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

**ANNEX 13**

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of Sub-Saharan Africa for 2024-2025

**Action Document for “Regional Responses to Climate Displacements in Sub-Saharan Africa (RE2CLID)”**

**MULTIANNUAL PLAN**

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

## 1 SYNOPSIS

### 1.1 Action Summary Table

<b>1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act</b>	Regional Responses to Climate Displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa (RE2CLID) OPSYS number: ACT-62381 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
<b>2. Team Europe Initiative</b>	Yes, Team Europe Initiative on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa
<b>3. Zone benefiting from the action</b>	The action shall be carried out in two sub-regional clusters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cluster 1: Lake Tanganyika Basin (Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania)</li> <li>Cluster 2: Southern African/ South-West Indian Ocean (Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, Comoros)</li> </ul>
<b>4. Programming document</b>	Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) for Sub-Saharan Africa for 2021-2027
<b>5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results</b>	<p>Priority Area 3 “Green Transition”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Result 1.1: More effective regional policy frameworks, strategies and systems aiming at reducing GHG emissions and enhance resilience vis-à-vis climate change</li> <li>Result 1.2: The capacity to anticipate, manage and respond to recurrent shocks (pest outbreak threats, food crises, natural hazards-related disasters) is strengthened</li> </ul> <p>Priority Area 6 “Migration and Forced Displacement”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Result 2.2: Nationally-owned durable solutions for IDPs and host populations supported in full respect of human rights and principle of complementarity.</li> <li>Result 2.3: Strengthened regional research, evidence and analysis and the improvement of data gathering, collection and analysis on forced displacement disaggregated to reflect the broader sociodemographic profile of displaced populations.</li> </ul>
<b>PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION</b>	

<b>6. Priority Area(s), sectors</b>	<b>Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa</b>  <b>Priority Area 3: Green Transition</b> <i>Specific Objective 1:</i> Strengthen climate resilience at continental level and support African climate action in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement  <b>Priority Area 6: Migration, Mobility, and Forced Displacement</b> <i>Specific Objective 2:</i> Address protection and long-term needs and support durable solutions for forcibly displaced populations (refugees and IDPs) and host communities.			
<b>7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	Main SDG (1 only): Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts  Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere (Target 1.5) SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (Target 2.1, 2.2., 2.4) SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries (Target 10.2, 10.7) SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Target 11.5) SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (Target 12.2, 12.8) SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss (Target 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5) SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (Target 16.7) SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development			
<b>8 a) DAC code(s)</b>	151 – Government & civil society general – 15% 72010 – Material relief assistance and services to displaced persons – 40% 41030 – Biodiversity – 20% 43060 - Disaster Risk Reduction 25%			
<b>8 b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	41 100 UN entities			
<b>9. Targets</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
<b>10. Markers</b>	<b>General policy objective @</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>

(from DAC form)	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Biological diversity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<b>11. Internal markers and Tags:</b>	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>
Digitalisation @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services		YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Connectivity @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity energy transport health education and research		YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Migration @		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reduction of Inequalities @		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Covid-19		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>BUDGET INFORMATION</b>				
<b>12. Amounts concerned</b>		Budget line(s) (article, item): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14.020121: EUR 50 000 000</li> <li>14.020122: EUR 50 000 000</li> </ul>		

	<p>Total estimated cost: EUR 100 000 000</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR: 100 000 000</p> <p>Indicative support from Member States participating in this Team Europe Initiative on Adaptation and Resilience in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Czech Republic: TBC</li> <li>• Denmark: EUR 99 000 000</li> <li>• France: EUR 298 000 000</li> <li>• Germany: EUR 462 000 000</li> <li>• Netherlands: EUR 259 000 000</li> <li>• Spain: EUR 29 000 000</li> <li>• Sweden: EUR 310 000 000</li> </ul>
<b>MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>	
<b>13. Type of financing</b>	<p><b>Direct Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Procurement</li> </ul> <p><b>Indirect Management</b> with International Organisation for Migration (IOM)</p>

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

Climate change has already had a profound impact on many countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, jeopardizing ecosystems, the economy and overall well-being. The next decades will be marked by increasingly severe and frequent climate change related extreme weather events, which pose complex challenges to sustainable development by aggravating environmental degradation, exacerbating conflict, and triggering displacement.

In this context, the overall objective of the Action is that Displacement-Affected Communities (DACs) living in areas at risk of either disaster or other adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation, and correlated stressors are resilient and self-reliant. This Action defines DACs as both the forcibly displaced populations (refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees) and host communities. The Action's approach is to design area-based interventions targeting the identified DACs as a whole group of beneficiaries, including people who live in areas at risk of future climate-related displacement.

To achieve this programme implementation focusses in its interventions on averting displacement, minimizing displacement impacts, and resolving existing displacement situations. Three specific objectives have been formulated:

1. Disaster forecasts and management systems to better prevent, minimize and resolve displacement at the local, national, and regional levels are developed;
2. Natural resources governance and management benefitting DACs and communities at risk of future displacement are developed;
3. Resilience and self-reliance of DACs in environmentally fragile areas are reinforced.

Based on a tailored and area-based approach, the Action addresses different crisis scenarios, ranging from environmentally fragile environments affected by ongoing forced displacement or areas at high risk of displacement due to climate change or natural hazards. To build longer term resilience at the regional, national, local, and community level, the Action is implemented in two geographic regions, which are under pressure due to the complex interplay of climate change, environmental degradation, conflict, and forced displacement. These include the Lake Tanganyika basin areas spanning across the border areas of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, and Tanzania, and the Southern Africa/South-West Indian Ocean tropical cyclone basin countries, namely Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique and African Indian Ocean countries.

Following the identification of hotspot areas in these two regions, the intervention will address the longer-term adaptive needs of communities to allow them to access locally owned, sustainable, inclusive, and conflict-sensitive climate resilient solutions vis-a-vis climate related displacement. The Action will address the needs of the most vulnerable, including women, girls, the elderly and disabled. The action will include the risk and vulnerability related aspects developed under the Covenant of Mayors of Sub-Saharan Africa in the regions targeted to ensure local buy-in.

### 1.3 Zone benefitting from the Action

The Action shall be carried in selected hotspot regions in the countries covered by two sub-regional clusters:

1. The Lake Tangayika Basin: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Tanzania
2. Southern African/ South-West Indian Ocean tropical cyclone basin countries: Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Comoros

Out of which, Seychelles is not included in the list of ODA recipients.

## 2 RATIONALE

### 2.1 Context

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN's refugee agency, an annual average of 21.5 million people were forcibly displaced each year by weather-related events – such as floods, storms, wildfires and extreme temperatures – between 2008 and 2016. This climate-related displacement and migration may increase significantly in the coming decades, as Sub-Saharan Africa will also be hit the hardest by climate change, with up to 86 million Africans migrating within their own countries by 2050<sup>1</sup>. The Institute Climate change is usually referred to as “global warming” and as such does not displace people directly. Rather climate change produces environmental effects which may make it difficult or even impossible for people to live where they are. Most causes of displacement triggered or exacerbated by climate change, such as flooding, hurricanes, desertification or even the “sinking” of stretches of land, are not new. However, their frequency and magnitude are likely to increase.

