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ANNEX 6

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 ‘Support to Regional Networks of CSOs in Sub-Saharan Africa’

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 Regional Networks of CSOs in SSA OPSYS number: ACT-61923 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in Sub-Saharan Africa
4. Programming document	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) for Sub-Saharan Africa (2021-2027)
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	Priority 2 ‘Governance, Peace and Security, and Culture’. Specific objective 1: Promote democratic governance, equality, the rule of law, the respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in Africa, and the engagement and inclusive participation of African citizens. Result 1.4: The engagement and participation of African citizens is supported and increased.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority area 2: Governance, Peace and Security, and Culture DAC codes: 151 Government & Civil Society-general

7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG (1 only): SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong accountable institutions Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals			
8 a) DAC code(s)	DAC code 151 Government & Civil Society-general: 100%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	Channel 1 : 10000 Public sector institutions Channel 2 : 20000 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Channel 3 : 21000 International Non-Governmental Organisations			
9. Targets	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
11. Internal markers and Tags	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 type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input 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"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020120: EUR 1 500 000 14.020121: EUR 3 500 000 14.020122: EUR 5 000 000 Total estimated cost: EUR 10 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 10 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing¹	Direct management through: Grants Indirect management with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ). Indirect management with an entrusted entity to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.3			

1.2 Summary of the Action

The aim of the Action is that civil society to play a role in regional dialogues and influence regional policies. The programme will achieve this by supporting existing regional networks of CSOs to:

1. Become recognized stakeholders in regional dialogues managed by RECs (SADC, IOC, EAC) on issues such as electoral processes, conflict prevention (integrating the women, peace and security agenda) and

¹ Art. 27 NDICI

management, or citizen participation in governance processes to promote transparency, inclusivity and accountability.

2. Act at regional level on selected governance and human development issues on which the CSOs ability to engage directly with the population can complement efforts being done by national and regional authorities to address them. These include drug demand reduction in Western Africa, supporting the inclusion of people with disabilities in Southern Africa and youth and women participation on conflict prevention and resolution in the Great Lakes.

The action targets areas and organisations where it is either possible to build on an ongoing dialogue between Regional Organisations and civil society networks (SADC, IOC and EAC regions) or where the targeted organisations' work is having a recognised regional impact on a specific issue (Western Africa, Southern Africa and Great Lakes).

The action will contribute to the Gender Action Plan III, specifically to the thematic area of engagement 'Integrating the women, peace and security agenda' and 'Promoting equal participation and leadership'. This action, in particular through its components focusing on West Africa, Southern Africa and in the Great Lakes region, will also contribute to the first pillar of the Youth Action Plan 'Engage: increasing the voice of young people in policy and decision-making at all levels'.

The action will be carried out in complementarity and coordination with both EU and non-EU funded actions at national and regional level, including relevant Regional Economic Communities and other regional stakeholders.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

CSOs' participation in dialogue and policymaking is key in bringing expertise from the ground and devising policies that meet people's needs, and thus vital to fulfil the central commitment of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind. CSOs are an important actor which contribute to disseminate EU's values: they play an important role in boosting domestic accountability through free and accessible information and by monitoring the respect for the rule of law, promoting transparency and accountability as well as the implementation of policies. Civil Society is an also vital actor for conflict prevention, resilience and security in fragile contexts and are furthermore often the basis of resilience at community level, and vital partners in risk reduction as well as in response to crisis and threats to public health. This Action and its outcome are expected to contribute to delivering on the Joint vision for 2030 presented at the February 2022 European Union (EU)-African Union (AU) Summit. It will also explore synergies with and opportunities to support civil society engagement with Global Gateway and Team Europe Initiatives at the regional level.

Regional initiatives implemented by civil society organisations will explore synergies with and complement national, regional and global initiatives contributing to counter the shrinking of civic space, democratic backsliding and increasing digital threats to human rights defenders and civil society. CSOs furthermore play a role in boosting domestic accountability through free and accessible information and by monitoring the respect for the rule of law, promoting transparency and accountability as well as the implementation of policies.

More specifically, for each of the selected sub-regions:

SADC: In 2017 the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance attested that nine member states of SADC were ranked in the first fifteen best performing African countries. However, in 2019 only five SADC member states were ranked amongst the fifteen best performing countries in Africa. This indicates a regression in overall governance performance. In disaggregated areas, while the security and rule of law has showed certain improvement, the participation, rights and inclusion were said to be 'increasingly deteriorating' (IIAG, 2020). This phenomenon plays out also at regional level in which SADC remains highly state-centric with minimum, if at all, participation and dialogue with CSOs, despite the adoption of necessary policy instruments and institutional structures. The Action will focus on building the capacity and strengthen dialogue platforms of regional networks of CSOs in order to establish an effective dialogue and monitor policy and operational decisions of SADC.

IOC: Both the EU and the Indian Ocean Commission have strived to apply a participatory approach for programming of EU funds in the Indian Ocean region. Although the current Strategic Development Plan of the Indian Ocean Commission highlights that the civil society has to be associated to the definition and implementation

of its programmes, so that the programmes respond to the real needs of the citizens of the region, IOC (like SADC above) remains highly state-centric with minimum participation and dialogue with CSOs. Therefore, it is key to have a dedicated programme that will enable civil society and local authorities' associations initiatives at regional level in the Indian Ocean region to interact more strongly on regional issues and policies, with governments, IOC, EU and other partners.

For the purpose of this programme, the Indian Ocean region does not necessarily encompass only member States of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC, namely Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles). Depending on the specificities of the issue at stake, other multi-country configurations in the Indian Ocean region could be targeted, with more or less countries included where relevant.

EAC: Civil society faces a number of challenges in the East African Community (EAC) region, from shrinking space to difficulties in elevating national issues, especially related to women and youth, to the regional level. In terms of opportunities, CSOs are active in the region and are organised at regional level through East African Civil Society Organisation Forum (EACSOF) which has just defined its next five year vision (2023-2027); engagement with CSOs is a requirement of the EAC Treaty through a Consultative Dialogue Forum mechanism and there is a great deal of interest within the relevant EAC Department and amongst the apex bodies and other CSOs/networks to enhance the mechanisms going forward.

Western Africa: In West Africa, civil society through the West Africa Drug Policy Network (WADPN) will contribute to establishing a regional policy approach to drug demand reduction as well as promoting drug policy reform. This will be implemented through advocacy, training and counselling activities promoting a coordinated regional approach to drugs policies that are humane and based on principles of democracy, human rights, public health and human security. The Action is aligned with and will contribute to the external dimension of the EU Action Plan Drugs 2021-2025. The Action is also anchored in ECOWAS priorities, such as the ECOWAS Action Plan to *Address Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime and Drug Abuse in West Africa*. This action component will focus 6 out of 16 countries in West Africa. The selection of countries is based on the stage of drug policy reform, the legal and regulatory environment, as well as other practices that support drug demand reduction including availability of counselling, drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities and services. These countries are: Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal and Ivory Coast (4 Anglophone and 2 Francophone countries).

Southern Africa: Zambia and other three countries in the SADC region (Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique) are signatories to a wide range of frameworks which promote the rights of people with disabilities, yet there is a consistent challenge in the policy coherence, implementation, and accountability of these frameworks. These frameworks include the SDGs, the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), and various other human rights frameworks. The African Disability Protocol (ADP) provides another opportunity to promote the rights of people with disabilities (PwDs) in the specific context of countries in Africa, but most countries are yet to ratify this. Within the SADC region, only Angola has ratified the ADP and for it to come into effect, it requires ratification from 15 African countries. Civil society is critical for the mobilisation of stakeholders and grassroots communities to engage actively in processes that push for increased accountability for domestication and mainstreaming of the rights of people with disabilities.

