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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 5

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of Sub-Saharan Africa for 2021

Action Document for Providing protection through durable solutions for persons of concern evacuated from Libya in the Emergency Transit Mechanisms in Niger and Rwanda

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plan in the sense of Article 23 (2) of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act | Providing protection through durable solutions for persons of concern evacuated from Libya in the Emergency Transit Mechanisms in Niger and Rwanda CRIS number: NDICI AFRICA/2021/043-465 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe) |
| 2. Team Europe Initiative | No |
| 3. Zone benefiting from the action | The action shall be carried out in Niger and Rwanda |
| 4. Programming document | Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa |
| 5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/expected results | Specific Objective 2: Address protection and long-term needs and support durable solutions for forcibly displaced populations (refugees and IDPs) and host communities. Result 2.1: Refugee and asylum seekers needs and rights are addressed in a balanced, coherent, comprehensive and coordinated manner aiming at the implementation of the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) and its comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF). |
| PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION | |
| 6. Priority Area(s), sectors | Priority area 6 – Migration, mobility, and forced displacement DAC Code 151 (Government and civil society - general) DAC code 720 (Emergency response) DAC code 72010 support to displaced persons |
| 7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | Main SDG (1 only): SDG 10 to reduce inequality within and among countries, specific target (10.7) to facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people. Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: SDG 8 to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (for livelihood projects in the context of peaceful coexistence with host communities) |

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|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | SDG 5 Gender Equality | | | |
| 8 a) DAC code(s) | DAC Code 151 (Government and civil society - general) DAC code 720 (Emergency response) DAC code 72010 support to displaced persons | | | |
| 8 b) Main Delivery Channel @ | 41121 - UNHCR | | | |
| 9. Targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance | | | |
| 10. Markers (from DAC form) | General policy objective @ | Not targeted | Significant objective | Principal objective |
| | Participation development/good governance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Aid to environment @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Trade development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Disaster Risk Reduction @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Nutrition @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | RIO Convention markers | Not targeted | Significant objective | Principal objective |
| | Biological diversity @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Combat desertification @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change mitigation @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change adaptation @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Internal markers and Tags: | Policy objectives | Not targeted | Significant objective | Principal objective |
| | Digitalisation @ Tags: digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship job creation digital skills/literacy digital services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Connectivity @ Tags: transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | people2people energy digital connectivity | | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Covid-19 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| BUDGET INFORMATION | | | | |
| 12. Amounts concerned | <p>Budget lines</p> <p>BGUE-B2021-14.020121-C1-INTPA : EUR 22 000 000</p> <p>BGUE-B2021-14.020120-C1-INTPA : EUR 34 000 000</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 62 472 900</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 56 000 000</p> <p>This action is co-financed in parallel co-financing by:</p> <p>- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for an amount of EUR 6 472 900</p> | | | |
| MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION | | | | |
| 13. Type of financing¹ | Indirect management with UNHCR | | | |

¹ Art. 27 NDICI.

1.2. Summary of the Action

This action aims to provide protection, emergency assistance and durable solutions to refugees and asylum-seekers at risk in Libya, including in urban areas and those being held in detention centres through emergency evacuation to Niger and Rwanda for processing of durable solutions in third countries. The Emergency Transit Mechanisms (ETMs) have facilitated the evacuation of most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers from Libya to Niger from 2017, and since September 2019 to Rwanda. Access to Refugee Status Determination (RSD), resettlement and complementary legal pathways is provided in these transit countries to find durable solutions in third countries, countries of origin, countries of first asylum, or even local integration.

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

This action builds on the priorities set by the European Commission in the joint Communication ‘Migration on the Central Mediterranean Route: Managing flows, saving lives’² released on 25 January 2017, confirmed and further developed by the European Council in the Malta Declaration issued on 3 February 2017. In addition, the action complements the efforts being pursued through the African Union (AU) - EU – United Nations (UN) Task Force, which aims to save and protect lives of migrants and refugees along the routes and in particular inside Libya. It is also aligned with the New Pact on Migration and Asylum³, the strengthened partnership with Africa, the Communication ‘Lives in Dignity’ and will contribute to SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 10 specific target (10.7) to facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people and the principle under the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ‘leave no one behind’. This action aligns with the strategic priority of the EU to improve asylum management and quality asylum space in the region while addressing root causes of both primary and secondary displacement.

The action contributes to the consequent fulfilment of human rights and gender equality, in line with participating states international human rights commitments.

Moreover, it contributes to the EU Gender Action Plan III (GAP III)⁴ and particularly its thematic areas of engagement ‘Integrating the women, peace and security agenda’ and ‘Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence’.

Political impact:

The ETMs were set up as part of a comprehensive response to the Central Mediterranean migration crisis and provides emergency solutions for the most vulnerable asylum seekers whose plight in Libya is compounded by the overall precarious political and security situation in the country and exacerbated by an increase in interceptions at sea by the Libyan Coast Guards that is usually followed by arbitrary detention.

