumuz, which are facing protracted displacement challenges.

The action has an indicative duration of 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of the Financing Decision and it will focus on a new policy area for Ethiopia, which encompasses integration and better access to services for internally displaced people and their host communities, and builds on and expands other EU programmes with community based and protection approaches. Moreover, it uses the added value of the implementing partners (IPs) in relevant sectors, which is crucial in addressing the multidimensional problem of displacement. Marginalised groups, including female-headed households, the elderly, refugees and people with disabilities (PwD) will also benefit from this intervention.

It is envisioned that the action is implemented both through direct and an indirect management modality, through the joint efforts of Member State Development agencies, UN agencies, and National Red Cross Societies. The collaboration among these agencies will pool relevant technical expertise, ensure synergies, and streamline the integrated area based approach across geographic clusters. A strong coordination mechanism is envisaged and will allow translating the joint formulation efforts into coordinated implementation.

The action is complementary to other ongoing EU-funded projects in the area of migration, health, livelihood and peace-building, in particular projects initiated under IM1, IM2 and IM3.² It will also seek synergies with activities implemented with support of the Commission in Ethiopia (ECHO and FPI), as well as by other donors, ensuring that the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDP) approach is fully taken into account.

² All IM (IM1, IM2 and IM3) are tackling displacement in the same geographical area. IM1 focuses on health and education by supporting the rehabilitation of relevant infrastructure and services. IM2 focuses on food security including seed distribution and support to the rural PSNP (safety net scheme). IM3 focuses on forced displacement and on supporting water basin management.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

While Ethiopia has long been considered a politically and economically stable country, in the past years, it has been facing several serious security crises with interrelated conflict dynamics in different areas, including in Amhara, Afar and Benishangul-Gumuz region. This, along with a two year civil war in Tigray has led to a crisis characterised by alarmingly high levels of food insecurity, gender-based violence, widespread displacement, limited access to basic services, and the deterioration of the local economy. Increased unemployment, especially among youth, a spike in living costs and surging economic inequalities have further caused growing frustrations that contribute to social unrest. In 2022, the country registered one of the highest numbers of IDPs globally, with 4.7 million IDPs (5.5 million in 2021) including 2 million returnees identified according to the UNHCR.³ A significant proportion of these displacements are conflict-induced, mainly related to ethnic and land/border disputes, while climate-induced displacement is mainly caused by drought and floods.⁴

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by displacement and the challenges that female IDPs and returnees are facing are different than the ones for men and require a separate approach and consideration.

Internal displacement leads to a deterioration of living standards because of losing assets, capital, income and livelihoods. Women more often than men struggle to find new livelihood opportunities in host areas, are burdened with child and elderly care and are more prone to sexual and gender based violence. Due to displacement, around 35 % of women became unemployed and decreased the overall perception of their health status and access to health care services.⁵

Despite the high number of displacement affected people, limited efforts have been made to build resilience of affected communities and to create a peaceful environment, resulting in secondary and tertiary displacement, which contributes to enhance vulnerabilities. The recently signed agreement on Cessation of hostilities (November 2022) between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) paved the way to a "permanent cessation of hostilities" and is expected to restore peace and reconciliation in northern Ethiopia, preparing the ground for the envisioned area based intervention.

The provision of support through an Individual Measure is consistent with a gradual approach in response to Ethiopia's multiple crises. The increasing needs of the communities living in the most vulnerable situations in Ethiopia, in particular IDPs, HC, women and girls as well as PWDs must be addressed promptly and in complementarity with humanitarian assistance through the operationalisation of the HDP nexus. Ethiopia signed and ratified several international conventions such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

The specific locations to implement the Action in the four target regions of Amhara, Afar, Tigray and Benishangul-Gumuz will be carefully selected taking into consideration the mixed nature and challenges of displacement, as well as : i) areas most affected by displacement and by conflict ii) concentration of fully voluntarily relocated of IDPs or projected relocation, iii) concentration of IDPs seeking local integration, iv) level of access to basic services and livelihoods.

The action builds on the conducive policy environment for the protection and re-integration of IDPs, which encompasses the Ethiopian National Migration Policy, which is under finalisation,⁶ and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (known as the Kampala Convention) recognising the need to protect the rights and wellbeing of IDPs. The Government of Ethiopia ratified the Convention on 13 February 2020. The action is also in line with the sector policies of the Government of Ethiopia, notably with the 2021 Water Resource Management Policy, the National Adaptation Plan of Ethiopia, the TVET Strategy and TVET Proclamation, Ethiopia's Ten Years Development Plan (2021-2030) , and the Ethiopian Job Creation Agenda.

³ UNHCR-Operational Data Portal, 31.10.2022; <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/eth>;

Due to operational constraints, IDP figures for the Tigray region are not included. In addition, parts of the Afar region remain inaccessible due to ongoing conflict and insecurity which has likely lowered the number of IDPs reported for the area. Though DTM expanded access in the Benishangul Gumuz region this round, access was still limited.

⁴ Disasters, mostly floods and drought, triggered 240,000 internal displacements in 2021. The most significant events were the Belg season rains in April and May, which triggered over 170,000 displacements across Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNP. Drought triggered 54,000 in Afar, Oromia and Somali, more than twice the figure reported in 2020.

⁵ [EU Country Gender Profile – CPG Ethiopia \(Europe.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&plugin=1);

⁶ The policy document is finalised and is awaiting final official adoption.

