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ANNEX 8

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of Sub-Saharan Africa for 2022-2026 Part 2

Action Document for “Peaceful and resilient borderlands”

MULTIANNUAL PLAN

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

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

<p>1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act</p>	<p>Peaceful and resilient borderlands OPSYS number: ACT-61057 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (<u>NDICI-Global Europe</u>)</p>
<p>2. Team Europe Initiative</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>3. Zone benefiting from the action</p>	<p>The action shall be carried out in:</p> <p><u>Horn of Africa window</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cluster I: Karamoja (focusing on the border region of South Omo/Ethiopia, Turkana/Kenya and Eastern Equatoria/South Sudan); - Cluster II: Borana (focusing on the Moyale border area of Kenya and Ethiopia) - Cluster III: Somali Cluster (focusing on the Mandera triangle between Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia) <p><u>Lake Chad window</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cameroon: Far-North Region. Communities in the North region might be considered. Mindif, Dargala, Mora and Koza, and other locations and départements. - Chad: Lac Province. Nguelea 1 & 2, Ngouboua and Bol with possibility to extend to new villages, as well as new cantons within the Province. Intervening within the islands will depend on the evolution of the security context. - Niger: Diffa Region. Maine Soroa, Chetimari, N’Guigmi and Diffa and other communities in line with government policy. - Nigeria: Jere and possibly other communities in Borno state (Maidugouri Metropolitan Council Local Governmental Area). Communities in Yobe (Fika, Bade, Potiskum, Fune and Nangere) and Adamawa states (Mubi, Gombi and Hong). <p><u>Sahel- Coastal countries window</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Burkina Faso: Regions of Cascades, Centre-West, Centre -South, Hauts Bassins and South-West - Ivory Coast: Regions of Bagoué, Bounkani, Folon, Poro, Tchologo - Mali: Regions of Bougouni, Koutiala and Sikasso - Ghana: Regions of Savannah, Upper West, Upper East <p>Final consultations with the respective local and national authorities will be held before final selection is made during the inception phase, based on a set of criteria, amongst which security and accessibility.</p>			
4. Programming document	Sub-Saharan Africa Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027			
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	<p>Priority area 2 “Governance, Peace and Security, Culture”, result 2.7: Improved prevention and mitigation of the impact of local conflict in borderland areas.</p> <p>Priority area 6 “Migration, mobility, and forced displacement”, result 2.2: Nationally-owned durable solutions for IDPs and host populations supported in full respect of human rights and principle of complementarity.</p>			
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION				
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Conflict, Peace & Security (152) Emergency response (720)			
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG (1 only): 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institution Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: SDG1 (No poverty); SDG 2 (Zero hunger); SDG 10 (Reduce inequality), gender equality (SDG 5), job creation (SDG 8) and climate action (SDG 13).			
8 a) DAC code(s)	Conflict, Peace & Security (152): 90% Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility (15190): 10%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	Channel 1 : 10000 Public sector institutions Channel 2 : 20000 Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Channel 3 : 40000 Multilateral organisations Channel 4 : 60000 Private sector institution			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input 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 @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	BUDGET INFORMATION			
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020120 (West Africa): EUR 67 000 000 14.020121 (Eastern and Central Africa): EUR 50 000 000 Total estimated cost: EUR 125 000 000			

	<p>Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 117 000 000</p> <p>The contribution is for an amount of:</p> <p>EUR 87 000 000 from the General Budget of the European Union for 2022 from budget lines: 14.020120 (West Africa) EUR 49 500 000, and 14.020121 (Eastern and Central Africa) EUR 37 500 000.</p> <p>EUR 30 000 000 from the General Budget of the European Union for 2023 from budget lines: 14.020120 (West Africa) EUR 17 500 000, and 14.020121 (Eastern and Central Africa) EUR 12 500 000.</p> <p>subject to the availability of appropriations for the respective financial years following the adoption of the relevant annual budget, or as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.</p> <p>This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by:</p> <p>- Agence Française de Développement (AFD) for an amount of EUR 8 000 000 (Lake Chad window).</p>
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	
13. Type of financing	<p><u>Horn of Africa window – Specific objective 1</u></p> <p>Direct management through:</p> <p>- Grants</p> <p>Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.2</p> <p><u>Lake Chad window – Specific objective 2</u></p> <p>Indirect management with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (output 1) and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) (outputs 2, 3 and 4).</p> <p><u>Sahel-Coastal countries window – Specific objective 3</u></p> <p>Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.2</p>