Sub-Saharan Africa has always been a region with high levels of mobility, mostly within the region. But with the effects of climate change -e.g., increased water scarcity, reduced pasture availability, and shifts in harvesting seasons - migration patterns have been disrupted, causing forced displacement across regions and within countries. Today, Sub-Saharan Africa hosts 45% of all internally displaced people worldwide, or 31,7 million people. Moreover, recent estimates suggest that 38.5 million people might be forced to move within SSA due to climate change in the next few years. Unplanned, sudden and forced people's movements may affect social cohesion in hosting areas and create pressures for basic services delivery and local economies. In the areas targeted by this Action, the forced movement of people may also contribute to tensions between groups, e.g. farmers and pastoralists, and different ethnic groups. Moreover, gender norms often leave women without adequate tools or the capacity to adapt to climate change, as well as impede their ability to leverage migration for risk reduction. Furthermore, the growth and development needs of the youth—already facing a dearth of good jobs across both geo-clusters identified by this Action—are harmed by additional challenges created by the changing climate. Across Africa, more than half of the 375 million young people entering the job market in the next 15 years will be living in rural areas. Without a focus on climate-smart productive jobs in the rural economy, youth will increasingly migrate to urban areas, as current climate-sensitive livelihoods become increasingly untenable due to crop productivity losses and water stress on pastoral and other livelihoods.

Therefore, RE2CLID is to be framed within the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus with a clear focus on climate change and DACs. The Action contributes to the Regional Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa (R-MIP SSA), more specifically to the R-MIP's Priority Area 3 “Green Transition”\_Specific Objective 1: Strengthen climate resilience at continental level and support African climate action in line with the

<sup>1</sup> World Bank new Groundswell Africa report, released ahead of the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26).

goals of the Paris Agreement; and Priority Area 6 ‘Migration, mobility, and forced displacement’, Specific Objective 2: Address protection and long-term needs and support durable solutions for forcibly displaced populations (refugees and IDPs) and host communities. The R-MIP objectives are aligned with the main components of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Action will notably target SDG 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), SDG 10 (Target 7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people) and SDG 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable).

The Action is aligned with the renewed Africa-EU Partnership presented during the 6th EU-AU Summit in 2022<sup>2</sup>, the 2016 Communication ‘Lives in Dignity’, the 2020 Joint Communication “Towards a Comprehensive Strategy with Africa”<sup>3</sup>, and the external dimension of both the 2020 New Pact on Migration and Asylum and the 2021 EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change as well as the recent EU Great Lakes Strategy. It will also allow to deliver on the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), affirmed by the UN General Assembly in 2019 to set up a new Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)., as well as on the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, including its objective 2 on minimizing the adverse drivers of migration. Moreover, the Action will contribute to the UN Secretary General’s Action Agenda on Internal Displacement and the Early Warning For All Initiative. It will also add to the indicative 10% migration spending target foreseen in the NDICI-Global Europe, as well as to the climate action target with 100%. It will synergise with the EU’s support under the Covenant of Mayors of Sub-Saharan Africa and related city-based initiatives.

Furthermore, the action is aligned with the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s rights on the rights of persons with disabilities in Africa, specifically through the Article 12 “Situations of risk”<sup>4</sup>. Finally, it is important to emphasise that the intervention will contribute to the implementation to the EU Strategic Approach to Women, Peace and Security and its action plan<sup>5</sup> (WPS).

The Action will allow the EU to strengthen its role as a key supporter of the regional and continental African strategies on climate change adaptation and approaches for averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with adverse effects of climate change, movement and human security, meteorology and disaster risk reduction. This includes the recently adopted Africa’s Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2032), Integrated African Strategy on Meteorology 2021-2030 and the Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and Early Action (AMHEWAS) framework and the African Union Green Recovery Action Plan 2021-2027. The Action is aligned with the priorities of the Global Gateway Investment Package flagship on climate resilience and therefore with the commitment to address gender equality throughout its five priority sectors.

The Action is part of a Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa and the TEI Alliance Verte in DRC, and aligned with the EU Pacte Vert for Madagascar. In the TEI on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa, it especially responds to pillars 1 “Support collection, aggregation and analysis of risk and asset data”; and 2 “Reinforcing early warning systems at regional and national level, strengthening governance, and promoting risk-informed decisions”. It will also seek complementarities with the Component 2 “Space for Early Warning” of the EU-Africa Space partnership programme (ACT - 62053) AAP 2023, especially in relation with its SO1 and SO2.

This Action will support partner countries’ national priorities with a regional perspective. It will seek to complement their efforts to tackle disaster risks and climate-induced displacement. Through its Lake Tanganyika component, the program will support coordination under the Lake Tanganyika Authority, as well as other relevant regional organisations with a mandate to work on these issues in the region. In the Southern Africa and South-West Indian Ocean region, synergies will be sought with SADC, and its 2015 Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, and with IOC and its 2012 Strategy on Climate Change and the Reduction of Disaster Risks, while building upon DG ECHO’s efforts in Disaster Preparedness and Anticipatory Actions. Following a Triple Nexus approach – Humanitarian, Development, Peace – the Action will promote integrated solutions for climate change adaptation,

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2022/02/17-18/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020JC0004>

<sup>4</sup> 36440-treaty-protocol\_to\_the\_achpr\_on\_the\_rights\_of\_persons\_with\_disabilities\_in\_africa\_e.pdf (au.int)

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/37412/st15086-en18.pdf>



Disaster Risk management and climate-induced displacement. The program is in line with the 2020-2024 EU Action Plan for human rights and democracy, and the GAP III (focus on promotion of a fair and inclusive green transition and on the women, peace and security agenda).

## 2.2 Problem Analysis

### General Problem Analysis:

Within the nexus of climate change and displacement, the program aims to address climate displacement by identifying vulnerable hotspots in the countries targeted by the Action and support improved regional coordination and response. Fragile states in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) face challenges to respond to the effects of environmental degradation, climate change and natural hazards. This fragility is often linked to structural weaknesses, government failure, and lack of institutional basic functions. How much emphasis is put on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and what measures are taken by governments in SSA and worldwide depend on context-specific factors, including the hazard types, the frequency and intensity of hazardous events, as well as economic, political and social realities and institutional settings for decision-making. But certainly, low-income countries are generally more affected by hazards than high income countries. Compounding the importance of DRR is the management of natural resources, especially in hotspot areas that are undergoing forced displacement or at risk of experiencing sudden people movement. Sub-Saharan Africa suffers from some serious environmental problems that require structural natural resources management responses. Those environmental problems include deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, wetland degradation, flooding.

In this context, RE2CLID operates in two highly vulnerable regions: Lake Tanganyika Basin (Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, and United Republic of Tanzania) and the Southern Africa/South-West Indian Ocean tropical cyclone basin (Malawi, Mozambique and Indian Ocean countries, including Madagascar, Comoros, Seychelles and Mauritius).