The Action is aligned with the Gender Action Plan III 2021-2025 (GAP III), in particular to its thematic areas of engagement “Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women”. The appropriate capacities of relevant local actors and institutions will be built to ensure the sustainability of the proposed evidence-based interventions.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Multiple crises, including conflicts across regions, but particularly the one in the northern part of the country, have caused, among others, the following problems:

- **Lack of employment opportunities:** The average percentage of internally displaced households who currently have a source of income is 15.5 % across all IDP sites in Ethiopia (FAO). The prevailing lack of sustainable livelihood initiatives, employment, and income generation for IDPs and the poverty of HCs is one of the biggest challenges, which has been exacerbated by conflicts in the country. Overall, opportunities for market-oriented skills development and decent employment opportunities for young people (60 % of the population is under the age of 25 and 71 % under the age of 30) and women are very limited and such limitations are worsened in displacement affected areas. Across all sites in the target areas, most of the consulted IDPs reported that economic opportunities were the greatest need for them to resolve their displacement situation, followed by the restoration of lost assets and greater availability of services. Those who are denied employment opportunities and chances to shape their own lives are more likely to either (re)migrate – either to urban areas or out of the country or both - or join one of the various conflict parties, further exacerbating conflict dynamics. On-going challenges and obstacles to long-term livelihoods include limited access to key livelihood opportunities and inputs, especially land, skills/training; strain upon shared resources and services; the poverty of the host communities, making long-term support to the displaced unlikely. Limited access to financial resources and loss of documentation by IDPs are other hindering factors to the reintegration of IDPs.
- **Absence or limited access to basic services:** Throughout the country only 29 % of the Ethiopian population has access to a clean water supply, while only 7 % has access to basic sanitation. Current and worsening drought conditions pose a further threat to established drinking water and sanitation systems, and place added strain on basic services. Water scarcity in conflict-affected areas is high due to destruction and looting. Established water schemes are non-functional forcing HCs and IDPs alike to use water from unprotected sources. Latrines and handwashing facilities in hospitals, health centers, health posts, schools and other service provision centers have also been severely damaged. The use of unsafe water from contaminated water points, including open defecation and lack of water treatment options is negatively impacting the health and nutrition situation of the affected population and has contributed to the rapid spread of water-borne disease outbreaks. 60 to 80 % of communicable diseases in the country and an estimated 50 % of the consequences of undernutrition are attributed to limited access to safe water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene services. Open defecation can lead to faecal-oral diseases such as diarrhoea, which can cause and worsen malnutrition and is the leading cause of under-five mortality in Ethiopia, accounting for 23 % of all under-five deaths – more than 70,000 children a year. Access to water is an important condition to facilitate the integration and return of displaced people, especially in rural areas and, if properly managed, will also enhance food security for the whole community.
- **Lack of protection for displaced people:** High level of displacement and damages to infrastructure and basic services have exposed the population in conflict affected areas to major protection risks, which is disproportionately affecting women and girls, as well as PWD. Reports of physical risks such as abduction, physical violence, sexual and gender-based violence, theft/robbery, tension/friction within households, inter-communal tensions, missing family members, and forced movements are widely reported. Loss of personal belongings, eviction, and loss of documents are just some of the protection concerns. Children, elderly, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are in the high-risk group of being exposed to all of the above mentioned risks.
- **Social tensions and exclusion:** According to IOM, internal displacement in Ethiopia is a result of three main reasons – conflict, drought and social tensions⁷ factors which are often interrelated. Root causes of conflict are complex, but include competition over scarce resources including land, grazing land and water resources, especially in drought affected areas. Conflict and violence in different regions and areas of Ethiopia, including most recently the conflict in the northern part of the country, have aggravated previous tensions among different groups/communities in many parts of Ethiopia. Hate speech, misinformation, disinformation and fake news have significantly contributed to spreading negative attitudes, perceptions and behaviours, especially among young people who are very exposed to and influenced by social networks. Social tension is both a driver of internal displacement and sometimes a consequence of host communities and IDPs sharing limited resources, which in turn may result in secondary

⁷ IOM, National Displacement Report 14 published in December 2022.

displacement and/or further conflict and violence. Related to this, historic grievances, stereotyping and discrimination between different groups/communities prevent or exclude people from accessing basic services and achieving livelihoods. Women and girl survivors of sexual violence, which increased during the recent conflict, face discrimination and exclusion within their communities. Displaced people living with a disability may also be exposed to marginalisation and be isolated, due to stigma and perceptions that they are a burden, which can compromise their dignity, safety, security and access to services.

- **Increased occurrence of mental health disorders and psychosocial distress among populations affected by conflict and displacement:** WHO (2019) estimates a high burden of mental health issues in conflict and post-conflict settings in Ethiopia, heightened by the lack of access to adequate services. People affected by conflict experience a range of stressors that can have both immediate and long term consequences on the population's mental health and psychosocial well-being. Conflict and displacement also erode the community's protective support systems. Research shows that women and children are disproportionately affected by conflict, economic hardship and other disasters, hence a greater negative impact on their overall mental health and sense of psychosocial safety. The negative mental health and the psychosocial consequence is also significant among displaced youth compared to non-displaced populations with an increased likelihood of serious mental disorders. Despite high mental health needs (18% prevalence among adults) and the government's efforts in collaboration with WHO to implement the Mental Health Strategy (2012), there is still a lack of mental health care services and professionals. Stigma also remains a major barrier to accessing psychosocial support and mental healthcare.

The main stakeholders to be covered by the action are:

- **Ethiopian population living in conflict and/or drought affected areas**, with a main focus on IDPs and host communities. Specific target groups (marginalised groups) will be PwD, women and girls in particular female headed households, the elderly and possibly refugees.