1.2 Summary of the Action

Borderlands in Sub-Saharan Africa are often associated with conflict, violence and marginalisation. Livelihood systems and population movements tend to span beyond international borders. This Action intends to address causes of instability and conflict and to contribute to strengthened capacities on conflict prevention and mitigation by cross-border communities, as well as enabling the economic recovery and the strengthening of the resilience and social cohesion of these territories. To achieve this, an integrated approach will be applied, covering peace building and resilience building, including resilience to climate change, capitalizing on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach. It will also involve coordination with relevant partners spread across the three regional windows concerned in order to fulfil the Specific objectives of the Action:

- 1) Horn of Africa

Following an EU Emergency Trust-Fund for Africa (EUTF)¹ - funded programme, the EU has been increasingly engaged in addressing causes of instability and conflict while contributing to improved livelihoods in the Horn of Africa. By continuing to invest in a regional cross-border Action, the EU will not only strengthen its position as a key partner in this field but also be able to foster regional cooperation, which promises to contribute to more lasting stability and economic development in the region. The Action is also a contribution to the EU's long-standing commitment to support peace and stability in the Horn of Africa (HoA). In terms of geographic scope, it is foreseen to partially target three Horn of Africa – IGAD/IDDRSI (Intergovernmental Authority on Development Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative) Clusters (see synopsis). In addition, a coordination cluster is envisaged to ensure clusters exchange regularly among themselves, coordinate with key stakeholders and organise steering committees, involving national and regional authorities, implementing partners as well as IGAD representatives.

2) Lake Chad

The action will contribute to the stabilisation of the insurgency-affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin with a focus on strengthening Community Safety and Security and Rule of Law (contribution to phase 2 of the Regional Stabilisation Facility – RSF, implemented by UNDP). Moreover, as a continuation of the EUTF-funded programme 'Redressement Economique et Social Inclusif du Lac Chad' (RESILAC), the Action will provide immediate assistance to the most vulnerable populations by strengthening human capital and social cohesion and will work on the medium to long term perspectives to support economic recovery activities adapted to climate change. It will also strengthen the capacities of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, state and local authorities, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in their management and advocacy roles, with a view to strengthening the social contract, thus preventing radicalisation and contributing to peace building in the region.

3) Sahel-Coastal countries

The action foresees support to a strengthened cross-border cooperation aiming at stabilisation and development in relevant border areas of Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Mali. The action will focus on the common cross-border area between Mali, Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso (SKBo zone) and on the cross-border area between Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Ghana (extending the Esco Volta Noire zone). The action aims at strengthening stabilisation by supporting local and cross-border governance to provide local actors with the capacities and tools necessary to build resilience and strengthen cross-border cooperation, assisting local actors in the provision of security, including conflict prevention, violence reduction and early warning systems, providing job opportunities and fostering empowerment of vulnerable groups, youth and women.

The Borderlands 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. This would include relevant TEIs, nexus actions, green deal sector related actions, as well as actions addressing terrorism spillovers (e.g. Foreign Policy Instruments funded actions in the Sahel-Coastal countries). Coordination and synergies with existing and possible future European Peace Facility funded actions (e.g. Sahel countries, support to the Multinational Joint Task Force for the Stabilisation of the Lake Chad Basin and the Protection of the Population STAB-LAC) and Common Security and Defence Policy missions will be ensured through appropriate channels of communication.

¹ T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26: [Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region | EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa \(europa.eu\)](#)

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

The current Action is expected to contribute to delivering on the EU policy priorities as set out in the Strategic Compass², the Global Strategy for the EU's Foreign and Security Policy³, the Joint vision for 2030⁴ presented at the latest European Union (EU)-African Union (AU) Summit held in February 2022, the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024⁵ and the EU Gender Action Plan III (GAP III)⁶. It complements at regional level the countries' MIPs by addressing the consequences and root causes of the cross-border security challenges and calls for a collective approach to common challenges. The action is also in line with the EU-Africa strategy and EU strategies for the Horn of Africa⁷ and the Sahel⁸.

This Action will contribute to Africa's Great Green Wall (GGW)⁹ initiative, many of the focus border areas being part of the latter, while the result areas contribute to improved resilience, access to and sustainable management of shared natural resources as a main driver of instability, in line with the Great Green Wall Accelerator Strategy in particular its pillar 4 and the GGW objectives of improving climate resilience, food security, and livelihood opportunities, as well as with the Resilient Economic Development and Security compact of the GGW Priority Investment Plan.

Policymakers, including development partners, are increasingly focusing on these borderlands to not only address deep-rooted drivers of instability, but also to leverage on significant opportunities to boost trade and economic development. The particularities of border regions suggest that support should be based on a true cross-border approach, rather than focusing on one side of a specific border. Previous EU funded interventions under the EU Trust Fund, such as the already mentioned cross-border collaboration in the Horn of Africa, the Regional Stabilization Facility For Lake Chad¹⁰ and the RESILAC¹¹ project, already adopted this approach. By continuing to invest in regional cross-border stabilization and resilience actions, the EU will not only strengthen its political position in the framework of the task forces and clusters working groups tackling the different conflicts affecting these regions, but also be able to foster regional cooperation, which promises to contribute to more lasting stability and economic development. A regional approach will also strengthen cooperation among the different countries involved and boost coordination between the EU and regional/local stakeholders, such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development - IGAD, the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC), UEMOA (in particular the 'Conseil des collectivités territoriales') and ECOWAS.

