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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 11

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the multiannual action plan 2022-2024 for the thematic programme on Global Challenges (People) for 2022-2024

Action Document for Promoting a development-oriented approach towards internal displacement and human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation

ANNUAL PLAN

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

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Promoting a development-approach towards internal displacement and human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation OPSYS: ACT-61052 ; CRIS: 2022/044-165 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out globally
4. Programming document	NDICI Global Challenges Multiannual indicative programme (MIP) 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	The proposed Action will contribute to the Global Challenges MIP priority area 1: People; Specific objective 5 migration and forced displacement; Result 1 regarding increased support for global migration partnerships and processes, as well as Result 2 regarding capacity in partner countries, strengthened global knowledge and support for refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) protection and self-reliance. The Action also strongly relates to the priority area 2: Planet, Specific objective 1: climate change and disaster risk reduction.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	151 – Government and Civil Society – General
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG (1 only): 10.7 – facilitate orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDG 5: Gender Equality - SDG 13: Climate action 			
8 a) DAC code(s)	15190 - Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility – 100%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	Multilateral organisation – 40000 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society - 20000			
9. Targets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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		<input type="checkbox"/>	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BUDGET INFORMATION

12. Amounts concerned	<p>Budget line: 14.020240 – Global Challenges People</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 11 200 000</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 10 000 000</p> <p>The contribution is for an amount of EUR 10 000 000 from the general budget of the European Union for financial year 2022</p> <p>The Action is jointly co-financed by the Norwegian Refugee Council: contribution of EUR 1 200 000</p>
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MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

13. Type of financing	<p>Direct management through: Grants with the entities to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1.</p> <p>Indirect management with the entities to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.2.</p>
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1.2 Summary of the Action

There is growing evidence that **disasters, climate change and environmental degradation have a vast and increasing effect on human mobility trends worldwide, and more specifically on internal displacement and internal migration.** Most persons displaced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation (predominantly women and children) remain within the borders of their homeland and are hence considered Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or internal (environmental) migrants. Whereas humanitarian support is essential but has its limits, initiatives addressing the long-term collective developmental challenges of this matter are often lagging behind.

This action promotes a **development-oriented approach** in addressing displacement induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. It aims to build resilience and to take preventive action, effectively manage flows, adapt to and mitigate negative consequences on people's rights realization.

The action is implemented through **3 parallel measures.**

The first two measures aim to **strengthen the development-oriented approach in relevant global partnerships**

and processes, by supporting:

- The activities of the Geneva intergovernmental **Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)** which the EU will chair for 18 months as of July 2022. This support will allow the EU **to better protect those (at risk of being) displaced by disasters and the adverse effects of climate change** through global advocacy, policy and normative development, exchange of best practices and capacity building in a selection of countries.
- The implementation of the multilateral **UN Secretary General Action Agenda on Solutions for Internally Displaced People**. This Action Agenda promotes a development-oriented approach in addressing IDPs situations through increased support at country-level in a selection of countries, engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFI) and improved global coordination. It aims to **step up actions to find solutions for IDPs**, including through climate change adaptation and resilience.

The third measure aims at **supporting selected partner countries and regional organizations to increase the understanding** of the drivers, patterns, impacts and risks of displacement, and in particular internal displacement, induced by disaster, climate change and environmental degradation. This will be done by data collection, data analysis and research. Moreover, this will allow to **strengthen the capacity** of selected partner countries and regional organizations to monitor, prevent, mitigate the impact and help manage the consequences of the issue at stake, with the aim to promote them at global level.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Human mobility associated with disasters, climate change and environmental degradation has reached unprecedented levels. They displace even greater numbers of people than conflicts do. **The bulk of human mobility in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change is occurring within national borders.** The populations that are the most affected do not have the means to migrate. The overall majority of new internal movements is caused by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.

The increasing probability and intensity of **sudden onset hazards** such as floods or storms is one of the most visible consequences of climate change. The safety of millions of people is threatened as a result. In addition, **slow-onset hazards** such as changing precipitation patterns or coastal erosion associated with global warming are increasingly affecting food production, food security and (traditional) livelihoods. This often results in displacement and involuntary migration. Nevertheless, decisions related to human mobility remain highly complex even in the face of such significant changes, since climate change is not the only driver of mobility. Other factors play a role: economic (e.g. labour market situation), political (e.g. conflict, state fragility) and social conditions (e.g. access to social networks) have a major impact on mobility decisions (i.e. whether someone is forced to or decides to leave their place of residence), whereas the reasons are normally mixed and climate change often a hidden driver.

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by internal displacement, both in terms of numbers and impacts¹. By being more vulnerable to poverty, to the effects of climate change and of other displacement drivers, women and children tend to be the majority of IDPs. But they also face additional challenges to the realization of their rights when displaced. Displacement reinforces women's socioeconomic disadvantages, increases the risk of gender-based violence, and hampers their access to rights such as health, education, or housing.

According to the **Global Report on Internal Displacement**, yearly issued by the **International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)**, the number of people in internal displacement around the world has reached a record 59,1 million at the end of 2021, including 53,2 million people displaced by conflict and violence and 5,9 million by disasters².

IDMC also recorded 38 million new internal displacements, or movements, in 2021, which is the second highest annual figure in a decade. Conflict and violence triggered 14.4 million movements. Meanwhile **disasters**

¹ <https://www.internal-displacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/202003-twice-invisible-internally-displaced-women.pdf>

² These figures do not yet include the nearly eight million people internally displaced in Ukraine.

continued to trigger most internal displacements globally, with 23.7 million recorded in 2021. **Weather-related hazards accounted for 94 per cent of the total**, many of which were pre-emptive evacuations in the face of cyclones and floods that struck densely populated areas of Asia and the Pacific region. In many countries, conflict and disasters overlapped and were further aggravated by the impacts of Covid-19, leading to increasing food insecurity and vulnerability for millions of people³.