Other key stakeholders include:

- **EU Member States (MS):** Several EU MS agencies are actively engaged in the sectors and geographic areas relevant for the action, mostly supporting existing framework programmes.⁸ The EU MS agencies considered for the action, i.e. GIZ and AICS are main actors in the migration/displacement sector and are considered key stakeholders in this Action given their mandates and current priorities.
By providing sustainable support to internal displacement, the EU will position itself as one of the main donors in this important area of intervention with many pressing needs. The EU will also strengthen its visibility in this area of intervention and the engagement will have an important signal function for the Member States.
- **UN agencies:** As international partners considered for the action, i.e. International Organisations for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are key actors in the migration/displacement sector and are considered key stakeholders in this Action given their mandates and current priorities.
- **Civil Society:** The action also envisions the engagement, participation of and coordination with civil society actors like cooperatives, entrepreneurs associations/unions, women's associations, organisations of persons with disabilities, microfinance institutes, CSOs and NGOs. Academics might also be involved, specifically for peace education.
- **Religious groups:** In a religious society like the Ethiopian one, religious groups and leaders play an important role in peace-building and social cohesion. They will be actively engaged and participate in community dialogues and community engagement activities supported by the action.
- **Private Sector:** Within the private business community, companies focusing on water and sanitation services.
- **National, regional and local Governments (duty bearers):** As all proposed activities build on existing government policies, close coordination and collaboration with relevant government entities especially at regional and local levels (but possibly also partly at the national level) will be ensured as it will be key for a successful implementation and sustainability. Potential stakeholders are:
 - Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC) and regional and local offices;
 - The Ministry of Water and Energy, Ministry of Health (MoH), as well as their regional and local offices;
 - Ministry of Labour and Skills and the Ministry of Agriculture as well as their regional and local offices;
 - Ministry of Peace as well as their regional offices;

⁸ Currently, due to the country situation, most MS have delayed the allocation of new funding, but all except one (NL) continue implementing funds already contracted with governmental entities.

○ Ministry of Women and Children Affairs;
When relevant, gender focal points across different line Ministries will be also considered.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The overall objective of the action is to sustainably enhance the protection and response to basic needs, for forcibly displaced populations and host communities in Ethiopia, with an emphasis on areas affected by man made disasters and natural and climate hazards.

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) of this action are:

1. IDPs, domestic returnees and host communities use livelihood, and financial and economic support opportunities;
2. IDPs, domestic returnees and host communities use WaSH services designed with gender and disability-sensitivity;
3. Strengthen social cohesion and protection services focusing on women and people with disability;

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are:

- 1.1 contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Improved access to inclusive skills training and diversified employment and financial support opportunities with special focus on youth, women, PWD and people in vulnerable situation;
- 2.1 contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Enhanced access to WaSH services for IDPs, domestic returnees and host communities are provided;
- 3.1 contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Communities' capacity to improve social cohesion is strengthened;
- 3.2 contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Improved availability of protection services for IDP, domestic returnees and host communities , especially women, children, youth and PWD;
- 3.3 contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Improved capacity of relevant government and non-government stakeholders for implementation of the displacement policy.

The action will be implemented taking into account and operationalising the HDP nexus approach.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1 may include:

- Provision of labour market relevant short term trainings at inclusive Vocational Training Colleges (development of labour market relevant training programme, Training of Trainers (ToT));
- Creating pathways into wage and self-employment through the establishment of networks between vocational colleges, provision of entrepreneurship training and start ups, with a focus on women, youth and PWD entrepreneurs, support to newly established business groups and involvement of other relevant stakeholders;
- Satellite employment training - broadening the access to vocational training through the establishment of training centers, short term training provision in employment relevant sectors and creation of cooperation networks between public vocational colleges and training centers;
- Mapping of available opportunities, resources and assets within the community to be supported by projects for livelihood restoration, including both on-farm and off-farm activities, such as climate resilient, sustainable agricultural production and marketing, trade and transport cooperatives, tailoring groups, etc.;
- Support the creation of income-generating groups/cooperatives for enterprise through technical and entrepreneurship training, the provision, for example, of seed capital for initial market establishment, linkages to the provision of microfinance services, etc., with a special focus on female and PWD cooperatives;
- Increase intersectoral linkages by linking livelihood measures to the provision and improvement of basic services, focusing on building/rehabilitating gender-sensitive and inclusive WASH infrastructure through cash for work programmes.

Activities relating to Output 2.1 may include:

- Rehabilitation and/or construction of disability-inclusive and gender-sensitive WaSH infrastructure in rural and urban settings (communal and institutional level - schools, health facilities) with due consideration to climate and disaster resilience;

- Community management of resources through strengthening, establishing and providing technical support for the operations and maintenance of infrastructure;
- Engagement of business groups to rehabilitate and maintain relevant infrastructure through cash for work schemes and accompanied technical and entrepreneurial trainings, including trainings specifically designed for self-employed women and PWD;
- Hygiene awareness and promotion activities.

Activities related to Output 3.1 may include:

- Facilitation of intercultural community dialogue to build strong social cohesion and promote co-existence;
- Promotion and dissemination of the RCRC Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values;
- Community engagement activities, such as sports, cultural events and common recreational activities;
- Training of community leaders and representatives in conflict resolution, dialogue, negotiation and mediation skills;
- Mobilization and training of volunteers in psychological First Aid (PFA);
- Provision of Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) including community based PFA, referral for protection services/specialised mental health care, with a focus on PWD, establishment of community centres, establishment of women and child-friendly spaces, Peer-to-peer or support groups, development and dissemination of information, communication, etc.;
- Establishment and strengthening of Red Cross clubs that engage students as agents of behavioural change and provision of activities for youth, resilience program for young men, and/or Psychosocial Support (PSS) support to parents and children through the hopeful, healthy, and happy living and learning toolkit.

