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**THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**ANNEX II**

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of Asia-Pacific for 2024-2025 covering ASEAN, and migration, forced displacement and mobility

**Action Document for “Building knowledge and capacity on the migration and climate change nexus in South-East Asia”**

**MULTIANNUAL PLAN**

This document constitutes the multiannual 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

<b>1. Title</b> <b>CRIS/OPSYS</b> <b>business reference</b> <b>Basic Act</b>	<b>Building knowledge and capacity on the migration and climate change nexus in South-East Asia</b>  OPSYS number: ACT-62708  Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument ( <a href="#">NDICI-Global Europe</a> )
<b>2. Team Europe Initiative</b>	No
<b>3. Zone benefiting from the action</b>	The action shall be carried out in South-East Asia region, with indicative focus on Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam and Malaysia. Other ASEAN countries and Timor-Leste might also be covered.
<b>4. Programming document</b>	Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme Asia-Pacific for the period 2021-2027 (RIP)
<b>5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results</b>	The Action responds to the priority area “Migration, Forced Displacement and Mobility” of the Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme for Asia-Pacific 2021-2027, Priority area 3 on migration, forced displacement and mobility.
<b>PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION</b>	
<b>6. Priority Area(s), sectors</b>	Migration, Forced Displacement and Mobility (RIP Priority area 3)
<b>7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	Main SDGs: <b>10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</b> <b>SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</b>

	<p>SDG 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p> <p>SDG 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.</p> <p>SDG 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p> <p>SDG 13.B: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing states, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities.</p> <p>Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets:</p> <p>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> <p>5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the <a href="#">Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</a> 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.</p> <p>16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p>			
<b>8 a) DAC code(s)</b>	15190 – Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility (100%)			
<b>8 b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	Multilateral organisation – 40000			
<b>9. Targets</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" 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			
<b>10. Markers (from DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective @</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	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"/>
<b>11. Internal markers and Tags:</b>	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	digital connectivity energy transport	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s): 14.020131(NDICI South and East Asia) EUR 5 000 000 Total estimated cost: EUR 5 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 5 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1.			

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

In the Asia-Pacific region, significant challenges from natural hazards and environmental changes affect human mobility. While direct causality is hard to prove, evidence indicates an amplification of migration and forced displacement related to climate change<sup>1</sup>. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) recorded around 213.5 million internal displacements due to weather-related hazards between 2010 and 2021, along with approximately 760,000 displacements from slow-onset processes across 17 countries and territories in the region. These figures likely underestimate the true extent due to data gaps.

Frequent and severe climate disasters compel communities to make tough choices, often between investing in local climate adaptation, enduring disasters, or relocating. Many in affected areas lack resources for adaptation, rendering them highly vulnerable. The ones that decide to move face numerous obstacles, including land availability, economic constraints, limited job prospects, and healthcare access. Moreover, climate change as well as environmental degradation can exacerbate social conflicts, threaten land rights, and increase health hazards like malnutrition, vector-borne diseases, and heat stress.

While the number of people displaced due to slow onset events and environment degradation is more difficult to determine, evidence points to deteriorating economic conditions and livelihoods being one of the main reasons for climate induced displacement. Communities that rely on economic sectors that are affected by environmental changes, such as agriculture, which in some cases employ large migrant populations, are particularly affected. The protection of migrants' labour and human rights is particularly important where climate impacts overlay with existing sources of vulnerability, including high poverty rates, poor health conditions, inequalities, and violations of labour rights, among others.

Despite significant capacity by ASEAN member states to respond to disasters, government action is restrained by several factors, including insufficient documentation and evidence on the impacts of climate change on migration, the cross-cutting dimension of the problem which requires close collaboration between multiple government agencies, competing national priorities, limited capacity and expertise. This leads to major challenges and risks of fragmentation of policy efforts in addressing the complexity of climate-induced migration in the region.

<sup>1</sup> IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, 2022, [IPCC](#)

The proposed action will contribute to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM), including data management, addressing migration drivers, reducing vulnerabilities, skills development, and fostering international cooperation. The Action will also contribute to progress towards the resilience objectives of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which importance was reaffirmed in the 2023 ASEAN Joint Statement on Climate Change. It aligns with recommendations in the ASEAN-EU Strategic Partnership Plan of Action (2023-2027). It will also support several Sustainable Development Goals.

The Specific(s) Objective(s) (Outcomes) of this action are as follows:

**1. EVIDENCE:** Enhanced evidence on climate-induced migration enables informed policymaking at regional, national, and sub-national levels

The action will promote partnerships for research collaboration, data exchange, and knowledge dissemination in regional and national forums involving multiple stakeholders. National governments are pivotal in supporting the development of data models, utilizing evidence for policy formulation, and advocating for solutions at the regional level. Impacted communities will actively participate in evidence gathering and feedback mechanisms to ensure their voices are heard, empowering them to advocate for targeted solutions. The action will also engage with universities across Southeast Asia. Synergy shall be built with other EU-funded projects, including the IDMC project on enhancing prevention, risk reduction and response to disaster and climate-related displacement worldwide, and ECHO-funded Disaster Preparedness efforts in the region.

**2. POLICY:** Climate-induced migration considerations are better included in climate adaptation and migration policies and initiatives, reducing risks for all vulnerable populations and ages, of gender-based violence, amongst others. Leadership on climate-induced migration will be strengthened through the involvement of key government institutions and multi-stakeholder collaboration, supporting evidence-based approaches and policymaking on climate-induced migration. Furthermore, there will be an emphasis on improving engagement of local authorities and civil society in the development of national and local policies, regulations, and plans, ensuring responsiveness to community realities. This collaborative effort will spur the implementation of flagship pilot initiatives by local authorities and other stakeholders.

**3. ASEAN ENGAGEMENT:** Improve the inclusion of climate-induced migration evidence and policy approaches in regional multilateral dialogues and governance initiatives.

The lack of reliable data regarding migration, environment, and climate change inhibits a comprehensive understanding of this nexus and impedes the formulation of evidence-based policies and programs across the region. Enhanced access to evidence concerning the effects of slow-onset climate change will be instrumental in integrating these findings into policy dialogues and frameworks, facilitating more informed and effective responses to climate-induced migration in ASEAN countries.

### 1.3 Zone benefitting from the Action

For the national component, the action will target selected ASEAN Member States. The selection is based on criteria such as the availability, quality and granularity of national datasets required to generate evidence on climate trends, as well as the capacity of national authorities to lead policy development on climate-induced migration. The indicative countries selected for national component are: Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam and Malaysia. Timor Leste may also be associated view of its ASEAN membership candidate status.

For the regional component, the action will support ASEAN institutions, such as the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), ASEAN Senior Official on Environment (ASOEN), and ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC).

## 2 RATIONALE

### 2.1 Context

The Asia-Pacific region is disproportionately exposed to natural hazards and climate change, driving significant human migration. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) suggests that future climate change will escalate migration flows across Asia.<sup>2</sup> Already, climate-related disasters have spurred 213.5 million internal displacements from 2010 to 2021<sup>3</sup>, with East Asia and the Pacific recording 13.7 million in 2021, the highest figure since 2016 and above the annual average for the last decade<sup>4</sup>. As in previous years, this sub-region accounted for most disaster displacements recorded worldwide.

Over 120 million people in Southeast Asia live in slums or informal settlements, often lacking access to basic services like social protection or healthcare. Slow-onset events, such as declining agricultural production or shorter productive seasons, force unskilled, low-income individuals to migrate to urban areas.<sup>5</sup> This population is highly vulnerable to hazards and extreme weather events, exacerbated by climate change. Disasters in informal settlements frequently occur, leaving many in need of humanitarian assistance. This perpetuates a cycle of poverty and disaster impacts, diminishing the assets and livelihoods of the urban poor.