In the Horn, and particularly in the in the IGAD-region, borderlands are commonly seen to share the following characteristics:

- (i) Communities are predominantly pastoralists or engage in agro-pastoral production;
- (ii) Weak infrastructure connection, including to respective capitals and other economic hubs;
- (iii) The majority of land is covered by arid and semi-arid lands;
- (iv) The same or related ethnic communities live on either side of the respective borders;
- (v) Conflict is prevalent, often related to dispute for natural resources such as water or pasture.

² A Strategic Compass for Security and Defence - For a European Union that protects its citizens, values and interests and contributes to international peace and security: [pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

³ [A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy | EEAS Website \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁴ [final_declaration-en.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁵ [EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy | EEAS Website \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁶ [Gender Action Plan III: towards a gender-equal world | EEAS Website \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁷ The Horn of Africa: a geo-strategic priority for the EU - Council conclusions, 10 May 2021: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8135-2021-INIT/en/pdf>

⁸ The European Union's Integrated Strategy in the Sahel - Council Conclusions, 16 April 2021: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7723-2021-INIT/en/pdf>

⁹ [Great Green Wall — The Great Green Wall](#)

¹⁰ [The Regional Stabilization Facility For Lake Chad – LCBC \(cblt.org\)](#)

¹¹ Redressement Economique et Social Inclusif du Lac Tchad : [A propos | RESILAC](#)

The Action fully aligns with domestic cross-border approaches, such as IGAD's IDDRSI 2019-2024 framework¹² and will build up on initiatives carried over at transnational level in the selected areas, such as existing cooperation between Ethiopia and Kenya in Moyale. Even where bi/tri-lateral frameworks are currently not feasible, such as between Kenya and Somalia, regional authorities acknowledge the need for closer cooperation to manage conflict, as well as other challenges across international borders.

In the Lake Chad region, the conflict between military forces and non-state armed groups forced over 5 million people¹³ to flee and gave rise to one of the most protracted humanitarian crises. There are 11 million people¹⁴ in need of assistance in the Lake Chad Basin. Over the past few years, efforts to respond to conflict, humanitarian, and security challenges because of the Boko Haram, and later JAS¹⁵ and ISWAP¹⁶ insurgency has taken a more regional dimension - from a military to a more comprehensive effort involving political, development, humanitarian and peace actors operating in the Lake Chad Basin region. In this framework, the action will be in line with the LCBC Regional Stabilisation Strategy (RSS)¹⁷ and provide an answer to the development needs identified by the governorates in its Territorial Action Plans (TAPs). It will also be in line with the "Stratégie Régionale d'Aménagement et de Développement Durable du Territoire" and the Lake Chad Climate Change Development and Adaptation Plan (2016-2025). The EU also supports in the same region the MNJTF¹⁸ STAB-LAC, encompassing human rights protection and social development components at the margin of its main security focus.

The southern regions of Burkina Faso and Mali (in particular the regions of Yorosso, Sikasso, Koutiala, Hauts-Bassins, Cascades, South-West, Centre-West and Centre-South) are still relatively less affected by the insecurity rising in the Sahel, compared to the other areas of the countries. However, local and international media report a rise in the security incidents and even a phenomenon of contagion towards the south (Ghana and Ivory Coast), triggering internal displacement. Violent extremism and radicalisation is also on the rise in the region, with poverty, youth unemployment, marginalisation, low capacities of the local governance structures, social inequalities, and porous borders as key root-causes. This situation exacerbates in inter-ethnic and inter-religious tensions, farmer-herder competition, and competition over exploitation of natural resources (e.g. gold mining and forestry). The action will build on existing cross-border cooperation dynamics and foresees synergies with the PRADEP action, currently being designed. In the SKBo area the "Union Transfrontalière des Collectivités Territoriales de l'Espace Sikasso-Korhogo-Bobo-Dioulasso", supported by UEMOA, is active since 2010 and implements Integrated Cross-Border Development Plan (SATI). In the Esco-Volta Noire area, a similar initiative, also supported by UEMOA has been initiated with the establishment of a provisional structure for the advocacy and support of projects in the Volta community space. Moreover, informal cross-border initiatives on natural resources management, trade and mobility are also present, particularly between the Centre West and the Centre South of Burkina Faso and the Upper East and Savannah in Ghana.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Short problem analysis:

While each context is different, we can identify several common challenges for the borderlands areas targeted by this action, such as entrenched poverty, poor capacities of local authorities to deliver basic services and manage resources, insecurity and conflict, environmental degradation and scarcity of natural resources, poor economic development.

