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ANNEX 27

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of
Sub-Saharan Africa for 2023-2025

**Action Document for “Sustainable Urban Integration of Displacement-Affected Communities”
(SUIDAC) in Sub-Saharan African cities**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act | Support to the “Sustainable Urban Integration of Displacement-Affected Communities” (SUIDAC) in Sub-Saharan African cities OPSYS number: ACT-62036 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (<u>NDICI-Global Europe</u>) |
| 2. Team Europe Initiative | YES Team Europe Initiative on the Central Mediterranean Route, covering Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia. |
| 3. Zone benefiting from the action | The action shall be carried out in Sub-Saharan Africa |
| 4. Programming document | Regional Multi-Annual Indicative Plan for Sub-Saharan Africa |
| 5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results | <p>The action contributes to the Priority Area 6: Migration, mobility, and forced displacement of the Regional MIP, and in particular:</p> <p><u>Specific objective 2</u>: Address protection and long-term needs and support durable solutions for forcibly displaced populations (refugees, IDPs, returnees) and host communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Result 2.1</u>: Refugees’ 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).• <u>Result 2.2</u>: Nationally owned durable solutions for IDPs and host populations supported in full respect of human rights and principle of complementarity.• <u>Result 2.3</u>: Strengthened regional research, evidence and analysis and the improvement of data gathering, collection and analysis on forced displacement disaggregated to reflect the broader sociodemographic profile of displaced populations. |

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|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result 2.4: Stronger political dialogue at continental, cross-regional, regional, or sub-regional level on forced displacement. | | | |
| PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION | | | | |
| 6. Priority Area(s), sectors | Priority area 6 - Migration, mobility, and forced displacement DAC Code 151 - Government & Civil Society-general CRS Code 15190 - Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility CRS Code 72010 - Material relief assistance and services to displaced persons | | | |
| 7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | Main SDG (1 only): SDG 10 to reduce inequality within and among countries Specific target (10.3) Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard. Specific target (10.7) Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people Other SDG: SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Specific target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning. Specific target 11.b 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 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels. | | | |
| 8 a) DAC code(s) | DAC code 151 Government & Civil Society-general – 40% CRS Code 72010 - Material relief assistance and services to displaced persons– 60% | | | |
| 8 b) Main Delivery Channel | 41100 UN entities | | | |
| 9. Targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance | | | |
| 10. Markers (from DAC form) | General policy objective @ | Not targeted | Significant objective | Principal objective |
| | Participation development/good governance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Aid to environment @ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| | Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Disaster Risk Reduction @ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Nutrition @ | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | RIO Convention markers | Not targeted | Significant objective | Principal objective |
| | Biological diversity @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Combat desertification @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change mitigation @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change adaptation @ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Internal markers and Tags: | Policy objectives | Not targeted | Significant objective | Principal objective |
| | 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"/> |
| | digital connectivity energy transport health education and research | YES <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"/> | |
| | 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) (article, item): 14.020121: EUR 30 000 000 Total estimated cost: EUR 30 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 30 000 000 The contribution is for an amount of EUR 30 000 000 from the budget of the European Union for year N+1, subject to the availability of appropriations for the respective financial years following the adoption of the relevant annual budget, or as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths. | | | |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Contributions from EU Member States to the Regional TEI for a Comprehensive Migration Approach in the Central Mediterranean Route: | |
| | EU MS | Amount (in EUR) |
| | Austria | 4 594 000 |
| | Belgium | 3 250 000 |
| | Switzerland | 3 773 000 |
| | Czech Rep | 1 000 000 |
| | Germany | 94 760 000 |
| | Denmark | 36 620 000 |
| | Spain | 4 100 000 |
| | France | 56 849 000 |
| | Netherlands | 65 475 000 |
| | Italy | 157 363 000 |
| | Malta | 600 000 |
| MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION | | |
| 13. Type of financing | Indirect Management with United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) | |

1.2 Summary of the Action

The Action will address the nexus between forced displacement and urban development in five Sub-Saharan countries: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

The Action aims to:

1. Improve social cohesion and self-reliance of Displacement Affected Communities (DACs) in urban and peri-urban areas and expand legal protection (e.g. access to rights, documentation), with specific attention to forcibly displaced populations (refugees, returnees and IDPs) and including persons with specific needs;
2. Strengthen local authorities' capacities to adopt integrated approaches to forced displacement management in urban contexts and promote political and evidence-based policy dialogue at regional, national¹ and local levels to improve policy frameworks and influence future policy discussions on urban forced displacement.

The Action will contribute to the Central Mediterranean Route TEI, in particular Components: (2) Protection and asylum; (4) Return, readmission and sustainable reintegration; (5) Addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement with a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa. Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Spain, France, Netherlands, Italy, Malta and the Czech Republic are also contributing to this TEI. Three of the countries targeted by the Action (i.e. Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia) are partner countries of the Central Med TEI.

The components 1 and 2 of the Action shall be carried out in 5 countries which are all included in the list of ODA recipients. The components 1 and 2 of the Action are of regional nature, fostering regional cooperation.

¹ Due to the current political environment in Sudan and Ethiopia and the status of the relationship between them and the EU, cooperation with these governments will take place at local authorities level and, only when deemed necessary for the attainment of the Action's objectives, at technical level with national authorities.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Forced displacement and involuntary migration has become an increasingly urban phenomenon. Globally, UNHCR estimates that more than 60 percent of all refugees and 80 percent of all IDPs are living in urban areas.² According to the World Bank, 56 % of the world's population – 4.4 billion inhabitants – live in cities. This trend will continue to rise well into 2050 with the urban population expected to double, at which point 7 of 10 people in the world will live in cities.³

Today, Sub-Saharan Africa hosts 30 % of all displaced people worldwide, or 32 million people.⁴ Moreover, recent estimates suggest that 38,5 million people might be forced to move within SSA due to climate change. The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) foresees that climate change and other factors will contribute substantially to growth of cities in the near future. The populations of African cities will grow by more than 900 million by 2050, the highest growth in the world. Much of the urban growth on the continent will happen in secondary cities.⁵ UN-Habitat defines a secondary city as an urban (and peri-urban) area generally having a population of between 100,000 and 500,000.⁶ In the SSA context, secondary cities are urban centres whose rapid urban and peri-urban development often presents enormous immediate management problems, but also mid-to-long term opportunities.⁷

The Action target beneficiaries are Displacement-Affected Communities (DACs), as well as their hosting cities. This Action defines DACs as both the forcibly displaced populations (refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, returnees) **and** host communities. The Action's approach is to design area-based interventions targeting the identified DACs as a whole group of beneficiaries. This approach is fit to tackle nimbly the often blurred realities affecting displaced and hosts in urban contexts, while not overlooking the communities' specific needs. Cities are a new environment for the implementation of EU forced displacement programs. SUIDAC will be the first urban displacement programme financed through the 'Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation instrument – Global Europe' ('NDICI-Global Europe') in the SSA region. The Action builds on, and expands the EU Trust Fund programme "CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility" ending in 2023. Moving forward, SUIDAC will help tackling the challenges arising from sudden and/or sustained forced displacement currently happening in the secondary cities targeted by the Action.