Activities related to Output 3.2 may include:

- Establish Protection Monitoring in key locations of the project area, using tools and questionnaires that reflect the minimum standard and basic questions to monitor returns through the protection lens;
- Legal services (legal counselling, legal assistance) through free legal aid clinics in project areas to support solutions and facilitate their socio-economic integration, including identification and other civil documentation, work permits;
- Protection and social assistance services, including access to transitional justice, to vulnerable populations to support solutions for return/local integration;
- Provision of cash assistance for voluntary return, relocation or local integration, through safe delivery mechanisms (mobile money, bank accounts, banking cards). This will be done through respecting the voluntary, informed, safe and dignified principles of return to ensure a principled approach.

Activities related to Output 3.3 may include:

- Strengthening the capacity of relevant government and non-government stakeholders to ensure sustainability of the action;
- In-depth regular data collection to ensure that interventions are catered to local needs and facilitate decision making of development and humanitarian actors, donors and the government;
- Area-based monitoring of progress on beneficiaries reintegration, livelihoods and access to services for more impactful and sustainable interventions;
- Thorough coordination of IPs and implementation of activities across all geographical target areas.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

In line with the EU sustainable energy and climate change mitigation objectives, the intervention may seek to apply renewable solar-powered based energy solutions to be used for WatSan interventions, such as stand-alone systems, connection to the electric grid, on top of the solarisation as ‘back up option’ as well as black and grey water management considerations in the rehabilitation of WaSH infrastructure. Climate change adaptation will be supported notably through SO1 and SO2 applied to climate vulnerable or climate affected communities. Climate resilience and environmental sustainability will also be improved through applying principles in the construction of WatSan interventions leading to enhanced quality and sustainability of facilities.

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening

The EIA screening classified the action as Category B (not requiring an EIA, but for which environmental aspects will be addressed during design).

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening

The CRA screening concluded that this action is not at risk (climate risk will be addressed as part of an EIA).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

A gender perspective will be integrated throughout the Action and labelled as G1 as per OECD Gender DAC codes section 1.1. This implies that the proposed action will apply a “do no harm” and “leave no one behind” approach mainstreamed throughout the action.

Gender inequalities are among the main barriers to inclusive job creation in rural areas, stemming from gender-based stereotypes and prejudices impacting girls’ and women’s paid work. For that reason, the action will enforce that the planned intervention employs a comprehensive mainstreaming plan, including transformative actions across all components of their intervention based on empowerment principles. Gender inclusion is also taken into consideration with the rehabilitation of WaSH infrastructure. A systematic assessment of the particular needs of women and girls of the planned activities will be conducted and sex- and disability (where possible) disaggregated data will be collected and presented at all levels. In addition, the action will ensure the participation of women in all activities and especially in decision-making processes. Protection mainstreaming and empowerment of beneficiary population especially women and girls is one of the key components of the action.

Human Rights

Access to basic services as well as decent work for everyone is a basic human right recognised in the international legal framework. While the final right holders of this Action do have special needs arising from natural hazards and conflict, their rights to enjoy such services will also be underscored, moving from a needs based approach to a rights-based approach. Such a human rights based approach will ensure as well the sustainability of the gains achieved, including through awareness raising activities aiming at ensuring the population is aware of their rights so to be able to fully exercise them. Support to duty bearers will be directed towards fulfilling their human rights commitments and building their capacity to achieve these objectives in a transparent, non-discriminatory, and accountable manner.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that a disability perspective is integrated throughout the Action and a systematic assessment of the particular needs of people with disabilities (PWD) will be taken into consideration in the planned activities. There are about 15 Mio people with disabilities in Ethiopia (17,6%) and 95% of them living in poverty.⁹ As a consequence of the conflicts, the number of PWD is estimated to have largely increased (although recent data are not yet available). The Action will adequately address the needs and rights of PWDs, which are mainstreamed across the various components of this Action.

Reduction of inequalities

The Action adopts a beneficiary approach by targeting the needs of the most vulnerable in particular IDPs, HC, women and girls as well as PWDs affected by conflict and natural disasters. By restoring their capacities, and improving their access to basic services and livelihoods, the Action will contribute to decreasing inequalities. Female-headed households will be given particular attention, as well as youths. The Action will moreover apply a No Harm approach promoting participation, particularly of disadvantaged groups.

Democracy

A human rights-based approach was followed in the design of the identification of the present action, and the five principles will further be applied in the formulation and implementation of the project: participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency and legality. Dialogues, reconciliation and justice are increasingly recognised as important issues in the transition to democracy and in obtaining peace.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The proposed action will carry out a conflict analysis to understand the conflict dynamics in the project areas in order to apply a “do no harm” and conflict sensitivity approach to ensure that all processes and actions minimise negative and maximise positive effects within a given context. Key sensitive decisions such as the selection of beneficiaries, locations, timing, relations with authorities, staffing profile, etc. will be carefully assessed by the IPs. Capacity building/training on how to mainstream conflict sensitivity in the provision of basic services, social cohesion and social protection will be provided to IPs. In addition, basic psychosocial support will be provided to community members having psychological distress.

⁹ Disability rights in Ethiopia, SIDA, 2014

Disaster Risk Reduction

The interventions under this action strongly consider the mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Management in terms of promoting climate resilient infrastructure (WaSH infrastructure).