### Regional Problem Analysis:

#### Lake Tanganyika Basin

With increasing climate change, communities in the Lake Tanganyika Basin are affected by flooding, landslides, and environmental degradation, which results in natural resource scarcity and chronic displacement. This leaves a profound impact on people's livelihoods. Over 10 million people live in the Lake Tanganyika Basin. Most of them rely on fisheries and subsistence agriculture for food security and livelihoods, and are, therefore, particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The water level of Lake Tanganyika has already risen to 776.5 meters above sea level compared to the historical average of 772.7 and regional climate projections caution against increasingly severe and frequent climate-induced disasters. This situation is further exacerbated through unsustainable land management and deforestation, which increases soil erosion and sedimentation. Struggling to adapt to increased resource scarcity in the basin, many people are left without a stable income.

According to IOM's [Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\) in the DRC](#) (DTM), more than 83,000 individuals have been displaced because of the rising water of Lake Tanganyika. Already living under the pressure of environmental degradation, climate change further increases the vulnerability of about 120 million people across the Congo Basin, who depend on rain-fed agriculture and basin resources for their livelihoods. Seeking alternative means to sustain themselves, many have already migrated to urban areas or joined groups associated with armed conflict or illegal mining. The DTM figures of the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) also show an alarming trend in Burundi. It is estimated that 90% of the country's internal displacement is due to climate-induced disasters, including floods, earthquakes, landslides, and storms<sup>6</sup>.

Lake bordering regions of the United Republic of Tanzania's have hosted Burundian and DRC refugees for years. Especially Kigoma region acts as a host community to agro-pastoralist and nomadic groups in search of pasture and water for livestock. At the same time, the communities themselves experience internal displacement as soil

<sup>6</sup> IFRC (2021). Burundi: Floods and Landslides April 2021 - Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) DREF Operation n° MDRBI018. Available at: Burundi: Floods and Landslides April 2021 - Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) DREF Operation n° MDRBI018 - Burundi | ReliefWeb

loss, flooding, erosion, and droughts adversely affect agricultural production, livelihoods, and wellbeing. While these mobility patterns have taken place for centuries, tensions between pastoralists and farmers are increasing as grazing land degrades and water becomes more scarce with progressive climate change. Meanwhile, land-use change and urbanization further restrict the amount of space available for traditional livelihoods.

Long-term patterns of displacement and migration between the three countries have formed large diasporas of Congolese and Burundian communities, primarily in Kigoma town and along the Burundian border. This includes two refugee encampments, that are hosting nearly a quarter million refugees. Environmental degradation and deforestation around these camps is rife, due to improper sourcing of cooking fuel, which has exacerbated flood risk in the camps and has created tension with the host community. In Burundi, both diaspora of Congolese migrants and refugees and IDP populations reside in the capital city of Bujumbura. These populations are oftentimes subject to discrimination and socio-economic hardships due to their status and lack of legal protection and provision of services from duty-bearers.

In general, the negative impacts of climate change in the region are compounded by existing inequalities, high dependency on agriculture and ecosystems services, unsustainable land-use management and spatial planning as well as local conflict. Based on DTM, 94% of internally displaced people (IDP) in South Kivu and 88% of all IDPs in the Tanganyika region are displaced due to attacks from armed groups and intercommunal conflict. These are frequently related to disputes over natural resource ownership and management, including land, forest, minerals, and water. These vital resources, in turn, are intensely exploited due to the increased needs of local communities and the influx of displaced populations from conflict areas to host communities. In this regard, climate change acts as a risk driver, exacerbating fragilities in existing socio-economic and political dynamics.

### **The Southern Africa/South-West Indian Ocean Tropical Cyclone Basin**

Climate change related extreme weather events have also become more frequent over the years in the Southern Africa/South-West Indian Ocean region, placing significant stress on the population and authorities. Designated as a climate “hotspot” by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it is one of the most vulnerable regions in the world in terms of climate change.

The region experiences a high level of climate change vulnerability not only due to hazard exposure, but also because of its low adaptative capacity and high dependency on climate-sensitive livelihoods and natural resources. This way, climate impacts are exacerbated by poverty, insufficient basic services, unplanned rapid urbanization, gender inequality, food insecurity, ecosystem degradation, armed conflict, and violence. Compounded in the ability to sustainably address and reduce its vulnerability, the region suffered from repeated disaster displacement crises. At the same time, climate shocks also accentuate existing conditions of vulnerability, particularly for rural and urban populations living in poverty and small-scale farmers. In this context, vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and disabled, are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change due to unequal access to livelihood services, productive assets, restrictive cultural norms and limited involvement in communal decision-making processes. After a natural disaster, the burden of responsibility also typically falls disproportionately on female shoulders. Women are often expected to care for the sick and injured while maintaining daily chores. During food-supply shortages, women and girls may be expected to eat last, leading to malnutrition at best and starvation at worst. Also, when refugees are housed in temporary shelters, women can face increased risk of gender-based violence, sexual assault and human trafficking<sup>7</sup>

Especially in the 2022/2023 cyclone season, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Malawi experienced recurrent shocks, leading to loss of lives and livelihoods, and triggering mass population displacement. Following the tropical cyclones Batsirai and Emnati in Madagascar in the year 2022, more than 400,000 persons were affected and around 62,000 people were internally displaced, according to the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC)<sup>8</sup>. Prolonged and cyclic droughts also increased the vulnerability among the extremely poor communities of the Southern Regions and triggered the displacement of 13% of the total population in the twenty most affected

<sup>7</sup> Building climate resilience for women in Africa is vital | World Economic Forum (weforum.org)

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.shelterprojects.org/shelterprojects9/A.5-Madagascar-SP9.pdf>



communities between 2019 and 2022<sup>9</sup>. In the search of fertile land, the people migrated towards the Northern East and Centre areas, which provided forests and low exploited soils. However, through unsustainable agricultural practices, this coping mechanism, in turn, created environmental challenges for host communities and social tensions<sup>10</sup>.

Almost at the same time, over 700,000 people suffered from the impacts of cyclone Gombe in Mozambique, leading to the displacement of 23,000 persons (OCHA, 2022). In Malawi, over half a million people were affected and more than 190,000 persons were displaced by tropical storm Ana<sup>11</sup>. Following a series of almost annual climate-related devastation, Malawi witnessed devastating floods and mudslides when tropical cyclone Freddy made landfall in March 2023. Marked as one of the worst cyclones in Malawi's history to date, more than 1100 lives were lost, and destruction, and mass population displacement of more than 650,000 people followed in its aftermath<sup>12</sup>. In Mozambique, the same cyclone affected close to 1,190,000 people and forced more than 140,000 people to seek shelter in temporary accommodation centres<sup>13</sup>.

Across the Comoros archipelago, cyclone Kenneth caused major devastation in 2019, affecting more than 340,000 persons and displacing over 20,000 people. Likewise, natural hazards are also becoming more frequent and severe in Mauritius and Seychelles as climate change progresses. Coastal degradation, inadequate water resources, and loss of biodiversity increase their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, with especially climate-sensitive economic sectors, food security and health being adversely affected. According to the World Risk Report, Mauritius is ranked the 10th most exposed country to natural disasters and 19th in terms of risks considering preparedness.

For the past 30 years, all disaster-prone island states and territories of the South West Indian Ocean have gradually put in place prevention and disaster preparedness measures, either at regional or national level, that have produced positive results in reducing human losses from disasters. However, during the same period, damages and losses from disasters have had a high economic and fiscal impact, with economic losses totalising up to US D17.2 billion.