SUIDAC contributes to the Regional Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa (R-MIP). The R-MIP objectives are aligned with the main components of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. The Action will target SDG 10 (target 7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people) and SDG 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable). **The Action contributes to the R-MIP's Priority Area 6 'Migration, mobility, and**

² See Muggah, R., Abdenur, A.E. (2018). Refugees and the City The Twenty-first-century Front Line. Available at: [WRC Research Paper no.2.pdf \(cigionline.org\)](#) and UNHCR (2020) City residents and urban refugees: from shared living to shared futures, available at: [City residents and urban refugees: from shared living to shared futures | The Global Compact on Refugees | UNHCR \(globalcompactrefugees.org\)](#)

³ See World Bank (2022). Urban Development. Available at: [Urban Development Overview \(worldbank.org\)](#)

⁴ See Africa Centre for Strategic Studies (2021). Available at: [32 Million Africans Forcibly Displaced by Conflict and Repression – Africa Center for Strategic Studies](#)

⁵ See Cities Alliance (2022). The Dynamics of Systems of Secondary Cities in Africa: Urbanisation, Migration and Development. Available at: [the dynamics of systems of secondary cities in africa urbanisation migration and development - 2022.pdf](#)

⁶ See UN-Habitat (1996). An Urbanising World: Global Report on Human Settlements in 1996. Available at: [An Urbanizing World: Global Report on Human Settlements 1996 \(Full report\) \(alnap.org\)](#)

⁷ See Roberts, B.H. (2014). Managing Systems of Secondary Cities: Policy Responses in International Development. Available at: [1d \(i\) - Managing Systems of Secondary Cities Book low res.pdf \(citiesalliance.org\)](#)

forced displacement⁸, and more precisely the following results:

- **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).
- **Result 2.2:** Nationally owned durable solutions for IDPs and host populations supported in full respect of human rights and principle of complementarity; **and**
- **Result 2.4:** Stronger political dialogue at continental, cross-regional, regional, or sub-regional level on forced displacement.

This Action is aligned with the Communication on a New Pact on Migration and Asylum⁸, the strengthened partnership with Africa, the Communication ‘Lives in Dignity’⁹ and will contribute to the indicative 10 % spending target foreseen in the NDICI-Global Europe. Moreover, the Action will contribute to the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees,¹⁰ affirmed by the UN General Assembly in 2019, which puts in place a new comprehensive refugee response model. The Action will support the Compacts’ arrangements benefitting refugees and their host communities in urban areas. The aim is to provide support to ease pressures on countries and their respective DACs-hosting cities, to enhance the sustainable integration¹¹ opportunities for refugee and hosts, to support DACs’ paths to self-reliance and to expand displaced peoples’ access to third-country solutions whenever possible. The Action will ensure a close cooperation with other relevant EU-funded programmes and internationally funded existing programs and projects. Synergies will be sought with EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) or the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) programs as well as initiatives led by regional institutions (IGAD, EAC, ICGLR) and international organisations such as the UN and the World Bank. Cooperation with these entities will be sought when possible and with the objective of strengthening alignment with EU priorities. Lastly, the action will avoid setting up parallel systems for assistance to urban DACs, but rather strengthen existing national and regional policy and regulatory frameworks when those exist. Furthermore, the EU supports UNHCR to set up Regional Refugee Support Platforms. The Platforms bring together a multi-stakeholder coalition to address specific refugee situations as a key part of the Global Refugee Compact commitments. The Nairobi process under IGAD Chair has been the first of those platforms and has significantly benefitted from a continued EU engagement since 2016. Considering the countries targeted, IGAD will be a key interlocutor for this Action. At the end of 2022, the whole IGAD region hosted 4.46 million refugees and asylum seekers, 134.551 returnees and 13.49 million IDPs.¹² IGAD’s experience implementing the Support Platform will constitute a key added value to the regional approach that this programme will adopt.¹³ Moreover, IGAD was already a strong partner under the EUTF-funded CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility program.

Furthermore, the Action will mainstream environment and climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. By

⁸ COM(2020) 609 final 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

⁹ COM(2016) 234 final COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance Forced Displacement and Development {SWD(2016) 142 final} of 26.4.2016

¹⁰ The compact foresees as its fourth component the Support to the implementation of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and GCM Commitments on climate change and migration (United Nations Network on Migration WORKPLAN 2021 – 2022 PRIORITIES).

¹¹ The definition of “sustainable integration” adopted for this Action is aligned to that used by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM defines reintegration to be sustainable when “[beneficiaries] have reached levels of economic self-sufficiency, social stability within their communities, and psychosocial well-being that allow them to cope with (re)migration drivers. Having achieved sustainable (re)integration, [beneficiaries] are able to make further migration decisions a matter of choice, rather than necessity”.

¹² See UNHCR (2022). Refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in the IGAD region. Available at: [Document - Refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in the IGAD region \(unhcr.org\)](https://www.unhcr.org/refugees-returnees-and-internally-displaced-persons-in-the-igad-region)

¹³ Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda are IGAD Member States.

their very nature, informal settlements in secondary cities and their economies are a good basis from which to transition to more circular approaches that can support climate mitigation and create economic opportunities for vulnerable groups. This is in full alignment with the external dimension of the EU Adaptation Strategy,¹⁴ that envisage a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach to reach the most exposed, vulnerable, conflict-prone and marginalised communities, leaving no one and no place behind. It will contribute to the implementation of the Gender Action Plan III¹⁵ and mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment by addressing all forms of gender discrimination in the targeted communities. The programme will strengthen EU cooperation with local municipal authorities in partner countries. This will in turn support the European Commission commitment to the framework partnership agreements signed in September 2022 with international *local authorities associations*, such as the Commonwealth Local Governments Forum (CLGF) and the United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG Africa). Lastly, through the Action the European Commission seeks to work with civil society and international and local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) as appropriate in line with the regional value added and subsidiarity principle, as well as with the private sector, social and other stakeholders.

2.2 Problem Analysis

General Problem Analysis:

In the Sub-Saharan African context, secondary cities often rank low in the central government's priorities and national ministries' budgets. Due to their strong dependence on government transfers and their weak ability to attract investments, secondary cities' urban infrastructure is often inadequate to meet their current and future dwellers' needs. This pattern makes the EU support provided through this Action highly relevant. Generally speaking, movements to cities are transitional. They start with first migration to the nearest regional town or small city and then move on to larger cities after acquiring urban life skills and experience.¹⁶ Many refugee facilities, such as camps and processing centres tend to be located close to regional towns that have circumstantially grown to become secondary cities. In countries where freedom of movement is granted, such as in Uganda, displaced populations view secondary cities as better alternatives than existing refugee camps/settlements. The quality of services offered in camps and/or settlements gradually degrades when refugee emergencies are protracted and sustained. As compared to camps and settlements, cities can potentially offer displaced people better services, more education opportunities, a wider choice of health centres/hospitals to be referred to and food markets that they cannot usually find neither in rural areas nor in refugee camps. Research conducted by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) on urban displacement, showed that IDPs are provided with better access to infrastructure, services and income opportunities in cities than in camps or rural areas. Finally, urban areas are characterised by high levels of anonymity which can benefit displaced populations' integration.¹⁷ In fact, according to a report by the Joint IDP Profiling Service, urban displacement may serve as interim or long-term solution to displacement for many IDPs, as cities offer job opportunities and access to health services as well as education, which encourages people to stay even once it is safe to return home.