¹² [IDDRSI-STRATEGY.pdf \(igad.int\)](#)

¹³ As of 30 April 2022, Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria were hosting an estimated 5,501,412 affected individuals made up of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Refugees (both in- and out-of-camp), Returnees (Former IDPs and Returnees from abroad) and Third Country Nationals (TCNs). 75 per cent of the affected population (representing 4,132,210 individuals) were located in Nigeria, while 12 per cent resided in Cameroon (633,472 individuals), 9 per cent in Chad (488,798 individuals) and 4 per cent in Niger (246,932 individuals). <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/west-and-central-africa-%E2%80%94-lake-chad-basin-crisis-monthly-dashboard-43-30-april-2022>

¹⁴ https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/lcb_humanitarian_snapsh ot_en_20220323.pdf

¹⁵ Jama'atu Ahlis Sunnah lid-Da'wati wa'l-Jihad.

¹⁶ Islamic State West Africa Province

¹⁷ [Regional Stabilization Strategy – LCBC \(cblt.org\)](#)

¹⁸ Under the African Peace facility from 2016 to 2021 (African Union component) and from 2021 to 2023 (STAB-LAC component). The European Peace Facility took over the support to the African Union component as from 2022.

Poverty is further exasperated by the complex centre-periphery relationship between the borderlands and their respective capitals. This in return negatively impacts the already poor state services (from basic services to border control) and has discouraged private sector investments. Hence, to meet daily needs, communities tend to revert to informal, illicit or criminal strategies. Hence, illegal trade, transport of illegal goods as well as trafficking in human beings is often reported from border regions.

Insecurity and conflict, from community level (often related to dispute for natural resources such as water or pasture such as in the Horn) to larger scale violent extremism, led to large-scale displacements (in Lake Chad more than 5.5 million people, made up of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Refugees (both in- and out-of-camp), Returnees (Former IDPs and Returnees from abroad) and Third Country Nationals (TCNs) had to flee their homes) or spill-over into other regions (Sahel-Coastal countries in particular). Women are disproportionately affected, notably due to sexual and gender-based violence.

Population growth over the past decades, as well as the increasingly visible effects of climate change are further putting pressure on finite natural resources. The Horn region in particular is currently facing a severe drought, with at least 15 million people facing food insecurity. The matter is also a persistent problem in the Lake Chad, with 300 000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

Despite the economic potential of some of the areas of concern, the main economic activities, do not generate sufficient income. Insufficient agricultural development (irrigation, agro-pastoral), poor economic and commercial infrastructure (transport, logistical infrastructure for storage, processing and marketing) and lack of skills are the main factors of vulnerability.

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

For the three windows we can identify several common stakeholders: local authorities/governments; internal security forces and defence forces; border and customs services; local security initiatives; national governments' relevant Ministries; regional organisations; other donors; humanitarian actors, CSOs, women's groups, youth, traditional and religious leaders; local landowners and economic operators; beneficiary populations.

In the Horn, the key stakeholders are local authorities, who form part of the selected clusters (County-level for Kenya, Woreda-level for Ethiopia, Region-level for Somalia, Region and Payam-level for South Sudan). In addition, IGAD will be involved during consultation on the finalisation of the project design and policy-level coordination during the implementation phase. However, it is not foreseen to award IGAD the role of coordinator for the implementation. The most relevant IGAD bodies include: the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), the Conflict Early Warning and Response Units (CEWERUs) in the countries of the Horn of Africa, the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and the IGAD Centre For Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD). Links are also foreseen on the implementation of the Protocol on Transhumance in the IGAD Region. National Governments, targeting relevant Ministries, will be consulted. In addition, close links will be forged with the Horn of Africa Initiative (led by IGAD, the World Bank and the EU) and other important EU-programmes. Coordination with the World Bank, Germany, USA and UK, among others will also be key. For the African Union, links will be forged with the AU Convention on Cross-Border Cooperation - the Niamey Convention. At the implementation level in the various clusters, the Action will also closely work with formal and informal boundary groups, such as elders, women's and youth groups, religious leaders and the business community.

In the Lake Chad, the main stakeholders are the LCBC and the RSS secretariat and national actors in Niger, Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria. The action will work directly with Lake Chad basin Commission and reinforce its capacities in terms of coordination of the RSS and implementation of the TAPs. The programme will also interact with the Lake Chad Governors' Forum (LCGF), the MNJTF and other relevant civil society organisations towards strengthening the formal and informal systems of administration and peace building in the region. Coordination with other donors in the region will also be essential (e.g. WB's PROLAC, other RSF donors, humanitarian actors). As the programme will also support the RSF, coordination between stabilisation and resilience implementing partners will also be key.