Access and control over natural resources

Given the fact that access and control over natural resources, like for example land, are main causes of conflict and displacement and considering the effects of displacement on the already limited and degraded natural resources in certain areas, environmental conservation and protection as well as natural resources management will be mainstreamed during the action.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External environment	Economic instability: internal (conflict and climate-related shocks) and external factors could lead to economic instability. This together with possible trade disruptions, could increase inflationary pressure, which would translate into higher costs for the project.	H	M	Flexibility in terms of implementation (choice, sequencing and modalities of activities) will be built into the programme in order to adjust to the evolution of the situation in a conflict-sensitive manner.
	Political instability: instability could lead to further tensions and conflicts at local, regional and national levels, which would translate into restrictive access to project areas and limitations and delays in project implementation.	M	H	Close follow-up with regional and local authorities, in depth continuous context analysis, and the mainstreaming of a conflict sensitivity approach will allow to conduct continuous security assessments. IPs will maintain close relations and communications with government institutions and UNDSS to receive updated information on access and safety. Project activities such as community dialogues will act as an important mitigation measure.
	Weak institutional capacity: a complex, fragmented and competing institutional environment (e.g. regulatory frameworks, quality standards, certification system) may cause delays in the implementation of projects, which would then put at risk their timely completion.	M	M	Through the provision of specialized technical assistance and institutional capacity development at all levels, based on capacity needs assessment, IPs will closely monitor this risk and minimise its likelihood. In addition, continued policy dialogue carried out will facilitate the early identification of potential regulatory or institutional bottlenecks.
	Vulnerability to shocks and crises: Ethiopia, and particularly areas affected by conflict, remains vulnerable to further shocks, natural and	M	M	Conflict sensitivity approach mainstreamed in the action to ensure flexibility in terms of implementation (choice, sequencing and modalities of activities, etc.) will be built into the programme to adjust to the evolution of the

	man-made, affecting the target population. The impact of climate change, new conflicts and tensions, and COVID-19 risks exacerbating these vulnerabilities, which could have detrimental effects on the implementation of projects.			situation in a conflict-sensitive manner. Create linkages with the Action on Disaster Risk Management, which foresees to use contingency funds for timely response and expand mitigation and adaptation measures.
Planning, processes and systems	Coordination issues: a lack of appropriate coordination with other development partners could lead to duplication of activities, which would render this Action not relevant.	M	M	A strong governance coordination mechanisms will be established with all IPs and with the relevant institutions of the Government of Ethiopia. Coordination will also be sought with interventions supported by other partners.
Gender Equality	Insufficient or inadequate gender mainstreaming could reinforce gender inequalities and the non-realisation of human rights in the sector, and hinder the efficiency and sustainability of the action.	M	H	Gender mainstreaming is applied in all components.

Lessons Learnt:

This action will greatly benefit from the different lessons learned from previous and on-going projects promoting self-reliance, strengthening basic service provision and supporting sustainable livelihoods for IDPs and host communities in Ethiopia. Some of the lessons adopted in this action include:

- The involvement of youth as agents of behavioural change to lead their peers and communities in tackling discrimination, exclusion and violence and promoting a culture of peace and social cohesion in their communities;
- The importance of applying a HDP nexus approach and ensuring strong coordination and exchange among all relevant actors (different EU institutions, MS and UN agencies INGO's and LNGO's);
- The need to better understand and address the causes of conflict as well as the different types of challenges different groups are facing and ensure inclusive participation of all groups and parties;
- The importance to focus on climate-and energy resilient aspects when rehabilitating WaSH infrastructure;
- Investing in productive assets through public works, such as water and sanitation facilities, proved its value added in supporting livelihoods, mitigating the impact of climatic shocks (i.e. drought), improving early warning and preparedness and contributing to a local enabling environment for community development;

This action will take advantage of the role and experience of the IPs in the effort to provide sustainable support to IDPs and HCs.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The action aims to improve living conditions and build the resilience of all population groups in selected displacement-affected areas with a focus on northern Ethiopia, while aiming to reduce the likelihood of further intra-communal tensions. It does so by addressing access to basic services and livelihoods complemented by the cross cutting components of social cohesion, protection and data collection, analysis and capacity building. More specifically, the action is composed of the following components:

Two vertical Components:

- 1. To provide increased access to livelihoods, and financial and economic support opportunities** through the development of individual and community enterprises/cooperatives, by providing labour market relevant trainings - designed with gender-sensitivity -, by broadening the access to relevant soft skills, vocational education and technical trainings and linking job creation with the rehabilitation/maintenance of basic infrastructure in the WASH sector to create pathways to wage employment and promote self-employment opportunities, with specific solutions aimed at women. The activities will adapt to different contexts; rural and urban. Technical trainings would be accompanied by entrepreneurial skills trainings specifically designed for female beneficiaries and youth. The approach further prioritises community livelihoods, which can help identify local assets and resources within the community for alternative livelihoods and engage both host communities and returned/relocated/displaced communities to boost prospects for social cohesion. A thorough market assessment will be conducted before any interventions around skills trainings, provision of start-up capital, etc. and will take into account the existing skills and experiences of the beneficiaries.
- 2. Strengthening of basic services, particularly WaSH infrastructure.** The action will assess needs in specific locations (whether these are return, resettlement or current areas of residency in rural and urban settings) and will propose the most suitable services to benefit the population at large i.e. rehabilitation or construction of relevant water infrastructure and sanitation facilities (collaboration with local water bureaus and water management committees), with a strong attention to their sustainability with a gender and disability sensitivity, including on accessibility standards, climate resilience and energy efficiency, promoting community management of resources. The rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructure will be linked to job creation, engaging right holders in additional trainings and cash for work as part of the rehabilitation works. Awareness raising activities on accessibility, use and management of basic services for IDPs, for both local institution staff (at regional and zonal level) and final beneficiaries are envisaged.