At the same time, cities present numerous challenge for DACs. The effect of rapid urbanisation has resulted in exacerbated land change use and led to often negative changes in secondary cities' physical and social landscapes. The urban DACs are mostly found sharing spaces in informal settlements and in expanding urban slums, resulting from the increased pressure on the local economy and society caused by large flows of displaced people into urban areas where planning and development do not cater for their presence and needs. This reality also emerged from IDMC's research on urban displacement, which illustrates that IDPs living in informal under-serviced settlements

¹⁴ COM(2021) 82 final COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change {SEC(2021) 89 final} - {SWD(2021) 25 final} - {SWD(2021) 26 final} 24/02/2021

¹⁵ 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

¹⁶ Ingelaere, B. et al. (2017). Why secondary towns can be important for poverty reduction: A migrant's perspective. Available at: [Ingelaere-et-al-working-paper-2017-1.pdf \(theigc.org\)](https://theigc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Ingelaere-et-al-working-paper-2017-1.pdf)

¹⁷ Ibid.

face a myriad of challenges when accessing services and employment. Environmental issues, such as land degradation, erosion, water scarcity, biodiversity loss and pollution, and overall poor land use change management often contribute to exacerbating the negative effects of unplanned urban growth. Day-to-day life in these urban areas is dire and characterised by high unemployment rates, poor or absent basic services (e.g. education, health, WASH, housing, land and property rights), weak or absent legal protection (e.g. lack of formal registration, low access to rights and documentation), exclusion from decision-making processes and civil society associations. Furthermore, DACs living in secondary cities are exposed to higher health and safety risks due to difficult, or non-existent, access to first aid or humanitarian assistance (e.g. medicine and food rations). In almost all cases, urban authorities struggle to find or implement solutions to these interconnected challenges. What is more, local authorities often lack the capacity to turn the influx of people in their cities into an opportunity for local development. Parallel and temporally systems are set up but insufficient attention is given to the need to fully include these communities into existing projects and initiatives, and to build capacities of governments to work on inclusion.

Country Specific Problem analysis:

In **DRC**, around 5.7 million people remain internally displaced due to armed conflict and violence, accounting for the largest IDPs crisis in Africa and one the largest worldwide. In addition, UNHCR has reported that by the end of 2022, the DRC accounted for 217,000 IDPs due to climate stressors such as heavy rains, strong winds, floods and the volcanic eruption. Most of these populations are located in the eastern provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu, but also in the Kasai region. According to UNHCR, there are approximately 4500 IDPs in Kasai central province, with capital the city of Kananga, and 68000 IDPs in Kasai province, with capital the city of Tshikapa.¹⁸ In both the Kasai and Kasai-Central provinces, as elsewhere in the DRC, the general socio-economic situation is difficult, with limited access to basic services (such as health, education, WASH, energy) and to Housing, Land and Property (HLP). Scarce formal employment opportunities and combined with existing institutional weaknesses are affecting negatively the living conditions of the DACs in these two cities. The DACs are formed mainly by refugees and returnees from the 'Kamuina Nsapu conflict'¹⁹. Currently, prospects for voluntary repatriation have improved for Congolese refugees from the Kasai region living in Angola as UNHCR is facilitating safe and dignified returns. Kananga and Tshikapa have limited budget available to implement provincial and local development plans. Development actors are hesitant to work with local counterparts, due to concerns around accountability of funds, creditworthiness and the technical and political capacity and legitimacy of those cities. DACs needs and rights have to be addressed in order to promote social cohesion in the region and improve their self-reliance. DACs face protection risks, including difficult access to documentation, harassment and gender-based violence, detention and extortion.

In **Ethiopia**, IDPs account for about 2.7 million individuals (after peaking to more than 4.5 million in early 2022), of which 68.7% was displaced due to conflict, 18.9% due to drought, 4.6% following social tensions, and 3.2% due to seasonal floods²⁰. According to UNHCR, the country is also hosting more than 933,000 refugees, mostly fleeing South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan²¹. Local authorities lack capacity in critical areas, such as delivery of basic services (e.g. Health, WASH, energy, and education), management of natural resources and access to justice and legal aid. Attention to and capacity in urban planning are also marginal. é This is worsened by the fact that in

¹⁸ See UNHCR (2023) Operational Data Portal, DRC. Available at: [Country - Democratic Republic of the Congo \(unhcr.org\)](https://data.unhcr.org/country/DRC)

¹⁹ From August 8, 2016 to 2019, the conflict pitted the powers of the State (police, army) against the supporters of the "Kamwina Nsapu royal family", a line of customary chiefs from Dibaya. The conflict has caused the death of several hundred to several thousand people, as well as the exile of more than two million Congolese.

²⁰ See IOM DTM (2022) Ethiopia National Displacement Report 14. Available at: [Ethiopia — National Displacement Report 14](https://www.dtm.ioe.org/ethiopia-national-displacement-report-14)

²¹ See UNHCR (2023) Operational Data Portal – Country view – Ethiopia. Available at: [UNHCR \(2023\) Operational Data Portal – Country view – Ethiopia](https://data.unhcr.org/country/Ethiopia)

Ethiopia the regions hosting displaced populations (such as BGRS – hosting 125,437 IDPs and 76,450 refugees, and Somali – hosting 910,968 IDPs and 251,564 refugees²²²³) have limited ability to deliver services. In addition, competition over scarce resources, such as land and natural resources, has been negatively affecting IDPs and their relations with the host communities over time. In BGRS, clashes between ‘indigenous’ and ‘non-indigenous’ inhabitants (i.e. people of different ethnicity) and forcibly displaced people, have escalated into conflict and violence. The shared ethno-cultural origins of displaced and host communities in the Somali region make for a comparatively more peaceful coexistence than in BGRS, but incidents still occur. The project implemented in Assosa town under the abovementioned EUTF program responded to some basic needs in WASH, Health, and SGBV, thus benefitting both displaced populations and host communities. However, the town would still require significant support to be able to cater for its current and upcoming needs. In addition, both Assosa and Jijiga towns benefitted from the regional component of the pilot project, but local authorities’ planning capacities to anticipate and regulate urban expansion and apply integrated approaches to forced displacement management still need strengthening and technical assistance.

For the past three decades, **Somalia** has been strongly and negatively affected by protracted internal conflict. This conflict has had heavy consequences on the country’s social fabric. Internally displaced persons and refugee returnees make up most forcibly displaced persons in Somalia. Somalia has a population of 3.8 million internally displaced persons and, during 2022 alone, 600.000 people were displaced inside the country due to the effects of four consecutive failed rainy seasons and pervasive conflict.²⁴ While most urban centres in Somalia host IDPs, those hosting the largest numbers are Mogadishu and Baidoa. IDPs congregate primarily in informal settlements in the outskirts of cities where they live in squalid conditions and enjoy limited access to basic services and livelihood opportunities. They are often part of ethnic minorities or marginalized groups that are considered outsiders without a rightful claim to live in the cities where they seek refuge and face a constant and near constant threat of forced eviction. Women, girls and children endure most of the burden associated with displacement as women and girls face heightened risk of sexual violence and harassment while many children suffer from malnutrition and poor diet. As climate change and conflict are contributing factors making it increasingly difficult to maintain traditional livelihoods in rural Somalia, the country experiences one of the fastest urbanization rates in the world resulting in unplanned urban sprawl, widespread land speculation and disputes, and increased pressure on limited resources in urban areas. According to the IDMC Urban Development Study, the government does not have the capacity to manage the large influx of IDPs from rural areas as well as mitigate other displacement risks such as the impact of sudden-onset disasters like floods.