Related findings are being echoed by the **World Bank's Groundswell report** (September 2021), which projects that 216 million people worldwide could be forced to move within their countries by 2050⁴. In its Sixth Assessment Report "Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability", the **International Panel on Climate Change** recognized that in the mid- to long-term, displacement will increase with intensification of heavy precipitation and associated flooding, tropical cyclones, drought and, increasingly, sea level rise. The same panel noted that at progressive levels of warming, involuntary migration from regions with high exposure and low adaptive capacity would occur⁵.

Contrary to common misconception, disaster and climate or environmentally-related displacement and migration rarely takes place in the shape of cross-border movements but is **relatively localised**.⁶ Moreover, disaster displacement is not always short-term; it **often becomes protracted**.

Most responses to disaster displacement tend to focus on short-term humanitarian actions, aimed at saving lives and stabilizing crises. While humanitarian support is undoubtedly needed, this type of displacement is a crosscutting issue that **goes well beyond the emergency response**. It affects many other aspects of people's rights realization and national development and has long-term development implications. Frequent disasters and environmental degradation often undermine livelihoods, and can thus become a reason for migratory movements.

The countries most at-risk to the combined impacts of climate change and displacement are those experiencing conflict and violence, whereby 95 per cent of the new conflict displacements recorded worldwide in 2020 occurred in countries that are vulnerable to climate change impacts.

On top of this, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) affected by conflict and violence often reside in **climate change 'hotspots'**, which trigger additional vulnerabilities and often secondary displacement, as cohabitation in areas with scarce natural resources puts an additional strain on the often fragile social cohesion between displaced populations and host communities.

Major development and humanitarian actors such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have long sounded the alarm about the scale of the impact of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation on displacement and involuntary migration. Researchers and policy-makers are beginning to recognise it needs to be treated not only as an issue of short-term protection or assistance but also as a challenge with long-term development implications. **The issue has been increasingly acknowledged in discussions at all levels**, especially since 2010. International agreements such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the Nansen Protection Agenda, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, the Global Compact on Refugees, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention of Parties outcome documents and the United Nations Secretary General's (draft) Action Agenda on Internal Displacement all recognize the need for gender-responsive, cross-sectoral, coordinated and multilateral action.

Moreover, several **EU Member States** and like-minded have taken an active stance on the topic. First of all, since 2017, **Germany** (GIZ) has been active in the Caribbean, East Africa, West Africa, the Pacific and the Philippines through its project "Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change". This global programme, which will come to an end in 2023, fosters a development-oriented handling of migration and displacement triggered by disasters, and the voluntary and planned relocation of individuals in the context of climate change. Germany has continuously funded the Platform on Disaster Displacement since 2016. Furthermore, **France** finances international organizations such as UNHCR and IOM, mainly in West Africa, on climate and displacement. This project goes beyond the humanitarian aspects and focuses on regional support to ECOWAS, political aspects, data, early

³ Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, Global Report on Internal Displacement, May 2022 – <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2022/>

⁴ World Bank, Groundswell Report, September 2021, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/36248>

⁵ International Panel on Climate Change, February 2022, <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

⁶ Ibid, 4.

warning and community-based support to local collectives. Both Germany and France are member of the Steering Group of the Platform on Disaster Displacement and have both had the Chairpersonship of this structure. Additionally, **Denmark** has recently adopted a new Foreign Development Policy based on 2 pillars: fragility (which includes migration) and climate change, with an important emphasis on Africa. EUR 106 million is allocated to their new policy, of which tentatively EUR 16 million is intended for interventions in the Sahel region on climate, conflict and mobility. Denmark also plans to support the Secretariat of the future Special Advisor on IDP Solutions. Lastly, Switzerland and Norway have been active supporters of the Nansen Initiative⁷, the predecessor of the PDD, since the early start, and have funded or intend to fund platforms and organizations such as PDD and IDMC (housed by the Norwegian Refugee Council).

Several EU policy and strategy documents have addressed the issue of disaster and climate-related displacement and migration over the past decade from different angles. Due to the growing importance of the topic, much of the EU policy framework on the matter calls for more attention to be paid to disaster and climate-related displacement, with an emphasis on prevention, resilience and adaptation. Unless to save lives, displacement should be averted or minimized. However, migration or planned relocation may be promoted or facilitated as adaptation or risk mitigation / reduction. This could for instance take the form of creating migratory pathways that can allow for safe and regular mobility.

The issue of climate-related displacement and migration has been addressed in 2013, through the **Commission Staff Working Document ‘Climate change, environmental degradation, and migration’** accompanying the EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change.⁸ This document provided an overview of research and data on the inter-linkages between migration, environmental degradation and climate change, initiatives already taken by the EU, and ongoing policy debates. A new Commission Staff Working Document under the working title “addressing displacement and migration induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation” is underway.

Since then, climate related displacement and migration have been addressed in various policy frameworks linked to displacement and migration, climate adaptation, as well as development and humanitarian aid. Several Directorates-General are actively engaged in addressing this topic, particularly through humanitarian and development actions in countries affected by disasters and climate change, as well as through research and knowledge production activities. The Commission’s response is evidence-based, policy-driven and supported by dedicated resources.

The EU has also strengthened its operational response, through its humanitarian assistance as well as in the field of protection. Moreover, the EU supported multilateralism by engaging in relevant international fora and contributing to a number of multilateral processes.