Great Lakes region: The Great Lakes region has been facing growing insecurity for nearly 30 years. Regimes in the region are characterised by a democratic culture that is deficient in the face of a large part of its still young population. The positions occupied by the DRC and Rwanda in the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance as well as the CIVICUS Civic Space Marker sufficiently demonstrate that civil society exist in a restrictive environment. In the DRC, young people are often politically instrumentalised to convey messages of hatred or even commit reprehensible acts. In the region, human rights defenders, media professionals or pro-democracy activists organised in associations or corporations are subjected to intimidation, corporal punishment, and inhumane and degrading treatment without dignity.

CSOs play a crucial role in preventing conflicts and consolidating peace as well as in strengthening social cohesion and combating hate speech, fake news and the spread of rumours. In the Congolese-Rwandan context, CSOs are among the few stakeholders capable of organising and managing initiatives to address violence and insecurity and bring about positive change for communities on both sides of borders. From local and community-based

organisations to (inter)national non-governmental organisations, CSOs are often best placed to detect early signs of tension and conflict and to address the root causes and symptoms of these conflicts. They also play a critical role in articulating citizens' concerns, engaging in the public arena to demand responsive services, reforms and accountable governance. Empowering civil societies to play an active role in conflict-sensitive contexts is therefore a building block for more resilient societies, more dynamic state-society relations and long-term peace.

2.2 Problem Analysis

The ability of Civil Society to act freely as an actor in its own right is diminishing worldwide as part of a general authoritarian pushback against democracy. This is certainly the case in Sub-Saharan Africa where a growing number of countries are adopting policies restricting the space of freedom for citizens and CSOs. This is a trend that has recently intensified in the wake of the Covid-19 crisis, which has brought a trail of restrictive measures. At continental and regional level there is more space for dialogue due to the existence of the AU Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) and the permanent dialogues with civil society in which some of the Regional Economic Communities engage.

Short problem analysis for each of the selected sub-regions:

SADC: Global (SDG 16), Continental (AU Agenda 2063) and the regional policy frameworks (SADC Treaty) recognise the role of civil society in governance, peace and security. As far as SADC is concerned, the level of CS participation is yet to be at the required level due to two interrelated reasons: 1. SADC's political culture has been largely shaped by liberation experiences and associated narratives in which the culture of confidentiality looms large, and; 2. CSOs limited capacity and resources to effectively use the narrow dialogue space available. Therefore, the action seeks to strengthen the capacity of civil society to participate effectively in policy and implementation processes and demonstrate their real value to the regional integration agenda as outline in the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 and Vision 2050.

IOC: The EUD and the Indian Ocean Commission have tried to structure the discussions with civil society in the Indian Ocean region but without much success. A few years ago, a regional platform of CSOs with IOC Member States had been initiated, but the IOC did not pursue it with concrete actions due to lack of dedicated funding. This situation hampered constructive and regular participation of the civil society to discussions on regional issues that are of interest to citizens at large in the Indian Ocean region. On the other hand, on certain thematic priorities and often in the framework of specific projects, some thematic CSOs' networks have begun to develop.

EAC: The Treaty Establishing the EAC requires the Secretary General (SG) to provide a forum for consultations between the private sector, civil society organisations (CSOs), other interest groups and EAC institutions. To address this, the EAC established a CSO engagement mechanism - the Consultative Dialogue Forum (CDF) in 2012. While the mechanism is robust on paper, practical difficulties limit its effectiveness: limited internal capacity in the Secretariat to manage the CDF, liaise with apex bodies, and follow up on progress with recommendations; inadequate budget of the SG's to sustain the Forum or for apex bodies to attend CDF; apex bodies being understaffed, with limited funding to reach out to the national level.

Western Africa: Illicit drug supply and drug use pose enormous challenges to countries in West Africa. With the projected increase by 2030 in the number of people using drugs in the African region, an increased burden in needs for treatment and care is foreseen. The need for sound policy making and resource allocations to respond effectively to drug problems cannot be overemphasised. To this extent, civil society within West Africa, through West Africa Drug Policy Network (WADPN) can further benefit from capacity-building, for the purposes of advocacy as well as collection of information on the consumption and treatment of illicit drugs to better contribute to more effective drug demand reduction policies.

Southern Africa: Voice and participation of people with disabilities in development processes is inadequate due to several factors. Among these are:

- Absence of accountability mechanisms within development processes that ensure the inclusion of the voice and participation of people with disability and disability rights more broadly;
- Limited knowledge of the rights of PwDs at national and international levels including specific entitlements and provisions under national disability legislation and the capacity to use this as instruments of advocacy;
- Fragmentation of the disability movement, of the policy environment, poor capacities of the Organisations for

People with Disabilities (OPDs);

OPDs governance and lack of representation in mainstream CSO platforms;

Limited civic space for DPOs to discuss issues with key policy makers;

Inadequate representation of some groups of people with disabilities such as women and girls, and those with intellectual disabilities.

Great Lakes: To prevent conflicts and combat hate speech, it is necessary to open up spaces for mediation, dialogue and confidence building between the Congolese and Rwandan communities. Such initiatives are crucial to prevent conflicts and violence as well as to initiate, consolidate and deepen the process of living together. The role of civil society in tackling the impact that traditional media as well as social media can have on conflict dynamics (hate messages, spreading of fake news and rumours) is an essential part of contemporary efforts to strengthen ‘living together’ and trust between the communities on both sides of the border.

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

SADC

1. **The Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC countries:** ECF-SADC is an independent organisation promoting conditions conducive to free, fair, credible and transparent elections in the SADC region. Each country in the SADC region is represented by its electoral management body. <https://www.ecfsadc.org>
2. **SADC Lawyers Association:** The SADCLA is a voluntary association made up of law societies, bar associations and individual lawyers from the SADC region. It focuses on advancing and promoting human rights, rule of law, democracy and good governance. <https://sadcla.org>
3. **The SADC Parliamentary Forum:** the SADC PF was established as an institution of the Southern African Development Community, in accordance with Article 9(2) of the SADC Treaty. It is a platform for parliaments and parliamentarians to promote and improve regional integration in the SADC region. <https://www.sadcpf.org>
4. **The Southern African Anti-corruption Coordination Network:** SAACoN’s main objective is to coordinate the anti-corruption work of civil society by putting effective linkages and synergies to combat corruption in the region. <http://www.saacon.org>
5. **Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation:** CSVr works to understand violence, heal its effects, reconcile communities and build sustainable peace in South Africa, the continent and elsewhere in the world. <https://www.csvr.org.za> In this action, CSVr will collaborate with the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) – Engaged to strengthen the role of non-state actors in regional conflict prevention and peace-building efforts. <https://www.ictj.org>
6. **Southern African Youth Forum:** SAYoF is a Regional platform for Youths & Youth Organisations within the SADC region. <https://sayof.org>

IOC

The key stakeholders are as follows:

1. Thematic networks in the Indian ocean region (e.g. in the field of good governance, transparency and accountability, entrepreneurship, environment, climate change etc.).
2. Ad hoc forums set up for key events (e.g. for COP or EU/AU summit).
3. The Indian Ocean Commission Secretariat – the IOC is a duly recognised regional organisation that acts as the key interlocutor in issues of common interest with the EU in the Indian Ocean region. The IOC could be a partner for consultations in the programme.
4. Youth and women associations in the IOC member states.

EAC

The CDF includes two ‘apex bodies’, both with official observer status at the EAC: the East African (EA) Business Forum and the EA CSO Forum (EACSO). EACSO has national CSO chapters in EAC Partner States to identify issues of common concern that are then raised for discussion by representatives of national chapters at regional fora convened by EACSO twice a year. Regional fora agree what issues need to be raised to the EAC during annual meetings of the EAC Secretary-General’s Forum (SGF). The SGF is made up of the two apex bodies, regional bodies such as the EA Youth Network and EA Law Society, and other interest groups. However, EACSO and its national chapters are under resourced and under-capacitated, while the SGF is often postponed for various reasons,

including that EACSOFF lacks the funds for its attendance.