Regarding the Sahel-Coastal countries component, local and regional authorities including administrative authorities, conflict resolution mechanisms, defence and security forces will be the main stakeholders and

beneficiaries of the support and/or of the capacity building. National governments will also be involved in the steering of the action, especially regarding security and border management. The programme will work directly with UEMOA's mandated Conseil des Collectivités Territoriales, reinforcing its capacities to coordinate cross-border actions. Other regional actors such as ECOWAS, Accra Initiative and G5 Sahel will also be associated for coordination and complementarities. Coordinating with other donors will be essential, in particular with other cross-border initiatives supported by Swiss and French cooperation. Civil society organisations and local communities will also play a crucial role as direct implementers and beneficiaries of the action.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to reduce impact of local conflict in borderland areas.

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

1. Enhance effectiveness of conflict prevention and mitigation in cross-border communities in select border areas in the Horn of Africa.
2. Improve enabling environment related to security, economic recovery, resilience and social cohesion in the territories most impacted by the Lake Chad crisis and climate change.
3. Improve the social, economic, cultural and institutional conditions related to security, social cohesion and development of the selected cross-border areas of Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Mali.

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): Enhanced capacities of formal and informal cross-border stakeholders in conflict prevention and management and social cohesion building, with particular focus on women.
- 1.2. contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Enhanced access to income generating opportunities and shared natural resources for borderlands community members.
- 1.3. contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Reinforced coordination on cross-border management, including with local authorities and IGAD as well as enhance sharing of information to mitigate conflict and promote socio-economic development.
- 2.1. contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Strengthen presence and capacities of security actors while strengthening LCBC coordination capacities in the Lake Chad area.
- 2.2. contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Improved access to basic services and livelihood and social inclusion opportunities for IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities (*in line with the Kampala Convention and the principles of dignity, security and voluntariness*).
- 2.3. contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Improve the capacities of authorities, CBO and CSO at regional, national and local levels around the Lake Chad to ensure social cohesion and natural resources management and a more equitable and gender-balanced involvement of all stakeholders.
- 2.4. contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Foster economic recovery and promote cross-border trade through access to employment by women and men and diversified agro-sylvo-pastoral-fishing production systems adapted to climate change.
- 3.1 contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Strengthen local governance by reinforcing capacities of cross-border cooperation structures and mechanisms and local authorities for crisis management and natural resources regulation development.
- 3.2 contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): To improve the capacities of actors (local and national) in integrated border management and in security and social cohesion in the border areas of concern.
- 3.3 contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Improved access to local economic development opportunities created for local actors, vulnerable groups, women and youth.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1

- Establish current drivers of conflict and historic grievances; Revise project documents to reflect outcomes of research conducted during the evaluation phase; Design contingency plans in the case of unforeseen circumstances, such as large-scale conflict;
- Sensitize stakeholders on conflict sensitivity and peace responsiveness; Support cross-border peace actors (formal and informal institutions) with logistical support and training on conflict prevention; Introduce peace education in schools to educate new generations; Enable women-led peace initiatives and forums; Support dialogue and exchange of information between local authorities across borders to improve cross-border coordination and communication; Establish links with early-warning mechanism such as CEWARN;
- Support negotiation, establishment and dissemination of local peace agreements; If already in place, support maintenance of peace agreements such as possible reviews; Support peace-dividends, for example shared infrastructure, required for local peace agreements; Provide logistical support to authorities and informal cross-border groups to respond to conflict.

Activities relating to Output 1.2

- Identify sources of shocks and establish DRR committees across borders, including early warning mechanisms; Provide training on climate resilience and other practical skills for the adoption of climate smart agriculture practices (for example fodder production, bee keeping, green businesses); Provide access or links to existing financial services (formal/informal) and business skills facilities; Promote weather-based insurance for livestock; Include a crisis modifier in the case of unforeseen climate shocks;
- Through a community-led approach, identify and implement key livelihoods support measures, such as access to water/irrigation schemes or animal health clinics, in coordination/complementarity with any existing DG ECHO / humanitarian operations; Identify and implement climate-resilient income-generation activities; Support natural resource sharing committees and restore degraded landscapes promoting soil health and water conservation/management for fighting against desertification.

Activities relating to Output 1.3

- Identify and support relevant IGAD structures, notably at critical border crossing points; Raise awareness on cross-border policies and protocols/MoUs as well as the implementation of the Protocol on Transhumance in the IGAD Region; Build capacity to enhance conflict-sensitive cross-border formal and informal trade networks; Set-up and host steering committee meetings;
- Establish and manage M&E framework with implementing partners of each cluster; Manage inter- and cross-cluster technical coordination meetings; Identify and support adequate platform to contribute to learnings on borderlands; Produce learning outputs such as policy briefs; Coordinate with the IDDRSI-learning platform.