In 2017, the EU, the UN, and the AU committed to support voluntary returns of migrants to their country of origin, and facilitate access to durable solutions for people with international protection needs through the ETMs, which are mostly funded by the European Commission and European Member States. Most of the people of concern evacuated are eventually resettled in Europe or North America, the ETMs facilitate this resettlement process by allowing for the refugee status determination to take place in a safe environment.

Since this situation continues to follow according to the same patterns, it is necessary to continue providing this assistance.

² JOIN(2017) 4 final JOINT COMMUNICATION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL AND THE COUNCIL Migration on the Central Mediterranean route Managing flows, saving lives of 25/01/2017

³ COM(2020) 609 final, 23.9.2020 – section 6.2.COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS on a New Pact on Migration and Asylum of 23/09/2020

⁴ JOIN(2020) 17 final JOINT COMMUNICATION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL EU GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP) III – AN AMBITIOUS AGENDA FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT IN EU EXTERNAL ACTION {SWD(2020) 284 final} of 25/11/2020

This action will be closely coordinated with the envisaged future Central Mediterranean Team Europe initiative (TEI), whose geographical scope should include Libya and Niger, as well as with the Western Mediterranean TEI, which should also include Niger.

2.2. Problem Analysis

Short problem analysis: Domestic politics:

Libya is situated on an important geo-political crossroad in the Central Mediterranean route, attracting thousands of asylum-seekers, refugees and migrants to its coastline seeking access to Europe through treacherous desert land and unpredictable sea journeys. Libya continues to suffer from interlinked political, conflict and insecurity, and economic crises that are driving conflict, damaging its economy, weakening state institutions, and facilitating criminal gangs and the existence of non-state armed actors. The situation continues to cause great hardships to Libyans and non-Libyans, and contributes to ongoing displacement of Libyans from their homes and a precarious situation for migrants in the country.

Libya became a major transit hub towards Europe with the eruption of the Libyan civil wars in 2011 and 2014, and the liquidity crisis in 2018. Despite acute protection needs for people on the move, lack of an asylum system, migration governance and weak national capacities limit the implementation of an effective protection framework. Libya is not party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and does not have a functioning asylum system, however, is a signatory of the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. As of August 2021, 42,210 refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Libya, 57 % of whom fulfilled vulnerability criteria. There are an estimated 5,926 refugees and migrants (including 88 per cent men and 12 per cent women) held in official detention centres in Libya. Of these, approximately 1,713 are persons of concern to UNHCR.

The Governments of Niger (2017) and Rwanda (2019) accepted to host the ETMs. Each ETM is based on a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Government, UNHCR and the AU and limits the number of people of concern that can be hosted at any given time. Hosting ETMs is an expression for the two host Governments of solidarity with fellow Africans in need. Yet it can be the source of internal tensions if the needs of the host communities are not well taken into account. Particularly in Niger, the complex security situation has translated into further forced displacement, notably internally, and efforts to support the ETM in Niger should not be seen as competing with other forms of assistance for Niger citizens or other displaced populations in Niger.

The ETMs permit the evacuations of refugees via flights from Libya to Niamey and Kigali. Since November 2017, vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers departed from Libya with the support of UNHCR and essential contribution of the European Union. With the following breakdown: 3,318 persons evacuated to ETM Niger and 515 persons evacuated to ETM Rwanda

In the last year and a half the number of evacuation flights to the ETMs has been limited, due to the closure of orders due to Covid 19 Pandemic but as well by various blockages that the Libyan authorities implemented. In 2020, 281 refugees left Libya to ETM Niger and 209 to ETM Rwanda. Only one evacuation flight left in 2021 from Tripoli to Kigali (ETM Rwanda) on the 15 of July with 133 individuals evacuated.

Finally the situation of UNHCR in Libya remains of concern as there is no progress on the issuance of visas for staff or regarding the host country agreement with the Libyan authorities. The lack of visas and the consequent remote management pose an integrity risk for the implementation of UNHCR activities in Libya.

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

The Government of Rwanda: All activities will be planned and implemented in close collaboration with national and local level government counterparts in Rwanda. In Rwanda, UNHCR will continue to develop and strengthen its strong partnership with the Government in support of the hosting of the evacuation mechanism on Rwandese territory. The Government of Rwanda is involved in clearing cases and facilitating administrative formalities required to ensure the entry of evacuees into Rwanda. In this manner, Rwanda demands recognition as an active actor on migration and protection issues in Africa.

The Government of Niger: All activities will be planned and implemented in close collaboration with national and local level government counterparts in Niger. In Niger, UNHCR will continue to develop and strengthen its strong partnership with the Government in support of the hosting of the evacuation mechanism on the Niger territory and to ensure further continuation of capacity building of national authorities on refugee protection.