Only a handful pilot projects address directly climate change and mobility. Under the project “Understanding and enhancing preparedness and response to risks of disaster displacement in the Pacific” (MIGR/2019/409-148) the EU has promoted some pilots regarding data collection and analysis and supported disaster preparedness and system strengthening in partner countries to avert disaster and climate-related displacement where possible, minimise its impact and strengthen adaptation to its effects in the Pacific. Similar examples can be found under the project “Lives in Dignity” (MIGR/2020/415-962), where the EU promotes and integrated development approach to combat climate-induced displacement in Pakistan, or builds climate change resilience in Belize by enhancing prevention, protection and solutions for displaced people.

In addition, the **EU aims to mainstreaming mobility into developmental climate and resilience programmes and to include internally displaced people into a wide range of actions in the field of development.** While an effort is undertaken to raise awareness on the topic and importance, this action aims to fill the gap and propose a dedicated action on the development approach to internal displacement and climate-induced displacement to promote global policy development, exchange of best practices and peer-to-peer learning.

Both displacement and migration in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation are relevant phenomena. This action will mostly focus on (internal) displacement, as it was conceived bearing in mind the EU Chairpersonship of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (1 July 2022 – 31 December 2023). Where relevant, links and synergies with migration actors and initiatives will be established and promoted, including on

⁷ The Nansen Initiative is a state-led, bottom-up consultative process intended to build consensus on the development of a protection agenda addressing the needs of people displaced across international borders in the context of disasters and the effects of climate change.

⁸ Commission Staff Working Document: SWD/2013/0138 final

conducting advocacy on disaster displacement or enhancing coordination on data and research.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Short problem analysis:

In order to make progress towards achieving the SDGs and ensure that ‘no one is left behind’, States and other key humanitarian and development actors need to work more consistently to **address the longer-term collective developmental challenges that internal displacement and human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation poses.**

To increase the effectiveness of support, **there needs to be a fundamental shift from a predominantly humanitarian approach to internal displacement and human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, to a primarily human rights based development-oriented approach.** While the humanitarian community focuses its attention to the most immediate needs of the response, the need remains to prevent, manage and create durable solutions for displaced communities, who often perpetuate dependency on humanitarian services. A long-term response in the spirit of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus implies a system-strengthening approach providing support and services to persons displaced responding to their specific rights and needs.

We should adapt an integrated and comprehensive approach towards internal displacement and migration which is **threefold. To help find displaced persons a durable solution to their displacement, to prevent new displacement crises from emerging and to offer effective protection to those (at risk of being) displaced or compelled to migrate.** Moreover, a similar approach should be adopted to tackle displacement induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation. To take preventive action where possible, prepare and anticipate to movements by adapting, mitigating and reversing the state of the degraded climate or environment and to help people on the move strengthening their resilience, protection and adaptation capacities.

While this action does not pretend to act on all the above-mentioned lines, **efforts to include the development angle into global partnerships and processes should be supported.** This would contribute to an improved coordination and cooperation between and the further strengthening of the humanitarian and development architecture on a multilateral and inter-governmental level. Development plans and budgets at national and sub-national levels should take account of the development challenges related to disaster displacement and environmental migration. Donor states should support this shift through an enhanced cooperation with countries most impacted by these challenges.

Hence, a more focused and participative approach to gathering and using **‘development-relevant’ data on mobility** that integrates both humanitarian and development concerns is needed. While there are significant investments in improving understanding of the drivers and patterns of migration, data and research on internal displacement remains lacking. The scarcity of data on how long people remain displaced, and the lack of data that is disaggregated by sex, age, and ability makes it difficult to fully grasp the scale and nature of protracted displacement triggered by disasters.

Building a sustainable and inclusive future must therefore integrate global climate and disaster displacement risk management with efforts aimed at building resilience more broadly. To do this, investments are needed to strengthen understanding of what is driving displacement risk, what are the patterns and trends that are increasing the vulnerability of internally displaced people (IDPs), and how displacement differentially impacts population groups, including for those displaced due to climate change. Moreover, **coordination with migration actors** working on migration data generation should be enhanced. In order to build a better understanding of the voluntary and involuntary aspects of internal movements of people, efforts should be invested to build interoperability between datasets.

Furthermore, **women’s and girl’s participation and empowerment** is key to addressing displacement induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, and its harmful outcomes, such as increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence among other risks.

In addition, some countries need support in **strengthening or adapting their national data systems and methods to collect data, monitor, report related to mobility, as well as in improving their capacity to respond to disaster displacement, by taking measures either preventing the displacement or mitigating its consequences.**

Examples of solutions at the political, policy and operational levels are also needed to show that progress can be made, and lessons learned from existing practice. New spaces for discussion and debate within and across affected countries can help raise awareness and generate greater political engagement and public interest in securing solutions worldwide.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