West Africa:

The West Africa Drug Policy Network (WADPN), as the implementing partner of the Action as well as the citizens of ECOWAS, as the final right-holders of the Action. The WADPN is a network of West African civil society organisations to support drug policy reform in West Africa through their chapters in all 16 ECOWAS countries. Through advocacy campaigns such as awareness creation and capacity building support provided by WADPN, youth and grassroots organisations in ECOWAS countries will be targeted. The community of people who use drugs, rehabilitation centres, the Ministry of Health, the West Africa Health Organisation (WAHO), law enforcement agencies, civil society organisation, religious and faith-based communities, and other relevant stakeholders will be targeted for advocacy and capacity building at national and regional level. Parliamentarians, the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, and policy makers will be engaged as target group regarding attitudinal change and policy change agents, as well as holding the government to account on key commitments (both international and domestic). This action is to enhance the capacity of civil society to play a role in regional dialogues and influence regional policies.

Southern Africa:

All stakeholders and their intermediary ministries/departments/institutions in the three target countries (Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi) will play similar roles:

The ministries of Community Development, Labour, Gender and Social Welfare in all three target countries are responsible for raising policy, legal and system change recommendations on disability matters. The Ministries of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs are responsible for legislative drafting, implementing the legal policies and coordination initiatives in the justice sector. The Ministries of Finance and National Planning are responsible for budgeting, SDG planning and ensuring policy coherence on international agenda. Local and provincial governments are important stakeholders e.g. provincial councils and provincial development committees which fall under the ministries of Local Government, Rural Development, Public Works, Unity and Culture. Traditional leadership as well as local, national and regional CSOs including OPDs can mobilise communities to engage in evidence-based dialogue, advocacy as well as implementation of disability activities and advocacy on recommendations put forward by the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities in the target countries. Peace and justice public institutions (e.g. the Human Rights Commissions) have the mandate to promote and protect human rights for all. Parliamentarians and policy makers will be engaged as target group regarding legal reviews, attitudinal change and policy change agents, as well as holding the government to account on key commitments (both international and domestic).

Great Lakes: The key stakeholders are:

The ministries in charge of Youth in national or provincial level. They are responsible to build domestic laws promoting the development of Youth. The ministries of Youth will be partners for consultation;

The national Youth networks like Youth national Councils, in Rwanda or DR Congo. They will play the key role by promoting Peace building among Youth.

The religious institutions. In the DRC in particular, they are in charge of promoting cultural values and the social memories of what have been done in the past to restore peace where it was broken.

The regional thematic networking in CIRGL or CEPGL.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this action is that civil society networks play a role in regional dialogues and influence regional policies.

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

1. Strengthen the role of regional civil society in the monitoring and implementation of the RISDP (2020-2030) and SADC Vision 2050.
2. Support CSOs in the Indian Ocean region to form structures to reinforce their collective action on selected regional priorities, to act as a stronger advocate for good governance, and as a valuable partner for the EU.

3. Enhance citizen participation in EAC decision- and policymaking, particularly regarding women and the youth.
4. Strengthen the WADPN's capacities in promoting drug demand reduction and drug policy reform in West Africa.
5. Strengthen partnerships between local OPDs and regional disability focused CSOs and increase their capacities and involvement in governance and development processes in support of actions to ratify the African Disability Protocol (ADP) in the respective target countries.
6. Improve the networking and advocacy skills of a regional platform of young and women peace actors in both DRC and Rwanda to better prevent and resolve identity-based conflicts.

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

- 1.1 contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): The role of civil society organisations in electoral democracy and accountability, regional conflict prevention and peace-building efforts, promotion and protection of human rights (including women rights) and in ensuring equitable access to justice, especially marginalised groups, is strengthened.
- 1.2 contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): The coordination capacity of regional NSA in contributing to SADC policy making processes is enhanced.
- 2.1 contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Civil society networks in the Indian Ocean region are set up or strengthened
- 2.2 contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): CSOs are empowered to have a regional outreach for policy dialogue (with the possibility, depending on the issue, of covering the Western Indian Ocean region beyond the membership of IOC sensu stricto).
- 3.1 contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3) Enhanced legislative and policy framework to counter shrinking space for CSOs in the EAC region and Partner States.
- 3.2 contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Enhanced participation of women and youth in decision- and policymaking in the EAC region.
- 4.1 contributing to Outcome 4 (or Specific Objective 4): The capacities of national focal points for WADPN in ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania to contribute towards effective policy reform, inform on regional situation, patterns, and trends on drugs are strengthened.
- 4.2 contributing to Outcome 4 (or Specific Objective 4): The capacities of national focal points for WADPN in ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania to contribute to better counselling, drug treatment and care services in West Africa are strengthened.
- 5.1 Enhanced awareness of disability rights and increased participation of persons living with disabilities in governance and accountability processes, including implementation of ratified protocols/instruments.
- 5.2 Enhanced institutional and operational capacity of CSOs and OPDs and engagement with relevant state actors in partner countries to contextualise the ADP in their legal frameworks to promote and protect the rights of people with disabilities.
- 6.1 Contributing to Outcome 6 (or Specific Objective 6): A new Regional Platform building on existing networks of Congolese and Rwandan Youth's and Women's Associations for Peace and Security is functional and equipped with democratic governance tools, skills and expertise to promote peace, reconciliation and fight gender-based violence in the region.
- 6.2 Contributing to Outcome 6 (or Specific Objective 6): The regional platform is legitimised and validated by all stakeholders through conflict prevention, mediation and advocacy activities carried out by its affiliated groups, associations and organisations in all its diversity (including women's associations).

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1

- Convene Policy Conference on the SADC Non-State Actors Engagement Mechanisms and Develop Joint Action Plan;
- Carry out an Action Plan on the SADC Non-State Actors Engagement Mechanism;
- Engage regional policy makers, SADC Secretariat, media and relevant regional stakeholders;

- Develop and implement the regional campaign on the harmonisation of the youth participation (women and men) participation in regional integration agenda by adopting a SADC Youth protocol.

Activities relating to Output 1.2

- Engage stakeholders in member states on electoral reforms using Regional Model Law on Election;
- Develop and implement a Youth-led campaign in Anti-Corruption efforts;
- Popularisation of the AU Transitional Justice Policy in the SADC region;
- Carry out research on youth, violent conflict and extremism in the SADC region;
- Conduct national capacity building workshop for women and youth groups on the UNSC 1325 and the SADC Infrastructure for Peace initiative in collaboration with SADC Secretariat;
- Engagement in SADC member states on the regional pro-bono Human Right Protection mechanism in collaboration with respective law societies and ministries of justice;

Activities relating to Output 2.1:

- Training and capacity building of CSOs in the area of networking and structural functioning.
- Contribute to the setting up of CSOs thematic networks in the Indian Ocean region.

Activities relating to Output 2.2:

- Training and capacity building of CSOs in policy dialogue;
- Contribute to fostering alliances between CSOs in the Indian Ocean region with related CSO partner in a broader configuration.

Activities relating to Output 3.1:

- Support EACSOFF to raise issues of common concern to civil society in the region to the EAC via participation in the Consultative Dialogue Forum and in other relevant EAC structures.
- Dialogue with CSOs and governments in Partners States to counter the effects of shrinking space for civil society in the region.
- Advocate (jointly with national chapters and others) for the adoption of the Civil Society Operating Environment Bill and additional policies to counter shrinking space and monitor implementation of legislation and policy in Partner States.