Three cross-cutting components:

- 1. Social cohesion support at grass-root level** will aim at reducing the likelihood of further intra-communal tensions in communities affected by conflict and displacement. Activities will be based on conflict-sensitive analysis to understand the dynamic interactions between different groups and to ensure that interventions are relevant and timely. Interventions like the facilitation of intercultural community dialogues, community engagement activities, Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS), and working with Youth in community based actions to ensure inclusive and active community participation, facilitating positive interaction between both, the displaced and the host community. This is key to improving social cohesion within and between communities and ensuring the successful implementation of the two vertical project components.
- 2. Protection and assistance to people in vulnerable situation, such as women and girls, elderly and PWD.** Protection and assistance interventions will promote meaningful access, safety and dignity of the target population to realize durable solutions which may include return to areas most affected by conflict and displacement, projected relocation of IDPs or local integration. Efforts will include protection monitoring of returns, identify human rights violations and mitigate protection risks encountered by IDPs and other affected populations returning to project areas, and setting up and extending legal services and protection mechanisms in these areas, in support of among others housing, land and property rights to support solutions.
- 3. Coordination, policy implementation and data collection and management for needs-based support.** Strengthening the capacity of relevant stakeholders to ensure sustainability of the response impacts. Creating evidence-base information for ensuring that interventions are needs-based and catered to local needs through continuous in-depth data collection. Cross analysis of displacement, returns, vulnerabilities and migratory movements will help inform evidence-based programming. Area-based assessments will monitor progress towards evidence-based interventions. Data from this project will be made available publicly to facilitate decision making of development and humanitarian actors, donors and the government. A strong coordination mechanism across geographical areas will ensure alignment and cooperation in the implementation of activities.

In order to allow for a successful implementation, the action assumes that there will be an absence of conflict in the target areas, and that government commitment to improve living conditions and build resilience of people in selected displacement-affected areas is granted.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To provide support to forcibly displaced populations and host communities in Ethiopia, with an emphasis on areas affected by man-made disasters and natural and climate hazards;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of the target population living below the national poverty line, compared to the resident/host communities, disaggregated by sex, age group, rural/urban (OPSYS core indicator); 2. Percentage of target population using safely managed drinking water services, compared to the resident/host communities, disaggregated by sex, age group, disability, rural/urban, wealth quintile, type of drinking water service level (OPSYS core indicator); 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TBD in the inception phase 2. TBD in the inception phase 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TBD in the inception phase 2. TBD in the inception phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental and IPs statistics/data Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention 	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	IDPs, domestic returnees and host communities use livelihood, and financial and economic support opportunities;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Index of household assets per household for host community and IDPs; 1.2 Number of (a) jobs, supported/sustained by the EU (GERF 2.13a) (net additional jobs, disaggregated as full time, part time, short term/seasonal jobs, both waged and self-employed); 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 TBD in the inception phase 1.2 TBD in the inception phase 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 TBD in the inception phase 1.2 TBD in the inception phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention Mid-term and End-term evaluation reports • Baseline and endline surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government committed to political stability allowing access to project target areas; • Government remains committed to implement its IDP policies and engage in the intervention action;

		(disaggregated by sex and disability);			conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No high level emergency crisis situation occurred in the target area; • No major exceptional social conflicts or economic crises occurred in the target area;
Outcome 2	IDPs, domestic returnees and host communities use WaSH services designed with gender and disability-sensitivity;	<p>2.1 Number of people with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support (GERF 2.38) (per month); (disaggregated by sex and disability);</p> <p>2.2 Diarrhoea prevalence in children under 5 reduced;</p>	<p>2.1 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>2.2 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<p>2.1 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>2.2 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention WHO • Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention • WHO data 	
Outcome 3	Strengthen social cohesion and protection services focusing on women and people with disability;	<p>3.1 % of target population that report and increased sense of well-being and safety at the end of the project (disaggregated by sex, age and disability);</p> <p>3.2 Number of rights-holders accessing improved protection services (documentation, protection and legal services, etc.) (disaggregated by sex and disability);</p> <p>3.3 Number of right holders having accessed documentation (disaggregated by sex and status).</p>	<p>3.1 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.2 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.3 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<p>3.1 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.2 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.3 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention Mid-term and End-term evaluation reports • Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention; 	

<p>Output 1 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>Improved access to inclusive skills training and diversified employment and financial support opportunities with a special focus on youth, women, PWD and people in vulnerable situation.</p>	<p>1.1.1Number of diversified livelihood opportunities created with support of the EU-funded intervention (disaggregated by type - opportunities aimed and women and youth); 1.1.2Number of training providers with improved capacity with support of the EU-funded intervention; 1.1.3Number of rights-holders graduated from provided skills training (disaggregated by sex and disability); 1.1.4Number of right holders who benefitted from financial support opportunities (disaggregated by type – opportunities, sex and disability).</p>	<p>1.1.1 TBD in the inception phase 1.1.2 TBD in the inception phase 1.1.3 TBD in the inception phase 1.1.4 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<p>1.1.1 TBD in the inception phase 1.1.2 TBD in the inception phase 1.1.3 TBD in the inception phase 1.1.4 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention • Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention; • Pre- and post-training test reports • Database of beneficiaries/p articipants; Mid-term and End-term evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP identified has necessary capacity to implement activities; • Public and private service providers are capable and willing to closely work with IPs;
<p>Output 1 relating to Outcome 2</p>	<p>Enhanced access to WaSH services for IDPs, domestic returnees and host communities are provided ;</p>	<p>2.1.1Number of sustainable, inclusive, gender and disability-sensitive and climate resilient WaSH facilities at communal and institutional level rehabilitated/constructed with support of the EU-funded intervention; 2.1.2 Number of communities able to support operation and maintenance of the WaSH infrastructure; 2.1.3Number of business groups formed for creating sustainable livelihoods in rehabilitation and maintenance of WaSH</p>	<p>2.1.1 TBD in the inception phase 2.1.2 TBD in the inception phase 2.1.3 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<p>2.1.1 TBD in the inception phase 2.1.2 TBD in the inception phase 2.1.3 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention • infrastructure/ equipment handover and inspection documents • Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP identified has necessary capacity to implement activities; • Availability of construction related materials; • Public and private service providers are capable and willing to closely work with IPs;