The impacts of climate change are increasingly evident in the region. Climate modelling forecasts a continued rise in the occurrence, frequency, and severity of such disasters. Without robust public investment in climate adaptation, affected populations are faced with tough choices, between investing scarce resources in local adaptation, becoming victims of disasters, or relocating. However, socio-economic indicators indicate that these populations lack the resources to adapt or relocate. Enhancing the identification of climate-vulnerable areas and their likely impacts based on socio-economic factors and existing resilience can help policymakers focus adaptation efforts to protect the most vulnerable. While governments generally recognize the impacts of climate change and sudden and slow-onset hazards, national adaptation plans and other climate change and disaster risk reduction policies have not yet sufficiently acknowledged resulting human mobility. Data on migration, environment and climate change is insufficient and is not conducive to comprehensive responses.

As with many other crises, climate change affected migrants face increasing vulnerability. They often encounter barriers, such as land scarcity, declining land values, limited financial and social capital, and limited employment opportunities or skills for livelihoods. Continued exposure to climate change in destination areas exacerbates economic instability and accompanying social stigma. Additionally, concerns about security arise from socio-economic impacts of environmental changes, including degradation, loss of land rights and lack of recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. The climate crisis could escalate social conflicts, such as those affecting water management in agriculture.

Migrants also encounter numerous health risks throughout their journeys, often lacking access to primary care and continuity of health care services. These challenges are compounded by gender, cultural, financial, social, and linguistic barriers, alongside weak health system capacity, damaged infrastructure, and various stressors (e.g. economic insecurity, abuse, exploitation, lack of support, xenophobia). Failing to address these issues increases the vulnerabilities of affected communities and also escalates humanitarian costs, that could have been limited through targeted risk reduction measures. Supporting mobility options for climate-displaced individuals is crucial to ensure their safety and well-being, alleviating the burden on vulnerable communities, fostering resilience, and enabling informed decisions for sustainable livelihoods. Recognising individual agency and providing pathways for safe migration enhances adaptive capacity and promotes sustainable development.

Some analysts suggest that “climate-induced migration is still under-discussed”<sup>6</sup> in ASEAN policymaking. Although migration management, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are integrated into ASEAN and its Member States frameworks, the interconnections between these issues are not sufficiently documented. Efforts to develop and implement policies that address the climate change- migration nexus<sup>7</sup> within the overall

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Disaster Displacement in Asia and the Pacific, 2022, [IMDC](#)

<sup>4</sup> Climate Action Overview: Asia-Pacific, 2022, [IOM](#)

<sup>5</sup> The impact of disasters and crises on agriculture and food security, 2017, [FAO](#)

<sup>6</sup> Protection for ‘Climate Migration’ in Southeast Asia: Examining the Role of International Environmental Law, 2023, [International Law Blog](#)

<sup>7</sup> Environmental degradation is often part of climate change impact and will be addressed accordingly in the activities.



environmental agenda must be significantly strengthened. Analysis by the Slycan Trust shows limited attention to human mobility in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement: out of a total 156 parties that submitted their NDCs in 2020-2022, only 61 (39%) include some reference to human mobility (including migration, displacement or planned relocation). While some countries have initiated policies addressing mobility challenges posed by climate change and disasters, there is a clear need to establish institutional frameworks and funding mechanisms, particularly within ASEAN Member States.

Governments in the region have sought to advance global action on human mobility linked to climate change and disasters, developing principles, such as those articulated under the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and recommendations, such as under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Task Force on Displacement.

The action will align with various EU's priorities, including the 2016 Communication 'Lives in Dignity,' the external aspects of the 2020 New Pact on Migration and Asylum, and the 2021 EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change. It will also draw from the EU Staff Working Document on "Addressing displacement and migration due to disasters, climate change, and environmental degradation." Furthermore, it will leverage the EU's efforts to enhance global cooperation and advocacy as the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD). Additionally, the initiative will support the UN Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement and contribute to the migration spending target outlined in the NDICI-Global Europe, along with climate action and environmental goals.

## 2.2 Problem Analysis

The central issue guiding the design of the action lies in the disproportionate impacts of climate change, including but not limited to disasters, on socially disadvantaged communities including women and girls and persons with disability across the Southeast Asia region, resulting in migration and forced displacement. The vulnerability of these communities is exacerbated in the absence of risk mitigation strategies across ASEAN member states to address the impacts of climate change on human mobility. The impacts of climate change and other environmental challenges such as land degradation, biodiversity loss and pollution are closely interlinked. These interlinkages will be taken into account into all activities.

Several issues have been identified at the national and regional levels that contribute to the problem, including:

*The absence of climate consideration within current migration governance frameworks and vice versa.*

Climate factors are often overlooked in traditional migration frameworks, resulting in policies that fail to address challenges like displacement and livelihood loss caused by climate-induced migration. This oversight stems from a lack of understanding among policymakers, leading to inadequate protection and support for vulnerable populations including women and girls and persons with disabilities affected by environmental changes. Integrating climate considerations into migration governance is crucial for building resilience and addressing the distinct challenges posed by climate-induced migration within ASEAN countries.

*Lack of structured mechanisms for multi-stakeholder collaboration and consultation*

The lack of structured collaboration and consultation between governments and non-government actors at the national and regional level hampers the integration of diverse perspectives and innovative solutions into policy making processes. This prevents the inclusion of valuable expertise and community knowledge in addressing the complex issue of climate-induced migration. Without effective mechanisms for collaboration and consultation, vulnerable populations may be sidelined in policy discussions, that will exacerbate their challenges.

*Competing national priorities of the member states*

Competing priorities of each ASEAN member state often overshadow the need to integrate climate-induced migration into policy frameworks. Policymakers may prioritize issues that are perceived as more immediate or politically salient such as the economic growth agenda since the region is highly characterized with rapid economic development and industrialization. This gap is also reflected in the region's broader experience in promoting climate action: reports from the UN and others have highlighted that the region is regressing on critical climate change goals, including under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, diverse political

<sup>8</sup> Asia and the Pacific: SDG Progress Report, 2021, [UNESCAP](#)

landscapes and regional tensions may hinder cooperation and consensus-building on this issue, leading to fragmented responses and insufficient coordination.

#### *Insufficient resources and expertise on climate-induced migration*

Limited financial resources and technical capacities within relevant government agencies hinder the prioritisation of climate-induced migration at the policy level. These constraints restrict comprehensive research, data gathering, and assessment of migration impacts. The lack of evidence undermines policymakers' understanding of the urgency and complexity of the issue, reducing its prioritisation. Additionally, insufficient expertise on migration dynamics, especially in the context of climate change, hampers evidence-based policy formulation. Consequently, ASEAN member states struggle to adequately identify, assess, and address climate-induced migration risks, leading to fragmented and ineffective policy efforts.

#### *Limited context-specific evidence on the impact of climate change on migration*

The complexity of migration patterns and the varied impacts of climate change pose challenges in collecting comprehensive data. Factors like economic opportunities and social dynamics further complicate isolating the role of climate change. Despite increased evidence from the IPCC, the absence of standardized methodologies and data collection mechanisms at the national level hampers systematic data collection. This leads to inconsistencies in data quality and availability, hindering policymakers' understanding of climate-induced migration. Without comprehensive data, ASEAN member states struggle to identify vulnerable populations and implement targeted adaptation measures.

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

#### *Affected Communities*

The primary target group of this initiative are populations most vulnerable to climate change impacts, for instance, children, LGBTI, persons with disabilities, women and girls, and as a result of those impacts, most likely to migrate voluntarily, to be displaced and to remain exposed due to the inability to move despite increased risks. They will contribute to evidence generation and provide feedback on climate-induced migration data. Specific attention will be given to vulnerable groups particularly women and girls and persons with disabilities. Strengthening evidence will empower them to advocate for prioritized solutions. Community representatives, CSOs, and local authorities will inform regional and national policymaking through an intersectional approach. Impacted communities will actively participate in formulating innovative solutions to mitigate displacement risks and strengthen resilience, including considering migration as a positive adaptation strategy.