Resettlement countries: The achievement of resettlement targets outlined in this Action will be dependent on the allocation of quota, currently over 13,700 pledges from non-EU and EU Member states for the central Mediterranean route UNHCR will continue to advocate for adequate quotas, complementary legal pathways, streamlined administrative requirements/procedures evacuees and timely departure of approved persons. The Commission and Member States are currently discussing new resettlement pledges that should also include resettlement from Rwanda and Niger. The EU will continue to support financially through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) the EU Member States for their resettlement efforts.

Non-governmental organisations: UNHCR will continue to work or develop new cooperation mechanisms with partners to implement ETM related activities in protection and reintegration assistance foreseen within the context of the action. Non-Governmental organisations (NGOs) representing rights of right-holders, particularly women and people on move in the most vulnerable situations (such as unaccompanied children and persons with disabilities, victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and questioning (LGBTIQ+), with protection capacity, specifically response capacity in the sectors of health (including sexual and reproductive health), SGBV and psychosocial support, will support UNHCR in responding to the needs of evacuees while in Rwanda and Niger.

Direct beneficiaries: Persons of concern to UNHCR in Libya, evacuees and host communities in Niger and Rwanda, persons of concern benefiting from a durable solution/complementary legal pathways and host communities in resettlement countries.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to provide life-saving emergency assistance, protection and sustainable solutions in third countries, country of origin/first asylum or through local integration for refugees and asylum-seekers along the Central Mediterranean Route.

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

1. Provide life-saving assistance and equal access to services to all evacuees in the framework of the ETMs
2. Identify and process durable solutions for persons in need of international protection, including victims of trafficking in human beings, in the framework of the ETM (including Niger-registered refugees and People of Concern (POCs) in Agadez in the context of the ETM Niger)
3. Peaceful coexistence between the ETM populations and host communities is promoted

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

- 1.1 Emergency assistance and basic services are provided to evacuees upon arrival at the airport and throughout their stay at the ETM reception centres
- 1.2 Institutions and non-state actors benefit from gender-responsive capacity building on international human rights, refugee protection and resettlement issues, camp management, etc.
 - 2.1 Refugee status determination (RSD) conducted
 - 2.2 Eligible cases for resettlement (RSD) to third country are identified and submitted
 - 2.3 Complementary legal pathways (CLPs) are gender-responsive, identified, supported and facilitated
 - 2.4 Other durable solutions, including voluntary return for those who are willing to repatriate to their country of origin/first country of asylum or local integration are facilitated
- 3.1 Improve peaceful coexistence between the ETM population and the host communities

3.2. Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1

- Management and upkeep of the ETM infrastructure and staff

- Provision of services upon arrival including: (1) registration; (2) gender-responsive medical screening; (3) food; (4) distribution of core relief items; (5) and installation in appropriate safe accommodation that is barrier free for persons with disabilities.
- Early identification of (potential) victims of trafficking in human beings and referral to assistance and support services.
- Provision of meals (preferably in the form of cash transfers) and non-food items, including bed sheets, towels, hygiene kit, clothing and SIM cards.
- Access health care, including sexual and reproductive health, SGBV, child protection and psycho-social assistance (on-site or through referral), recreational and life-skill activities is provided
- Access to optimal education and technical and vocational training (TVET) is provided and incentivised
- Issuance of individual documentation to enable PoCs to access services including Cash-based interventions (CBI)

Activities related to Output 1.2

- Capacity building of national counterparts, NGO/CSO and UNHCR staff on camp management and specific activities related, including COVID-19 prevention, mitigation and response, etc.
- Capacity building of national counterparts, NGO/CSO and UNHCR staff on international protection needs, asylum system and refugee status determination, complementary legal pathways, specific needs of victims of trafficking in human beings, etc.

Activities related to Output 2.1:

- Refugee status determination conducted in accordance with key protection principles
- Best interest determination/assessment conducted for children (unaccompanied or separated children)

Activities related to Output 2.2:

- Resettlement processing conducted
- Resettlement files submitted to third countries, including follow up
- Preparation of travel documents for departures to third countries

Activities related to Output 2.3:

- Compilation of information on existing complementary legal pathways of admission and associated eligibility criteria;
- Training of staff on complementary legal pathways and dissemination of this gender-responsive information amongst the refugee community;
- ETM evacuees receiving counselling and advice in support of access to complementary legal pathways to admission (including: family reunification, humanitarian visa, study visa, labour mobility schemes)
- Administrative support to access such complementary legal pathways, including with consular sections, educational institutions, ...
- Transportation to destination countries if needed
- Advocacy activities will be conducted in support of admission in destination countries.