		<p>infrastructure with support of the EU-funded intervention;</p> <p>2.1.4 Number of hygiene sensitisation session provided with support of the EU-funded intervention;</p>	2.2.4 TBD in the inception phase	2.1.4 TBD in the inception phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre- and post-training test reports • Mid-term and End-term evaluation reports 	
<p>Output 1 relating to Outcome 3</p>	<p>Communities' capacity to improve social cohesion is strengthened;</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number of dialogue sessions with the participation of all key stakeholders including women representatives organised with support of the EU-funded intervention;</p> <p>3.1.2 Number of youth engaged in community based activities with support of the EU-funded intervention;</p> <p>3.1.3 Extent to which EU-funded intervention contributed to community participation in inclusive community-based/led social cohesion activities;</p> <p>3.1.4 Number of community members reached through community-based PSS activities with support of the EU-funded intervention (disaggregated by sex and age);</p>	<p>3.1.1 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.1.2 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.1.3 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.1.4 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<p>3.1.1 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.1.2 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.1.3 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.1.4 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention • Final Evaluation report • Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention; • Database of beneficiaries/p articipants; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP identified has necessary capacity to implement activities; • Women and youth's availability to participate in supported actions; • Communities accept social behaviour change;
<p>Output 2 relating to Outcome 3</p>	<p>Improved availability of protection services for IDPs domestic returnees and host communities, especially women, children, youth and PWD;</p>	<p>3.2.1 Number of beneficiaries having access to free legal services for return with support of the EU-funded intervention (disaggregated by sex);</p> <p>3.2.2 Number of beneficiaries having received cash assistance for return with support of the EU-</p>	<p>3.2.1 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.2.2 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<p>3.2.1 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.2.2 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention • Baseline and endline surveys conducted and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP identified has necessary capacity to implement activities;

		<p>funded intervention (disaggregated by sex);</p> <p>3.2.3 Number of return monitoring assessments conducted with support of the EU-funded intervention;</p>	3.2.3 TBD in the inception phase	3.2.3 TBD in the inception phase	<p>budgeted by the EU-funded intervention;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database of beneficiaries/p articipants; Mid-term and End-term evaluation reports 	
<p>Output 3 relating to Outcome 3</p>	<p>Improved capacity of relevant government and non-government stakeholders for implementation of the displacement policy ;</p>	<p>3.3.1 Number of government stakeholders who say that their capacity has been strengthened with support of the EU-funded intervention;</p> <p>3.3.2. Number of assessments being carried out and data made available for policy discussion with support of the EU-funded intervention;</p> <p>3.3.3. Number of coordination meetings with relevant stakeholders conducted with support of the EU-funded intervention;</p> <p>3.3.4 Number of planning, monitoring, learning and data collection and analysis tools set-up, implemented and strengthened the MIS with support of the EU-funded intervention;</p>	<p>3.3.1 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.3.2 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.3.3 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.3.4 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<p>3.1.1 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.1.2 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.3.3 TBD in the inception phase</p> <p>3.3.4 TBD in the inception phase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention • Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention; • Database of beneficiaries/p articipants; • Pre- and post-training test reports; • Curriculum/tr aining material; Mid-term and End-term evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP identified has necessary capacity to implement activities;

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation of the Budget Support Component

Not applicable

4.4 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures.

4.4.1 Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

We envisage the signature of a grant that will contribute to achieving **Output 3.1** "Communities' capacity to improve social cohesion is strengthened".

(b) Type of applicants targeted

National or International NGO.

The part of the action under the budgetary envelope reserved for grants may, partially or totally, and including where an entity is designated for receiving a grant without a call for proposals, be implemented in indirect management with a pillar assessed entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- Financing and promotional services aligned with the UN Agenda 2023 and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs;
- Experience in undertaking longer term actions providing sustainable reintegration of IDPs in protracted displacement, crisis-affected populations as well as returnees to build resilience and foster sustainable peace and development;
- Significant experience and technical expertise, in the area relevant for the action;
- Human resources, organisational capacity and expertise to carry out the tasks.

4.4.2 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **GIZ**.

This implementation entails the following:

Output 1.1 “Improved access to inclusive skills training and diversified employment opportunities with special focus on youth, women, PWD and people in vulnerable situation” and Output 2.1 “Enhanced access to WaSH services for IDPs, domestic returnees and host communities are provided” to be implemented in Benishangul Gumuz and Tigray region.

The envisaged entity has been selected by the Commission’s services using the following criteria:

- Being an EU Member State Organisation
- Financing and promotional services aligned with the UN Agenda 2023 and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs;
- Experience in security, sustainable peace and development, namely with displaced populations;
- Significant experience and technical expertise in WaSH;
- Already established offices in the target regions;
- Human resources, organisational capacity and expertise to carry out the tasks;
- The entity participates in the main coordination platforms relevant to this action, or will engage to be a member.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission’s services may select a replacement entity. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

4.4.3 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **AICS**.