Activities relating to Output 3.2:

- Support EACSOFF to enhance compliance and harmonisation with the EAC Youth Policy (2013) and EAC Gender Policy (2017) in EAC Partner States.
- Raise awareness among CSOs and others in the region of the EAC, EAC Gender and Youth policies, and how to engage with EAC structures.
- Support CSOs focused on women and youth rights to participate in political decision-making processes that affect them and have their voices heard at national and regional / EAC levels.
- In collaboration with East African Law Society, conduct strategic litigation to enhance participation of women and youth in the EAC and improve respect for the rights of women and youth in the region.

Activities relating to Output 4.1:

- Conduct training for CSOs on drug policy and related areas.

Activities relating to Output 4.2:

- Conduct training for CSOs on counselling, drug treatment and care, especially to those operating drop-in centres.

Activities relating to Output 5.1: (Southern Africa)

- Capacity building of local and regional Organisations of People with Disabilities (OPDs) and support their participation in accountability frameworks that provide meaningful, inclusive, and responsive opportunities for people with disabilities to gather and present evidence that can help drive effective decision making towards improving disability inclusion.
- Promote involvement and participation of both local and regional OPDs in Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and Universal Periodic Reviews (UPRs) processes and provide accountability for domestication and mainstreaming of the recommendations contained in the UN Convention of Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

- Support state actors to strengthen accountability systems and increase civil society participation in processes that mainstream and domesticate UNCRPD recommendations and in ratification processes of the ADP.
- Support CSOs' implementation of key legislation to contextualise the UNCRPD within an African framework to promote and protect the rights of people with disabilities.

Activities relating to Output 6.1:

- Map the Congolese and Rwandan groups and associations of young people and women active in conflict prevention, community mediation and advocacy.
- Organise networking opportunities for these diverse groups and associations of young people and women on both sides of the border.
- Create or strengthen the regional platform for Congolese and Rwandan young people and women on the basis of the various groups and associations mapped and 'screened'.
- Equip the platform with the necessary tools for its functioning and governance.

Activities relating to Output 6.2:

- Conduct conflict analysis to better understand conflict dynamics and conflict prevention measures; community mediation and dialogue and building trust between communities.
- Strengthening the negotiating, dialogue, and advocacy capacities of 'young people mediators' and women in conflict prevention and resolution actions.
- Develop and finance initiatives for local and cross-border cooperation and exchanges of experience and good practices between communities on both sides of the border through support for groups, associations, and organisations of young people and women.
- Promoting the culture of peace, tolerance, gender equality and respect for diversity through the dissemination of credible and checked information, media, educational, artistic, sporting activities, etc.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

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

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that 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 the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender equality is a significant objective and that a gender perspective is mainstreamed across the action. More specifically, under Specific Objective 1 there will be a focus on women participation to the SADC Infrastructure for Peace initiative in collaboration with SADC Secretariat. Specific Objective 3 foresees a focus on women right to participate in political decision-making processes in the EAC region. Under Specific Objective 5, a particular attention will be given to the inclusion of women with disabilities, while under Specific Objective 6 women contribution to peace building processes will be promoted, as well as efforts to fight gender-based violence in the region.

Human Rights

Supporting African CSOs regional network processes obvious objectives of promoting and protecting human rights

on the continent, especially political and civil rights. Also, the action has been designed following the Human Rights based approach, whereby right-holders –represented by civil society– are empowered to demand action from their duty-bearers –national governments and EMBs– to ensure that elections are credible, free and fair and that their civic and political rights are fully respected. The action is informed by the imperative of protecting human rights in all African countries, even when there is a focus on pursuing conflict prevention objectives.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that the inclusion of people with disabilities is a significant objective. In particular, Specific Objective 5 foresees the support to partnerships between local OPDs and regional disability focused CSOs and the strengthening of their capacities and involvement in governance and policy dialogue on disability inclusion in their respective countries.

Reduction of inequalities

The action will directly or indirectly benefit several marginalised groups, like people using drug treatment and care systems and people with disabilities. It will also promote the democratic participation of women and youth, which can lead to better advocacy capacities in terms of human rights, including economic rights.

Democracy

The very purpose of this action is to enhance the capacity of civil society to play a role in regional dialogues and influence regional policies in selected Sub-Saharan Africa regions, as key actors in democratic governance processes.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The action aims at supporting CSOs, which play a crucial role in preventing conflicts and consolidating peace as well as in strengthening social cohesion and combating hate speech, fake news and the spread of rumours. In particular with regarding Specific Objective 6, and more precisely in the Congolese-Rwandan context, CSOs are the only ones, or among the few stakeholders, capable of organising and managing initiatives to address violence and insecurity and bring about positive change for communities on both sides of borders. From local and community-based organisations to (inter)national non-governmental organisations, CSOs are often best placed to detect early signs of tension and conflict and to address the root causes and symptoms of these conflicts. They also play a critical role in articulating citizens' concerns, engaging in the public arena to demand responsive services, reforms and accountable governance. Empowering civil societies to play an active role in conflict-sensitive contexts is therefore a building block for more resilient societies, more dynamic state-society relations and long-term peace.

Disaster Risk Reduction

When appropriate to local affected national and regional contexts, this action shall integrate and promote disaster risk reduction analysis and response.

Other considerations if relevant

N/A

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External Environment	There might be reluctance of some member state government and the	L	H	Build on the long-term (albeit ad hoc) working relationship between government (at national level) and the SADC Secretariat (at regional level). Besides evoking the

	SADC Secretariat to respond and engage with civil society.			existing MOUs, the interpersonal relationship and early involvement of the government and SADC representatives will be critical.
External environment	Outbreak of infectious diseases i.e. Ebola, Covid etc.	H	M	A flexible approach combining satellite programme implementation, remote monitoring and in person physical implementation will be adopted. If need be, implementation will move to online meetings to ensure continuity.
External environment	Resistance by state actors to implementing the UNCRPD recommendations and ratifying the ADP.	M	H	Initial engagements made with various stakeholders in the development of the action pave way for further collaboration. Coordination mechanisms with clear strategies and explicit responsibilities. Consistent stakeholder engagement through information sharing and planning, and intelligent scheduling of activities.
External environment	Political instability or deterioration of the security situation could put the implementing partners and/or the beneficiaries in danger or make it impossible to carry out the activities.	M	H	Plan for emergencies where necessary including rescheduling of activities. EU Delegations to maintain regular contact with implementing partners (in particular in Mozambique, DRC and Rwanda) and ensure that they put in place security measures appropriate to the level of instability.
Legality and Regularity Aspects	In some member state there are laws that restrict the operations of civil society and there is limited political will to reduce shrinking space for civil society, including CSOs focused on women and youth.	M	M	The action is largely implemented at regional level. For measure to be implemented at national level, thorough consultations will be done with state institutions through the national chapter of the partner organisation. Meanwhile there is some lack of consensus amongst CSOs in the region as to how to tackle the issue and what to include in the draft CS Operating Environment Bill. Thus, the EAC component includes consensus building among CSOs, consultative mechanisms for CSOs and government officials to discuss, and support to the development, adoption and implementation of the Bill and other relevant policies.
Planning, Process and systems	In spite of limited experience with managing EU support, CSOs might have training or networking	M	M	An induction to EU support and management will be done with all the partner organisations at the start of the action. CSOs will be sensitised on the changing NDICI conditions as compared to