#### *ASEAN*

At the regional level, the Action will partner with the ASEAN Secretariat and relevant bodies to integrate climate-induced migration into regional policies and develop innovative migration management solutions. Collaboration will extend to the ASEAN Senior Officials on Environment (ASOEN), providing data to inform environmental strategies. The initiative aligns with the 2019-2025 Action Plan of the ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC), focusing on adaptation, data management, and cross-sectoral collaboration. It also builds on recommendations from the upcoming ASEAN Migration Outlook on Climate Change. On the disaster management, the Action will work with the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) that ensures the implementation of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Responses (AADMER) at national and national level, and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) as the operational engine of the implementation of AADMER and a centre to build disaster risk management capacities in the region. Engagement with ASEAN Member States, particularly Malaysia and the Philippines, who will hold chairmanship in 2025 and 2026, respectively, will be prioritized.

#### *National Governments*

National authorities will play a crucial role in the Action by supporting the creation and dissemination of the data model, adapting policies, and raising climate-induced migration challenges at the ASEAN level. The Action will assist the most relevant government entity in each participating country to lead whole-of-government collaboration and sustain momentum. Other authorities will contribute through multi-stakeholder forums, sharing data, advancing policy recommendations, and supporting local solutions. This will enhance national understanding of



climate change impacts on mobility, facilitate integration into policies, and promote cross-regional learning with governments outside ASEAN.

#### Indonesia

In Indonesia, policies and evidence on the complex relationship between the environment, climate change, and human mobility are scattered and insufficient. With high vulnerability to climate disasters affecting approximately 80 million people in agriculture and 50 million in low-lying coastal areas, communities face heightened risks. Rural-to-urban migration, driven by climate events, exacerbates impacts like urban flooding due to groundwater extraction. Despite vulnerability, policy frameworks inadequately address climate-induced migration. Existing plans acknowledge climate impacts but lack integrated, evidence-backed strategies for resilience and adaptation. To support evidence-based policies addressing mobility challenges, efforts are needed to coordinate data collection across agencies and enhance analytical capacity.

#### Thailand

In Thailand, despite increasing government focus on climate change, the connection between climate change and human mobility remains largely unexplored in policy and operations. The country faces heightened vulnerability to extreme weather events, reflected in its high ranking in the Global Climate Change Index 2021. However, climate and migration governance are often addressed separately, leading to fragmented approaches. Challenges include a lack of acknowledgment and understanding of migration-climate change links, as well as insufficient evidence and data. Capacity development needs to include enhanced data collection and research, mainstreaming migration into climate policies, and ensuring local engagement in policy development. Efforts are also needed to incorporate migrants and vulnerable communities into disaster preparedness and response policies through comprehensive approaches involving all stakeholders.

#### Philippines

The Philippines have a comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) system that operates across various levels. However, effective grassroots implementation is hindered by local government limitations, fragmented databases, and a lack of understanding of local capacities and vulnerabilities. Mobility issues remain overlooked in policy measures. Existing programs primarily focus on short-term adaptation for farmers and fishermen, with limited funding for communities impacted by slow-onset disasters. Government policies, such as no-build zones after sudden-onset disasters like Typhoon Odette, can inadvertently prolong displacement. Vulnerable communities in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) face additional challenges, with climate change threatening peace efforts. A nuanced approach is needed to address climate change, displacement, and migration, particularly in the BARMM. Developing data models incorporating various factors requires enhanced cooperation and capacity at national and sub-national levels. A multi-agency interoperability framework addressing mobility issues could improve the overall effectiveness of DRRM in the Philippines.

#### Vietnam

In Vietnam, 70% of the population resides in vulnerable coastal regions facing threats like erosion and sea-level rise. The country acknowledges climate-induced migration in its recent UNFCCC submission, recognizing the risk of cultural identity loss. Despite efforts such as the 2013 Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and the 2021 National Green Growth Strategy, effective solutions remain elusive due to financial constraints. Limited community-level capacity for adaptation and disaster prevention hampers progress, along with inadequate data collection and coordination on climate-induced migration. While relocation is mentioned in the National Strategy for Climate Change, concrete policies are lacking, with a government focus on relocation hindering broader mobility solutions. Synergies will be sought with the INTPA project on enhancing prevention, risk reduction and response to disaster and climate-related displacement implemented by IDMC in Vietnam, also to avoid duplication.

#### Malaysia

In Malaysia, further research is needed to understand the link between climate change and displacement, as well as internal and external migration. Current laws and policies lack a direct connection between climate change and migration. Environmental considerations seem to be absent in migration governance frameworks. Despite vulnerability to climate hazards, there is a lack of dialogue on the climate-migration nexus.

#### *Local Governments*

Local authorities in impacted areas are aware of the challenges posed by climate change, they are also directly accountable to the communities to provide solutions, often within limited capacity and budgets. Local authorities will be consulted to advise on the design of the climate migration data model and will validate the results to ensure the findings reflect local reality.

#### *Private Sector*

Environmental changes and disasters disrupt business assets, labour force, and investments, impacting markets and value-chains. Private sector involvement in delivering basic services may also face disruptions. However, businesses possess resources and knowledge to contribute to solutions. Understanding climate change and mobility risks aids businesses in adapting and guiding future investments. The action aims to leverage private sector potential and collaboration in climate resilience areas of mutual interest.

#### *Academia*

The action will engage academia to access existing data and government datasets, ensuring evidence builds on existing research. Academic involvement will inform the development and verification of data analysis findings, as well as promote the model's use. Academia will also provide scientific evidence and technical knowledge to policy forums, supporting innovative solutions and developing models accounting for regional diversity.

#### *International Organizations and Initiatives*

The action will collaborate with relevant agencies like IOM, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNDRR, and ILO to support cross-sectoral collaboration. This strengthens commitments to the Sendai Framework through the Bali Agenda for Resilience from GPDRR 2022, focusing on effective monitoring of climate change trends, integrating risk reduction, and enhancing capacity and resilience. Collaboration with partners focused on mitigating environmental drivers of migration, like the Platform for Disaster Displacement (PDD) and IDMC, will be prioritized. The IFRC is also crucial due to its efforts in climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, providing services and solutions for IDPs, advocating for migrant needs, and engaging with authorities.

#### *German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)*

The Action will aim at building collaboration and synergies with GIZ, particularly building on ASEAN engagement experience in the context of the Sustainable Use of Peatland and Haze Mitigation in ASEAN (SUPA) project. As a collaborative project between ASEAN, GIZ and People for Peat – SUPA project aimed at mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change throughout ASEAN countries through the management of peatlands, reducing the risks of wildfires and transboundary haze, and enhancing cooperation to support and sustain local livelihoods.

#### *The European Union*

The European Union's trade with Southeast Asia has grown steadily, with ASEAN becoming its third largest trading partner. The European Green Deal's anticipated transformations could affect European labour markets and migration trends. The global economy already relies on migrant labour, with services employing 66.2%, industry 26.7%, and agriculture 7.1% of migrant workers in 2019. The Action aims to integrate climate-resilient pathways into the EU's approach to working with ASEAN as a region.

The EU addresses several priorities outlined in its Multiannual Indicative Programme for Asia-Pacific including a priority area on migration and mobility and support to ASEAN/South-East Asia. However, there's a need for further reinforcement of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation activities, particularly related to an inclusive, just, and green economy considering migrants. This intervention advocates for socially and environmentally responsible migration solutions in climate policies, supported by evidence and capacity building. It aligns with the EU-ASEAN Green Initiative, aiming to strengthen the partnership and minimize environmental impacts of the European Green Deal. Collaboration will involve EU and ASEAN organizations through existing platforms and specific initiatives in line with ASOEN's workplan. Through research and multi-stakeholder consultations, evidence-based advocacy messages and policies integrating migrant-sensitive solutions will be formulated. Additionally, enhancing capacities and sharing lessons learned aims to fortify migrant-sensitive climate action and DRR.

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to improve the climate adaptation of populations at risk, especially socio-economically disadvantaged groups within selected Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries.

The Specific(s) Objective(s) (Outcomes) of this action are to:

1. **EVIDENCE:** Improved evidence on climate-induced migration is made available for policymaking at regional, national, and sub-national levels amongst the selected ASEAN countries.
2. **POLICY:** Improved policy action and initiatives on climate adaptation and migration management aimed at reducing risks for all vulnerable populations and ages, of gender-based violence, amongst others, in the targeted ASEAN countries.
3. **ASEAN ENGAGEMENT:** Improved inclusion of climate-induced migration evidence and policy approaches in regional and multilateral dialogues and ASEAN governance initiatives.