Formalising women's participation in disaster management and risk strategies is crucial. Aspects such as promoting age and gender disaggregated data collection to understand what works and what doesn't, or including women from all demographic backgrounds to identify risks that male planners may not understand, should be included in the design of interventions. Consultation with women also helps to break down stereotypes and discrimination.

Persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to disasters, not only because of aspects of their disabilities, but also because, on average, they are more likely to experience adverse socio-economic outcomes than persons without disabilities, including higher rates of poverty. Disasters and poorly planned disaster response and recovery efforts can exacerbate these disparities, making it even harder for persons with disabilities to cope both during and after an emergency<sup>14</sup>.

Therefore, it is extremely important to adopt a multidimensional approach to address underlying risk factors and key drivers of vulnerability among persons with disabilities. Consider the intersection of diverse identity factors, including gender, age, disability, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, displacement and more when promoting comprehensive strategies to mitigate disaster risk<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> Madagascar Baseline Mobility Assessment, Grand Sud (September 2022) :

[https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/Rapport%20DTM%20version%20finale%20202112022\\_EN.pdf](https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/Rapport%20DTM%20version%20finale%20202112022_EN.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> IOM Newsletter January -March 2020: [https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/mission\\_newsletter/file/iomnewsletterwesternindianoceanno16.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1486/files/mission_newsletter/file/iomnewsletterwesternindianoceanno16.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> OCHA (2022) Malawi - Flash Appeal - Tropical Storm Ana, (February 2022 - May 2022) online: <https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-flash-appeal-tropical-storm-ana-february-2022-may-2022>

<sup>12</sup> [Tropical Cyclone Freddy Response Plan 5-04-23 FINAL \(scotland-malawipartnership.org\)](#), [Malawi — Cyclone Freddy – Multi-sectoral Location Assessment Site Profile – Round 1 \(31 March – 27 April 2023\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix \(iom.int\)](#) and [Malawi — Cyclone Freddy – Overview: Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment – Round 1 \(31 March – 27 April 2023\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix \(iom.int\)](#)

<sup>13</sup> See IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix: [Burundi - Climate change and Disaster Overview \(January 2018 - May 2023\)](#)

<sup>14</sup> Disability Inclusion in Disaster Risk Management | GFDRR

<sup>15</sup> Including persons with disabilities in disaster risk reduction in Africa (undrr.org)

**Identification of main Duty bearers and Right-holders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the Action:**

**Duty Bearers**

Key duty bearers include the national governments and agencies involved as well as the local authorities in the targeted areas. They also encompass regional organisations, their agencies and/or structures in charge of coordinating responses to climate change, natural hazards-induced disasters and forced displacement; DG ECHO operations/field offices; UN organisations and other international organizations; and NGOs working on the issues tackled by the Action.

Cooperation agencies of the Member States are present in the two regions; they have long experience in the sectors concerned by the program and contribute to the progress of common initiatives of the European Team.

**Right Holders**

Among the Right holders there are local communities and civil society organisations (CSOs), women's organizations and people living with disabilities organizations in the targeted areas.

The action will build on existing partnerships and work hand in hand with local actors to strengthen existing capacities. Local authorities and civil society organisations, as well as people (at risk of being) displaced and their hosts will be involved all throughout the roll-out of the action, including active involvement in the mobilization/sensitisation of communities as key component of implementation.

At country-level, the EUDs have already identified several national duty bearers that will be important to consult over the course of the implementation cycle. These include national DRR platforms, national ministries and environmental protection as well as refugee and migration agencies.

Right holders such as national NGOs and CSOs, universities, research centres will be also be involved.

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective is to achieve that Displacement-Affected Communities (DACs) living in areas at risk of disaster and adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation and correlated stressors are resilient and self-reliant, from a human rights-based approach (HRBA), gender and disability inclusion perspectives.

The Specific Objective(s) of this Action are :

1. Gender-responsive disaster forecasts and management systems to better prevent, minimize and resolve displacement at the local, national, and regional levels are strengthened;
2. Natural resources governance and management benefitting DACs and communities at risk of future displacement are improved;
3. Resilience and self-reliance of DACs in environmentally fragile areas is reinforced.

The Outputs to be delivered by this Action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives are:

Contributing to SO1:

- 1.1 Regional, national, and local institutions have increased capacities to prepare for, manage, and address disaster displacement events, in a inclusive and gender responsive way;
- 1.2 Integrated solutions for risk-informed development planning and budgeting are developed using robust data collection, analysis and forecasting of displacement risks linked to the adverse effects of climate change and the degradation of the environment;
- 1.3 Enhanced early warning systems and related anticipatory actions (AA) are operational in targeted regions and countries.

Contributing to SO2:

- 2.1 DACs are empowered to lead durable natural resources management and environmental planning from a HRBA, gender perspective and disability inclusion;

- 2.2 Public administrations and local authorities have strengthened natural resource conservation capacities related to comprehensive, sustainable land use management that is inclusive and conflict sensitive.

Contributing to SO3:

- 3.1 DACs are integrated into existing national and local disaster responses, return and reintegration strategies and plans, post-disaster and recovery/reconstruction assessments, planning and implementation;
- 3.2 The protection, resilience and self-reliance of the DACs in targeted intervention areas is ensured and durable, green and climate resilient solutions are provided.

## 3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1

- Conduct holistic capacity assessments of existing disaster displacement management protocols and systems at the national and sub-national levels, including as part of interagency diagnostics, linking up with outputs 1.2 and 1.3, for instance the mapping, capacity assessment and refurbishment of evacuation centres;
- Deploy tailored initiatives to strengthen the capacity of national, provincial and district governments and local partners to conduct mass evacuations and manage population displacement, with a strong protection-based approach, for instance by conducting multi-country simulation exercises.
- Organize sub-regional and regional dialogues on human mobility, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction policies and initiatives;

Activities relating to Output 1.2:

- Establishing/strengthening displacement data management systems and information sharing mechanisms at sub-national, national, and regional levels;
- Strengthening multi hazard/vulnerability mapping, building government and community level capacities on displacement data collection to ensure timely and informed responses;
- Strengthening disaster displacement data analysis to inform local adaptation plans and strategies including human mobility strategies for persons living in high-risk areas and response strategies for dealing with adverse effects of climate change.

Activities relating to Output 1.3:

- Develop and strengthen early warning systems, including local early warning knowledge, to inform effective decision-making and early action. This would closely link to global and regional coordination efforts under the Early Warnings for All Initiative of the UN Secretary General. These actions would ensure accessibility to diverse stakeholder groups and account for access and dissemination to internally displaced persons, migrants and other climate vulnerable populations targeted under this Action.

Activities relating to Output 2.1:

- The design of Participatory Forest and Agriculture Land Use Planning, Allocation and Management plan (pFALUPAM) at the level of the displaced and host communities;
- Strengthening the pastoral and agricultural livelihoods of the forcibly displaced and host communities, including by mainstreaming agroecology and climate resilient practices (for instance promotion of adapted nutrition-rich crops, genetic resource banks, resistant crops, and biological pest control, and adoption of resilient farming methods such as minimum tillage) and integrating circular economy principles;
- The promotion of income generating activities such as beekeeping, small ruminants and vegetable production, growing fruit trees and/or back yard gardens;
- The promotion of lake ecosystems restoration, community forestry, agroforestry, agro-silvo-pastoral, soil conservation projects within the areas occupied by displaced and host communities;
- The construction of small infrastructures to improve agricultural productivity and reduce risks of natural resources degradation.