	fatigue or are not interested in international partnerships			EDF and the need for adaptation to new structures, and on the value added of thematic networks. There will also be periodic monitoring and support during the implementation of the action.
Planning, processes and systems	Lack of effective financing modalities within the EAC	H	M	The project includes support to EACSOF to consult with national chapters and participate in the SG Forum even where the EAC lacks the funds to contribute to its attendance. EACSOF will be supported to develop and implement a sustainability and resource mobilisation strategy.
Communication and information	Lack of visibility and support to existing initiatives	M	M	Although awareness at national level of the EAC, EACSOF, and the CDF remains low, EACSOF has recently consulted CSOs in Partner States as part of its process to revise its strategic plan. Levels of awareness have increased, and CSOs are reinvigorated to be part of the process. The project includes further support for awareness-raising.
People and the organisation	Lack of willingness of key stakeholders to foster meaningful participation of national and regional CSOs' networks	M	H	EAC CSOs' only channel of communication with the SG is the CDF: when it does not function properly and SG Forum meetings are postponed, it becomes extremely difficult for civil society to engage with the EAC at all. EAC's limited budget is also used to justify not holding regular SG Forum meetings since the EAC 'lacks funds' to pay for EACSOF's attendance. The entire project aims to mitigate against this risk by ensuring that EACSOF has sufficient funds to ensure citizen and CSOs' participation in decision- and policymaking at the EAC level.
People and the organisation	Fragmentation amongst CSOs. Gender imbalances and under representation of certain disabilities or geographies also due to weak capacities of certain CSOs.	M	H	To minimise the risk that the concerns of the excluded may not be fully addressed a CSO Code of Conduct is put in place and ratified by all participating OPDs and CSOs, and OPDs will be encouraged to have equal representation of different disabilities. Furthermore, CB plans are put in place since the project inception to enable also deaf people or rural based OPDs to engage in advocacy.
People and the organisation	Inconsistencies in activities' attendance by PwDs due to disabilities' related movement limitations.	H	H	Convenience and accessibility to be the major determinant of choice of venues for all activities.

<p>Lessons Learnt:</p> <p>SADC: A pilot measure supported by the German Federal Government through GIZ was implemented between January 2019 to December 2021. The measure was implemented under very challenging circumstances resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation plan had to be adjusted. Civil society partners demonstrated a high degree of flexibility during implementation resulting in the full achievement of the two project outcome indicators. Based on lessons learnt from these experiences, the action will adopt an implementation plan with integrated monitoring tools to continuously assess progress and make necessary adjustments.</p> <p>IOC: Attempts to create a general CSO platform within the institutional context of the Indian Ocean Commission have shown limitations in terms of result-orientation and sustainability. Thematic networks generally have stronger ownership. The EU and some EU Member States (notably France) support a number of regional projects with IOC or with extended geographical coverage (to Eastern Africa), in areas such as disaster risk reduction, food security, fisheries management, maritime security, climate change, entrepreneurship, etc. They have often significantly focussed on institutional strengthening, with limited support to civil society partners. But experience shows that these partners are often a dynamic force of advocacy, as well as a source of innovation. Exchanges between these CSO has mostly been ad hoc. Helping them to structure better their collaboration in more consolidated networks (mostly on a thematic basis) will strengthen their constructive involvement in regional governance and regional development.</p> <p>EAC: The primary lesson learnt since the establishment of the CDF is that the structure itself is robust and works well when external funding is provided but struggles to function effectively in the absence of support. As a result, EACSOFF struggles to identify challenges facing CSOs in EAC Partner States or to elevate these to the EAC level, and any support to the CDF or its apex bodies needs to include a focus on sustainability if citizen participation is to be ensured and if recommendations made to the EAC via the CDF process are to be followed up and actioned.</p> <p>Western Africa: The West African Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (WENDU) report provides information on treatment demand the number and profile of people entering drug treatment, and on the extent, patterns, risk factors and trends of drug supply and drug demand. Based on available data, initiatives on drug demand reduction should be further pursued in West Africa; experiences from the Nigerian context in running drop-in centres as well as counselling networks could be replicated in the region.</p> <p>Southern Africa: This programme has been designed as a result of experiences generated by various CSOs in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. CSOs such as Leonard Cheshire Disability International, Cheshire Homes Society in both Zambia and Zimbabwe, Sight Savers Ireland and CELIM including others have implemented different interventions in all three countries, all focused on inclusion of people with disabilities in mainstream development processes. While progress has been made in strengthening disability rights, the main identified gaps which are limiting progress for people with disabilities is the need for policy and practice within government departments to move in tandem with the aspirations of people with disabilities, namely a stronger accountability mechanism that reflects the ADP and UNCPRD and weak institutional and operational capacities of OPDs. And to achieve that, a more unified and cohesive disability movement that has capacity to influence accordingly.</p> <p>Great Lakes: The experience of projects with civil society shows us that tangible results have been achieved at local level thanks to structural support for (inter)national civil society actors. National actors have often proved effective in formulating responses to identified local needs in terms of peacebuilding and conflict prevention.</p>				

3.5 The Intervention Logic

This action is built around two main pillars: it targets areas and organisations where it is either possible to build on, and strengthen, an ongoing dialogue between regional organisations and civil society networks for the CSOs networks to become recognised stakeholders in regional dialogues managed by regional organisations (SADC, IOC and EAC regions, the first three components and Specific Objectives); or where the CSOs' work is having a recognised regional impact on a specific governance or human development issue (the second three SOs). The underlying intervention logic for this action is that:

SADC: If the coordination, advocacy, alternative policy formulation capacity of the regional Non-state Actors (NSAs) is strengthened; if the NSAs effectively and meaningfully engage in and contribute to regional policy within SADC in accordance to the SADC Treaty, SADC Vision 2050 and the Regional Indicative Strategic Plan of SADC (2020-2030); if the democratic and civic space is enlarged and deepened; the reversal of democratisation process recently observed in a number of SADC member states could be arrested, the fledgling democracy and good governance will be put on strong footing. Regional integration build on democracy and good governance has a better chance as it enjoys popular legitimacy and ownership from the wider citizenry.

IOC: If CSOs in the Indian Ocean region establish thematic networks to facilitate exchanges on issues of common interest (and of interest to EU priorities), and if they receive training and other types of support to strengthen the latter; then they will be better able to act as direct interlocutors to the EU, the IOC and any other relevant partner, in policy dialogue, in design and implementation of programmes in the Indian Ocean region; leading to policies and programmes better adapted to the needs of the citizens and with better impact on the ground; and leading also to a more participatory governance.

EAC: *If* EACSOF is able to identify common concerns amongst citizens, women and the youth in Partner States and raise these to the EAC; *and if* efforts are supported to increase compliance with EAC policies on youth and gender; *and if* the assumptions that the CDF will function effectively hold true; *then* citizen participation in policy- and decision-making at regional level, including for women and youth, will increase; *leading to* a reduction in the shrinking space for civil society and increased participation of women and youth.

West Africa: If adequate evidence of the effectiveness of drug demand reduction and evidence-based drug policy reform is generated, and if WADPN focal points and other evidence-based drug policy reform activists have the necessary knowledge and skills for advocacy and alliance building; and if advocacy is effectively presented to policy makers, service providers and public, and there is a buy-in by policy makers and highly influential politicians, then drug policies will be reviewed and leading to a considerable reduction in demand for illicit drugs West Africa.

Southern Africa: If OPDs are effectively mobilised to participate in processes such VNRs and UPRs at national and regional levels, their collective voice shall feed into broader discussions at AU level, resulting in coherence of national policies with international frameworks. In turn, dialogue with state actors will yield progress towards ratification of the African Disability Protocol. In addition, if the proposed interventions begin to be implemented, there is assured coordination, knowledge and good practice exchanges (e.g. on mappings, sustainability of regional platforms with good proven practices, evaluations, models, guidelines, etc.) among regional CSOs, implying that lessons learnt will be upscaled/uptaken in participating countries and benefit all stakeholders. This would minimise risks of duplication of resources and enable a more efficient use of the same, while building capacities of grassroots CSOs and maximising the sustainability of results.