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

- 1.1. **Data model development:** Improved availability of up to date and accurate climate-induced data model and evidence at regional and national levels.
- 1.2. **Partnership for evidence:** Increased opportunities for research collaboration and knowledge exchange amongst all relevant stakeholders at regional and national level.
- 1.3. **Research capacity development:** Enhanced technical capacity of national governments and key stakeholders in research on the climate-migration nexus that take into account the overall environmental considerations.
- 2.1. **Leadership on climate-induced migration:** Strengthened capacities of key government stakeholders in promoting evidence-based policy action on climate-induced migration.
- 2.2. **Multi-stakeholder collaboration:** Increased opportunities for national-level, multi-stakeholder collaboration in support of evidence-based approaches and policymaking on climate-induced migration.
- 2.3. **Local perspectives:** Improved capacities of local authorities and civil society in developing national and local policies, regulation and plans that are responsive to the community reality and needs of the vulnerable populations.
- 2.4. **Innovative solutions:** Enhanced capacity of local authorities and other stakeholders in implementation of flagship pilot initiatives that strengthen the accessibility and resilience of vulnerable and at risks populations, including women and persons with disabilities.
- 3.1. **Knowledge exchange:** Better understanding of target countries and institutions on mainstreaming climate-induced migration evidence, knowledge, and policy solutions that facilitate exchanges within ASEAN and with the EU.
- 3.2. **Policy dialogue:** Improved capacity of target ASEAN member states to collaborate on climate-induced migration policy and governance frameworks.
- 3.3. **Whole-of-society:** Increased outreach of government-led regional policy consultations and dialogue.

#### 3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to output 1.1 – Data model development

- Conduct comprehensive needs assessments and consultations with relevant government and non-government stakeholders to gather input on the development of a climate-induced migration data model; including mapping of existing initiatives;

- Design standardized methodologies for data collection, processing and analysis to facilitate the development of climate-induced migration data models;
- Develop a climate-induced migration data model to overlay the existing national or regional multi-sectoral datasets;
- Conduct validation meetings with national authorities and technical experts to ensure accuracy and relevance of the developed data model;
- Produce reports presenting novel evidence and insights on climate -induced migration at regional, national and local levels.

#### Activities relating to output 1.2 – Partnership for evidence

- Support the coordination platforms involving governmental agencies, academia, research institutes and policy makers, dedicated to fostering ongoing partnerships and facilitating the exchange of information among key stakeholders;
- Facilitate regular meetings and forums to bring together relevant actors, increase their awareness on climate -induced migration that take into account the overall environmental considerations and build momentum for multi-stakeholder collaboration;
- Support joint research projects and initiatives that leverage the collective expertise and resources of participating stakeholders to address priority research questions and knowledge gaps;
- Collaborate with all relevant stakeholders to disseminate and promote knowledge documents and evidence produced on climate-induced migration that will take into account the overall environmental considerations.

#### Activities relating to output 1.3 - Research capacity development

- Provide technical assistance to support the selected national governments in accessing and analysing relevant datasets related to climate-induced migration that will take into account the overall environmental considerations;
- Leveraging the established coordination platform under output 1.2, assess the technical skills, knowledge, and resources available among key stakeholders to conduct research on climate-induced migration;
- Collaborate with research institutions and technical experts to design tailored capacity building initiatives based on identified needs for key stakeholders;
- Organize and deliver training workshops and seminars for technical personnel to enhance their competency in using standard methodologies for analysing climate-induced migration data and conducting research.

#### Activities relating to output 2.1 - Leadership on climate -induced migration

- Facilitate consultations among relevant government agencies to determine the most suitable agency spearheading initiatives related to climate-induced migration considering factors such as expertise, mandate, and capacity;
- Provide tailored technical assistance to the selected government agency, including training, capacity building, and access to specialized expertise, to strengthen its capabilities in promoting evidence-based policy action on climate-induced migration;
- Support efforts to enhance the visibility and recognition of the leading government agency through communication campaigns, participation in relevant events and conferences, and showcasing successful initiatives and achievements.

#### Activities relating to output 2.2 – Multi-stakeholder collaboration

- Building on existing institutional arrangements, establish an inclusive platform to facilitate collaboration, regular coordination, monitoring, and evaluation mechanisms, among stakeholders on climate-induced migration;
- Provide support for the leading government agency and research partners to convey relevant stakeholders to create opportunities for collaboration and exchange ideas on climate -induced migration policymaking;

- Conduct capacity building activities for participating stakeholders to contribute to advocacy campaigns, raise awareness, foster consensus, and mobilize support for evidence-based approaches and policymaking on climate -induced migration.

#### Activities relating to output 2.3 - Local perspectives

- Based on the evidence generated, coordinate with authorities to produce and validate a shortlist of priority locations where the population is at highest risk;
- Provide technical assistances and capacity-building support to local authorities at priority locations to strengthen risk reduction, contingency planning or other relevant local policies that integrate climate--induced migration aspects;
- Facilitate community engagement processes community participation, of all socio-economic, gender and age groups, to integrate local knowledge in risk reduction or contingency planning.

#### Activities relating to output 2.4 – Innovative solutions and exchanges of lesson learns and best practices

- Engage local authorities and community representatives in conducting action planning and designing innovative solutions to climate -induced migration and prevention of displacement;
- Provide technical, financial, and operational support, as required, to catalyse local action on innovative solutions through flagship pilot project;
- Conduct an evaluation of the flagship pilot projects and cooperate with key stakeholders to produce policy and operational recommendations.

#### Activities relating to output 3.1 – Knowledge exchange

- Support technical-level exchange of data, evidence, knowledge and best practices among member states;
- Promote mainstreaming of climate -induced migration issues into capacity building programmes offered by ASEAN institutions.

#### Activities relating to output 3.2 – Policy dialogue

- Convene and provide technical assistance to regional and cross-regional policy dialogues and consultations on climate -induced migration to promote enhanced capacity and knowledge sharing.

#### Activities relating to output 3.3 – Whole-of-society

- Support the participation of technical experts, local actors and other stakeholders as relevant to government-led regional policy consultations, capacity building and dialogue initiatives.

### 3.3 Mainstreaming

#### **Environmental Protection & Climate Change**

##### **Outcomes of the SEA screening** (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that an SEA is not required but key environmental and climate-related aspects need be addressed during design.

##### **Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening** (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category C (no need for further assessment).

##### **Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening** (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).



The connection between climate change and human mobility is intricate and diverse. The proposed Action is crafted to prioritize environmental considerations, delving into the causal impacts of environmental and climatic changes on the lives and livelihoods of individuals and communities. This approach aims to enhance preparedness, mitigate risks for populations—especially the most vulnerable—prevent displacement, and ultimately enhance overall migration management.

During the design and implementation of the Action, key environment and climate change issues will be addressed in the following contexts:

- Exploring the role of climate and environmental factors as drivers of migration. Core elements of the project design, including the project strategy, sector analysis and other components will consider the role of climatic and environmental factors as drivers of mobility.
- Understanding the impacts of climate change on migrants' needs and vulnerabilities as growing evidence suggests that climate change is leading to climate-induced mobility and displacement.
- Advocating for the inclusion of migrant populations in the transition to the green economies.
- Promoting data-based evidence on key drivers of population mobility and adaptation in the context of climate change and environmental degradation.

Diverse individuals, including children, people of various genders, indigenous communities, and other vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, may experience environmental impacts in unique ways. Additionally, their perspectives on and values regarding different aspects of the environment can vary. To ensure effectiveness, the identification, assessment, and management of environmental impacts will consider the diverse views and needs of these groups across the target locations of the action.

This Action will look to share new evidence on the intersection of migration and climate change, derived from the data model and knowledge generated under the Action with the EU, so other EU projects will benefit considerably from being anchored by an intervention designed to systematically incorporate the climate-migration nexus into policy and governance models. This provides a unique opportunity to integrate EU-led engagement by mainstreaming human mobility into climate conscious methodologies.