Activities relating to Output 2.2:

- Sustainable water management, notably to improve hydrology regulation and water reserves (at surface and aquifer levels), reduce soil losses and increase land productivity. Indicative activities: training, technical support, supplies, small-scale infrastructure works, and coordination to implement best practices to improve surface-water sources protection, land moisture retention, and water infiltration (e.g. dams, dykes, ditches, ponds, canals); increasing water reserves for drinking and productive uses (e.g. rain

harvesting); increasing coverage of WASH systems (e.g. aqueducts, solid and liquid waste systems with a preference for Nature-Based Solutions); strengthening of local and municipal organizations for water management; increasing soil retention and conservation (e.g. control of terraces, gullies and erosion);

- Forests, biodiversity, ecosystem restoration and stabilization. Indicative activities: training, technical support, supplies, small-scale infrastructure works, and coordination to reduce deforestation processes and harmonize the restoration of landscapes (e.g. forestation and afforestation, Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration, participative environmental-landscape analysis and social accountability, community-based watershed management); stabilizing biodiversity and natural sustainability (e.g. support to the drafting and implementation of management plans for protected areas, scientific assessment researches, and action regarding invasive species and pollution threats);
- Farming systems integrated in a landscape approach. Indicative activities: training, technical support, supplies, small-scale infrastructure works, and coordination to better manage pasture, crop land and forest, to facilitate dialogue between farmers/herders and other actors making use of natural resources, to improve land management and farming systems with agroecological approaches to reduce the pressure on other areas (forests, wetlands, etc.) and avoid land degradation.

#### Activities relating to Output 3.1:

- Supporting national and local post-disaster response coordination and recovery planning capacity, facilitating the integration of displacement dimensions in the execution of Damage and Loss Assessments and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs);
- Investing in safe and sustainable return areas, through an area-based approach, to ensure basic services like clean drinking water, shelters, energy, healthcare, passable roads, and primary and secondary education are available and viable to those who voluntarily return;
- Supporting the gathering and sharing of information on main returnee areas, returnees and potential returnees in respect of their rights as data subjects within concerned stakeholders agencies (Intention to return, target locations, service mapping, protection assessment/analysis and risk analysis);
- Supporting the informed, voluntary dignified and safe movement/transport of the returnees/refugees to areas of origin;
- Ensuring adequate capacity and safety of the reception and registration centre;
- Carry out NGO/CSO and local authority capacity assessments and mapping of supportive services for return and reintegration,.

#### Activities relating to Output 3.2:

- Assess and map availability and accessibility of basic public services in DACs.
- Facilitating sustained capacity for DACs to fulfil their basic needs (such as adequate, secure, environmentally sound, and resilient housing, water and sanitation, health, and mental health, protection and education) while accounting for climate driven changes in weather patterns;
- Facilitating access to functional and sustainable health facilities and services for target groups (including for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV));
- Facilitating access to justice, rule of law, civil and legal documentation, improved protective environment (e.g. trained police, family reunification, freedom of movement, support to victims);
- Conduct essential rehabilitation and refurbishment of damaged or degraded public infrastructure according to the “build back better and greener” principle, including health facilities, schools, and other key infrastructure such as roads and bridges that account for typical hazard typologies in the intervention areas;
- Support DACs’ access to social protection systems (address gaps in policies and systems), including improved access to legal identity;
- Support DACs’ access to employment opportunities, private sector opportunities, financial inclusion and local financing schemes complementing activities carried under SO2, thus prioritising nature-based solutions (NBS) and agroecological approaches;
- Promoting social cohesion within and among DACs, such as community dialogue, joint planning of infrastructure rehabilitation, joint livelihoods schemes, recreational activities etc;
- Strengthening the inclusion of DACs in local governance processes thereby promoting inclusion and strengthening the dialogue between local authorities and their constituents;
- Strengthening cross-sectoral coordination at national level.

The commitment of the EU’s contribution to the Team Europe Initiative to which this Action refers, will be complemented by other contributions from Team Europe members. It is subject to the formal confirmation of each

respective member's meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the event that the TEI and/or these contributions do not materialise, the EU Action may continue outside a TEI framework.

### 3.3 Mainstreaming

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

Environmental protection and climate change adaptation are central objectives of this Action. To improve the resilience and self-reliance of vulnerable DACs in the context of climate change disasters and environmental degradation, sustainable natural resource management will be promoted across its activities.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening requires no further action. Based on the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) screening, the Action was classified as Category B, which does also not require an EIA, but environmental aspects will be addressed during its design. Likewise, also the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this Action composes no or low risk and does not require 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 aspects of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will receive specific attention under the Action. As highlighted under the Gender Action Plan, women account for 80% of the people displaced by the impacts of climate change. Considering their increased vulnerability in the face of climate change but also in displacement contexts, activities will seek to elevate their role in decision-making processes and focus on strengthening their long-term resilience. Therefore, this Action will contribute markedly to the implementation of the Gender Action Plan III (Green Transition Pillar).

#### **Human Rights**

Focussing on the nexus of climate change and displacement, this Action contributes to the fulfilment of multiple human rights, including the rights to life, water and sanitation, food, health and adequate housing, by strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacities of vulnerable DACs in the context of climate change. With several of its actions aimed at ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management, it specifically also addresses the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, recognized by the Human Rights Council in the year 2021.

#### **Disability**

As per the OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as D0. This implies that working on disability-related issues is not a main objective. However, the Action recognizes the increased vulnerability of persons with disability in the context of climate change displacement and will ensure that their rights and needs will be respected. The Action will also encourage partners and programme participants to always consider persons with disabilities.

Attention will be paid to ensure and enable the participation of persons with disabilities in the activities (accessibility of actions, consulting with disabilities organisations and encourage inclusive communication). Article 4 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) requires governments to include persons with disabilities and their representative organisations in policy planning

The Action will be in line with the EU Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030, and the EU Guidance Note Disability inclusion in EU external action.

#### **Reduction of inequalities**

The Action notably targets vulnerable communities, including communities with a high displacement risk, displaced communities and host communities. The envisioned activities will provide them with resources, technical assistance and capacity building to increase their climate change resilience, empower them to lead sustainable resources management and achieve improved livelihood resilience. The Action will also seek to elevate the voice of vulnerable rural communities in decision making processes that directly affect their livelihoods.

#### **Democracy**



The Action will seek strong involvement of all relevant authorities at regional, national and sub-national levels in decision-making to foster ownership and sustainability. It promotes democratic processes through the central role given to inclusiveness and civil society participation in local governance.

#### **Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience**

The Action directly addresses situations of crisis as it aims to strengthen the resilience and self-reliance of vulnerable DACs in the context of climate change disasters. It also operates in regions that are not only facing increased climate risks but are also experiencing conflict, which is further aggravated by environmental degradation. Consequently, the Action will apply a conflict-sensitive approach and follow the do-no-harm principle. By implementing sustainable and resilient economic and social development initiatives, it also aims to contribute to fostering overall social cohesion.