Activities relating to Output 2.1

- Strengthen stakeholder relationships and collaboration with security forces (military, law enforcement agencies, and government recognized community security groups) at community, district, governorate, state, and national levels.
- Increased presence of security forces in target areas.
- Construct, rehabilitate and equip security and justice infrastructure (Police, Gendarmerie, Courts etc.). Establish inclusive Community Stabilisation Committees (or similar structures) where such committees or structures do not already exist.
- Strengthen community-level security mechanisms and support the establishment of early warning systems.
- Develop security forces' capacity and understanding on human rights and International Humanitarian Law, including SGBV and Human rights violations.
- Support coordination of TAP implementation.
- Provide ongoing capacity development and other support to the TAP teams in the Governors' Offices.
- Oversee monitoring and reporting on TAP implementation.
- Provide RSS implementing partners support and guidance to link their interventions with the TAPs.

Activities relating to Output 2.2

- Support to water points (mapping, rehabilitation, management of access, maintenance), waste management, ECOSAN latrines, Community and/or communes disaster risk reductions (CBDRR, preparedness & response at communal level); Basic Literacy & Numeracy ; promotion of girls scholarship ; rehabilitation/creation of cultural centre for youth.
- Rehabilitation of community assets through HLI / seasonal conditional cash transfer and/or food assistance, promotion of homestead food production; Reactivation and re-organisation of community market systems as well as identification of local market common challenges including improvement on market information.
- Individual and group psychological support for people identified as vulnerable / Accompaniment and reinforcement of psychosocial skills of young people in their professional project MHPSS training of health agents and at the community level (incl. traditional healers) / Psycho-education / Support to victims of Gender Based Violence.

Activities relating to Output 2.3

- Regional Steering committees; Technical Support on the resilience component defined jointly with LCBC and in coordination with other projects already targeting LCBC. Capacity building workshops provided to LCBC and national focal points.
- Territorial diagnoses when necessary; implementation of advocacy strategy (national/regional/local); promotion of communal consultation frameworks; capacity building of State actors at province/regional and communal level in the 4 thematic areas (management territories, natural resources, strengthening social cohesion, organization of technical services); support to Development Plans (editing, update, advocacy for funding, support to implementation); Conduct cross learning and peer learning visits.
- Capacity building, structuration of CBO/CSOs and support to implementation of their Action Plan; Grant subsidies to CBOs/CSOs for the financing of micro-projects retained in Local Development Plans (LDP) related to social cohesion, gender-sensitive natural resource management based on circular economy principles; Linking communes and CSOs for the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the implementation of LDP.

Activities relating to Output 2.4

- Support to coordination efforts at political level; support to institutions and agencies in charge of crossborder registration ; Support to sustainable and resilient value chains linked to trans-border markets in complementarity of activities lead by other projects ; support cooperatives, CBOs an CSOs, small businesses involved in the value chains ; Capacity-building of existing cooperative groups to access inputs as well as linkage with off-takers and other markets ; creating a database of commodity dealers accessible to supported businesses and individuals.
- Job market Study, Support to already identified Value Chains (RESILAC), Vocational Skill Trainings to beneficiaries, coaching and networking of beneficiaries of IGA, piloting incubator centre for young micro-project holders; VLSA and support access to micro-credit.
- Study on climate resilience; Scale-up of results from experimental sites conducted under RESILAC; Strengthening and promoting vegetable production through site development and promotion of greenhouse agriculture; rehabilitation and construction of market gardening perimeters could be planned. Development of fish farming and professionalization of youth groups in the production and marketing of fish products; Strengthen & continue capacity building of producers on climate-smart technical production and processing itineraries; Reduced Post Harvest Losses through improved post-harvest management practices; Promotion of consumption of local products.

Activities relating to Output 3.1

- Support for the creation and strengthening of cross-border governance structures and mechanisms: adoption of legal tools, formalisation, support for local administration, logistical and technical support, technical support for setting up cross-border projects, etc; Facilitation of cross-border cooperation between local authorities of the concerned regions: organisation of dialogue, consultations between local authorities of the targeted border regions.
- Support for the establishment of legal frameworks, legal or other tools with a cross-border dimension, or coherence between the texts of neighbouring countries for the management and regulation of vulnerable sectors (NRM, transhumance, gold washing, etc.). Capacity building of local authorities (communities, administrative

authorities) for the implementation of adequate tools and response to possible crisis: Care for IDPs and refugees, emergency measures in case of conflicts, natural disasters (e.g. mapping of existing resources, support to establish, security stock, emergency materials, identification of potential refugees/displaced areas...).