Activities related to Output 2.4:

- ETM evacuees receiving counselling on voluntary return to country of origin, country of first asylum or local integration
- Administrative support for voluntary return or local integration, including with consular/immigration sections
- Transportation to destination countries if needed
- Provision of integration assistance upon return or setting up residence in ETM transit countries

Activities related to Output 3.1:

- Identification of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and life-skill activities for the benefit of host communities as well as ETM evacuees
- Implementation of QIPs and life-skill activities
- Select ETM beneficiaries are supported and trained in basic leadership and dispute resolution skills to help them address communal and intra-communal differences
- Gender-responsive communication and mediation activities are promoted in ETMs.
- Host community involvement in social and recreational activities, etc.

- Joint projects are encouraged to facilitate cohesion
- When possible/necessary host communities are invited to benefit from ETM-related activities and/or infrastructure (for instance for access to water, health services, incl. sexual and reproductive health, skills training programmes)
- When suitable, women and men in all their diversity of the host communities are equally provided with decent job opportunities within the ETMs.

3.3. Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming in AAP is very general and provided possibly before the mandatory analysis at action level are realised. This sections is based on the mainstreaming annex. We suggest to keep it.

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 no further action was required.

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 at no or low risk (no need for further assessment)

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender considerations will be mainstreamed in all activities of the project, with gender and age sensitive information campaigns, implementation and running of centres in a gender-sensitive manner, a focus on youth and women for the development of income generating activities, equal participation in trainings and sex and age disaggregated data. Unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking in human beings will be provided with specialised, gender specific and child sensitive assistance and protection. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to trafficking, predominantly for the purpose of sexual exploitation and have often encountered specific trauma on the migration route or during detention. Special attention will hence be paid to their specific vulnerabilities. With regards to SGBV and health care services, incl. sexual and reproductive health, the action will ensure that female nurses/counsellors as well as staff with the right language skills are available to liaise with the PoCs and ensure they have full access to available protection and assistance services. Resettlement criteria, which will guide both evacuations and submissions of the cases of refugees are gender sensitive taking into account factors such as risk of sexual exploitation and the heightened protection risks of LGBTIQ persons of concern.

Human Rights

The action will focus on the well-being and personal development of persons of concern, in full respect of their human rights. It will be based on non-discrimination principles, self-determination and participation of the migrants and refugees as well as confidentiality and right to privacy. Protection mechanisms taking into account the vulnerability of the refugees such as ensuring the best interest and rights of the child will always be ensured and be at the forefront of all considerations. In particular, early identification of, as well as assistance and protection for victims of trafficking in human beings will take into account the gender and age of the victims and the consequences of the specific type of exploitation suffered. The Action will engage as much as possible all relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels in order to achieve a broad and comprehensive understanding of effective protection and migration management policies. A ‘do-no harm’ approach to ensure that migrants and communities are not negatively affected by the actions will be applied. Good governance and human rights will be integrated in all areas of intervention. Capacity building activities of key stakeholders will promote good governance principles with an emphasis on a human rights based approach to refugee assistance.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that a particular focus will be given to the beneficiaries’ specific needs, whether they are related to their stay in Libya, such

as sexual and gender-based violence, psycho-social stress or to the difficulties they face to adapt in Rwanda or Niger while waiting for the availability of durable solutions.

Democracy

The ultimate aim of the ETM is that refugees access durable solutions, which if attained will ensure they ultimately have access to their full democratic rights in the relevant country.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Peaceful coexistence with local populations is a cross cutting issue which will be considered across all elements of the implementation of this Action. For the success of the Action, it is essential that efforts are made to maintain dialogue with local population and ensure sensitisation of the community.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction will be mainstreamed into the management of the ETM centres.

Other considerations if relevant

N/A

3.4. Risks and Lessons Learnt

| Category | Risks | Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low) | Impact (High/ Medium/ Low) | Mitigating measures |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|
| External environment | Risk 1: The deterioration of the security situation in Libya limits access for case identification and processing | High | High | UNHCR Libya is reinforcing case identification and screening processes through the training of national staff members and local partners, as well as advocacy with relevant Libyan authorities |
| External environment | Risk 2: Libyan authorities in charge (mainly the Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM)) will repeat the blockage of the departures of evacuation flights. | High | High | UNHCR and UN EU AU Trilateral Task Force will continue to call on the authorities of Libya to ensure the full resumption of humanitarian evacuations and voluntary return flights for refugees and migrants from Libya. |
| External environment | Risk 3: Lack of progress on the issuance of visas for UNHCR Libya International staff. The lack of visas and the consequent remote management pose an integrity risk for the implementation of activities in Libya. | Medium | Medium | UNHCR and EU we will continue to advocate all levels with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) through interventions in Libya but also through Headquarter interventions by the High Commissioner. Further, UNHCR to be supported through the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator as well. |
| External environment | Risk 4: Libyan authorities suspend | High | High | UNHCR Libya continuously advocating with relevant Libyan authorities, with |