- **Internally displaced people or people at risk of future displacement**, including due to disasters, climate change or environmental degradation, in particular women and girls, are key stakeholders as final beneficiaries of the action. An intersectional approach will allow to identify the needs and interests of specific groups, in particular older women, women and children living with disability, LGBTI people, etc.
- **Countries impacted by internal displacement and/or human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation**: aligned with the recommendations of the (draft) Action Agenda, the action will **emphasise local ownership and ensure that governments and regional inter-governmental bodies** are in the driving seat of this agenda.
- **Regional partners and entities** will be selected based on their thematic mandates and geographic reach, with a focus on entities that are mandated with convening member states and providing capacity support to national institutions and governments.
- At country-level, the action will also actively engage **national disaster management organisations and line ministries**, such as for instance the Ministry of Environment (for inclusion in National Adaptation Plans).
- The **Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)** is a State-led platform including countries from both the global North and South, involving also other actors⁹. PDD is the main platform where climate-induced displacement is discussed. The PDD's objective is to support States and other stakeholders to better prevent and prepare for displacement and to respond to situations when people are forced to find refuge, within their own country or across borders.
- The **United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)** is an operational arm of the United Nations, dedicated to implementing projects for the UN system, international financial institutions, governments and other partners around the world. UNOPS is host to several projects, including the Secretariat of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD).
- In January 2022, the UN released its **Draft Action Agenda**, which provides a list of concrete commitments, in line with 3 overarching goals: 1) durable solutions to the displacement of IDPs; 2) prevention of new displacement; 3) protection and assistance to those facing displacement. The draft Action Agenda sets out the establishment of a time-bound Special Adviser and a UN interagency Steering Group on Internal Displacement Solutions (DCO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNHCR).
- The **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)** is the part of **the United Nations Secretariat** responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies. UN OCHA had been designated by the UN Secretary-General as the administrative and financial hosting entity for the Special Advisor and his team. UN OCHA is part of the Steering Group.
- The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is part of the Steering Group.
- The **Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)** is a non-governmental humanitarian organization offering protection, assistance and durable solutions to refugees and internally displaced persons who are forced to flee their homes, including due to climate change and natural disasters. The NRC houses the **International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)**, which is the world's authoritative source of data and analysis on internal displacement. They provide data, analysis and expertise on internal displacement with the aim

⁹ Currently, the members of the Steering Group of the PDD include Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, European Union, Fiji, France, Germany, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Switzerland, with IOM and UNHCR being standing invitees to the Steering Group.

of informing policy and operational decisions that can reduce the risk of future displacement and improve the lives of IDPs worldwide.

- **UN agencies in-country:** the action will work with UN Resident Coordinator offices, which aligns with the recommendations of the UN Secretary General’s High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement (HLP) report and (draft) Action Agenda and agencies present in the selected countries.
- **Key development partners** such as the German development agency, GIZ, in countries where there is shared thematic interest and operational presence, or entities of other EU Member States and like-minded where appropriate, will be involved in the action.
- Discussions are ongoing with **several Member States and like-minded partners** to contribute to this action through alignment of parallel relevant projects which support global processes (DE, CH, NO) or disaster displacement through data and capacity building in pilot countries (SE, FR, DK).
- At the global level, **UN partners** such as the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), other above-mentioned UN entities, and international non-governmental organisations working on the issue of internal displacement will be involved to advance policy development and interagency coordination for improved prevention, response and durable solutions. Civil society, including women’s organisations and organisations of people with disabilities among others, encourage the participation of specific groups at the country level, ensuring the action is responsive to their specific needs and rights.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is **to strengthen a human rights based development-oriented approach in managing human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation**¹⁰.

The action has two Specific Objectives (outcomes):

1. Specific Objective 1: Promoting a human rights based development approach in global policy processes to address human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation;
2. Specific Objective 2: Reducing the risks and impacts of disaster and climate-related displacement in selected countries and regions¹¹ through developmental actions;

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the Specific Objective 1 are:

- 1.1: A better protection for people displaced or migrated in the context of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change ensured by supporting the Platform on Disaster Displacement;
- 1.2: Efforts to find gender-responsive and inclusive durable solutions for internally displaced people stepped up by supporting the SG’s Action Agenda.

The Outputs to be delivered by this Action contributing to the Specific Objective 2 are:

- 2.1: Understanding of the drivers, patterns, impacts, and future risks of internal displacement, with a focus on disaster, environmental degradation and climate-related mobility ;

¹⁰ Action partially building upon project MIGR/2019/409-148 *Understanding and enhancing preparedness and response to risks of disaster displacement in the Pacific*” (often referred to as “Pacific Response to Disaster Displacement” or PRDD)

¹¹ When elaborating the project with the partner, an inception phase of approximately 12 months will be designed to jointly identify target countries and partners in each region and develop dedicated country/regional implementation strategies responding to country-specific needs and priorities.

2.2: Capacity of selected governments and regional organisations to prevent, mitigate or reduce the consequences of human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation strengthened - and support adaptation to the consequences.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities related to output 1.1: A better protection for people displaced or migrated in the context of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change ensured by supporting the Platform on Disaster Displacement

1. Carry out global advocacy and support multilateral partnerships and processes
2. Promote participatory policy and normative development to address gaps in the protection of persons at risk of displacement or displaced across borders, in particular of women and girls
3. Facilitate exchange of knowledge and strengthen capacity at the national and regional levels to implement effective, inclusive and gender-responsive practices and instruments that can prevent, reduce and address disaster displacement

Activities related to output 1.2: Efforts to find gender-responsive and inclusive durable solutions for internally displaced people stepped up by supporting the SG's Action Agenda.

1. Engage with Governments, UN Resident Coordinators, civil society organisations representing rights-holders, and other actors at country-level to support the advancement of inclusive and responsive solutions to internal displacement.
2. Engage with International Financial Institutions (IFI) to encourage a more proactive and systematic consideration of internal displacement and solutions within development finance partnerships.
3. Drive strengthened action on solutions across the UN system, mobilizing development, human rights and gender, peace, and climate change actors to engage more fully in solutions work and promoting coherence among actors already working in this space.