Great Lakes: *If* young people (women and men) on both sides of the Congolese-Rwandan border have the opportunity to exchange and understand each other through the defence of particular and common interests and values, *and If* they will form a front for the defence of peace, democracy, freedoms, good governance and gender equality in their respective states. *Then*, the regional platform of CSOs will acquire more legitimacy and competences in the prevention and resolution of identity-based conflicts in regional and international decision-making bodies *and* national political authorities will find in civil society an ally for the achievement of strategic objectives dictated by international and regional agendas.

3.5.1 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	Civil society plays a role in regional dialogues and influences regional policies thanks to its enhanced capacities.	<p>1 Number of support initiatives to civil society to reinforce their participation in the regional and sub-regional public debate and decision making.</p> <p>2 Number of women's rights organisations, peacebuilding organisations, feminist organisations, and women human rights defenders' organisations who participated in consultations around new policies and draft legislation with the regional, national and local government/state actors (GAP III)</p>	<p>1 TBD</p> <p>2 TBD</p>	<p>1 Increase by 20% by 2027</p> <p>2 Increase by 20% by 2027</p>	<p>1 Programme reports</p> <p>2 Programme reports</p>	<i>Not applicable</i>

Outcome 1	1. The role of regional civil society in the monitoring and implementation of the RISDP (2020-2030) and SADC Vision 2050 is strengthened.	1.1 Number of Regional Policy Engagement by CSOs (CSO Regional Conferences, SADC-CSO Consultative Meetings, etc.) on strategic objectives of RISDP and SADC Vision are carried out.	1.1 0 (zero) in 2022	1.1 5 (five) in 2027	1.1 records, minutes, reports of the policy engagements.	SADC and its respective policy organs demonstrate strong political will to engage with CSO
		1.2 Number of policy briefs, media engagements, etc. on key strategic objectives of RISDP and SADC Vision are published and disseminated through varied media (conferences, virtual, hard copy, etc).	1.2 0 (zero) in 2022	1.2 5 (five) in 2027	1.2 publications, media reports, etc.	
Outcome 2	2. CSOs in the Indian Ocean region have formed structures to reinforce their collective action on selected priorities and act as a valuable partner for the EU	2.1 Number of sectors in which CSOs are active at regional level	2.1 1 (one)	2.1 3 (three) in 2027	2.1 Programme reports	Structuring of CSOs at regional level is possible
		2.2 Number of consultations held with EU and regional thematic CSOs	2.2 1 (one)	2.2 5 (five) in 2027	2.2 Programme reports	
Outcome 3	3. Citizen participation in EAC decision- and policymaking, particularly regarding women and the youth, is enhanced.	3.1 (GERF 2.29) No. of government (regional and national) policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support	3.1. 0 (zero) in 2022	3.1 7 (seven) in 2027	3.1 Legislation adopted as a result of the EU-funded intervention	Governments in the region and the EAC will have sufficient political will to adopt new legislation and policies to reduce shrinking space for civil society. The EAC will prioritise compliance and harmonisation of legislation and policy with EAC policies on youth and women
		3.2. Number of initiatives engaging women and youth in EAC decision-making processes	3.2. 0 (zero) in 2022	3.2 5 (five) in 2027	3.2 Meeting reports	

Outcome 4	4. The capacities of the WADPN to promote drug demand reduction and drug policy reform in West Africa are strengthened.	<p>4.1 Number of trainings on counselling, treatment and care conducted</p> <p>4.2 Number of CSO members participating in the trainings, disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>4.3 Number of drug laws review in West Africa.</p> <p>4.4 Number of Drug Affected persons who have access to drug treatment and rehabilitation information and services.</p>	<p>4.1 0 (zero) in 2022</p> <p>4.2 0 (zero) in 2022</p> <p>4.3 1 (one) in 2022</p> <p>4.4 0 (zero) in 2022</p>	<p>4.1 15 (fifteen) in 2027</p> <p>4.2 300 (150 + 150) in 2027</p> <p>4.3 5 (five) in 2027</p> <p>4.4 600+ in 2027</p>	<p>4.1 Activity reports</p> <p>4.2 Attendance lists</p> <p>4.3 Activity Reports</p> <p>4.4 Programme Reports</p>	Law enforcement agencies, policy makers, and other stakeholders will have a change of mindset with informed consent in handling drug related issues, as well as decision-making towards human rights and well-being.
Outcome 5	5. OPDs are effectively participating in governance and accountability structures, leading to their enhanced institutional, and operational capacities and engagement with relevant state actors in partner countries to contextualise the African Disability Protocol (ADP).	<p>5.1 Number of OPDs participating in governance and accountability structures at national and regional levels</p> <p>5.2 Number of trainings and other capacity building fora that attract OPDs, disaggregated by sex and location of persons with disabilities</p> <p>5.3. Number of policy dialogue meetings attended by OPDs at national and regional levels.</p>	<p>5.1 0 (zero) in 2023</p>	<p>5.1 15 (fifteen) by 2027 (five national level OPDs in each country)</p>	<p>5.1 Attendance reports</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Interim and annual progress reports</p>	OPDs in the participating countries are eager to push for the contextualisation of the ADP.
Outcome 6	6. A regional platform of young peace and women actors in both DRC and Rwanda with advocacy skills in better prevention and resolution of identity conflicts is established.	<p>6.1 Number of regional platforms of young peace and women actors functional in DRC and Rwanda</p> <p>6.2 Number of major peace initiatives carried out by youth and women peace actors</p>	<p>6.1 0 (2023)</p> <p>6.2 0 (2023)</p>	<p>6.1 1 (one) in 2025</p> <p>6.2 6 (six) in 2027</p>	<p>6.1 Activity report</p> <p>6.2 Research documents and Activity Reports</p>	Governments of DRC and Rwanda allow more enabling environment for civil society.

Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	1.1 The capacity of regional CSO networks to effectively contribute to SADC policy making processes in relevant regional integration topics is enhanced.	1.1 Number of Dialogue formats organised, and mechanisms established that enable regional CSO networks to develop common positions created or strengthened (workshops – virtual or in-person, conferences, IT-platforms etc.).	1.1 0 (zero) in 2022	1.1 6 (six) in 2027	1.1 Workshop and conference reports; IT-platforms links	The policy environment for CSOs, especially those partnering in this project, is conducive to effective collaboration.
Output 2 relating to Outcome 1	1.2 The coordination capacity of regional CSO networks to effectively contribute to SADC policy making processes is enhanced.	1.2.1 Number of interventions supported that strengthen the research and policy formulation capacity of regional CSO networks in selected relevant regional integration topics (scoping studies, policy briefings, research papers etc.).	1.2.1 0 (zero) in 2022	1.2.1 6 (six) in 2027	1.2.1 Research documents and policy briefings.	The CSOs and their structures are able to effectively coordinate and perform.
Output 1 relating to Outcome 2	2.1 Civil Society networks in the Indian Ocean region are set up or strengthened.	2.1.1 Number of thematic CSOs networks set up	2.1.1 2 (two) in 2022	2.1.1 4 (four) in 2027	2.1.1 Reports from CSOs	Structuring of CSOs at regional level is possible
Output 2 relating to Outcome 2	2.2 CSOs are empowered to have a regional outreach for policy dialogue (with the possibility of covering the western Indian ocean region beyond the membership of IOC sensu strictu).	2.2.1 Number of alliances of CSOs covering IOC region	2.2.1 0 (zero) in 2022	2.2.1 2 (two) in 2027	2.2.1 Reports from CSOs	