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| | ETM evacuations to Niger and Rwanda, or political developments such as general elections are impacting the processing and flights to the ETM countries | | | advocacy support from EU Delegation and EU MS as well as other bilateral and multilateral institutions. |
| Planning, processes and systems | Risk 5: Potential resettlement cases cannot be identified | Low | Low | Proactive case identification by functional units and Partners, enhanced through refresher trainings on human rights based, child-friendly and gender-responsive resettlement case identification, vulnerability, referral, resettlement criteria and anti-fraud. UNHCR will reinforce case processing mechanisms, including pre-screening to verify family compositions and supporting documentation to ensure effective and human rights based processing capacity. The approach will be supported by a careful monitoring that is based on as a minimum sex, age disability and migratory status disaggregated data. |
| Planning, processes and systems | Risk 6: Fraud related to the selection of beneficiaries | Medium | High | Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are up to date and measures to combat fraud strengthened. - Cases identified for resettlement are approved for processing in accordance with SOPs. - Refugee biodata is checked and verified against the UNHCR's Profile Global Registration System (proGres), including the use of the Biometric Identification Management Systems (BIMs) to verify the data of the applicants (such as iris and fingerprint scans). |
| Planning, processes and systems | Risk 7: Education, labour mobility schemes and humanitarian visa remain difficult to obtain for refugees. | Medium | Low | UNHCR will continue to advocate for increases of places available for refugees and favourable decision practice. At the same time UNHCR set targets in this Action relatively low to minimise risks. |
| External environment | Risk 8: Too restrictive resettlement criteria posed by resettlement countries may limit case identification and submission | Medium | High | UNHCR and EU continue to advocate for standard gender-responsive resettlement criteria, based on specific vulnerabilities and protection needs of different groups, to be considered for case identification. |
| External environment | Risk 9: Resettlement countries fail to provide adequate resettlement quotas to respond to needs | Medium | High | UNHCR and the EU will continue to advocate for increased resettlement quotas within the framework of international commitments on responsibility sharing |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|
| People and the organisation | Risk 10: Tensions arise between the refugees and the host community | Low | Low | UNHCR will promote and ensure peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities, through activities such joint activities in the community, as well as quick impact projects benefiting both the evacuees and host populations in Niger and Rwanda with particular focus on ensuring women's participation and child and disability -friendly services. In case there are indigenous peoples (such as Batwa in Rwanda) living in the area of implementation, their rights to their ancestral lands and natural resources will be respected and equal access to services ensured. |
| People and the organisation | Risk 11: PoCs leave the ETM facilities and flee to neighbouring countries | Low | Low | UNHCR will provide PoCs with adequate care and support upon arrival, including protection and assistance throughout their stay in Rwanda/Niger, as well as registration and case processing to identify the durable solutions for persons with international protection needs, including victims of trafficking in human beings. This will incentivise refugees to stay within the facilities, where their needs will be met. |
| External environment | Risk 12: COVID-19 pandemic continues affecting travel from Libya to ETMs and from ETMs to third countries | High | Medium | Government emergency measures in Libya, Niger and Rwanda are followed, including quarantine periods. Third countries are allowing continuous interview missions and departures of PoCs. |
| External environment | Risk 13: Refugee Status Determination (RST) processes are too lengthy | Medium | Medium | Advocacy and support to third countries to invest in quicker and more flexible RST processes. |

Lessons Learnt:

The Phase 1 of the ETM Niger and Rwanda where the object of a specific monitoring exercise by the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)'s Monitoring and Learning System (MLS). The report contains a number of lessons-learned that are reflected in this action document and will be duly taken into account during the contractual and implementation phase.

3.5. The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that by providing a safe transit mechanism for POCs from Libya through provision of emergency protection and lifesaving assistance this action will ultimately give them access to durable solutions, including resettlement, complementary legal pathways, voluntary return to their country of origin or country of first asylum, and local integration.

3.6. Logical Framework Matrix

At action level, the indicative logframe should have a maximum of 10 expected results (Impact/Outcome(s)/Output(s)).

It 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) will 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.

- Summative progress updates should provide an overview of major indicators.
- Annual interim 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 (a): Main expected results (maximum 10) | Indicators (a): (at least one indicator per expected result) | Baselines (values and years) | Targets (values and years) | Sources of data | Assumptions |
|------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| Impact | To provide life-saving emergency assistance, protection and sustainable solutions in third countries, country of origin/first asylum or through local integration for refugees and asylum-seekers, including (potential) victims of trafficking in human beings, along the Central Mediterranean Route | 1 # of PoCs benefitting of life-saving assistance and services in the ETMs (including Niger-registered refugees and PoCs in Agadez), disaggregated by sex, age, disability | Niger: 13,318 persons (November 2017 to July 2021) 29 % female, 71 % male Rwanda: 648 persons (September 2019 to July 2021)\ 22 % female, 78 % male | Niger: 14,100 persons Rwanda: 5,700 persons i 2 | UNHCR reports and statistics | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| Outcome 1 | 1 Life-saving assistance and services to evacuees in the framework of the ETM provided | # of PoCs evacuated from Libya to ETMs in Niger and Rwanda, disaggregated by sex, age, disability | Niger: 3,318 persons (November 2017 to July 2021) 29 % female, 71 % male Rwanda: 648 persons (September 2019 to July 2021)\ 22 % female, 78 % male | Niger: 2,000 persons Rwanda: 2,600 persons | UNHCR reports and statistics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political situation in Libya is not deteriorating. • The Libyan authorities continue granting UNHCR access to detention centres, allow registration of persons of concern to UNHCR and allow ETM departures to take place. • The Government of Niger/Rwanda remains willing to host the ETM facility and will not reduce the max. number of ETM evacuees in the country. • Resettlement countries continue to accept Libya evacuees and Niger registered refugees. • The security situation in Niger is not deteriorating and access for humanitarian workers and international resettlement |