#### **Disaster Risk Reduction**

Disaster risk reduction for vulnerable communities is at the core of this Action and directly addressed in its objectives. In this context, the Action not only aims to reduce disaster risks of vulnerable DACs, but also improve natural resources governance and foster the attainment of climate resilient durable solutions for increased long-term resilience.

#### **Other considerations if relevant**

N/A

### 3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

<b>Category</b>	<b>Risks</b>	<b>Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)</b>	<b>Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>
External environment	Risk 1 - Climate Change-related and natural hazards-induced disasters heavily affect implementing regions.	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	Activities will address climate and disaster risks strengthening DRR measures and including early warning systems' hardware and software. Crisis modifiers (including anticipatory actions) will enable quick response and flexibility.
External environment	Risk 2 - Deterioration of security situation preventing access to program sites, suspending activities and putting program staff at risk. It can also lead to displacement and influx or exodus of IDPs.	<b>High</b>	<b>High</b>	Implementing partners will be chosen based on their working experience in these regions and the well-established security procedures in place. Regular security assessments are undertaken in programme locations to take stock of the situation and mitigation measures are put in place.
External environment	Risk 3 - Tensions (including conflicts and competition	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>	The Action targets displaced and host communities, applying conflict sensitivity principles and implements



	over limited resources) between the forcibly displaced and host communities prevent progress towards an integrated approach			economic and social development initiatives to the benefit of both populations to foster social cohesion.
Planning, Processes and Systems	Risk 4 - Lack of or limited ownership by local authorities leading to lack of support to the initiative	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	Engagement with local authorities in the zones of the Action along the whole design process and during all key steps of implementation so as to allow them understand the diverse benefits for their respective responsibilities.

### Lessons Learnt:

#### Lake Tanganyika Basin

- Stakeholder consultation and involvement during the planning and implementation of projects is key to enhance ownership and sustainability of the project results.
- Local technical supervision was a success factor in carrying out the activities of previous resilience activities.
- As far as possible, the program should establish early collaboration with the authorities, the coordination bodies and local technical services (provincial/municipal administrations) with a view to ownership and sustainability of its achievements;
- Continuity with ECHO funded actions implemented in the zones of intervention will need to be ensured, in particular in relation to disaster risk management and to protection of displaced populations and host communities.
- Specific lessons learned from the “health” component of resilience programs include the importance of integrating mental health into the health system and the holistic management of gender-based violence.
- Interventions should capitalize and align with ongoing TEI and programmes promoting urban resilience, such as the Covenant of Mayors in SSA, as well as regional initiatives implemented by other European and UN Agencies, especially in targeted regions. This is of particular importance given the risk associated with a mismanaged or unplanned urbanization process in disaster-prone contexts.

#### Southern Africa/South-West Indian Ocean

- Past experience suggest that successful implementation of DRM programmes will require strong political will, continued support from partners in the DRM sector, improvements to national and community systems and human capital, a conducive policy, legal and regulatory environment and gradual increased financial contributions by governments. This Action will attempt to address and respond to these pertinent issues;
- Prior knowledge and experience in an enterprise is necessary in enterprise development for communities;
- Addressing the forest challenges in Malawi requires a multi-pronged approach simultaneously addressing inherent poverty, food insecurity, alternative energy and local governance.
- The national community of disaster risk management and reduction in Mozambique has recommended to expand the forecast-based financing (FbF) approach to a multi-hazard context, as the country advances towards promoting an integrated approach within the DRM and DRR system.
- Approaches such as the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach, have showed promising results in improving farmers’ decision-making related to climate resilience and agricultural productivity, leading to more climate-resilient and sustainable agricultural systems. The PICSA approach for instance facilitated farmers to make informed decisions by providing them with climate information in a format that is accessible and understandable.

- Past experience suggest that Crisis modifiers can be an effective instrument for providing rapid and reliable funding to accelerate the response, ensure appropriate coverage of smaller shocks, and protect development gains. Recent experience in regional programmes suggests that Crisis modifier and pre-positionning of stocks are effective tools to accelerate the response.
- By linking national early warning systems to existing social protection systems it is possible to support early actions intervention and provide faster, coordinated and more sustainable assistance to the most vulnerable. Social protection systems can be considered as large risk management tools which can protect people from disaster impacts.
- Importance of governance issues: need to evaluate and test chains of command to avoid major delays in responding to crises.

### 3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is that ***IF*** national and regional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) systems will be implemented in identified climate and forced displacement hotspot areas and ***IF*** appropriate natural resources management practices will be implemented, ***THEN*** Displacement-Affected Communities will benefit from living in more resilient and environmentally safe environments ***BECAUSE*** the targeted geographic areas will be better equipped to provide the environmental protection, human security and safety that DACs need to thrive and see their lives improving in safety and dignity.

### 3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain (e): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (e): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
<b>Impact</b>	Displacement-Affected Communities (DACs) living in areas at risk of disaster and adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation, and correlated stressors are resilient and self-reliant	Number of persons displaced in targeted countries because of disasters and other adverse effects of climate change, environmental degradation, and correlated stressors.	TBC	TBC	1.Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2.National Statistics 3.UN Data and indices	<i>Not applicable</i>
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Disaster forecasts and management systems to better prevent, minimize and resolve displacement at the local, national, and regional levels are developed.	<p>1.1. GEF 1.18 SDG 10.7.2 Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people;</p> <p>1.2. GEF 2.5 Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies: (a) developed, (b) under implementation with EU support [NDICI][SP]†;</p> <p>1.3. Number of proposed for adoption climate change adaptation and mitigation policies (including nationally determined contributions), and environment protection strategies and plans (including energy policies/ strategies) that include gender equality objectives, in line with the United Nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCCC) gender action plan (GAP III)</p> <p>1.4. Number of local governments supported by the Action that adopt and implement local DRR strategies, plans or investment projects with the support of the</p>	<p>1.1 TBC</p> <p>1.2 TBC</p> <p>1.3 TBC</p> <p>1.4 TBC</p>	<p>1.1 TBC</p> <p>1.2 TBC</p> <p>1.3 TBC</p> <p>1.4 TBC</p>	<p>1.1. GEF monitoring system and SDG monitoring system;</p> <p>1.2. National development policies, strategies, and plans;</p> <p>1.3. Sendai Monitor, programme progress reports;</p> <p>1.4. GEF monitoring system</p>	<p>Targeted countries maintain willingness to prioritise DRR and management;</p> <p>Targeted countries maintain willingness to prioritise migration management;</p> <p>Targeted countries have the capacity to mainstream disaster and climate risk in national/ local and sector development policies, strategies, planning and budgeting processes;</p> <p>Local authorities have the skills and the resources to implement local DRR strategies.</p>