Output 1 relating to Outcome 3	3.1 Legislative and policy framework to counter shrinking space for CSOs in the EAC region and Partner States enhanced.	3.1.1 No. of EACSOF national chapter and regional consultations held with the support of the EU-funded intervention	3.1.1 0 (zero) in 2022	3.1.1 21 (twenty-one) national and six regionals in 2025	3.1.1 Meeting / workshop reports and attendance registers.	Governments in the region and the EAC will have sufficient political will to adopt new legislation and policies to reduce shrinking space for civil society.
		3.1.2 No. of participations by EACSOF and national chapter representatives at SG Forums with the support of the EU-funded intervention.	3.1.2 0 (zero) in 2022	3.1.2 3 (Three) in 2025	3.1.2 As above	
		3.1.3 No. of consultative dialogues with CSOs and governments of Partner states with the support of the EU-funded intervention.	3.1.3 0 (zero) in 2022	3.1.3 10 (Ten) in 2025	3.1.3 As above	
		3.1.4 No. of engagements with parliamentarian champions held to drive passage of the Civil Society Operating Environment Bill with the support of the EU-funded intervention.	3.1.4 0 (zero) in 2022	3.1.4 4 (Four) in 2025	3.1.4 As above	
		3.1.5 Status of the Civil Society Operating Environment Bill.	3.1.5 0 (zero) in 2022	3.1.5 1 (One) in 2025	3.1.5 Legislation adopted as a result of the EU-funded intervention.	
			3.1.6 0 (zero) in 2022	3.1.6 3 (Three) in 2025	3.1.6 EAC and Partner States' policies adopted as a result of the EU-funded intervention.	

<p>Output 2 relating to Outcome 3</p>	<p>3.2 Participation of women and youth in decision- and policy-making in the EAC region enhanced.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Status of research into compliance and harmonisation with EAC policies on youth and gender in EAC Partner States conducted with the support of the EU-funded intervention.</p> <p>3.2.2 No. and type of awareness raising activities for CSOs in the region conducted with the support of the EU-funded intervention.</p> <p>3.2.3 No. and type of media activities conducted with the support of the EU-funded intervention.</p> <p>3.2.4 No. of seminars / consultations with universities in the region conducted with the support of the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>3.2.5 No. of women and youth CSOs engaging in EAC decision-making processes with the support of the EU-funded intervention.</p> <p>3.2.6 No. of strategic litigation to enhance participation and protection of the rights of women and youth in the EAC undertaken in collaboration with EA Law Society with the support of the EU-funded intervention.</p>	<p>3.2.1 0 (zero) in 2022</p> <p>3.2.2 0 (zero) in 2022</p> <p>3.2.3 0 (zero) in 2022</p> <p>3.2.4 0 (zero) in 2022</p> <p>3.2.5 0 (zero) in 2022</p> <p>3.2.6 0 (zero) in 2022</p>	<p>3.2.1 1 (One) in 2025</p> <p>3.2.2 20 (Twenty) in 2025</p> <p>3.2.3 20 (Twenty) in 2025</p> <p>3.2.4 6 (Six) in 2025</p> <p>3.2.5 10 (Ten) in 2025</p> <p>3.2.6 2 (Two) in 2025</p>	<p>3.2.1 Report of research conducted as a result of the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>3.2.2 Awareness materials, EACSOE website and social media sites</p> <p>3.2.3 Newspapers, journals, websites, media reports to EACSOE</p> <p>3.2.4 Attendance registers, recordings of seminars / consultations, evaluation forms</p> <p>3.2.5 Meeting reports, attendance registers.</p> <p>3.2.6 6 Court records, judgments</p>	<p>The EAC and Partner States will prioritise compliance and harmonisation of legislation and policy with EAC policies on youth and women</p>
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Output 1 relating to Outcome 4	4.1 The capacities of national focal points for WADPN in ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania to contribute towards effective policy reform, inform on regional situation, patterns, and trends on drugs are strengthened.	<p>4.1.1 Number of trainings on drugs-related areas, policy framework in ECOWAS as well as trends and patterns</p> <p>4.1.2 Number of CSO members participating in the trainings, disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>4.1.1 0 (zero) in 2022</p> <p>4.1.2 0 (zero) in 2022</p>	<p>4.1.1 15 (fifteen) in 2027</p> <p>4.1.2 300 (150 + 150) in 2027</p>	<p>4.1.1 Activity reports</p> <p>4.1.2 Attendance lists</p>	Commitment of relevant stakeholders to participate in capacity-building activities
Output 2 relating to Outcome 4	4.2 The capacities of national focal points for WADPN in ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania to contribute to better counselling, drug treatment and care services in West Africa are strengthened.	<p>4.2.1 Number of trainings on counselling, treatment and care conducted</p> <p>4.2.2 Number of CSO members participating in the trainings, disaggregated by sex</p>	<p>4.1.1 0 (zero) in 2022</p> <p>4.1.2 0 (zero) in 2022</p>	<p>4.1.1 15 (fifteen) in 2027</p> <p>4.1.2 300 (150 + 150) in 2027</p>	<p>4.1.1 Activity reports</p> <p>4.1.2 Attendance lists</p>	
Output 1 relating to Outcome 5	5.1 Awareness on disability rights and participation of OPDs in governance and accountability processes at regional level is enhanced.	<p>5.1.1 Number of OPDs (disaggregated by sex) participating in capacity building initiatives, parliamentary caucuses and National Development Plan (NDP) structures are meaningfully taking on board recommendations given by OPDs.</p> <p>5.1.2 An OPD regional platform is functional and equipped with tools for policy dialogue and meets as foreseen.</p>	<p>5.1.1 0 (zero) in 2023</p> <p>5.1.2 0 (zero) in 2023</p>	<p>5.1.1 15 (fifteen) by 2027</p> <p>5.1.2 1 (one) regional OPD by 2027</p>	<p>5.1.1 Activity reports</p> <p>5.1.2 Attendance lists</p> <p>Progress reports and 8NDP implementation reports released by the Ministry of Finance and National Planning</p> <p>Evaluation Reports (mid-term and final)</p>	Commitment of relevant OPDs to participate in policy dialogue and capacity-building activities

Output 2 relating to Outcome 5	5.2 Institutional and operational capacity of OPDs and engagement with relevant state actors in partner countries to contextualise the ADP in their legal frameworks to promote and protect the rights of people with disabilities is enhanced.	5.2.1 Number of OPDs trained in advocacy and human rights-based approaches to development, including gender mainstreaming. 5.2.2 Number of policy dialogue meetings with state authorities, including parliaments taking place in the three countries which have contextualisation of the ADP as the main agenda.	5.2.1 0 (Zero) in 2023 5.2.2 0 (Zero) in 2023	5.2.1 15 (Fifteen) by 2027 5.2.2 Two high level meetings per year in each country. Number of policy dialogue platforms/meetings held at national and regional levels	5.2.1 Attendance lists and 8NDP implementation reports released by the Ministries of Finance and National Planning in each country. Progress reports Evaluation Reports (mid-term and final) 5.2.2 As above	Governments will have sufficient political will to mainstream recommendations of the UNCRPD and contextualise the ADP based on evidence-based dialogue with the OPDs.
Output 1 relating to Outcome 6	6.1 A Regional Platform of Congolese and Rwandan Youth's Associations for Peace and Security is functional and equipped with democratic governance tools, skills and expertise to promote peace, reconciliation and fight gender-based violence in the region.	6.1.1 GERF 2.23 Number of non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights.	6.1.1 0 (zero) in 2023	6.1.1 1 (One) in 2025	6.1.1 Project Narrative Report	Youth organisations are in favour of setting up a platform for peace
Output 2 relating to Outcome 6	6.2 A regional platform is legitimised and validated by all stakeholders through conflict prevention, mediation and advocacy activities carried out by its affiliated groups, associations and organisations.	6.2.1 Number of young people trained in Peaceful and Sustainable Peace Resolution disaggregated by sex.	6.2.1 0 (zero) in 2023	6.2.1 300 (three hundred) (150+150) in 2027	6.2.1 Project Narrative Report	

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country /territory.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision. Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation of Budget Support Component

Not applicable

4.4 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures².