Activities related to Output 2.1: Understanding of the drivers, patterns, impacts, and future risks of internal displacement, with a focus on disaster, environmental degradation and climate-related displacements strengthened

1. Carry out monitoring of disaster displacement: impacted people disaggregated at least by sex and age, duration, severity, scale, and compounding drivers and impacts in targeted countries and regions.
2. Conduct research on the socio-economic impacts of disaster displacement on key sectors, differentiated by sex, age and ability

Activities related to Output 2.2: Capacity of selected governments and regional organisations to prevent, mitigate or reduce and support adaptation to the consequences of displacement induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation strengthened

1. Set up country-level assessments of displacement monitoring systems, policies, and practices with recommendations to improve existing practices including with a human rights based approach and gender perspective
2. Provide tailored capacity support in the form of dedicated support plans to a selection of pilot countries to strengthen disaster displacement human rights and gender-responsive monitoring and reporting and

enhance participatory national policies and programmes

3. Support, expand, disseminate information and support implementation of “Global Repository of Good Practices on Internal Displacement” for sharing of successful practices between countries
4. Foster regional and global events and dialogues to generate political interest and promote peer-to-peer learning

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcome of the SEA screening : An SEA is not required

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening: An EIA is not required

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening: A CRA is not required

The results of the screening indicate for this action that an SEA, EIA or CRA are not required as the Action focuses on global processes, the generation of data and evidence, and on capacity strengthening, there is no assessed risk of negative environmental impact or climate change risk increase in its design.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as G1, gender equality being one of the specific objectives. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has doubled over the last ten years, with women, children and marginalized groups often facing the greatest impacts. The Action encompasses people of all ages and genders, as well as those of other diversities that face marginalization or exclusion. Taking into consideration the fact that women and girls tend to be more negatively affected by internal displacement and migration, the action will mainstream gender into all stages of the intervention cycle. The Action will conduct research to improve understanding of the impacts of internal displacement on the livelihoods, health, security, housing, and education of displaced populations, in particular women and girls. Data will be disaggregated by sex, age, and ability which can help policy and operational actors tailor their assistance to IDPs according to their specific needs. The action will also foster the participation of women and women’s organisations, including by taking advantage of their critical role in the prevention of displacement and migration, either due to their essential part in climate change mitigation and adaptation and environmental protection, as well as actors of peace and security. The action will contribute to the implementation of the GAP III, which is committed to contributing to the humanitarian-development-peace triple nexus.

Human Rights

This Action will ensure full respect of the human rights of displaced persons as a cross-cutting issue and adopt a human rights based approach. It will implement the HRBA working principles, including promoting the participation of rights-holders and building the capacity of duty-bearers and fostering their accountability. It will guarantee that the principle of leaving no-one behind is fully respected by ensuring a non-discriminatory approach that takes on board the interests and needs of different groups. Through the three different components, protection and human rights will remain a central focus and will be aligned to the UNSG’s Call to Action for Human Rights, in which he urged for renewed efforts to protect human rights of all displaced populations.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as D1. The Action will undertake research that examines the impacts of internal displacement on different population sub-groups, differentiated by age, sex, and ability. As such, information on the impacts of individuals with disabilities, where relevant and applicable, will be generated.

Democracy

While not specifically targeted, open and transparent societies aim to uphold the rights of all people to access basic services. This Action promotes engagement in a number of multi-stakeholder processes and building collaborative processes to promote good practices to prevent, resolve, and address internal displacement and migration. In

addition, the action will work with government at both the national and sub-national levels, and intergovernmental bodies in efforts to strengthen their capacity on internal displacement in efforts to ensure the assistance and inclusion of IDPs and the affected population in identifying and advancing solutions to internal displacement and migration. As such, the Action will contribute to building democracy and good governance overall.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Addressing internal displacement is critical for delivering on the promise to Leave No One Behind in achieving the SDGs and for attaining lasting peace and prosperity. The Action goes beyond treating internal displacement as just a humanitarian challenge and recognizes it as a priority for development and peace. The Action will support governments with the development or improvement of displacement monitoring systems. While the main focus of the Action is on enhancing capacity for governments to understand, prevent, and respond to disaster displacement and displacement risk, it will also work with key stakeholders on improving disaggregated data, understanding, and action on both disaster and conflict displacement in countries that are experiencing conflict. In so doing, it will also be building resilience to displacement by conflict and disaster.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The Action aims to better prevent and prepare for displacement and to respond to situations when people are forced to find refuge, within their own country or across the border. In view of this, action on internal displacement must be embraced as cross-cutting and part of humanitarian, development, peacebuilding, human rights, climate change action and disaster risk reduction efforts, ensuring a coherent and continuous response. The core focus of this Action is on strengthening governmental capacity to understand, prevent, and resolve disaster displacement. It will also focus on enhancing understanding of disaster displacement risk and supporting the identification of methods to reduce risk or mitigate the impacts of displacement by disasters.

Other considerations if relevant

Not applicable

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
Contextual	Risk 1: Lack of interest from target countries/shifting government priorities	Medium	High	Planned activities require the commitment, interest and direct engagement of government officials from target countries and will be conducted at their request. The action anticipates strong interest in the project, including good relationships with governments and other actors in the target countries, who have acknowledged the value of having a deeper understanding of the risk, causes, patterns and impacts of internal displacement in their countries. However, interest or engagement in the project may change as government priorities shift during unforeseen security, health or humanitarian crises. In this case, if planned engagement is not possible, we could shift our efforts to other priority countries.

Operational	Risk 2: Travel restrictions due to elevated security concerns or health concerns.	Medium	Medium	Some of our target countries are facing insecurity or humanitarian crises, making travel to and within these countries unpredictable. Additionally, while it seems the global health crisis caused by Covid-19 pandemic is improving, travel restrictions may still impede or reappear thus preventing planned in-country research, consultations, assessments and events. Partners could recruit part of the project staff based in target countries, to work closer with government partners and stakeholders, and avoid any international travel restrictions that may impede progress on the project. When necessary and appropriate, we could also convene virtual events and meetings to maximize participation and engagement with project partners and stakeholders. If traveling in any insecure areas, project staff and contractors will receive security training and briefings and be provided with security services if needed.
	Risk 3: Lack of participation and involvement of women and people living in vulnerable situations	High	High	A robust system will ensure that human right and gender equality are at the centre of the action. As part of this system gender mainstreaming will be applied comprehensively to ensure that women can contribute to durable solutions. The principle of “No-one left behind” will be applied.