In **Sudan**, there are more than 1.1 million refugees and over 3.7 million IDPs. Most of them live in out-of-camp settlements or urban areas across the country, alongside their host communities. Darfur region hosts the largest number of IDPs (2,887,495 or over 80 percent of the total).²⁵ Drivers of international and internal displacement affecting Sudan include socioeconomic deterioration characterised by high inflation rates and currency depreciation, food insecurity, as well as climate change and environmental/natural disasters (e.g. prolonged severe droughts), and intercommunal clashes and violence in some areas of the country, especially in Darfur. Sudan’s 2012 National Population Policy called for the promotion of the urban environment and the orderly establishment of new cities to absorb the rapid urban growth rate. In **Uganda**, self-reliance has long been central to its approach to refugee hosting as indicated by its piloting of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). Existing legal and policy frameworks grant refugees the right to work, own property, but not direct land

²² For IDP figures, see IOM DTM (2022) – *Ibid*. Numbers of IDPs in BGRS and Somali region may be actually higher than reported, since insecurity has been posing issues for data collection also in these areas of Ethiopia. For refugee figures, see UNHCR (2023) – *Ibid*.

²³ Additional numbers of asylum seekers reached Somali region in early 2023 (and are not considered in the available official reports on refugees, yet), following renewed tensions in Lassanoood area of Somalia – See UNHCR (2023) Ethiopia – Flash updates and <https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2023/2/63ef3fcc4/tens-thousands-arrive-ethiopia-fleeing-recent-clashes-somalia.html>.

²⁴ For more info, see <https://www.unocha.org/somalia/about-ocha-somalia>

²⁵ See UNHCR, (2022) operational data on refugee and internally displaced situations in Sudan: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn>

ownership/tenure (leasing of land is possible), establish businesses, move freely, and access services such as health and education. Uganda is one of the most rapidly urbanising countries in Africa. Its urbanisation attracts migrants and forcibly displaced people. However, there is scant information about refugees who are self-settled or settling in urban areas. Kampala is currently the only city where refugees can formally register as refugees, though with some restrictions. Evidence suggests that the number of such self-settled refugees in secondary cities has significantly increased over the last decade. The status of the self-settled refugees is not officially recognised by law. While freedom of movement is enshrined in Uganda's refugee policy, those who leave designated rural settlements largely forfeit access to regular humanitarian assistance and are in principle no longer counted in the official refugee statistics. In the West Nile region, statistics compiled by donors and government institutions shows a strong presence of displaced persons within the cities' boundaries. In the city of Koboko, VNG studies estimated that the self-settled refugee population is about 26 percent of the total projected population, or 23,000 people.²⁶ A pilot programme, funded under the EUTF, has been so far successfully implemented by the municipality of Koboko showing a strong potential for replication in the region. There is an important body of legislation and national policies that guides local action such as Vision2040 and the National Urban Policy but a weak enforcement capacity and low compliance to basic rules has led to an unplanned urban growth. In terms of data, it is foreseen that the national census to be held in 2023 will also include refugees (for the first time).

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

UNHCR: Under its Statute, UNHCR provides international protection to refugees and seeks permanent solutions for them, acting on the authority of the General Assembly (GA). In that capacity, it is the lead agency with respect to refugee protection, responsible for seeking solutions in the UN system in association with a wider array of stakeholders. UNHCR also plays a key role, recognised by the UN General Assembly with regards to returns of refugees to countries of origins. Finally, UNHCR is a relevant stakeholder in urban contexts too. UNHCR adopted an Urban Refugee Policy in 2009²⁷ in response to recognition that a growing number and proportion of the world's refugees are found in urban areas; the awareness on UNHCR's part that refugees should be able to exercise freedom of movement; and the negative consequences of long-term encampment. Furthermore, in 2014 UNHCR published its Policy on Alternatives to Camps.²⁸ The aim of the policy is to avoid the establishment of refugee camps, wherever possible, while pursuing alternatives to camps that ensure refugees are protected and assisted effectively and enabled to achieve solutions.

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM): has a specific role 'to concern itself with the organised transfer of refugees, displaced persons and other individuals in need of migration assistance services' (Art. 1§1b of the IOM Constitution). Furthermore, being mandated to deal with internal migration, IOM has substantial practical involvement in assistance to internally displaced persons, which is guided by the IOM policy paper on 'Internally displaced persons: IOM Policy and Activities'. IOM has global experience in assisting IDPs, including in countries targeted through this action. IOM's activities are aimed at assisting and protecting those who are displaced, including through better camp management. Such interventions have demonstrated to improve the lives of IDPs, returnees, host and return communities and have significantly contributed towards developing stability within regions. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) globally co-lead the CCCM Cluster for natural disaster and conflict-induced IDP situations. IOM also manages the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) instruments, which are a way to track displacement – be it internal or cross-border.

Cities Alliance: The organisation is a global partnership and multi-donor trust fund, with the United Nations Office

²⁶ See more info at: <https://www.vng-international.nl/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/NEXUS-Summary-Self-settled-refugees-Koboko-MC-nov-2018.pdf>

²⁷ See UNHCR (2009). UNHCR policy on refugee protection and solutions in urban areas. Available at: [Refugees in urban areas: \(unhcr.org\)](https://www.unhcr.org/refugees-in-urban-areas/)

²⁸ See UNHCR (2014). UNHCR: Policy on Alternatives to Camps. Available at: [005c0217-7d1e-47c9-865a-c0098cfdda62 \(unhcr.org\)](https://www.unhcr.org/refugees-in-urban-areas/)

for Project Services (UNOPS) as its host and trustee. The goal of Cities Alliance is to fight urban poverty and supporting cities to deliver sustainable development. According to its Charter,²⁹ Cities Alliance's Vision is to "work through the existing capacity of its members, as well as other partners, to promote the vision of Sustainable Cities without Slums". To achieve this vision, Cities Alliance aims to promote new partnerships between local and national governments, slum dwellers, private foundations, the private sector, NGOs, knowledge institutions and other partners.

EU Member States and EU their agencies: Many EU Member States and their development agencies are engaged in the regions targeted under this Action in the field of forced displacement and all efforts will be made to coordinate closely with their activities and programmes and increase synergies and complementarities in a Team Europe approach.

Regional Economic Communities (RECs): IGAD, EAC and ICGLR are the RECs of reference due to the participation of their Member States in the Action. Under the leadership and guidance of the IGAD Secretariat, IGAD Member States were the first to adopt a regional response to forced displacement in 2016. The IGAD Nairobi process has led to significant policy commitments in favour of the forcibly displaced persons and serves as a blue print for the GCR Platform process. IGAD's regional Forum on the Kampala Declaration, under the framework of its Support. Platform of the Nairobi process on jobs, livelihood and self-reliance for refugees, returnees and host communities was held in October 2022. The forum helped to revive policy discussions on urbanisation and social cohesion in refugee-hosting cities and was based on the 2020 Plan of Action on Jobs, Livelihoods and Self-reliance for Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities in the IGAD region. The Plan aims to "establish mechanisms for integrating refugees and returnees in local development plans for urban as well as other areas hosting displaced populations".³⁰ In 2022, and concomitantly with the official accession of DRC into the organisation, the EAC Secretariat established a Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on migration with the support of IOM and other UN agencies. The objective of the RCP is to help Partner States move away from a securitised approach to migration and to broaden their understanding of the phenomenon so they can put it into service of national and regional development commitments. The ICGLR Heads of State and Government of Member States during the signing of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, committed to finding lasting solutions to guarantee protection and assistance to populations affected by political conflicts in the Great Lakes Region as well as by humanitarian, social and environmental catastrophes, by implementing a Programme of Action on Humanitarian, Social and Environmental Issues.