4.4.1 Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

4.4.1.1 IOC

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grant will contribute to achieving Specific Objective 2: 'Support CSOs in the Indian Ocean region to form structures to reinforce their collective action on selected regional priorities, to act as a stronger advocate for good governance, and as a valuable partner for the EU'.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

CSOs active at regional level in the IOC region.

4.4.1.2 Western Africa

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grant will contribute to achieving Specific Objective 4: 'Strengthen the WADPN's capacities in promoting drug demand reduction and drug policy reform in West Africa'.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

Regional CSOs network.

4.4.1.3 Southern Africa

² 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.

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grants will contribute to achieving Specific Objective 5: ‘Strengthen partnerships between local OPDs and regional disability focused CSOs and increase their capacities and involvement in governance and development processes in support of actions to ratify the African Disability Protocol (ADP) in the respective target countries’.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

Local and national CSOs, regional OPDs.

4.4.1.4 Great Lakes**(a) Purpose of the grant(s)**

The grant will contribute to achieving Specific Objective 6: ‘Improve the networking and advocacy skills of a regional platform of young and women peace actors in both DRC and Rwanda to better prevent and resolve identity-based conflicts’.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

CSOs active in the area of peace building in the Great Lakes region.

(c) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to a consortium of CSOs active in the area of peace building in the Great Lakes region.

Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because of the shrinking civic space in both DRC and Rwanda, but also because of the current conflict between the Movement of 23 March (M-23) and the DRC army forces in the Kivu region. In fact, DRC is in a crisis situation as per Article 2(21) of the Financial Regulation and this grant qualifies as crisis management aid as per Article 195(a) of the FR.

The part of the action under the budgetary envelope reserved for grants may, partially or totally and including where an entity is designated for receiving a grant without a call for proposals, be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission’s services the following criteria: demonstrated capacity and experience contributing to good governance and support to CSO in the corresponding Sub-Saharan Africa sub-region. In the case of Specific Objective 4, the additional criterion of experience with drug policy will be assessed.

4.4.2 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ). This implementation entails SO 1 : ‘Strengthen the role of regional civil society in the monitoring and implementation of the RISDP (2020-2030) and SADC Vision 2050’.

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: demonstrated capacity and experience contributing to good governance and peace in the SADC region.

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

4.4.3 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entrusted entity, which will be selected by the Commission’s services using the following criteria:

- Experience and capacity to award, monitor and evaluate, and financially manage grants to regional

CSOs and networks focused on the rights of women and children in the EAC Region.

- Significant experience in and understanding of the issue of shrinking space for civil society in the EAC Region and in individual Partner States.
- Prior engagements and relationships with the EAC, particularly with Departments and structures dealing with issues facing civil society in the region.
- Physical presence in Tanzania.

The implementation by this entity entails implementation of SO3: 'Enhance citizen participation in EAC decision- and policymaking, particularly regarding women and the youth'.

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

In case no suitable entity under indirect management is identified under section 4.4.3 for the implementation of Specific Objective 3, it could be foreseen to implement this part via direct management - grant according to the following modalities.

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grant will contribute to achieving Specific Objective 3.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

CSOs

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, subject to the following provisions.

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

4.6. Indicative Budget

EUDs: please fill the part related to your output

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.4	
Objective 1 (SADC) composed of	
Indirect management with GIZ- cf. section 4.4.2	2 000 000
Objective 2 (IOC) composed of	
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1.1	1 500 000
Objective 3 (EAC) composed of	
Indirect management with an entrusted entity- cf. section 4.4.3	2 000 000
Objective 4 (Western Africa) composed of	

Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1.2	1 500 000
Objective 5 (Southern Africa) composed of	
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1.3	1 500 000
Objective 6 (Great Lakes) composed of	
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1.4	1 500 000
Grants – total envelope under section 4.4.1	6 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	may be covered by another Decision
Totals	10 000 000

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

SADC: The EU Delegation to Botswana and SADC and GIZ will ensure that a steering committee comprising of the five core partner organisations is established with the EUD as an observer. The Steering Committee will oversee the implementation of measure and serve as a joint platform of monitoring the implementation activities, experience sharing and joint planning. In so doing, the mutual accountability among the partners is practiced; at the same time, as a collective regional NSAs platform can be instituted.

IOC: The Coordination of activities will be undertaken by the EU Delegation based in Mauritius, in collaboration with, where relevant, the General Secretariat of the IOC, regional CSOs and relevant stakeholders in the selected thematic areas.

EAC: The EU Delegation to Tanzania will ensure that a Steering Committee will be responsible for overall guidance and strategic directions of the programme, monitoring performance and coherence between the different components. The committee will include members of the EU Delegation, the project implementers (entrusted entity), the EAC Consultative Dialogue Forum (CDF) and the EAC Secretary-General's Forum (SGF). To that end, terms of reference will be developed and agreed between EAC, implementing partner and the EU Delegation to the United Republic of Tanzania and to the EAC.

Western Africa: The EU Delegation to Nigeria will ensure the overview of the implementation of this component by the implementing partner. WADPN has country chapters across the West African region made up of civil society organisations and individuals, including people who use drugs and other key populations across the 16 West African countries (including in all 6 focus countries). The country chapters are led by focal points and are organised at their respective national levels. The role of the country chapters is to coordinate and advance activities of the Network at the national and community levels. A steering committee comprised of competent representatives from the WADPN's membership in six target (4 Anglophone and 2 Francophone) West African countries where the project will be executed will be established by the WADPN Secretariat in Ghana in collaboration with the EU Delegation to Nigeria. The committee will be in charge of the project's planning, implementation, and monitoring. The committee will also function as the project's transparency and accountability mechanism, as well as a collaborative forum for learning and experience sharing.

Southern Africa: The main responsibility for the implementation of the Programme lies with the lead applicant (regional OPD) to be contracted via a call for proposals. The lead applicant shall work in consortia with national OPDs. The EU Delegations (Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi) will follow up closely on the implementation. EUD Zambia will be the contract holder. As policy dialogue is envisaged, the lead applicant and all co-applicants will ensure to invite relevant governments and EU Member States to the bi-annual meetings. A Technical Working Group (TWG, composed of one participating OPD from each country) will be created to oversee policy engagement aspects of the Programme.

Great Lakes: For this action, a Monitoring Committee will be set up. It will consist of:

- Delegations to the European Union involved
- Implementing partners in charge of the project
- A representative of local actors (local authorities, local communities, civil society organisations, including churches)

The main task of the Monitoring Committee is to monitor the implementation of the action. It serves as a coordination framework to ensure coherence between interventions on both sides of the border but also in relation to local and national priorities. The detailed modalities for the monitoring committee will be agreed in the start-up phase.

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

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

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

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

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

Each implementing entity will have specific responsibilities for monitoring and reporting under this action. Common indicators will as much as possible be used in order to allow Action Document wide reporting. Indicator values could be measured at regional level or at country level and then harmonised depending on the nature of the activities.

5.2 Evaluation

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

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to adaptation of the action to a changing context.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the action is complementary to other interventions at regional and national level and helps to meet public policy implementation needs.

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

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

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

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

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Given the nature of the action, provision for Audit and Verifications for this action or its components is not necessary.

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

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

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

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

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

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	Indicatively: Contribution agreement with GIZ (EUR 2 000 000) to implement Specific Objective 1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	Indicatively: Grants (EUR 1 500 000) to implement Specific Objective 2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	Indicatively: Indirect management with an entrusted entity (EUR 2 000 000) to implement Specific Objective 3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 4	Indicatively: Grant (EUR 1 500 000) to implement Specific Objective 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 5	Indicatively: Grants (EUR 1 500 000) to implement Specific Objective 5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 6	Indicatively: Grants (EUR 1 500 000) to implement Specific Objective 6