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| | | | | | | missions by third countries is possible • COVID-19 pandemic and associated emergency measures in place in Libya, Niger/Rwanda or destination countries allows for continuation. |
| Outcome 2 | 2 Processing and durable solutions for persons in need of international protection, including (potential) victims of trafficking in human beings, in the framework of the ETM (including Niger-registered refugees and PoCs in Agadez in the context of the ETM Niger) identified | # of persons accessing refugee status determination and resettlement submissions to third countries, complementary legal pathways, voluntary return or local integration, disaggregated by sex, age, disability # of victims of trafficking in human beings identified and referred to assistance and support | Niger: 3,318 persons (November 2017 to July 2021) 29 % female, 71 % male Rwanda: 648 persons (September 2019 to July 2021)\ 22% female, 78% male | Niger: 5,100 persons Rwanda: 2,700 persons | UNHCR reports and statistics | • Enough resettlement pledges or other durable solutions are made available by third countries, also taking into account the type of PoCs mainly in need of resettlement (single young men). • Time between submission of cases and actual departure of PoCs is reduced to a minimum allowing further evacuations from Libya. |
| Outcome 3 | 3 Peaceful coexistence between the ETM population and the host communities promoted | # of persons from host communities benefitting from quick impact projects and/or life-skill/recreational activities, disaggregated by sex, age, disability | Niger: 10,000 persons (November 2017 to July 2021) Rwanda: 100 persons (September 2019 to July 2021)\ | Niger: 9,000 persons Rwanda: 3,000 persons | UNHCR and partner reports | • Government of Niger and government of Rwanda and local authorities support the implementation of QIPs and provide constructive support |
| Output 1 related to Outcome 1 | 1.1 Emergency assistance and basic services are provided to evacuees upon arrival at the airport and throughout their stay at the ETM reception centres | 1.1.1 # of persons hosted in ETM facilities in Niger and Rwanda, disaggregated by sex, age 1.1.2 # of persons receiving assistance packages (access to basic needs, protection, | 1.1.1 Niger: 3,318 persons (November 2017 to July 2021) 29 % female, 71 % male | 1.1.1 Niger: 2,600 persons Rwanda: 2,700 persons 1.1.2 Niger: 5,100 persons | UNHCR and partner reports | • Qualified partners identified to support UNHCR's implementation. |

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| | | recreational activities), disaggregated by sex, age | Rwanda: 648 persons (September 2019 to July 2021)\ 22 % female, 78 % male 1.1.2 Niger: 3,318 persons (November 2017 to July 2021) 29 % female, 71 % male Rwanda: 648 persons (September 2019 to July 2021)\ 22 % female, 78 % male | Rwanda: 2,700 persons | | |
| Output 2 related to Outcome 1 | 1.2 Institutions and non-state actors benefitted from capacity building on refugee protection and resettlement issues, camp management, etc | 1.2.1 # of participants benefitted from trainings to enhance their understanding and capacity in regard to protection of refugees and asylum-seekers, resettlement, camp management, etc. disaggregated by sex, age | 1.2.1 Niger: 491 persons Rwanda: n/a | 1.2.1 Niger: 400 persons Rwanda: 200 persons | UNHCR reports; list of participants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and local government officials, as well as non-state actors, partner and UNHCR staff are willing to attend trainings |
| Output 1 related to Outcome 2 | 2.1 Refugee status determination conducted | 2.1.1 # of PoCs undergone refugee status determinations, disaggregated by sex, age | 2.1.1 Niger: 3,305 Rwanda: 511 persons | 2.1.1 Niger: 4,500 cases Rwanda: 2,600 persons | UNHCR reports and statistics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR has sufficient human resource capacities for timely RSD processing (including interpretation services) Government of Niger and Government of Rwanda |