		<p>Action (SENDAI, disaggregated by country);</p> <p>1.5. GEF 2.21 Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (a) developed/revised, or (b) under implementation with EU support [SP]†.</p> <p>1.6. Number of civil society organisations that participate in fora / policy definition platform (on climate change, adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity, on local, national and regional levels) disaggregated at least by sex (GAP III )</p>				
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Outcome 2	Natural resources governance and management benefitting DACs and communities at risk of future displacement are developed.	<p>2.1 GERF Areas of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha) [SP][EFSD]†;</p> <p>2.2 Proportion of agricultural area cultivated by forcibly displaced population under agroecology;</p> <p>2.3 Annual change in forest area and land under cultivation in targeted countries;</p> <p>2.4 Annual change in degraded or desertified arable land (% or ha);</p> <p>2.5 Number of Participatory Forest and Agriculture Land Use Planning, Allocation and Management plans;</p> <p>2.6 GERF 2.24 Number of people, disaggregated by gender, directly benefiting from EU-supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peacebuilding and/or conflict prevention [NDICI][SP].</p>	<p>2.1 TBC</p> <p>2.2 TBC</p> <p>2.3 TBC</p> <p>2.4 TBC</p> <p>2.5 TBC</p> <p>2.6 TBC</p>	<p>2.1 TBC</p> <p>2.2 TBC</p> <p>2.3 TBC</p> <p>2.4 TBC</p> <p>2.5 TBC</p> <p>2.6 TBC</p>	<p>1. SDG indicator tracking;</p> <p>2. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>3. National Statistics</p> <p>4. UN Data and indices</p>	<p>Communities and HH are open to changing their land management practices;</p> <p>There is sufficient availability and access to quality agricultural land and forests for displaced and host communities;</p> <p>Mediation efforts in conflict (or potential conflict) areas are effective.</p>
Outcome 3	Resilience and self-reliance of DACs in environmentally fragile areas is reinforced.	<p>3.1 % of displaced persons, disaggregated by gender, accessing basic services;</p> <p>3.2 % of displaced persons, disaggregated by gender, who report being economically self-sufficient;</p> <p>3.3 % of DACs who report having good social relations and/or acceptance of each other.</p>	<p>3.1 TBC</p> <p>3.2 TBC</p> <p>3.3 TBC</p>	<p>3.1 TBC</p> <p>3.2 TBC</p> <p>3.3 TBC</p>	<p>1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>2. National Statistics</p> <p>3. UN Data and indices</p>	<p>Economic conditions in targeted areas allow for the creation of job/livelihood opportunities;</p> <p>Migrants have the necessary skills to enter the labour market;</p> <p>Sufficient resources (human and financial) are available to expand the provision of basic services.</p>

<b>Output 1</b> <b>relating to Outcome 1</b>	<p>1.1. Regional, national, and local institutions have increased capacities to prepare for, manage, and address disaster displacement events, in a comprehensive and collaborative way;</p>	<p>1.1.1. Number of comprehensive and collaborative (inter-agency) DRR and displacement management initiatives disaggregated by regional, national and local levels.</p>	<p>1.1.1 TBC</p>	<p>1.1.1 TBC</p>	<p>1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>2. National Statistics</p> <p>3. UN Data and indices</p>	<p>The quality and relevance of the capacity development provided to regional, national, and local institutions is adequate;</p> <p>The capacity development is correctly targeted at the right institutions and persons within those institutions;</p> <p>Targeted institutions will be motivated to engage in collaborative initiatives on regional, national and local levels.</p>
<b>Output 2</b> <b>relating to Outcome 1</b>	<p>1.2. Integrated solutions for risk-informed development planning and budgeting were developed using robust data collection, analysis and forecasting of displacement risks linked to the adverse effects of climate change and the degradation of the environment.</p>	<p>1.2.1. Number of risk -informed, regional, national, and local plans (with accompanying budget) developed with support from the intervention (disaggregated by regional, national, and local levels).</p>	<p>1.2.1 TBC</p>	<p>1.2.1 TBC</p>	<p>1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>2. National Statistics</p> <p>3. UN Data and indices</p>	<p>Functioning systems are in place to collect robust data related to the risks associated with climate change and the degradation of the environment;</p> <p>The interoperability of existing data systems is feasible;</p> <p>Capacities/technical skills exist within regional, national, and local authorities to carry out the analysis of data and forecasting of displacement risks linked with adverse</p>



						effects of climate change and the degradation of the environment;  Regional, national and local authorities are able to access and use the relevant data for integrated solutions
<b>Output 3 relating to Outcome 1</b>	1.3. Enhanced early warning (EW) systems and related anticipatory actions (AA) are operational in targeted regions and countries.	1.3.1. Number of socially inclusive early warning systems operational in targeted regions and countries	1.3.1 TBC	1.3.1 TBC	1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention  2. National Statistics  3. UN Data and indices	Capacities to implement and manage EW and AA systems are in place in targeted regions and countries;  Capacities to assimilate and apply knowledge/ information to risk management and strategic investments that minimize the loss of life and human suffering as a result of climate events.
<b>Output 1 relating to Outcome 2</b>	2.1. Displaced, host, and at risk of displacement communities and households are empowered to lead durable grassroots resources management and environmental planning	2.1.1. Number of displaced, host, and at risk of displacement communities targeted by intervention that have developed durable resources management plans and are implementing them;  2.1.2. Number of displaced, host, and at risk of displacement households targeted by the intervention who claim that they feel empowered to lead durable grassroots resources management and environmental planning.	2.1.1 TBC  2.1.2 TBC	2.1.1 TBC  2.1.2 TBC	1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention  2. National Statistics  3. UN Data and indices	The quality of capacity development provided to communities and HH is of sufficient quality and well targeted;  Local authorities are open to engagement with local communities;  HH feel motivated to engage in resources management training/capacity

						development initiatives.
<b>Output 2</b> <b>relating to Outcome 2</b>	2.2. Public administrations and local authorities have strengthened natural resource conservation capacities related to comprehensive, sustainable land use management that is inclusive and conflict sensitive.	<p>2.2.1. Number of targeted LA who consider that they have strengthened their natural resource conservation capacities related to comprehensive, sustainable land use management that is inclusive and conflict sensitive;</p> <p>2.2.2. Number of targeted staff from targeted public administrations who consider that they have strengthened their natural resource conservation capacities related to comprehensive, sustainable land use management that is inclusive and conflict sensitive;</p> <p>2.2.3. Number of LA in receipt of funding to develop NDCs and NAPs and local adaptation plans;</p> <p>2.2.4. Number of LAs that are implementing sustainable water management practices;</p> <p>2.2.5. Number of LAs that are implementing measures to protect/restore their forests, biodiversity, and ecosystems.</p>	<p>2.2.1 TBC</p> <p>2.2.2 TBC</p> <p>2.2.3 TBC</p> <p>2.2.4 TBC</p> <p>2.2.5 TBC</p>	<p>2.2.1 TBC</p> <p>2.2.2 TBC</p> <p>2.2.3 TBC</p> <p>2.2.4 TBC</p> <p>2.2.5 TBC</p>	<p>1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>2.National Statistics</p> <p>3. UN Data and indices</p>	<p>Staff turnover levels in targeted public administration and LA does not undermine capacity development efforts;</p> <p>Political stability prevents frequent staff changes in targeted LA;</p> <p>Sufficient funding is available to meet LA investment needs for the development of NDCs, NAPs and LAPs;</p> <p>Sufficient funding is available to meet LA investment needs sustainable water management and to protect/restore their forests, biodiversity, and ecosystems.</p>