Lessons Learnt:

This action is based on evidence gathered through research including the yearly IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement, the yearly World Bank Groundswell report, evidence gathered through the CLICIM project of the Commission JRC (KCMD), including its report Population exposure and migrations linked to climate change in Africa published in November 2021. This action is also informed by the consultation conducted by ECHO and INTPA of all main stakeholders regarding their positions and strategic perspectives conducted in 2020 as well as these stakeholders’ most recent publications.

This action is also informed by the lessons learnt from the INTPA funded project Pacific Response to Disaster Displacement, coming to an end in 2022 and which underwent a ROM review in 2021.

Essential lessons learnt from these various sources of information are that:

- a focus on internal displacement is warranted considering the importance of internal human mobility induced by disasters and climate change;
- working with national disaster management organizations, government ministries addressing internal displacement and regional intergovernmental bodies is essential to foster a development approach to the issue;
- a coordinated approach among donors is key, as the lack of coordination would lead to gaps, duplications and confusion. INTPA has therefore embarked on a consultation of stakeholders and donors, including EU

MSs, in order to help coordinate such efforts. It is particularly relevant for the EU to play this role considering its upcoming chairpersonship of the PDD. Considering that a number of donors have not yet finalized their programmes, INTPA will adapt the geographical scope of its project as relevant.

- Securing governmental commitment and engaging governments proactively in an advisory role has proven very useful.
- Bringing together government actors from multiple departments is essential as internal displacement is often managed across different line ministries. There is a need to bring this together and link the work of these different departments to enable more comprehensive prevention and response programming.
- Importance of embedding the project into existing working groups on human mobility to ensure coherence with other initiatives and avoid duplication
- Importance of partnering with local or regional entities with established strong networks of governmental and non-governmental partners for ensuring the sustainability of the action

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that		
	Objective 1	Objective 2
IF	<p>If we support the PDD to carry out global advocacy and support multilateral partnerships and processes, promote participatory policy and normative development to address gaps in the protection of persons at risk of displacement or displaced across borders and facilitate exchange of knowledge and strengthen capacity at the national and regional levels to implement inclusive, gender-responsive, and effective practices and instruments that can prevent, reduce and address disaster displacement</p> <p>AND</p> <p>We engage with Governments, Resident Coordinators, and other actors at country-level to support the advancement of solutions to internal displacement and also engage with International Financial Institutions (IFI) to encourage a more proactive and systematic consideration of internal displacement finance partnerships and seek to drive strengthened action on solutions across the UN system, mobilizing development, human rights and gender, peace, and climate change actors to engage more fully in solutions work and promoting coherence among actors already working in this space;</p>	<p>If we collect and assess disaggregated data on human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation and conduct research on the impacts of this mobility on key sectors in different groups;</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Set up human rights and gender-responsive country-level assessments of existing systems, policies and practices, give capacity support to a number of pilot countries and regions, share good practices on internal displacement globally and promote peer to peer learning through events and dialogues;</p>
THEN	<p>We will ensure a better protection for all people displaced in the context of disasters and climate change through the Platform on Disaster Displacement, and we will step up efforts to find inclusive and durable solutions for IDPs as outlined in the SG’s Action Agenda;</p>	<p>The understanding of the drivers, patterns, impacts, and future risks of internal displacement with a focus on disaster, environmental degradation and climate-related displacements will be increased;</p> <p>AND the capacity of governments and regional organisations to monitor, report on, prevent and resolve disaster displacement will be strengthened;</p>
LEADING TO	<p>The promotion of a human rights based development-oriented approach in global policy processes, when addressing human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.</p>	<p>A better understanding and a reduction of the risks and impacts of disaster and climate-related displacement in a selection of pilot countries and regions thanks to developmental actions.</p>
CAUSING	<p>The promotion of a strengthened human rights based development approach towards internal displacement and human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.</p>	

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.

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

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 promote a human rights based development-approach towards internal displacement and human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation					<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	A human rights based development approach in global policy processes to address human mobility induced by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation is promoted	# of migration / forced displaced strategies revised with EU support # of women participating in policy processes (disaggregated by type of displacement and age group)	0 (2022)	2	Funding agreement	