This implementation entails the following:

Output 1.1 “Improved access to inclusive skills training and diversified employment opportunities with special focus on youth, women, PWD and people in vulnerable situation” and Output 2.1 “Enhanced access to WaSH services for IDPs, domestic returnees and host communities are provided” to be implemented in Afar region;

The envisaged entity has been selected by the Commission’s services using the following criteria:

- Being an EU Member State Organisation
- Financing and promotional services aligned with the UN Agenda 2023 and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs;
- Experience in sustainable peace and development, namely with displaced populations;
- Significant experience and technical expertise in WaSH;
- Already established offices in the target region;
- Human resources, organisational capacity and expertise to carry out the tasks;
- The entity participates in the main coordination platforms relevant to this action, or will engage to be a member.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission’s services may select a replacement entity. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

4.4.4 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **IOM**.

This implementation entails the following:

Output 1.1 “Improved access to inclusive skills training and diversified employment opportunities with special focus on youth, women, PWD and people in vulnerable situation”, Output 2.1 “Enhanced access to WaSH services for IDPs, domestic returnees and host communities are provided” to be implemented in Amhara region and Output 3.3 “Improved capacity of relevant government and non-government stakeholders for implementation of the displacement policy” in the three geographical clusters.

The envisaged entity has been selected by the Commission’s services using the following criteria:

- Financing and promotional services aligned with the UN Agenda 2023 and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs;
- Experience in sustainable peace and development, namely with displaced populations;
- Significant experience and technical expertise in WaSH;
- Already established offices in the target regions;
- Human resources, organisational capacity and expertise to carry out the tasks;
- The entity participates in the main coordination platforms relevant to this action, or engage to be a member

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission’s services may select a replacement entity. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

4.4.5 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with **UNHCR**.

This implementation entails the following:

Output 3.2 “Improved availability of protection services for IDP, domestic returnees and host communities , especially women, children, youth and PWD” to be implemented in the three geographical clusters.

The envisaged entity has been selected by the Commission’s services using the following criteria:

- Financing and promotional services aligned with the UN Agenda 2023 and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs;
- Experience in sustainable peace and development, namely with displaced populations;
- Significant experience and technical expertise in social protection;
- Already established offices in the target regions;
- Human resources, organisational capacity and expertise to carry out the tasks;
- The entity participates in the main coordination platforms relevant to this action, or engage to be a member

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission’s services may select a replacement entity. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

4.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.6 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third-party contribution, in EUR
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.4		
Indirect management with GIZ (Outputs 1.1 and 2.1) - cf. section 4.4.2	10 250 000	1 500 000
Indirect management with AICS (Outputs 1.1 and 2.1) - cf. section 4.4.3	10 000 000	
Indirect management with IOM (Outputs 1.1, 2.1 and 3.3)/– cf. section 4.4.4	13 250 000	1 000 000
Indirect management with UNHCR (Output 3.2) - cf. section 4.4.5	3 250 000	1 000 000
Grant (direct management) (Output 3.1) - cf. section 4.4.1	3 250 000	
Grants – total envelope under section 4.4.1	3 250 000	
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	may be covered by another decision	
Totals	40 000 000	3 500 000

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

<p>The Action is expected to involve several different stakeholders and its implementation requires a strong coordination mechanism. While each partner will have their individual contractual obligation towards the EU and will be responsible for the financial and technical reporting and overall management and coordination of the activities, IOM will carry out the overall coordination between all IPs to ensure a streamlined area based approach is implemented including sharing of plans, progress and lessons learnt among all the different IPs.</p> <p>This action will have an overall Project Steering Committee (PSC); and implementation will be governed by regular monthly meetings among the IPs. Written minutes of those meetings have to be submitted to the EU Delegation for information and advice.</p> <p>The PSC is the highest governing body of this action and will be composed of the EU Commission (represented by Team Leader and Operational Manager) and a representative of each IP. The PSC will meet at least twice a year to discuss project progress, challenges, opportunities, communication gaps/strength, and any recurring events affecting the project implementation and solutions.</p> <p>Annual reports produced by the IPs on the implementation of the Action will be presented and discussed in the PSC.</p> <p>As part of the prerogative of budget implementation, and to safeguard the financial interest of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structure set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, to enhance the visibility of the EU and its condition to this action and ensure effective coordination.</p>
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4.8 Pre-conditions

Not applicable

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the IPs responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of the implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality). All monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is taking into account conflict sensitivity, as well as a human rights-based approach and gender equality, including the inclusion of PwD. Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by sex and disability when relevant.

Some of the data will come from regular surveys and assessments conducted by the government, but primarily from IOM as IP responsible for data collection (output 3/outcome 2), while other data will need to be provided by other IPs. Details are referred to in the logframe.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

In the initial phase, the indicative logical framework agreed in the contract and/or the agreement signed with the IP must be complemented with baselines, milestones and targets for each indicator. In addition, a gender analysis and a conflict assessment will be conducted at the beginning of the intervention.

Progress reports provided by the IPs should contain the most recent version of the logical framework agreed upon by the parties and show the current values for each indicator. The final report should complete the logical framework with initial and final values for each indicator.

The final reports, financial and descriptive, will cover the entire period of the implementation of the action.

The performance of the programme will also be closely monitored by the PSC.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, mid-term or final evaluations may be carried out for this action or its components through a joint mission with one or several IPs.

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular concerning the effectiveness and complementarity of the action with other initiatives but also to be able to adjust the action/part of the action in case of a changing context.

A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that progress on issues tackled under this Action are part of an ongoing process.

All evaluations shall assess to what extent the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach as well as how it contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment and disability inclusion. Expertise on human rights, disability and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation teams.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partners at least one month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partners shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partners and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partners and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

The financing of the evaluation may be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 “[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)”, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union’s support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as (tick one of the 4 following options);

Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	Contribution agreement with GIZ
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	Contribution agreement with AICS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	Contribution agreement with IOM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 4	Contribution agreement with UNHCR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 5	Grant contract with an entity to be selected according to set criteria