- Awareness-raising and advocacy actions on issues of social cohesion, security, development, cross-border governance and democracy: support to cross-border media networks. Support for the coherence, articulation and integration of security issues in local development and planning strategies tools (review of local development plans with consideration of security, elaboration of local or cross-border social cohesion and security plans, etc.).
- Establish and manage M&E framework with implementing partners of each territory. Production of information and monitoring data on the social, economic and security dynamics of the border regions: territorial observatory, collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data/indicators on territorial dynamics in conjunction with local actors (communities, authorities, CSOs and their umbrella organisations). Capitalisation of programme results (identification of effects produced by the programme).

Activities relating to Output 3.2

- Strengthen border management frameworks: support to the development of coordination mechanisms, exchange of information and cross-border cooperation mechanisms between security and border management actors (National Border Management Structures - SP/CNF, SE/CNF, DNF, Ghana Boundary Commission -, administrative authorities, security services);
- Support for the strengthening of the state presence in border areas: construction and equipment of border posts, strengthening of state administrative services;
- Promotion of the rule of law and strengthening of trust between the security actors, judicial authorities and the population through various means such as awareness-raising, direct exchanges and the enhancement of forums for meetings between civilians and national authorities such as civil-military committees and local technical committees;
- Capacity building of actors (religious and traditional authorities, community leaders, CSOs, civil security and peace structures). Capacity building in the area of child protection, civilian, human rights and international humanitarian law issues in conflict situations. Community social dialogue, cross-border mediation on sources of conflict (land tenure, transhumance, gold panning, natural resource management, mainly forests, etc.). Support for youth organisations for the civic engagement of young people, the promotion of democracy, peace and involvement in public life.

Activities relating to Output 3.3

- Development of climate-proof commercial and logistical infrastructure to support cross-border economic exchange (border markets, storage areas with cold chain equipment). Processing platforms and support to producers' organisations (cooperatives and women's groups). Agro developments in cross-border continuities (e.g. small-scale irrigation, development of agricultural perimeters based on landscape approaches, etc.).
- Strengthening of the business capacities of the economic actors in the area (producers, processors of agri-food products in the growth sectors, particularly agricultural). Strengthening of the cross-border economic partnerships between the actors in the border areas. Capacity building and empowerment of vulnerable groups, young people and women in promising agropastoral and fisheries sectors facilitating access to finance, reinvestment of income from mining activities in sustainable sectors, reorientation and reintegration of former miners, transition to clean energy.
- Support for the development and adoption of tools necessary for the effectiveness of special cross-border economic zones: incentives for the development of economic activities based on circular economy/responsible production principles, cross-border trade and the attraction of local enterprises (processing, services, 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 or low risk (no need for further assessment).

The action will contribute to environmental and climate change issues by promoting and supporting landscape approaches based on the dissemination/adoption of climate change adaptation practices (e.g. in agriculture and natural resources management) which contributes to increased resilience, fight against desertification and disaster risk reduction, as well as to the sustainable use of natural resources - including circular economy and energy transition principles (in line with the Green Great Wall objectives).

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 considerations are taken into account in all the components, phases, stages and activities of the action. Indeed, in the governance and peace-building related outputs, it is envisaged to strengthen women participation in the dialogue, consultation and governance mechanisms. In terms of economic activities, equal access to the infrastructures and services developed will be ensured, as will equal access to information and participation in the processes put in place. A particular attention will be given to women victims of gender-based violence, as they are disproportionately affected in conflict situations.

Human Rights

The action integrates the human-rights based approach, in particular with regard to the security, social cohesion and peace-building related outputs. This is particularly important in the fragile context of the selected borderlands areas, where the risk of systematic human rights violation is high. The strengthening of trust between the population and the security services is part of a process of respect for human rights, human integrity, respect for the presumption of innocence and the fight against police blunders, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings. However, all this requires more training, information and awareness-raising for actors in cross-border areas and the security forces. Human rights issues also concern the fight against violence through the application of the "do no harm" principle and by guaranteeing the participation of all actors at the various levels of governance in the processes of dialogue, consultation and capacity building.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that the action does not specifically targeted people living with disabilities. However, the benefits of the action on social cohesion and local authorities' capacities will have positive effects on people living with disabilities.

Democracy

The action contributes to strengthening democratic processes in two ways: firstly, by strengthening local cross-border governance, it encourages mechanisms for the participation of the population in public action and public life. Secondly, through the territorial animation of cross-border governance structures and media as well as capacity building actions, the action contributes to democracy.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The conflict-sensitive approach will guide the action. The evolving insecurity context implies that high priority is given to the consideration of conflict mechanisms and dynamics. For this, a good knowledge of the actors, causes, dynamics and consequences of conflicts is essential. This means in particular that the implementation of the stabilisation strategy spearheaded by UNDP in the Lake Chad Basin should remain compliant with International Humanitarian Law and humanitarian principles.