National and city/municipal authorities affected by displacement situations and targeted under this action in: DRC, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda.

International and national NGOs will have a significant role as implementing partners. Their involvement will be based on their expertise, operational capabilities on the ground, and past good record implementing EU programmes. They may be contracted directly through this action or work on this action through other implementing partners.

Civil society and private sector will have a crucial role, as regards to ensuring well-balanced and inclusive representation in the process of implementation and the accountability, including for anti-corruption, and community-focused investments. Civil society, especially at the local level, will be instrumental for peacebuilding, human rights and outreach to vulnerable populations, as well as for providing services in relation to challenges faced by the refugee populations. Civil society will also be key in the realisation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda, notably in monitoring, reporting and preventing human rights violations against women and girls in conflict. Local private sector actors have the capacity for a prompt response during influx with cash/in-kind services and provide employment/market opportunities.

Refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, returnees and host communities' interest and welfare will be at the centre of all considerations in this action. Diverse and specific activities and processes will be initiated to ensure their voice and

²⁹ See Cities Alliance (2016). The Cities Alliance Charter. Available at: [The Cities Alliance Charter | Cities Alliance](#)

³⁰ IGAD (2020). Plan of Action on Jobs, Livelihoods and Self-Reliance for Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities in the IGAD region. Available at: [Annex-to-the-Kampala-Declaration-action-plan.pdf \(igad.int\)](#)

will be constantly assessed, heard and taken into account when developing and implementing this action.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **Overall Objective** (Impact) of this action is to contribute to the sustainable local integration of Displacement Affected Communities (DACs) in the targeted Sub-Saharan hosting cities

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) of this action are:

1. Improve the self-reliance and social cohesion of DACs (women and men, including the youth) living in the targeted urban and peri-urban areas of Ethiopia, DRC, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda (**Component 1**);
2. Strengthen national and local city administrations' integrated forced displacement and durable solutions response, urban planning and development capacities, with specific attention to DACs and vulnerable groups (**Component 2**);

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

SO1: Improve the self-reliance and social cohesion of DACs (women and men, including the youth) living in the targeted urban and peri-urban areas of Ethiopia, DRC, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda

Output 1.1: Improved DACs' inclusion into existing urban services, including health (e.g. physical and mental health), nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), waste pollution reduction and elimination, education (primary, secondary, TVET and when possible University), Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) support, energy and Housing, Land and Property (HLP);

Output 1.2: Increased DACs' access to diversified, circular and protective/regenerative (i.e. farm and non-farm) **livelihood opportunities**, access to **finance and savings**, with specific attention to addressing vulnerabilities of informal economy workers

Output 1.3: Enhanced DACs' access to **legal** protection, rights, assistance and justice under national and international customary and refugee law, protocols and policies affecting country nationals and forcibly displaced communities

SO2: Strengthen national and local city administrations', national governments' and regional bodies' integrated, durable solutions-driven and development-focused urban forced displacement responses

Output 2.1: Improved institutional capacity to develop and implement development strategies and interventions, based on inclusive, integrated and sustainable approaches to urban development and forced displacement, which improve liveability in targeted cities and facilitate local integration of DACs and vulnerable groups (women and men, including the youth) into basic services

Output 2.2: Strengthened multi-level (i.e. local, national, regional) policy dialogue regional and national durable solutions plans as well as urban forced displacement issues affecting

Output 2.3: Strengthened governments' informed and evidence-based responses to urban forced displacement issues

3.2 Indicative Activities

Component 1:

Activities relating to Output 1.1:

- Improve inclusion of DACs (women and men) into public service delivery through targeted investments in existing health (i.e. physical and mental), nutrition, solid waste management, WASH, sustainable shelter and housing, circular and sustainable energy provision, education and TVET facilities and set-up;³¹
- Set-up feedback mechanisms to allow beneficiaries (women and men) to provide feedback on their acquired access to basic services, education and TVET opportunities;

Activities relating to Output 1.2:

- Strengthen DACs access to farm (e.g. green livelihoods, climate friendly urban farming, access to markets) and non-farm livelihood opportunities through job-creation, partnerships with authorities and private sector to boost DACs access to jobs and start-up packages to support private businesses;
- Support DACs financial independence, self-reliance and access to finance through strengthening of existing savings and loan associations, creation of new ones and other initiatives with dedicated attention to disadvantaged groups (e.g. female-headed households, women, youth, PWDs);
- Set-up feedback mechanisms to allow beneficiaries to provide feedback on their acquired access to livelihood opportunities;

Activities relating to Output 1.3:

- Design and carry out registration campaigns whenever possible to increase DACs access to documentation and build cushion strategies to help DACs reducing vulnerabilities caused by lack of documentation (e.g. lack of access to housing, jobs, services);
- Facilitate and/or strengthen as much as possible the registration of, and assistance to, displaced persons in urban areas, such as increased access to local ID cards, access to locally issued civil documentation, access to information desks, access to civil documents, IDPs right to vote, access to lawful and long-term HLP;
- Organise and support legal assistance activities (legal education, advice, legal aid etc.), including the support to existing or establishment of new legal support centres/mobile clinics that can support DACs with legal/paralegal services on issues important to them such as housing, land and property rights, violence (e.g. SGBV, FGM);
- Support the creation of and support to the empowerment of community groups (host CBOs, SDAs, RLOs) to improve advocacy for collective urban rights, enhance social cohesion, strengthen peaceful co-existence

Component 2:

Activities relating to Output 2.1:

- Provide technical assistance and capacity building to local authorities with the aim to strengthen knowledge of, and response to sustainable, mitigation-focus and circular **urban development and infrastructure needs, public services provision, good governance, DACs legal protection and access to rights, forced displacement issues**
- Create and/or strengthen integrative city development, urban development and environmentally friendly, sustainable and circular expansion plans and local DACs' inclusion strategies addressing DACs residing in all of the urban areas participating in the Action
- In liaison with national authorities, support the undertaking of official DACs censuses whenever possible, especially of forcibly displaced people, to help local authorities better manage urban planning, service provision, urban development and public infrastructure investments;
- Support the existing, or the creation of new municipal fora bringing together local authorities, DACs representatives, community leaders, local civil society (e.g. CBOs, NGOs, trade unions) to encourage dialogue on problems affecting the city, promote social cohesion, ensure DACs improved inclusion in

³¹ In Municipalities where it is possible, this component could be linked to Component 2. When doing their urban expansion plan, key local stakeholders (including DACs) will have to identify which areas they would like to invest in – hospital/schools ect. The programme needs to ensure public participation for better sustainability and ownership of the Action.

decision-making

- Select and support interventions to promote environmental protection and green infrastructure investments in DACs' hosting cities

Activities relating to Output 2.2:

- Set up or strengthen national working groups involving different city administrations, local governments, civil society (e.g. trade unions, labour unions, CBOs, NGOs, RLOs) and line national ministries to foster policy dialogue on urban forced displacement issues affecting DACs-hosting cities;
- Set up or strengthen regional working groups involving i) national ministries and organisations/agencies from DRC, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, ii) local governments, iii) key regional and international actors to promote regional dialogue, policy harmonisation and peer-learning on key thematic areas

Activities relating to Output 2.3:

- Conduct regular refugee and IDP data collection, needs assessments, intention surveys among newly displaced and analysis to document new displacements, monitor progress and assess severity and impact of displacement on both hosts and displaced communities
- Conduct area-based studies exploring effects of rural-to-urban migration and urban forced displacement on cities' infrastructure, service delivery, urban planning and development
- Develop analytical tools to support integrated urban planning and green & fair urban development

The commitment of the EU's contribution to the Team Europe Initiative to which this action refers, will be complemented by other contributions from Team Europe members. It is subject to the formal confirmation of each respective member's meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the event that the TEIs and/or these contributions do not materialise, the EU action may continue outside a TEI framework.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

In line with the EU sustainable energy and climate change mitigation objectives, all the activities implemented under this Action will be informed by rigorous environmental impact assessments, and implementation decisions will be taken in view of reducing their impact on natural ecosystems and long-term sustainability of resource exploitation and urbanisation.