<p>Outcome 2</p>	<p>The risks and impacts of disaster and climate-related displacement in pilot countries and regions through developmental actions are reduced</p>	<p># laws, policies or strategies in pilot countries addressing displacement related challenges developed or updated with support of the EU funded intervention</p> <p># types of actions taken that are influenced by women or civil society organizations representing specific groups</p>	<p>1 (2022)</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Agreements between partner and pilot countries / regions</p>	
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<p>Output 1 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>1.1 A better protection for people displaced in the context of disasters, environmental degradation and climate change by supporting the Platform on Disaster Displacement is ensured</p>	<p>1.1.1. # policy processes where inclusive disaster displacement has been included and reflected in outcome documents/resolutions/decisions</p> <p>1.1.2. # of countries and regional organizations supported with technical advice to address policy and normative gaps</p> <p>1.1.3. The challenges of disaster displacement reflected in national or regional policy instruments</p> <p>1.1.4 # of trainings and capacity-building events organized at the national and regional level</p> <p>1.1.5. # of bi-national simulation exercises organized</p> <p>1.1.6. Extent to which women, men, girls and boys and their civil society organisations and activists are able to influence strategies on climate mitigation, adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity, on local, national and regional levels, disaggregated at least by sex (GAP III Indicator).</p>	<p>1.1.1 6</p> <p>1.1.2 10</p> <p>1.1.3 0</p> <p>1.1.4 5</p> <p>1.1.5 0</p>	<p>1.1.1 6</p> <p>1.1.2 10</p> <p>1.1.3 2</p> <p>1.1.4 5</p> <p>1.1.5 2</p>	<p>PDD Annual Narrative Report</p> <p>PDD Website and Social media channels</p> <p>Workshop reports</p> <p>Post-event surveys among participants</p>	<p>Travel will be possible (otherwise missions to be carried out virtually if there are renewed travel restrictions)</p>
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<p>Output 2 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>1.2. Efforts to find gender-responsive and inclusive, durable solutions for internally displaced people by supporting the SG's Action Agenda are stepped up</p>	<p>1.2.1 # countries impacted by internal displacement supported</p> <p>1.2.2 # IFI targeted and sensitized on IDP Solutions</p> <p>1.2.3 # Intra-UN global coordinations on Internal Dis placement Solutions</p> <p>1.2.4. # of IDPs (disaggregated by sex, age and ability) benefiting from actions as a result of the intervention</p>	<p>1.2.1 2 (2022)</p> <p>1.2.2. 3</p> <p>1.2.3. 4 (2022)</p>	<p>1.2.1 4 (2023)</p> <p>1.2.2 5</p> <p>1.2.3 8 (2023)</p>	<p>1.2.1 Mission reports</p> <p>1.2.2 & 1.2.3. Details of date of meeting; name of participants and meeting agenda</p>	<p>Travel will be possible (otherwise missions to be carried out virtually if there are renewed travel restrictions)</p>
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<p>Output 1 relating to Outcome 2</p>	<p>2.1 Understanding of the drivers, patterns, impacts, and future risks of internal displacement with a focus on disaster, environmental degradation and climate-related displacements is increased</p>	<p>2.1.1. # countries with data (disaggregated at least by sex) on disaster displacement</p> <p>2.1.2. # socio-economic impact and/or thematic research studies completed , with a human rights and gender equality perspective.</p> <p>2.1.3. Improved impact and uptake of assessments that measure the severity and impacts of disaster and conflict displacement on different groups.</p> <p>2.1.4. Estimates of the likelihood of medium to long-term displacement following disasters based on housing damage or destruction.</p> <p>2.1.5. # displacement disaggregated data workshops convened to enhance coordination of data collection agencies on key subjects.</p> <p>2.1.6. # countries with improved sex-disaggregated data and reporting on disaster displacement.</p> <p>2.1.7. # countries where compounding drivers and impacts of displacement are analysed.</p> <p>2.1.8. # country profiles with data and evidence on impacted people disaggregated at least by sex and age, scale, severity, displacement risk, policies/capacities, and impacts of displacement.</p>	<p>For 2021</p> <p>2.1.1 135 countries with data on disasters (reference 2021)</p> <p>2.1.2. 10 case studies analysing the socio-economic impacts of internal displacement, to date.</p> <p>2.1.3. Currently no assessment exists</p> <p>2.1.4. 0 estimates produced on the likelihood of medium to long-term displacement following disasters, to date.</p> <p>2.1.5. Total of 3 displacement data workshops convened, to date.</p> <p>2.1.6. 5 countries supported during the 2019 – 2022 period to enhance monitoring and reporting on disaster displacement through the EU-funded ‘Pacific Response to Disaster Displacement’ project.</p> <p>2.1.7. On average, 2 countries per year experiencing compounding drivers and impacts.</p> <p>2.1.8. 23 country profiles currently with data on the scale, drivers and impacts of displacement.</p>	<p>For 2023</p> <p>2.1.1. 100 countries</p> <p>2.1.2. 9 studies</p> <p>2.1.3. uptake by at least 10 operational actors</p> <p>2.1.4. estimates for 25 disaster events</p> <p>2.1.5. 5 workshops</p> <p>2.1.6. 5 countries</p> <p>2.1.7. 10 countries.</p> <p>2.1.8. 40.</p>		
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<p>Output 2 relating to Outcome 2</p>	<p>2.2 _The capacity of governments and regional organisations to monitor, report on, prevent, adapt to the consequences and resolve disaster displacement is strengthened</p>	<p>2.2.1. # Country-level human rights and gender-responsive assessments completed and country engagement plans established in priority countries.</p> <p>2.2.2. # countries provided with tailored capacity support to governments and national stakeholders, including international and civil society organisations.</p> <p>2.2.3. # promising and successful initiatives identified, assessed and documented in Global Repository of Good Practices.</p> <p>2.2.4. # stakeholders accessing online global platform to showcase good practices.</p> <p>2.2.5. # regional workshops or events held.</p> <p>2.2.6. ‘# Displacement Dialogues’ held at global level.</p> <p>2.2.7. #partnerships with national governments and regional entities promoting knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning.</p>	<p>2.2.1. 0</p> <p>2.2.2. 5 (Pacific) and 1 dashboard (Georgia)</p> <p>2.2.3. 4 successful practices assessed with in-depth analysis, reference 2022.</p> <p>2.2.4. Platform not yet established, therefore 0 stakeholders accessing platform.</p> <p>2.2.5. One regional workshop held in 2019 in Fiji.</p> <p>2.2.6. Seven displacement dialogues held between 2018 – 2021.</p> <p>2.2.7. 0 partnerships currently</p>	<p>2.2.1. 5 countries</p> <p>2.2.2. 5 countries</p> <p>2.2.3. 10 with in-depth analysis</p> <p>2.2.4 2,500</p> <p>2.2.5. 3 regional workshops</p> <p>2.2.6. 6 dialogues</p> <p>2.2.7. 20 partnerships</p>		
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4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with partner countries.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section **Error! Reference source not found.** will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **60 months** from 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 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.¹²

4.3.1 Direct Management (Grants)

(a) Purpose of the grant

The grant will ensure the achievement of **Specific Objective 2** *Reducing the risks and impacts of disaster and climate-related displacement in selected countries and regions through developmental actions*, and its related outputs.