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| | | | | | | recognise UNHCR RSD procedures and decisions |
| Output 2 related to Outcome 2 | 2.2 Eligible cases for resettlement to third countries identified and submitted | 2.2.1 # of resettlement files (cases) submitted to third countries, disaggregated by sex, age 2.2.2 # of PoCs departed to third countries on resettlement | 2.2.1 Niger: 2,918 cases Rwanda: 2.2.2 Niger: 3,730 persons Rwanda: 285 persons | 2.2.1 Niger: 3,000 cases Rwanda: 2,000 cases 2.2.2 Niger: 4,600 persons Rwanda: 2,600 persons | UNHCR reports and statistics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enough resettlement pledges are made, also taking into account the type of PoCs mainly in need of resettlement (single young men). Time between submission of cases and actual departure of PoCs is reduced to a minimum allowing further life-saving evacuations from Libya. Departures from Niger/Rwanda are depending on the reception capacity of Resettlement countries Processing of submitted resettlement files by third countries are continuous (including departures), even during restrictive periods (such as COVID-19 pandemic, heightened security phases, etc.) |
| Output 3 related to Outcome 2 | 2.3. Complementary legal pathways identified, supported and facilitated | 2.3.1. # of PoCs receiving counselling and advice in support of access to complementary legal pathways to admission, disaggregated by sex, age 2.3.2. # of PoCs departed through complementary legal pathways | 2.3.1 Niger: n/a Rwanda: n/a 2.3.2 Niger: 54 persons Rwanda: 0 persons | 2.3.1 Niger: 1,000 persons Rwanda: 2.3.2 Niger: 600 persons Rwanda: 100 persons | UNHCR and partner reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solutions such as humanitarian visas/evacuations/medical evacuations/family reunifications/etc. are made available by third countries. Processing of submitted complementary legal pathway files by third countries are continuous (including departures), even during restrictive periods (such as COVID-19 pandemic, heightened security phases, etc.) |
| Output 4 related to Outcome 2 | 2.4. Other durable solutions, including voluntary return for those who are willing to repatriate to their country of | 2.4.1. # of PoCs receiving counselling and advice for voluntary return or local integration | 2.4.1 Niger: 15 persons Rwanda: n/a | 2.4.1 Niger: 100 persons Rwanda: 50 persons | UNHCR and partner reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situation in countries of origin/first asylum is not deteriorating. |

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| | origin/first country of asylum or local integration promoted | 2.4.2. # of PoCs departed through voluntary return 2.4.3. # of PoCs received local integration packages | 2.4.2 Niger: 2 persons Rwanda: 0 persons 2.4.3 Niger: 0 persons Rwanda: 0 persons | 2.4.2. Niger: 20 persons Rwanda: 10 persons 2.4.3. Niger 25 persons Rwanda: 10 persons | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options for local integration are available. |
| Output 1 related to Outcome 3 | 3.1. Coexistence between ETM populations and communities improved | 3.1.1. # of QIPs implemented in areas where ETM evacuees are hosted | Niger: QIPs implemented Rwanda: n/a | 3.1.1. Niger: 18 QIPs Rwanda: 6 QIPs | UNHCR and partner reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoN and GoR, as well as local authorities and host communities authorise QIPs and take part actively |

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

4.3.1. Indirect Management with an international organisation

This action will be implemented in indirect management with UNHCR. This implementation entails achieving the objectives and outputs and implementing the indicative activities described in section 3.1 and 3.2 of this action document.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: mandate and MOUs acquired with partner and host Governments to carry out the activities, experience gained through the first phase of the ETM, unique mandate and role of UNHCR with regards to resettlement. The entity must be pillar-assessed.

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, subject to the following provisions.

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

4.5. Indicative Budget

| Indicative Budget components | EU contribution (amount in EUR) | Third-party contribution, in currency identified |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3 | | |
| Objective/Output 1: “Provide life-saving assistance and services to evacuees in the framework of the ETMs,” composed of: | | |
| Indirect management with UNHCR | 38 000 000 | 4 059 777 EUR |
| Objective/Output 2: “Process and identify durable solutions for persons in need of international protection, including victims of trafficking in human beings, in the framework of the ETM | 16 200 000 | 2 252 825 EUR |

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| (including Niger-registered refugees and PoCs in Agadez in the context of the ETM Niger)”, composed of: | | |
| Indirect management with UNHCR | 16 200 000 | 2 252 825 EUR |
| Objective/Output 3: “Promote peaceful coexistence between the ETM population and the host communities” | 1 800 000 | 160 298 EUR |
| Indirect management with UNHCR | 1 800 000 | 160 298 EUR |
| Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3 | will be covered by another Decision | N.A. |
| Totals | 56 000 000 | 6 472 900 EUR |

4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

This action brings together the two ETMs and involves a large number of actors in various locations. For this reason a steering committee will be established composed of UNHCR (in Geneva, Brussels, Niger, Rwanda and Libya/Tunis), the EU (relevant Commission Services - INTPA and NEAR- as well as the EUDs in Libya, Rwanda and Niger), representatives of regional or Governmental entities as appropriate and representatives of the beneficiaries. This steering committee will be established and have its first meeting within three months of the signature of the contract. It will then meet regularly and at least every six months. The steering committee will review implementation of the activities, implementation of lessons-learned and will discuss possible adjustments. Meetings can be virtual.