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 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 a gender perspective is integrated throughout the Action with a focus on increased participation of women and girls in decision making, a systematic assessment of the particular needs and strengths of women and girls and gender disaggregated data at all levels.

Human Rights

The Action will be implemented in urban and peri-urban areas and the human rights protection will be tailored to the specific environments that characterise these spaces. 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 management policies. A “Do-No-Harm” approach will be applied that relies on the understanding/analysis of the impact of aid on existing conflicts and its interactions within a particular context, with the goal to limit or prevent unintended negative effects on the society, the economy and the environment. Good governance and human rights principles will be integrated in all areas and levels of intervention. Capacity building activities of key stakeholders will promote good governance principles with an emphasis on a rights-based approach when assisting the forcibly displaced.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that while working on disability-related issues is not a main objective in this action, the specific needs of disabled beneficiaries (including for access to the facilities supported by this project) will be duly assessed and addressed.

Reduction of inequalities

The IGAD and EAC regions, the regions where this Action will be implemented, are two of the most diverse regions in the world, including areas of economic growth and investment, as well as areas prone to violent conflict, political instability, humanitarian crises, and disasters linked to the adverse effects of climate change. Poverty, income inequality, gender inequality, uneven access to resources as well as low level of regional coherence and integration are amongst the determinants of inequalities within them.

From a lower urbanization base than the rest of the world, the SSA is now the world’s fastest urbanizing region with an annual urban population growth rate of 4.1 per cent, compared to the world rate of 2 per cent. Currently, 472 million people in SSA live in urban areas. This number is expected to double by the year 2042. Urban poverty, which is a manifestation of exclusion and rising inequality, is another consequence of urbanization. Due to urban-urban and rural-urban migration, there is urban densification and sprawl in major cities. There are rising inequalities between the rich and the poor in urban areas. In fact, Africa has the highest wage inequality levels in the world (Gini coefficient), and this is true for its primary and secondary cities. Economically, secondary cities in SSA remain potentially strong but underexploited. Despite their continued population growth, their economies stagnate and sometimes decline. In this regard, the action will closely follow the EU Inequality Marker Guidelines in order to maximise the inequality-reduction impact of the action, by mainstreaming a series of guiding principles and supporting policy measures that can the potential to reduce inequality in the countries targeted by the Action.

Democracy

The proposed intervention recognises the importance to intensify efforts to mainstream democracy. Grassroots engagement will be ensured during all phases of the implementation cycle through direct involvement of beneficiary groups, such as Refugee-Led Organisations (RLOs) and Slum Dwellers Associations (SDAs).

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa is directly related to the peace and security situation in the region. Programs will be designed and implemented with a conflict sensitivity lens. It will strive to increase peace amongst displaced communities and between displaced and host communities. It will also contribute to strengthening the resilience of displaced and host communities.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework) recognises disaster displacement – the forced or involuntary movement of people associated with natural disasters. Disaster Risk Reduction will be mainstreamed into all the programmes stemming from this action.

Other considerations if relevant

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

| Category | Risks | Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low) | Impact (High/ Medium/ Low) | Mitigating measures |
|----------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Risk #1 Sudden people movements to existing mobility to urban and peri-urban areas | H | H | Prioritize engagement of local and national partnerships involved in previous programmes. anticipate and adapt to all. Continue the use of rolling planning as principle as in previous programme/projects to adapt to shocks. |
| | Risk #2 deterioration of the security situation | M | M | Prioritize engagement of local and national partnerships involved in previous programmes/projects as they demonstrated best capacities to anticipate and adapt to all sorts of risks |
| | Risk #3 tensions/conflicts between displaced populations and host communities | M | M | Prioritize engagement of local and national partnerships involved in previous programmes/projects as they demonstrated best capacities to anticipate and adapt to all sorts of risks. Leverage and built on existing solid relationships with national governments based on previous programmes and build consensus around common objectives. |
| | Risk #4 natural disasters, pandemics or economic crisis affecting urban and peri-urban areas | L | L | Flexibility. Continue the use of rolling planning as principle as in previous programme/projects to adapt to shocks. |
| | | | | |
| | Risk #6 the complexity of the Action involving different countries and actors | H | M | Mitigation measures will include continued policy and intervention dialogues on urban forced displacement management and governance with national (i.e. when possible and appropriate) and local authorities, EUDs, implementing partners and all relevant stakeholders. |

Lessons Learnt:

This action benefits from the lessons learned from the ending EUTF program “CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility Regional Network and Dialogue” implemented in Assosa (Ethiopia) and Koboko (Uganda). While a final report on the program is still not available, preliminary lessons learned can already be drawn and include: i) the preparation of a ‘town strategy paper’ or ‘development plan’ would make interventions

more complementary and coherent; ii) the need to earmark sufficient resources to increase institutional capacity of local authorities; iii) the establishment of a national Project Steering Committee (PSC) to increase ownership of the intervention and coordination; iv) the relevance of involving the private sector, to enhance sustainability; v) the need to introduce and maintain environmental mitigation measures, to increase sustainability and further reduce social cohesion concerns; vi) the relevance of implementing the local component of the programme through a well-established IP, with a strong knowledge of the area; vii) the need to support IPs with limited knowledge of EU procedures for grant contracts; viii) on C&V, ensure that IPs make sure that beneficiaries are aware of the European Union provided funding; ix) the EUTF pilot experience in Koboko has shown that a direct grant to the municipality and TA from a well established NGO results can be achieved in a timely manner; x) the package to be proposed needs to include elements of PMF and planning as a tool for the urban authority to advocate for funding from the national budget to sustain the investments made; xi) knowledge of the trends in the urban areas in terms of forced migration are a key element for identifying the most appropriate interventions; xii) the regional component has the strong advantage of not only generating regional knowledge but also of creating a network of authorities.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is that ***IF*** sustainable, multi-sectoral and regionally-coordinated urban responses to forced displacement are implemented, ***THEN*** urban Displacement-Affected Communities in the targeted countries will be better protected and their resilience and self-reliance improved ***BECAUSE*** hosting cities' capacities to provide services for DACs will be strengthened, relevant local and national authorities will be sensitised on the increasingly important policy implications of urban forced displacement issues and DACs will benefit directly from the intervention.

Tackling forced displacement in cities requires a dual focus which differs from forced displacement interventions in camps and settlements. On the one hand, local and national authorities need to be engaged from the onset to ensure ownership. Local ownership across sectors increases the chances that DACs can not only be integrated in current and future urban planning, but also regularly consulted and involved when urban development and investment/infrastructure strategies are discussed and/or agreed at city level. At the same time, policy dialogue among local, national, regional authorities is key to strengthen regulations and legal provisions which, in most SSA national contexts, still shy away from regulating and providing the necessary protection and socio-economic conditions for urban DACs to thrive. On the other hand, and in line with most forced displacement interventions, urban DACs need to be targeted directly by the Action to ensure that the intervention generates positive change for them.