In the context of this Action, efforts should be made to protect and conserve natural resources and ecosystems and mitigate against further environmental degradation through its activities and where possible work with local suppliers and support the local economy whenever possible and engage partners who can help develop innovative approaches to sustainability contributing to the EU's policies on environment and climate change and the 2030 Agenda.

### **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. This implies that with unequal access to resources, information, and participation in decision-making, women and men exhibit different vulnerabilities to climate change. Having limited capacity to cope with climate change related losses, women and girls face additional risks that affect their natural capital and agricultural productivity. As the impacts of climate change increase, households dependent upon natural resource-based livelihoods that are affected by climate change may take desperate measures to diversify their income, as evidence shows, women and children are most at risk of increased vulnerabilities to all forms of gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, human trafficking, child marriage, and other forms of violence.

In addition, the situation of migrants with diverse SOGIESC remains largely unexplored and there is a need to further strengthen the understanding and knowledge base on this group.

The Action will integrate gender equality and empowerment of disadvantaged groups in the following contexts:

- Emphasising a human rights approach to gender equality and integrate a non-binary gender analysis in all programme initiatives and activities.
- Identifying the legal, social, political and economic barriers and inequalities, including gender inequalities, that impact displacement and migration experience.
- Engaging the governments, private sector, academia and civil society on gender equality in climate adaptation through advocacy and capacity building components.



- Strengthening policies, research and data to better generate evidence on the gender dimensions of mobility to inform climate adaptation policies.

Empowering women and other marginalised groups through targeted interventions, partnerships and affirmative action to improve resilience to climatic shocks at the individual level.

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## Human Rights

The main objective of the action entails to contribute to enhance the protection of the human rights, including the rights of migrants and vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia. As such the proposed action will apply a human-rights based approach that aims at empowering rights-holders to enjoy and claim their rights and strengthen the capacity of duty-bearers in their obligations to respect, protect, and fulfil those rights. The design and implementation of the action will give attention to those women, men, children migrants living in the most difficult situations, excluded, or discriminated. This action will apply a human rights-based approach encompassing all human rights, whether civil and political or economic, social, and cultural in order to integrate human right principles in the private sector. The approach will be guided by the principle of “leaving no one behind,” equality and non-discrimination on any grounds.

When at-risk communities and their mobility challenges are included in climate-related policies, budgets, and plans, governments are better capacitated to keep vulnerable communities safe, and displacement can be minimized.

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## Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1.

Persons with disabilities constitute the world's largest and most marginalised minority. Moreover, disabilities can also result from displacement, sudden or slow-onset disasters, and exposure to environmental degradation. As such, the proposed action will delve deeper into and, if feasible, address the connections between disability, displacement, and climate change. This will be achieved by mainstreaming interventions to integrate accessible and inclusive approaches with the goal to ensure that persons with disabilities are recognized as a significant group at risk of being left behind.

Whenever feasible, information on barriers to accessing services for persons with disabilities will be collected. Likewise, information on drivers of displacement, accessibility of services, environment and information, and different needs and vulnerabilities of the above-mentioned population sectors will be collected and analysed.

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## Reduction of inequalities

The Asia-Pacific region has been identified as the world’s most climate-vulnerable region. In 2019, 9.5 million people, or 38.2 percent of the global total of displaced populations due to natural hazards, were recorded in the South Asia region (IDMC, 2020). Such natural hazards are expected to happen more frequently and to be more intense as a result of the changing climate. According to the IDMC, for example, weather related hazards triggered some 213.5 million internal displacements across the region between 2010 and 2021. Climate change impacts often exacerbate existing inequalities by disproportionately affecting marginalized communities and vulnerable populations. These communities, lacking accessibility, resources and adaptive capacities, in absence of targeted support remain highly exposed to risks. As climate change intensifies, and vulnerable groups are disproportionately impacted, the divide between the affluent and the disadvantage widens, thereby perpetuating systemic inequality.

Strengthening ASEAN member states' knowledge, capacity, and institutional responses to the climate-migration nexus, with a focus on socio-economically disadvantaged groups, is pivotal in mitigating systemic inequality. Evidence on the climate-migration nexus enables policies that recognize the unequal impact of environmental changes. The Action will support communities to develop tailored resilience strategies, reducing vulnerability. Improved institutional responses enable more inclusive policies, prioritizing accessible essential services and infrastructure in vulnerable areas. This will foster resilience, more equitable resource allocation and decision-making, ensuring marginalized groups are not left behind amidst climate-induced migration challenges.

Recognizing the positive impact that well-managed migration can have on managing the impacts of climate-change on mobility and subsequently on reducing inequalities and sustainable development, this action will contribute to global commitments under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the UNFCCC, SDG 13 on Climate Action and the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). Objective 2 of the GCM clearly identifies slow onset environmental degradation, disasters, and climate change impacts as drivers of migration, and outlines the importance of working at the regional level to address environmental drivers of migration.

### Democracy

The Action will provide strong support for regional civil society networks and grass-roots organisations to promote the voices and empowerment of migrant communities. This will include the facilitation of multi-stakeholder dialogues at ASEAN level, support for civil society organisations through grants-based modalities and capacity building.

### Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The IPCC concludes that climate change or climate variability can increase the risk of armed conflict in certain circumstances. This has been referred to by the EU as a ‘multiplier effect’ that reinforces environmental pressures and disaster risk, contributes to the loss of livelihoods, and forces the displacement of people. Where conflicts affect the mobility of populations, the action will examine the nexus between conflict, migration, and displacement.

### Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster risk reduction is a key component of the proposed action which aims to support cross-sectoral, interagency collaboration and input, the action will collaborate with relevant environmental, development, and disaster risk reduction agencies to look at the interconnections between these issues and develop policies that address the climate-migration nexus.

The evidence that the Action will generate on climate-migration nexus will be very relevant to inform government risk reduction and climate adaptation strategies, for instance by identifying areas where there is a high risk of displacement and support national and local action to converge support towards most at risk areas. Incorporating the human mobility dimension in disaster risk reduction strategies and plans will allow for more targeted approaches to prevent displacement, prioritization areas more at risk and integration of migration as a possible adaptation strategy, including through planned relocations.

### Other considerations if relevant

N/A

## 3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
1- Related to the external environment	Lack of political will among ASEAN governments to	Medium	High	Allocate sufficient time and resources for consultations, awareness raising on the potential benefits and alignment with

2- Related to planning, process and systems	prioritize policy and programming related to migration and climate change.			<p>national, regional and global commitments, and secure political buy in.</p> <p>Promote government leadership by leveraging existing regional or national initiatives and policy commitments as relevant.</p> <p>Explore the possibility of establishing an intra-ASEAN project advisory committee linked to existing sector working group to foster ownership, engagement and sustainability post-project.</p>
<p>1- Related to the external environment</p> <p>2- Related to planning, process and systems</p>	Political disagreements over climate change-related policy recommendations and the cross-sectoral approach to mainstreaming climate-induced migration.	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	<p>Organize multi-stakeholder dialogues, workshops, and forums to facilitate constructive discussions and consensus-building among multi-stakeholders.</p> <p>Identify and engage political champions in key stakeholder meetings to advocate for climate change policy recommendations and promote cross-sectoral approaches within government and policymaking circles.</p> <p>Integrate cross-regional learning on addressing political considerations in the context of climate change and human mobility interventions (for example, lessons learned from the development of a Pacific Regional Framework on Climate Mobility).</p>
1- Related to the external environment	Unforeseen variability in the current climate modelling that could alter the evidence base of new policies and approaches.	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	<p>Establish a dedicated task force comprised of climate scientists, policymakers, and stakeholders to continuously monitor and evaluate climate modelling outputs, enhancing its reliability and accuracy.</p> <p>Conduct capacity-building activities to improve technical skills in climate modelling and analysis for stakeholders, ensuring they can accurately interpret and apply modelling results.</p> <p>Promote knowledge-sharing among regional partners and international experts to leverage diverse perspectives and experiences in addressing variability in climate modelling.</p>
2- Related to planning, process and systems	Communities unwilling or unable to	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	Build the Action based on local initiatives to create linkages and collaboration within targeted communities.