<b>Output 1</b>  <b>relating to Outcome 3</b>	3.1 DACs are integrated into existing national and local disaster responses, return and reintegration strategies and plans, post-disaster and recovery/reconstruction assessments, planning and implementation;	3.1.1. Number of contingency plans for preparedness that incorporate mobility/ displacement dimensions to respond to climate-related disasters (disaggregated by country); 3.1.2. Number of Damage and Loss Assessments and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) that integrate displacement dimensions; 3.1.3. Number of beneficiaries actively engaged in the planning and/or implementation of recovery and/or resilience programmes (disaggregated by type, age, gender, displacement status vulnerability, disability).	3.1.1 TBC  3.1.2 TBC  3.1.3 TBC	3.1.1 TBC  3.1.2 TBC  3.1.3 TBC	1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention  2.National Statistics  3. UN Data and indices	Willingness of national and local authorities to integrate DACs into national and local disaster responses, strategies and plans, post-disaster and recovery/reconstruction assessments and recovery/reconstruction planning and implementation;  Openness of national and local authorities to engage with DACs in the planning and/or implementation of recovery and/or resilience programmes.
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<b>Output 2</b>  <b>relating to Outcome 3</b>	3.2. The protection, resilience and self-reliance of the DACs in targeted intervention areas is ensured and durable, green and climate resilient solutions are provided	3.2.1. Number of DACs assisted to access basic services in host communities;	3.2.1 TBC	3.2.1 TBC	1. Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention  2. National Statistics  3. UN Data and indices	Willingness of local service providers to extend services to displaced population;
		3.2.2. Number DACs assisted to gain access to legal documents;	3.2.2 TBC	3.2.2 TBC		
		3.2.3. Number of DACs supported to access labour markets;	3.2.3 TBC	3.2.3 TBC		Willingness of national authorities to provide displaced persons with legal documentation;
		3.2.4. Number of individuals, disaggregated by gender, with access to climate change adapted livelihoods;	3.2.4 TBC	3.2.4 TBC		
		3.2.5. Number of initiatives supported that link government and populations to build social cohesion;	3.2.5 TBC	3.2.5 TBC		Willingness of host communities to allow displaced persons to work;
		3.2.6. Number of joint initiatives (displaced persons and host communities) developed in targeted areas.	3.2.6 TBC	3.2.6 TBC		Host communities are willing to engage with migrants to develop joint initiatives.

## 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 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 the Budget Support Component

N/A

### 4.4 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the Action with EU restrictive measures<sup>16</sup>.

#### 4.4.1 Direct Management (Procurement)

Procurement is envisaged to contribute transversally to Specific objective 1 "Gender-responsive disaster forecasts and management systems to better prevent, minimize and resolve displacement at the local, national, and regional levels are strengthened"; Specific objective 2 "Natural resources governance and management benefitting DACs and communities at risk of future displacement are improved and Specific objective 3 "Resilience and self-reliance of DACs in environmentally fragile areas is reinforced".

#### 4.4.2 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this Action may be implemented in indirect management with IOM. This implementation arrangement covers all of the three SOs: Specific objective 1 "Gender-responsive disaster forecasts and management systems to better prevent, minimize and resolve displacement at the local, national, and regional levels are strengthened"; Specific objective 2 "Natural resources governance and management benefitting DACs and communities at risk of future displacement are improved and Specific objective 3 "Resilience and self-reliance of DACs in environmentally fragile areas is reinforced".

The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

- Sound expertise in the sector, including on disaster risk reduction, forcibly displaced population, natural resources management
- Proven knowledge in implementing regional programmes in the above mentioned sectors
- Operational capacity on the ground in all targeted countries to carry out the envisaged activities, with field offices in most of the project target clusters;
- Proven experience working with local authorities and other key partners in the selected regions;
- The entity is an important part of the EU's multilateral engagement globally to reduced the number of forcibly displaced people

<sup>16</sup> [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu). Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

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

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

If the preferred modality described in section 4.4.2 cannot be implemented in case negotiations with the envisaged entrusted entity fail due to circumstances outside of the Commission's, that part of this Action may be implemented in direct management - grants.

##### a) Purpose of the grant

The grant will contribute to achieving part of the Specific objective 1 "Gender-responsive disaster forecasts and management systems to better prevent, minimize and resolve displacement at the local, national, and regional levels are strengthened"; Specific objective 2 "Natural resources governance and management benefitting DACs and communities at risk of future displacement are improved and Specific objective 3 "Resilience and self-reliance of DACs in environmentally fragile areas is reinforced".

##### b) Type of applicants targeted

NGOs (local and international), CSOs, international organisations or research institutes.

#### 4.5. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

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

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

#### 4.6. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
<b>Implementation modalities</b> – cf. Section 4.4	
<i><b>Specific Objective 1: Strengthened disaster forecasts and management systems to better prevent, minimize and resolve displacement at the local, national, and regional levels</b></i>	
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1	1 000 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity - cf. section 4.4.2	27 000 000
<i><b>Specific Objective 2: Improved natural resources governance and management benefitting DACs and communities at risk of future displacement</b></i>	
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1	1 000 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity - cf. section 4.4.2	35 000 000
<i><b>Specific Objective 3: Enhanced resilience and self-reliance of DACs in environmentally fragile areas</b></i>	
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1	1 000 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity - cf. section 4.4.2	35 000 000



<b>Procurement</b> – total envelope under section 4.4.1	3 000 000
<b>Evaluation</b> – cf. Section 5.2 <b>Audit</b> – cf. Section 5.3	May be covered by another decision
<b>Contingencies</b>	N/A
<b>Totals</b>	<b>100 000 000</b>

#### 4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

It is foreseen that implementing partners are responsible for engaging with other programme stakeholders, including the stakeholders listed in section 2.2. The European Commission, will oversee the overall coordination. It is foreseen that this will include the following key structures:

- i. A Steering Committee (SC), per cluster, will be set up with the involvement of select stakeholders, as well as the national and sub-national authorities of the involved countries. The European commission will support the mobilisation of participants. The detailed modalities of the Steering Committees will be agreed upon during the inception phase and reflected in a Terms of Reference. The SC is expected to meet once in the first year and twice each year thereafter.
- ii. The Terms of Reference for the SC will be developed in the inception phase.
- iii. Technical coordination meetings will be set-up within each proposed cluster. This will enable exchange of information and improved coordination and monitoring across the Action.

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

## 5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

### 5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

- The implementing entity will have specific responsibilities for monitoring and reporting under this Action, including to collect data on the baseline and endline. 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.
- Due to the remoteness of the selected Clusters, further discussions will be held with the implementing entity on the availability of data and where to rely on surveys conducted by other stakeholders.
- Due to the regional nature of the Action, each Cluster will involve its own coordination mechanism, including the relevant implementing partner, EU Delegations and regional authorities. The details will be developed at contract level.

Monitoring and reporting shall assess how the Action is considering the principle of gender equality and human rights-based approaches as well as the principles of Disability inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DiDRR). Indicators shall be disaggregated at least by gender and displacement status.

## 5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance and the nature of the Action, a mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for this Action or its components via an implementing partner.

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.

A 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 and helps to meet national public policy implementation needs.

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 will inform the implementing partner at least one month in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner will 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 will 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);

<b>Contract level</b>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract	Contribution agreement with a entrusted entity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	Contribution agreement with a entrusted entity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	Procurement