The action incorporates concepts of intergovernmental coordination on durable solutions and capacity of countries to absorb returns, adequate coordination and learning platforms at the regional level, durable, sustainable, green and climate-resilient economic activities. Gender equality is being mainstreamed throughout the action. Local authorities' active participation during the implementation will be ensured together with high civil society engagement.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Results | Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10) | Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result) | Baselines (values and years) | Targets (values and years) | Sources of data | Assumptions |
|---------------|--|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| Impact | To contribute to the sustainable local integration of Displacement Affected Communities (DACs) in the targeted Sub-Saharan hosting cities. | <p>1. Extent to which the promotion of local integration as a preferred durable solution for <u>displaced people</u> in urban settings improve the situation (material, legal, economic, social, societal, psychosocial) of women and men living in the cities targeted by the Action</p> <p>2. Extent to which the (legal, material, economic, social, societal, and psychosocial) situation of women and men living in urban areas targeted by the Action is satisfactorily improving</p> <p>3. Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin (GERF 1.17)</p> | <p>1. Between 1-2 on a 5-point scale where 1 is 'chronically vulnerable', 2 is 'poorly resilient and integrated', 3 is 'moderately', 4 is 'sufficiently adaptive' and 5 is 'strongly adaptive and transformative'</p> <p>2. Between 1-2 on a 5-point scale where 1 is 'chronically vulnerable', 2 is 'poorly resilient and</p> | <p>1. 4 (strongly) – in communities and areas supported by EU-funded interventions</p> <p>2. 4 (strongly) – in communities and areas supported by EU-funded interventions</p> <p>3. TBD</p> | <p>1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>2. National Statistics</p> <p>3. UN Data and indices</p> <p>4. Qualitative and quantitative sources</p> <p>5. TPM</p> | <i>Not applicable</i> |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | | integrated', 3 is 'moderately', 4 is 'sufficiently adaptive' and 5 is 'strongly adaptive and transformative' 3. 4.311.000 people (combined UNHCR data from all 5 targeted countries by the Action) 2023 | | | |
| Outcome 1 | Improve the self-reliance and social cohesion of DACs (women and men) living in the targeted urban and peri-urban areas of Ethiopia, DRC, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda | <p>1.1 Percentage of targeted individuals who report improved well-being (understood as reduced level of distress) as well as access to protection and other essential services to support their lives in cities (disaggregated by sex, age, displaced/host)</p> <p>1.2 Number of people directly benefitting from increased access to livelihood opportunities as well as finance and savings thanks to EU support (disaggregated by sex, age, displaced/host)</p> <p>1.3 Number of in-country registration mechanisms for DAC access to documentation (registration campaigns, creation of registration one stop shops) organised with support of the EU-funded intervention</p> | <p>1.1 0% (2024)</p> <p>1.2 0 (2024)</p> <p>1.3 0 (2024)</p> | <p>1.1 TBD (2028)</p> <p>1.2 TBD (2028)</p> <p>1.3 TBD (2028)</p> | <p>1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>2. National Statistics</p> <p>3. UN Data and indices</p> <p>4. Qualitative and quantitative sources</p> <p>5. TPM</p> | Cities manage to deliver urban responses to forced displacement in a timely and efficient manner to meet the increasing demands and needs of DACs living within their boundaries |
| Outcome 2 | Strengthen local city administrations', national governments' and regional bodies' integrated and | 2.1 Number of urban development policies adopted by targeted local authorities that integrate approaches to forced displacement in urban contexts, disaggregated by country | <p>2.1 0 (2024)</p> <p>2.2 0 (2024)</p> <p>2.3 0 (2024)</p> <p>2.4 0 (2024)</p> | <p>2.1 TBD (2028)</p> <p>2.2 TBD (2028)</p> <p>2.3 TBD (2028)</p> | 1. Progress reports for the EU-funded | Cities manage to deliver urban responses to forced |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | development-focused urban forced displacement responses | <p>2.2 Number of key urban infrastructure projects completed with support of the EU, disaggregated by country</p> <p>2.3 Number of local strategies facilitating the urban local integration of forcibly displaced people adopted, disaggregated by country</p> <p>2.4 Number of national strategies favouring a regionally coordinated response to urban forced displacement adopted, disaggregated by country</p> | | 2.4 TBD (2028) | <p>intervention</p> <p>2.National Statistics</p> <p>3. UN Data and indices</p> <p>4. Qualitative and quantitative sources</p> <p>5. TPM</p> | <p>displacement in a timely and efficient manner to meet the increasing demands and needs of DACs living within their boundaries</p> <p>Governmental actors at various levels across countries targeted by the Action show a common and sustained commitment to promoting the local integration of forcibly displaced people in cities whilst adopting integrated approaches to meet the needs of host populations</p> |
| Output 1.1 relating to Outcome 1 | Improved DACs' inclusion into existing urban services , including health (e.g. physical and mental health), nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), education (primary, secondary, | <p>1.1.1 Number of DACs members with access to health, nutrition, WASH, education, SGBV and HLP services provided with support of the EU-funded intervention, disaggregated by sex, age, type of service and country</p> | <p>1.1.1 0 (2024)</p> <p>1.1.2 0 % (2024)</p> <p>1.1.3 0 (2024)</p> | <p>1.1.1 TBD (2028)</p> <p>1.1.2 % TBD (2028)</p> <p>1.1.3 TBD (2028)</p> | <p>1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>2.National</p> | <p>Cities manage to deliver urban responses to forced displacement in a timely and efficient manner to</p> |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| | TVET and when possible University), Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) support, energy and Housing, Land and Property (HLP); | 1.1.2 1.1.3 | Percentage of targeted individuals who report improved access to services provided with support of the EU-funded intervention, disaggregated by sex, age, type of service and country Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support (GERF 2.20) | | | Statistics 3. UN Data and indices 4. Qualitative and quantitative sources 5. TPM | meet the increasing demands and needs of DACs living within their boundaries – especially for this output involving service delivery aspects |
| Output 1.2 relating to Outcome 1 | Increased DACs' access to diversified (i.e. farm and non-farm) livelihood opportunities , access to finance and savings , with specific attention to tackling vulnerabilities of informal economy workers | 1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 | Number of DACs members with access to income generating opportunities provided with support of the EU-funded intervention, disaggregated by sex, age, formal/informal economy workers, displaced/host and country Number of DACs members with access to finance and loans and savings structures provided with support of the EU-funded intervention, disaggregated by sex, age, formal/informal economy workers, displaced/host and country Number of DACs-led savings and loan associations supported by the EU-funded intervention, disaggregated by new/old and country Percentage of targeted individuals who report improved access to services provided with support of the EU-funded intervention, disaggregated by sex, age, type of service and country | 1.2.1. 0 (2024) 1.2.2. 0 (2024) 1.2.3 0 (2024) 1.2.4 0% (2024) | 1.2.1 TBD (2028) 1.2.2 TBD (2028) 1.2.3 TBD (2028) 1.2.4 % TBD (2028) | 1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2.National Statistics 3. UN Data and indices 4. Qualitative and quantitative sources 5. TPM | Cities manage to deliver urban responses to forced displacement in a timely and efficient manner to meet the increasing demands and needs of DACs living within their boundaries – especially for this output involving livelihood and financial self-reliance aspects |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|--|--|--|---|---|
| Output 1.3 relating to Outcome 1 | Enhanced DACs' access to legal protection, rights, assistance and justice under national and international customary and refugee law, protocols and policies affecting country nationals and forcibly displaced communities | 1.3.1 | Number of people directly benefiting from access to key documentation, registration, HLP, legal protection, assistance and access to justice interventions supported by the EU (disaggregated by sex, age, type of service, displaced/host and country) | 1.3.1 0 (2024) 1.3.2 0 (2024) 1.3.2 0 (2024) | 1.3.1 TBD (2028) 1.3.2 TBD (2028) 1.3.2 TBD (2028) | 1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2. National Statistics 3. UN Data and indices 4. Qualitative and quantitative sources 5. TPM | Cities manage to deliver urban responses to forced displacement in a timely and efficient manner to meet the increasing demands and needs of DACs living within their boundaries – especially for this output involving legal and regulatory aspects, and documentation, registration and access to justice |
| | | 1.3.2 | Number of urban community groups (host CBOs, SDAs, RLOs) supported by the EU with the aim of improving social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, disaggregated by new/old, country | | | | |
| Output 2.1 relating to Outcome 2 | Improved institutional capacity to develop and implement development strategies and interventions, based on inclusive, integrated and sustainable approaches to urban development and forced displacement, which improve liveability in targeted cities and facilitate local integration of DACs and vulnerable groups (women and men) | 1.3.3 | Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU (GERF 2.25) | | | | |
| | | 2.1.1 | Number of local authorities representatives trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on green urban development and infrastructure needs, public service provision, good governance, data gathering DACs legal protection and access to rights, force displacement issues disaggregated by type of training, sex and country | 2.1.1 0 (2024) 2.1.2 0 (2024) 2.1.3 0 (2024) 2.1.4 0 (2024) | 2.1.1 TBD (2028) 2.1.2 TBD (2028) 2.1.3 TBD (2028) 2.1.4 TBD (2028) | 1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2. National Statistics 3. UN Data and indices 4. Qualitative and quantitative | Governmental actors at various levels across countries targeted by the Action show a common and sustained commitment to promoting the local integration of forcibly displaced people in cities whilst adopting integrated approaches to meet the needs of host populations – especially for this |
| | | 2.1.2 | Number of integrative and environmentally friendly city development and expansion plans and local DACs' inclusion strategies supported by the EU, disaggregated by type, new/old, country | | | | |
| | | 2.1.3 | Number of local DACs censuses undertaken with EU support, disaggregated by country | | | | |
| | | 2.1.4 | Number of municipal fora bringing together local authorities, DACs representatives, community leaders, local civil society operating at city level supported by the EU, disaggregated by type of actors involved, country | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | sources | output involving key inclusive urban planning and integrated urban development aspects | |
| | | | | | | | 5. TPM | | |
| | Output 2.2 relating to Outcome 2 | Strengthened multi-level (i.e. local, national, regional) policy dialogue on urban forced displacement issues concerning DACs-hosting cities/districts/regions | 2.2.1 | Number of working groups created/strengthened by the EU-funded intervention to foster policy dialogue on urban forced displacement issues among relevant actors (city administrations, local governments, civil society line national ministries), disaggregated by country | 2.2.1 0 (2024) 2.2.2 0 (2024) | 2.2.1 TBD (2028) 2.2.2 TBD (2028) | 1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2.National Statistics 3. UN Data and indices 4. Qualitative and quantitative sources 5. TPM | Governmental actors at various levels across countries targeted by the Action show a common and sustained commitment to promoting the local integration of forcibly displaced people in cities whilst adopting integrated approaches to meet the needs of host populations – especially for this output involving forced displacement policy aspects | |
| | Output 2.3 relating to Outcome 2 | Strengthened governments’ informed and evidence-based responses to urban forced displacement issues | 2.3.1 | Number of data gathering and collection initiatives (e.g. needs assessments, intention surveys) conducted with support of the EU-funded intervention to document, measure and monitor urban forced displacement rates as well as their effects on the cities targeted by the action. | 2.3.1 0 (2024) 2.3.2 0 (2024) | 2.3.1 TBD (2028) 2.3.2 TBD (2028) | 1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2.National | Governmental actors at various levels across countries targeted by the Action show a common and sustained | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | disaggregated by country | | | Statistics | commitment to promoting the |
| | | 2.3.2 Number of research initiatives (e.g. policy papers, city peer-learning exchanges, area-based studies) conducted with support of the EU-funded intervention to advance understanding on causes and effects of urban mixed mobility and impact for people and cities, disaggregated by country | | | 3. UN Data and indices | local integration of forcibly displaced people in cities whilst adopting integrated approaches to meet the needs of host populations – especially for this output involving key data and research aspects |
| | | | | | 4. Qualitative and quantitative sources | |
| | | | | | 5. TPM | |