3- Related to people and the organisation	meaningfully participate, due to lack of trust or lack of awareness.			Facilitate participatory approaches by involving communities in consultations, focus group discussions, and participatory mapping exercises to ensure their voices are heard and valued throughout the project lifecycle.  Conduct capacity-building activities to empower the community and enhance their understanding of climate-induced migration.
4- Related to planning, process and systems  5- Related to communication and information	Duplication of efforts with similar interventions from other actors results in inefficient use of resources and directly impacts results.	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Medium</b>	Develop a comprehensive strategy for knowledge management and external communication aimed at fostering collaboration and disseminating information effectively.  Allocate resources towards establishing and enhancing partnerships to facilitate regular communication and coordination.  Explore collaborative planning, action plans, and initiatives to capitalize on synergies and minimize redundant efforts.

#### **Lessons Learnt:**

- 1. Strengthening the existing interests in the climate-migration nexus among the ASEAN government actors:** There is government interest in the climate-migration nexus in the ASEAN region as government actors are mostly aware of the risks related to climate change and have a general idea of the potential implications for migration. It will remain critical for ASEAN bodies and member states to harmonize climate change adaptation and migration management initiatives and policies while sufficiently documenting the interconnections between issues related to climate change and migration. Mobilising champion countries to help advance action and attention to the issue will also be critical.
- 2. Leveraging the engagement of already existing initiatives at local level:** Most existing initiatives looking at climate-induced migration in the region are localized, focusing on specific risks and vulnerabilities. Harnessing the strategic engagement of these local initiatives is critical for the success of any action in this area. Efforts should aim to foster collaboration and create linkages between these initiatives, thereby maximizing their impact and reach.
- 3. Promoting community involvement in policy dialogues:** Effective government action requires meaningful engagement and participation from the communities most affected by climate-induced migration. Without active involvement in policy development and operational approaches, government interventions are less likely to yield the expected outcomes. Region's diverse cultural and geographical landscapes offer valuable insights into the complex dynamics of climate-induced migration. By engaging local communities as active partners in data collection, analysis, and decision-making, policymakers can ensure that policies are contextually relevant, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of affected populations, while fostering buy-in and ownership from targeted communities.
- 4. Establishment of coordinating agency for sustained efforts:** Drawing from current circumstances, the absence of a centralized coordinating agency poses a risk of fragmented policy implementation across various governmental departments and agencies that may result in disparate approaches, redundant efforts, and ineffective resource distribution. Strong institutional engagement is required to establish ownership by a government institution and set up clear cooperation arrangements with other relevant government actors. This will aid in the establishment of comprehensive and standardized nation-wide data collection and coordination while ensuring continuity of the Action during government turnover.

### 3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that

**IF** up to date and accurate climate-induced migration data mode and evidence at regional and national levels are available (Output 1.1) **AND** technical capacity of national governments and key stakeholders in research on the climate-migration nexus that take into account the overall environmental considerations are enhanced (Output 1.3) **AND** opportunities for research collaboration and knowledge exchange amongst all relevant stakeholders at regional and national levels are increased (Output 1.2) **THEN** the use of evidence on climate-induced migration in policymaking at regional, national, and sub-national levels amongst the selected ASEAN countries will be increased (Outcome 1), **BECAUSE** a structured and comprehensive understanding of the patterns and trends related to climate-induced migration will enables policymakers to prioritize the issue, engage in dialogue, and promote its integration into policy frameworks to address associated challenges and opportunities associated with climate-induced migration.

**IF** opportunities for national-level, multi-stakeholder collaboration in support of evidence-based approaches and policymaking on climate-induced migration is increased (Output 2.2) **AND** capacities of key government stakeholders in promoting evidence-based policy action on climate-induced migration is strengthened (Output 2.1) **AND** capacities of local authorities and civil society in developing national and local policies, regulation and plans that are responsive to the community reality and needs of the vulnerable populations are improved (Output 2.3) **AND** they have the capacity to develop and implement inclusive flagship pilot initiatives that strengthen the accessibility and resilience of vulnerable and at risks populations, including women and persons with disabilities (Output 2.4) **THEN** policy action and initiatives on climate adaptation and migration management aimed at reducing risks for vulnerable populations of all genders, ages and disabilities in the targeted ASEAN countries will be improved (Outcome 2) **BECAUSE** a coordinated, collective and inclusive action among stakeholders will emphasize the urgency of prioritizing climate-induced migration considerations and implementing effective national policies to enhance community resilience through practical interventions demonstrated at the local level.

**IF** target countries and institutions have better understanding of mainstreaming climate-induced migration evidence, knowledge, and policy solutions that facilitate exchanges within ASEAN and with the EU (Output 3.1) **AND** the capacity of target ASEAN countries to collaborate on climate-induced migration policy and governance frameworks is improved (Output 3.2) **AND** outreach of government-led regional policy consultations and dialogue is increased (Output 3.3) **THEN** inclusion of climate-induced migration evidence and policy approaches in regional and multilateral dialogues and ASEAN governance initiatives will be improved (Outcome 3) **BECAUSE** broader understanding of climate-induced migration dynamics and collective action will foster regional awareness, solidarity and therefore, norms and standards setting among ASEAN member states.

**IF** the use of evidence on climate-induced migration in policymaking at regional, national, and sub-national levels amongst the selected ASEAN countries is increased (Outcome 1) **AND** policy action and initiatives on climate adaptation and migration management aimed at reducing risks for vulnerable populations of all genders and ages in the targeted ASEAN countries is improved (Outcome 2) **AND** inclusion of climate-induced migration evidence and policy approaches in regional and multilateral dialogues and ASEAN governance initiatives is improved (Outcome 3), **THEN** the climate adaptation of populations at risk, especially socio-economically disadvantaged groups within selected ASEAN countries will be improved (Overall Impact).

### 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
<b>Impact</b>	To improve the climate adaptation of populations at risk, especially socio-economically disadvantaged groups within selected Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries.	1. Number of individuals at risk that reside in priority locations that benefit from strengthened government policy and approaches on climate-migration nexus.	1. TBC in inception phase	1. TBC in inception phase	1. Policy review	<i>Not applicable</i>
<b>Outcome 1 - EVIDENCE</b>	Improved evidence on climate-induced migration is made available for policymaking at regional, national, and sub-national levels amongst the selected ASEAN countries.	1.1 Number of governmental and nongovernmental agencies reporting to make effective use of generated evidence in policy making (EU MIP Priority Area 3, Expected Result 2.6)	1.1 0 (2026)	1.1 TBC in inception phase (2028)	1.1 Stakeholders' feedback survey	Partner countries remain engaged and committed to addressing the climate-induced migration and climate change adaptation as well as adhering to the global framework such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the 2030 Agenda.  International commitments to integrate environment, disaster risk reduction and climate change, and to support climate action and the implementation of the Paris Agreement in international cooperation are maintained or increased.
		1.2 Number of migration policies integrated into existing government mechanisms based on evidence generated (EU MIP Priority Area 3, Expected Result 2.6)	1.2 0 (2026)	1.2 TBC in inception phase (2028)	1.2 Stakeholders' feedback survey	
		1.3 Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (a) developed/revised with EU support (GERF 2.21b)	1.3 TBC (2026)	1.3 TBC in inception phase (2028)	1.3 Approved policy documents	
<b>Outcome 2 - POLICY</b>	Improved policy action and initiatives on climate adaptation and migration management aimed at reducing risks for vulnerable	2.1 Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation	2.1 0 (2026)	2.1 TBC in inception phase (2028)	2.1 Approved policy documents	

	populations of all genders and ages in the targeted ASEAN countries.	participation through EU support ( <i>GERF 2.29</i> )				
		2.2 Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (b) under implementation with EU support ( <i>GERF 2.21b</i> )	2.2 0 (2026)	2.2 TBC in inception phase (2028)	2.2 Official gazettes	
		2.3 Number of sustainable migrant's protection and reintegration mechanisms embedded in national development processes and national initiatives ( <i>EU MIP Area Priority 3 Expected Result 2.3</i> )	2.3 0 (2026)	2.3 TBC in inception phase (2028)	2.3 Stakeholders' feedback survey	
<b>Outcome 3 – ASEAN ENGAGEMENT</b>	Improved inclusion of climate-induced migration evidence and policy approaches in regional and multilateral dialogues and ASEAN governance initiatives.	3.1 Number policy instruments, guidance or initiatives in ASEAN and ASEAN member states informed or supported by the Action that contribute to reduce risks among vulnerable populations of all gender and ages. <sup>9</sup>	3.1 0 (2026)	3.1 TBC in inception phase (2028)	3.1 Policy review	
		3.2 Number of exchanges of good practices and lessons learnt on migration management from EU (including EU MS), regional partners and international organisations	3.2 0 (2026)	3.2 TBC in inception phase (2028)	3.2 Stakeholders' feedback survey	

<sup>9</sup> Contribute to EU MIP Area Priority 3 Expected Result 2.4 indicator1.