Furthermore, at national level, UNHCR will liaise with national/local government authorities and report to the EUD to ensure it is fully kept abreast of progress and developments and can duly participate in visibility activities.

At UNHCR level, this action is managed by the West and Central Africa Bureau (covering Niger) and the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Bureau (covering Rwanda) in close coordination with the office of UNHCR’s Special Envoy for the Mediterranean crisis in Tunis, the Libya operation, the Direction for International Protection in HQ Geneva and the UNHCR EU DRRM Unit based in Brussels. Due to the importance of this grant, as well as the constantly changing Libya context, UNHCR employs a Senior staff member/Project Manager who oversees the contracting, implementation monitoring and reporting to the EU for all activities funded by the European Commission and ensures the communication between the two contracting parties jointly with the EU Global Issues Unit in Brussels.

The detailed list of positions and their justification for the relevance of this action will be part of the budget annex. It is important to acknowledge that the diversity of activities included in this action require a high number of staff positions. Further, the need of having staff being available on 24/7 basis for all activities related to UNHCR activities for the reception of evacuation flights causes in addition to the protection nature of activities this justifiable high number of staffs charged to this action.

For the implementation of the action, UNHCR relies on international and national NGOs, which are specialized in their relevant fields for certain activities, while others are implemented directly by UNHCR. The selection of partner organizations follows a strict procedure consisting of Call of Expression of Interest, partner performance evaluation and monitoring. This process is overseen by the multi-functional Implementing Partner Management Committee (IPMC) and start in the second half of each year.

At ETM level, UNHCR will put in place a consultative structure with beneficiaries that promotes the active and meaningful participation of key stakeholders, including rights holders such as youth, women organizations and organizations representing vulnerable and marginalized groups and provides reasonable accommodation to allow participation of persons with disabilities.

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.

Gender equality, human rights and human rights based approach expertise will be ensured during the implementation of the action as possible. They will also be integrated in relevant capacity building activities and documents (i.e. ToRs etc), as minimum requirements of expertise.

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 UNHCR's responsibilities. To this aim, UNHCR has established 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.

Monitoring and evaluation will assess gender equality results, an impact on rights of groups living in the most vulnerable situations and the implementation of the rights based approach working principles (applying all human rights for all; meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making; non-discrimination and equality; accountability and rule of law for all; and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data). Monitoring and evaluation will be based on indicators that are disaggregated by sex, age, disability and migratory status when applicable. Disaggregated data collection will be supported through the action.

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:

UNHCR has established a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and prepare regular progress reports and final reports. UNHCR will rely on their existing internal monitoring system, both technical and financial. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework will also be established at each level of intervention (activities, expected results, and objectives). As this is a multi-country programme covering two distinct ETMs, indicator values will be measured on a country-by-country basis. In the initial phase, the indicative logical framework agreed in contract and / or the agreement signed with the implementing partner must be complemented with baselines, gender analysis, milestones and targets for each disaggregated indicator as much as possible. Progress reports provided by UNHCR should contain the most recent version of the logical framework agreed by the parties and showing the current values for each indicator. The final report should complete the logical framework with initial and final values for each indicator. The final report, financial and descriptive, will cover the entire period of the implementation of the action.

Project Implementing Partners will be required to provide regular data, including the evolution of the actual values of the indicators (at least every three months) to the contracting authority, in a format which is to be indicated during the contract negotiation phase.

5.2. Evaluation

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

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to the efficiency of the mechanism in terms of resettlement and to assess whether lessons learned from phase 1 and implemented in phase 2 (this action) made a difference.

A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision).

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 1 month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation taking into account data protection, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination⁵. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and

⁵ See best [practice of evaluation dissemination](#)

recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

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

5.3. Audit and Verifications

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

6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

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

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 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

An Intervention⁶ (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

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

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 is defined in the related Action Document and it is revisable; it can be a(n) (group of) action(s) or a (group of) contract(s).

Tick in the left side column one of the three possible options for the level of definition of the Primary Intervention(s) identified in this action.

In the case of 'Group of actions' level, add references to the present action and other action concerning the same Primary Intervention.

In the case of 'Contract level', add the reference to the corresponding budgetary items in point 4.6, Indicative Budget.

| | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Option 1: Action level | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Single action | Present action: all contracts in the present action |
| Option 2: Group of actions level | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Group of actions | Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#): <Present action> <Other action> |
| Option 3: Contract level | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Single Contract 1 | <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Single Contract 2 | <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Single Contract 3 | <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)> |
| | (...) | |
| <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) #> |

⁶ [ARES \(2021\)4204912](#) - 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](#).