(b) Justification of a direct award
Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposal to the **Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)**, which houses the **Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)**, selected using the following criteria: proven technical expertise, capacity and specialisation in the field of global monitoring of internal displacement and proven experience with capacity building with national and regional entities.

In line with Article 195.d FR of the Financial Regulation (de facto monopoly), and under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals, following a request for prior approval, is justified because IDMC, which is part of the legal entity NRC, is globally recognised as the leading provider of global data, research and analysis on internal displacement, including on displacement risks. This role has been repeatedly recognised by the United Nations General Assembly, most recently in Resolution A/C.3/72/L.46/Rev.1 of 14 November 2017. NRC, through its entity IDMC, is the only organisation to have developed a global disaster displacement risk model and therefore represents the leading agency with the expertise to increase knowledge and availability of open data on the risk of disaster displacement, its impact, and to advise on the suitability of responses at global level. Since its creation in 1998, the IDMC branch of NRC has become the world leader in the monitoring and analysis of the scale, drivers, patterns and impacts of internal displacement worldwide. It is uniquely placed in the analysis of data on disaster-induced displacement and displacement risk, and has developed global tools to support preparedness and response to disaster displacement. NRC, through IDMC has also contributed extensively to the global understanding of displacement in the context of slow onset disasters, including through the development of a model and decision-support tool to address displacement linked with drought.

The Commission has already signed a grant with NRC in the framework of project MIGR/2019/409-148 *Understanding and enhancing preparedness and response to risks of disaster displacement in the Pacific* (often referred to as "Pacific Response to Disaster Displacement" or PRDD) and was able to obtain impactful results in the targeted region. NRC was accorded a grant under direct management to carry out project MIGR/2019/409-148 through a Request for Prior Approval, Derogation or Exception, or Recording of a Non

¹² See EU sanctions map : [EU Sanctions Map](#)

compliance Event (CRIS prior approval module 2018/ 001-262). Lastly, the positive assessment of the work of NRC was also recognized by a ROM evaluation which took place in 2022.

4.3.2 Indirect Management with a pillar assessed entity

To achieve Specific Objective 1 of the action and its related outputs, indirect management with a pillar assessed entity may be applied. The entity will be selected by the Commission’s services using the following criteria: (i) global remit to support internal and disaster induced displacement; (ii) track record and capacity to bring together relevant networks and/or build partnership at global level; (iii) ability to promote and enhance EU’s visibility; (iv) proven expertise and experience in the relevant field; (v) capacity to merge the academic (knowledge and research), policy (advocacy) and practitioner (operations) aspects of the work.

4.4. 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).

4.5. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third-party contribution, in currency identified
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3		
<i>SO 1 – Global partnerships and processes on internal displacement and climate-induced displacement maintained and supported</i>		
Indirect management with pillar assessed entity - cf. section 4.3.2	EUR 2 000 000	
<i>SO 2 - Risks and impacts of disaster and climate-related displacement in pilot countries and regions reduced</i>		
Direct Grant with NRC - cf. section 4.3.1	EUR 8 000 000	EUR 1 200 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	Will be covered by another Decision	N.A.
Totals	EUR 10 000 000	EUR 1 200 000

4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partners’ responsibilities.

To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a 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 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) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own 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).

Tentatively, the organizational set-up could look as follows:

- An overall **Strategic Committee** will be established to provide strategic guidance, ensure coordination between the programme's three components and review overall implementation. It will be chaired by the European Commission's DG INTPA and comprise the following members:
 - EU institutions: European External Action Service (EEAS), and other relevant European Commission departments and services (ECHO, NEAR, HOME, etc.)
 - Participating EU Member States
 - Implementing partners

Each of the three programme components may in turn have a **Project Steering Committee** to provide specific guidance and review implementation for the relevant component. It will be chaired by the European Commission's DG INTPA, will include the implementing partners and may comprise any other member considered relevant under each component.

- The Project Steering Committees will be responsible for tracking progress of the project, documenting lessons learned and ensuring they are applied to the project. The Steering Committee will also be responsible for all project decision-making that impacts the project, such as the necessity to make changes to the project given changing contextual circumstances, to extend the project, or seizing new opportunities for engagement with key stakeholders.
- We will also form smaller project advisory groups if needed, at regional level with government representatives from the priority countries who will work with the project manager to ensure the relevance of the project to regional priorities and initiatives. The group will help to identify opportunities and open doors to increase engagement with key stakeholders.

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 implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, **the implementing partner 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 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) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by sex. All monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is taking into account the human rights based approach and gender equality.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own 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).

We will ensure the active and meaningful participation of key stakeholders through the following activities:

- Engage government focal persons as representatives on the project's Steering Committee, ensuring that the direction of the project continually aligns with national governmental needs, interests, and priorities, and on project advisory committees.
- Events: develop sessions with target stakeholders at conferences and events to enable peer

exchanges and to encourage and showcase good practices.

5.2. Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation may be carried out for this action or its components contracted by the Commission or via an implementing partner. It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that it is an innovative action.

The final evaluation 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. Expertise on human rights and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation teams.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least one month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner 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 partner 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 other measures 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 has adopted a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

Action documents for specific sector programmes are no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned.

However, in line with Article 46 and subject to Article 47 of the NDICI Regulation, all entities implementing EU-funded external actions shall take all reasonable measures to publicise the European Union support. 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.

Appendix - REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: ‘a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one’. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a ‘support entities’. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

The present Action identifies as;

Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	International organisation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	International organisation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	Direct contract with selected NGO