		(EU MIP Area Priority 3 Expected Result 2.2)				
		3.3 Number of regional initiatives or multilateral dialogues on climate-induced migration that use the evidence from the developed data modelling tools in the project.	3.3 0 (2026)	3.3 TBC in inception phase (2028)	3.3 Stakeholders' feedback survey	
<b>Output 1 relating to Outcome 1</b>	Improved availability of up to date and accurate climate-induced data model and evidence at regional and national levels.	1.1.1 Status of standardized methodology to analyse climate-induced migration in the ASEAN context	1.1.1 Non-existent (2026)	1.1.1 Standardized methodology established (2028)	1.1.1 Published methodology manual/guideline	<p>Stakeholders, including government agencies, continue to recognize the gap of evidence on the climate-migration nexus.</p> <p>Regional, national and sub-national stakeholders are willing to utilize new evidence to inform policy approaches.</p> <p>Continued engagement of national stakeholders and the government lead agency results in contribution to policy initiatives.</p> <p>Continued engagement of local actors, combined with technical support and backing from nation government actors, result in innovative solutions.</p> <p>Concerted efforts from national authorities and</p>
		1.1.2 Number of available quantitative and qualitative data reports and research that provide evidence for informed programming and policy making on climate-induced migration funded from the EU intervention (EU MIP Area Priority 3 Expected Result 2.6)	1.1.2 0 (2026)	1.1.2 TBD (2028)	1.1.2 Published research and data reports	
<b>Output 2 relating to Outcome 1</b>	Increased opportunities for research collaboration and knowledge exchange amongst all relevant stakeholders at regional and national levels.	1.2.1 Number of national and regional multi-stakeholders forum convened to facilitate research collaboration, data exchange, and knowledge sharing on climate-induced migration	1.2.1 0 (2026)	1.2.1 TBD (2028)	1.2.1 Meeting minutes	

		1.2.2 Number of national and regional collaboration measures/research projects on migration and human mobility established and/or supported by EU initiatives <i>(EU MIP Area Priority 3 Expected Result 2.1)</i>	1.2.2 0 (2026)	1.2.2 TBD (2028)	1.2.2 List of research projects	civil society participation, availability of evidence and policy recommendations, increases the attention to the topic at regional level.
		1.2.3 Status of knowledge exchange and collaboration platform	1.2.3 Non-existent (2026)	1.2.3 Knowledge exchange and collaboration platform established at national and regional levels (2028)	1.2.3 Minutes of meetings	
<b>Output 3 relating to Outcome 1</b>	Enhanced technical capacity of national governments and key stakeholders in research on the climate-migration nexus that take into account the overall environmental considerations.	1.3.1 Number of technical personnel trained having improved proficiency in utilizing methodologies for analysing climate-induced migration data and enhanced skills in conducting research on the climate-migration nexus (disaggregated by sex, age group, disability status and country)	1.3.1 0 (2026)	1.3.1 TBD (2028)	1.3.1 Pre and post training assessment	
<b>Output 1 relating to Outcome 2</b>	Strengthened capacities of key government stakeholders in promoting evidence-based policy action on climate-induced migration.	2.1.1 Number of government staff who report enhanced capacity to promote evidence-based climate migration induced policy action as a result of the Action supported training activities (disaggregated by	2.1.1 0 (2026)	2.1.1 TBD (2028)	2.1.1 Pre and post training assessment	

		sex, age group, disability status and country)				
		2.1.2 Number of initiatives supported national and regional policy dialogues or other events dedicated to evidence-based policy action on climate-induced migration led or co-led by government stakeholders	2.1.2 0 (2026)	2.1.2 TBD (2028)	2.1.2 Event notes/reports	
<b>Output 2 relating to Outcome 2</b>	Increased opportunities for national-level, multi-stakeholder collaboration in support of evidence-based approaches and policymaking on climate-induced migration.	2.2.1 Status of an inclusive platform to strengthen policy-making collaboration	2.2.1 Non-existent (2024)	2.2.1 Inclusive platform established (2029)	2.2.1 Minutes of meetings	
		2.2.2 Number of stakeholders benefitted through national-level multi-stakeholder meetings aimed at integration of climate-induced migration evidence and data into policy frameworks (disaggregated by type of stakeholder and country)	2.2.2 0 (2026)	2.2.2 TBD (2028)	2.2.2 Minutes of meetings	
<b>Output 3 relating to Outcome 2</b>	Improved capacities of local authorities and civil society in developing national and local policies, regulation and plans that are responsive to the community reality and needs of the vulnerable populations.	2.3.1 Number of priority locations, where the population is at highest risk, jointly identified and validated with the national and local stakeholders (disaggregated by country)	2.3.1 0 (2026)	2.3.1 TBD (2028)	2.3.1 List of selected priority locations	
		2.3.2 Number of representatives of local authorities, target communities and civil society having increased knowledge	2.3.2 0 (2026)	2.3.2 TBD (2028)	2.3.2 Pre and post training assessment	

		and skills in localised policy making on climate-induced migration as a result of the Action supported capacity building activities (disaggregated by sex, age group, disability status, type of stakeholder and country)				
<b>Output 4 relating to Outcome 2</b>	Enhanced capacity of local authorities and other stakeholders in implementation of flagship pilot initiatives that strengthen the accessibility and resilience of vulnerable and at risks populations, including women and persons with disabilities.	2.4.1 Number of flagship initiatives implemented jointly with local authorities and other stakeholders to enhance the accessibility and resilience of vulnerable communities (disaggregated by type and country)	2.4.1 0 (2026)	2.4.1 TBD (2028)	2.4.1 List of piloted initiatives	
		2.4.2 Number of policy and operational recommendations shared with key stakeholders based on evaluation of the flagship pilot projects	2.4.2 0 (2026)	2.4.2 TBD (2028)	2.4.2 Set of policy and operational recommendations	
<b>Output 1 relating to Outcome 3</b>	Better understanding of target members states and institutions on mainstreaming climate-induced migration evidence, knowledge, and policy solutions and their exchange within ASEAN and with the EU.	3.1.1 Number of research reports and best practices on climate-induced migration available for sharing within ASEAN	3.1.1 0 (2024)	3.1.1 TBD (2029)	3.1.1 Minutes of ASEAN events	
<b>Output 2 relating to Outcome 3</b>	Improved capacity of target ASEAN countries to collaborate on climate -induced migration policy and governance frameworks.	3.2.1 Number of ASEAN member states/specialized bodies engaged in a regional initiative on climate-induced migration having increased knowledge and understanding of the subject	3.2.1 0 (2026)	3.2.1 TBD (2028)	3.2.1 Survey with ASEAN member states	



		area and how to integrate it into governance frameworks				
<b>Output 3 relating to Outcome 3</b>	Increased outreach of government-led regional policy consultations and dialogue.	3.3.1 Number of regional policy consultations and dialogues supported by the Action to increase participation of experts and local actors	3.3.1 0 (2026)	3.3.1 5 (2028)	3.3.1 Meeting minutes	

## 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1 Financing Agreement

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

### 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 Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU 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<sup>10</sup>.