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

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

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

4.3 Implementation of the Budget Support Component

Not applicable

4.4 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures³².

4.4.1 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

This Action may be implemented in indirect management with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), through its trusted Cities Alliance multi-donor fund.

This implementation entails the coordination of the implementation activities covering the entire action.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: i) accumulated international experience in managing and implementing programmes in the field of fighting urban poverty and support to secondary cities overall sustainable development, ii) operational capacity.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select another entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

4.5. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

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

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

4.6. Indicative Budget

| Indicative Budget components | EU contribution |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
|------------------------------|-----------------|

³² 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.

| | year N+1 (amount in EUR) |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.4 | |
| Objective/ Outputs 1: Improve social cohesion and self-reliance of DACs in urban and peri-urban areas composed of | |
| Indirect management with UNOPS – cf section 4.4.1 | 17 500 000 |
| Objective/ Outputs 2: Strengthen local city administrations', national governments' and regional bodies' integrated and development-focused urban forced displacement responses composed of | |
| Indirect management with UNOPS – cf.section 4.4.1 | 12 300 000 |
| Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3 | 200 000 |
| Totals | 30 000 000 |

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

UNOPS, through Cities Alliance, will organise national implementation in targeted countries in liaison with the European Commission and responsible EUDs, namely EUD DRC, EUD Ethiopia, EUD Somalia, EUD Sudan, EUD Uganda. The Action envisages a Steering Committee for the strategic steering of the Programme, which will meet upon necessity, at least once per year. The Steering Committee will be chaired by the European Commission and Cities Alliance; and it will consist, inter alia, of representatives of pertinent regional institutions, umbrella organisations representing local authorities as well as Implementing Partner(s) of the action. As chair, the European Commission establishes the relationship with important strategic partners and initiatives such as IGAD. At country level, coordination within the EU, with EUMS, national and local authorities and other donors will be enhanced through EU Delegations, including via country migration/forced displacement coordination groups. Cities Alliance is responsible for the overall steering, managing and reporting of the action. The management and coordination of SUIDAC also includes the coordination and provision of communication and visibility activities. Cities Alliance will provide, maintain, update and expand a wide range of templates according to the visibility requirements of the European Commission in external actions for implementing partners. Cities Alliance also ensures the naming of the European Commission as funding party in every communication activity, document, and report related to the programme.

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.

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:

Cities Alliance will have specific responsibilities for monitoring and reporting under this action. Common indicators will as much as possible be used in order to allow AD wide reporting. Indicator values will be measured at regional or on a country-by-country basis depending on the nature of the activities

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least one month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities. The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country 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, 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. Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

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

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

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

In line with the 2022 “[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)”, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union’s support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states. However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending) | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Single action | Present action: all contracts in the present action |