#### 4.3.1 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

This action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- Extensive experience and capacity in policy advice/design, capacity building and technical assistance in the area of migration with particular focus on the climate-change and migration/mobility/displacement nexus.
- Extensive experience in the South-east Asia regional and country level context, with good capacity and organizational set up to manage a multi-country and regional intervention which encompasses a range of topics i.e., policy, governance and legal framework, regulatory reform, capacity building of government and civil society entities in countries (national and local level) and international set up.
- Previous experience in managing similar donor-funded interventions at a regional/multi-country level.

The implementation by this entity entails all Outputs and Outcomes for this action.

#### 4.3.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

In case of exceptional circumstances outside of the Commission's control, the implementation modality described in section 4.3.1 could be changed from indirect management with a pillar assessed entity/entities to direct management through (grants) for the full amount indicated in section 4.5.

### 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.

<sup>10</sup> [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu). Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

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

<b>Indicative Budget components</b>	<b>EU contribution (Amount in EUR)</b>
<b>Implementation modalities</b> – cf. section 4.3	
<i><b>Indirect management with entrusted entity(ies) - cf. section 4.3.1</b></i>	<b>5 000 000</b>
<b>Evaluation</b> – cf. section 5.2 <b>Audit</b> – cf. section 5.3	Will be done by implementing partner. May be covered by another Decision
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>

#### 4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

A **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** will be established, which will be the governing body of the project. The PSC will provide strategic leadership, general policy and overall guidance and oversight on the overall implementation of the project covering both regional and national levels. The PSC will also assess and, if necessary, adapt the activities of the project. The PSC will consist of the representative of the European Commission (INTPA C), EU Delegation to ASEAN, and the Implementing Partner (IP). Where relevant, the Commission will also invite and/or consult the EEAS and other Directorate-Generals.

A **Regional Project Advisory Committee (RPAC)** and **National Project Advisory Committee (NPAC)** will be established to advise and guide on implementation.

A whole of government and whole of society approach will be adopted to ensure meaningful participation of stakeholders including civil society, government, migrants and communities.

The implementing partner will be responsible for project management, organisation of the PSC and Project Advisory Committee meetings (including the Commission and representatives of the beneficiary countries) to provide strategic guidance and ensure overall coordination and coherence of activities, monitor deliverables, and drafting reports. The implementing partner will maintain regular consultations with the EU delegations at the national level on work programmes and progress made. The Commission will be directly involved in the monitoring and steering of the Action.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

## 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).

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).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

- The implementing entity will fully coordinate and monitor the activities on a country-by-country basis and at regional level, and report to the Commission in an aggregated and regular basis.
- The implementing entity will conduct an inception phase at the beginning of the project implementation to define/refine indicators, baselines and targets of the logframe to measure/monitor the action progress during implementation.
- The implementing entity will be responsible for conducting any necessary baseline and final surveys as well as regular monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting of all project activities. In addition to its regular M&E functions, and when applicable, the entrusted entity will also be responsible for M&E, including financial monitoring and management of grants (if applicable), as well as any sub-contracting that might be envisaged, and will include relevant details in the reports referred to above.

The implementing partner will cooperate with the relevant government and CSO stakeholders of different countries to provide a decentralised simple and practicable M&E system. The implementing partner will conduct baseline, midline and endline surveys/reports in close cooperation with the EU. Furthermore, the EU conducts regularly fields Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) missions. The project formulation mission will further refine the performance monitoring system as well as its indicators (see Logframe).

All monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is considering the principle of gender equality, human rights-based approach, and rights of persons with disabilities including accessibility, inclusion and diversity. Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by sex and disability. Monitoring and reporting in the action will adopt the do no harm principle, which means that interventions will not detract from enjoyment of human rights.

Any monitoring and evaluation will include the gender and disability perspective, assessing gender equality results and implementation of rights-based approach working method principles (participation, non-discrimination, accountability and transparency) in terms of implementation of the project and project outcomes. Key stakeholders will be involved in the monitoring process. Monitoring and evaluation will be based on indicators that are disaggregated by a minimum (sex, age, disability, country of origin), and even further when appropriate (group, location urban/rural etc.).

### 5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the implementing partner.

The possible mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to accountability and to informing policy and programming at various levels.

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.

### 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<sup>11</sup> (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);

<b>Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending)</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
<b>Group of actions level (i.e. top-up cases, different phases of a single programme)</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#): <Present action> <Other action(s)>
<b>Contract level</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
	(...)	
<b>Group of contracts level (i.e. series of programme estimates, cases in which an Action includes for example four contracts and two of them, a technical assistance contract and a contribution agreement, aim at the same objectives and complement each other)</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 1> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 2> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) #>

<sup>11</sup> For the purpose of consistency between terms in OPSYS, DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI have harmonised 5 key terms, including 'Action' and 'Intervention' where an 'Action' is the content (or part of the content) of a Commission financing Decision and 'Intervention' is a coherent set of activities and results which constitutes an effective level for the operational follow-up by the EC of its operations on the ground. See more on the [concept of intervention](#).



## Appendix 2 COMMISSION DECISION & TECHNICAL and ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

	Project modality (Incl. thematic and regional programmes, as well as calls for proposals)		Budget support		No activities to be implemented by, and no funds to be transferred to, the Partner country, with signature of a Financing Agreement based of the ‘simplified’ template	
Action Document	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)
<b>1. SYNOPSIS</b>						
1.1. Action Summary Table	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
1.2. Summary of the Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>2. RATIONALE</b>						
2.1. Context	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
2.2. Problem Analysis	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
2.3. Additional Areas of Assessment [For Budget Support Actions only]	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.1. Pre-condition on Fundamental values (for a SDG contracts only)	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.2. Public Policy	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.3. Macroeconomic Policy	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.3.4. Public Financial Management	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Project modality (Incl. thematic and regional programmes, as well as calls for proposals)		Budget support		No activities to be implemented by, and no funds to be transferred to, the Partner country, with signature of a Financing Agreement based of the ‘simplified’ template	
Action Document	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)
2.3.5. Transparency and Oversight of the Budget	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION</b>						
3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.2. Indicative Activities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.3. Mainstreaming	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.4. Risks and Lessons Learnt	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
3.5. The Intervention Logic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
3.6. Logical Framework Matrix	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
<b>4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS</b>						
4.1. Financing Agreement	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
4.2. Indicative Implementation Period	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
4.3. Implementation of the Budget Support Component (and subsections)	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
4.4. Implementation Modalities (and subsections)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A

	Project modality (Incl. thematic and regional programmes, as well as calls for proposals)		Budget support		No activities to be implemented by, and no funds to be transferred to, the Partner country, with signature of a Financing Agreement based of the ‘simplified’ template	
Action Document	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)
4.5. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
4.6. Indicative Budget	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
4.7. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	If applicable and relevant	If applicable and relevant
4.8. Pre-conditions [only for project modality]	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	If relevant and applicable
<b>5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT</b>						
5.1. Monitoring and Reporting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
5.2. Evaluation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
5.3. Audit and Verifications	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
<b>6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY</b>						
6. Strategic Communication and Public Diplomacy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
<b>APPENDICES</b>						
Appendix 1 Reporting in OPSYS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Project modality (Incl. thematic and regional programmes, as well as calls for proposals)		Budget support		No activities to be implemented by, and no funds to be transferred to, the Partner country, with signature of a Financing Agreement based of the ‘simplified’ template	
Action Document	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)	Annex Commission Decision	Technical and Administrative Provisions (TAPs)
Appendix 2 Commission Decision and TAPs	Delete and replace with Appendix for Blending if applicable	N/A	N/A	Delete and replace with Appendix for Budget Support if applicable	N/A	N/A
Other: Appendix only for Blending: List Lead Finance Institutions	To be added	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other: Appendix only for Budget Support (Disbursement Arrangements, Conditions and Performance Indicators)	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be added	N/A	N/A