- **Ongoing internal and external communication** on the evolution of the situation, allowing for a better perception of situations, degrees of tension, levels of seriousness and risks. This communication will be based on the monitoring of indicators for the evolution and measurement of tensions in the territory, which are defined

at the beginning of the programme. It will allow the development of a more adapted reaction capacity of the different actors involved and the levels of decision making. Similarly, the regular sharing of information and analysis, whether with other international actors present in a given context, or with local authorities and communities, is essential to ensure that interventions are well coordinated and that priorities and challenges, which can change rapidly, are adequately taken into account.

- **Involvement of local actors:** During the implementation of the programme, it is important to include local partners in the conflict/insecurity analysis and to ensure that their capacity to do so is strengthened. This includes specifically local authorities and local civil society.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Considering the likeliness of climate and extreme weather event risk - drought and limited access to natural resources being a main driver of conflict, the action includes activities aimed at strengthening the preparedness and response capacity of local stakeholders and communities to disaster risk (especially under Output 1.2 and 2.2).

Other considerations if relevant

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External environment	Major conflict erupts in targeted border areas, including due to impacts of climate change.	Medium	High	Regular monitoring of the local and regional context, link partners with regional authorities and ensure implementing partners have firm presence on the ground. The Action will also target communities' adaptability to the effects of climate change.
External environment	National and local governments are not interested in improving cooperation on cross-border matters.	Low	High	This risk will be mitigated by involving key stakeholders already during the development of the Action and where possible building on existing relationships/project successes. Awareness-raising on rights and accountability mechanism.
External environment	Political instability (e.g. Malian crisis)	Medium	High	Strengthen and maintain a regular dialogue with the authorities; Strengthening dialogue with communities; Rely on local structures for programme implementation.
External environment	Access, security and safety: intervention areas not accessible due to security threats	Medium	High	Close monitoring of security context to ensure advance planning, anticipate crises through territorial analysis and early warning systems, selection of intervention areas considered as safer, inclusion of seasonal aspects in planning. In case of drastic change, delaying some

				activities and/or shifting the location of the Action.
External environment	Floods, high rainfall, drought involving 1. interruption of activities, 2. impact on resilience of supported populations (reduced yield, etc.)	Medium	High	Context monitoring including climate data 1. Integration of the seasonal factor in the planning of activities 2. Consider a community-based disaster preparedness and/or response mechanism Promote actions aimed at income diversification and agro-pastoral agro-ecological techniques.
Planning, processes and systems	Partners not able to access and establish presence in borderlands.	Low	High	Thorough selection of implementing partners, ensuring that partners have previous knowledge and expertise on implementing activities in the borderlands.

Lessons Learnt:

- Involvement of key stakeholders (national/local authorities, regional authorities, local communities) from the early stages of the programme and link with implementing partners. The consultation process, particularly at local level, will be part of the project design.
- Ensure different intervention areas in each geographical window are coordinated and exchange on a regular basis. Leadership by relevant EU Delegations is necessary, as well as proper coordination.
- Adopt a gender-responsive approach, especially in the project design to ensure that women and girls benefit from project activities and highlighting their important role in borderland communities.
- Where needed, ensure that the inception phase is long enough to allow for thorough baseline and other studies to be conducted prior to starting the main implementation phase. Include a crisis modifier to respond to unforeseen crises.
- Establish strong M&E frameworks.
- Involve implementing partners who are able to establish strong presence in remote border areas, for example by ensuring local CSOs/NGOs are included. In case of unforeseen events, project designs per area of intervention should include contingency plans.
- Lessons learnt from previous programmes (EUTF in the Horn, RSF and RESILAC in the Lake Chad) will be integrated in the action design.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that IF the social, economic, cultural and institutional conditions for security are created and the causes of instability and conflict in selected border areas are addressed, IF capacities of local authorities and border communities to ensure social cohesion and manage natural resources across borders are improved, IF economic recovery and resilience of borderlands communities are fostered AND there is no major regional conflict or escalation of the current crisis, THEN prevention and mitigation of the impact of local conflict in borderland areas will be improved, the economic activities will be revived thereby strengthening national and regional stability.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results	Results chain (e): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (e): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines ¹⁹ (values and years)	Targets ²⁰ (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To reduce the impact of local conflict in borderland areas.	<p>1 Intensity of conflict in targeted Areas (%)</p> <p>2 Proportion of households affected by security incidents (%)</p> <p>3 GERF 2.23 Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management and conflict prevention</p> <p>4 GERF 2.24 Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention</p>	<p>1 Tbc</p> <p>2 Tbc</p> <p>3 Tbc</p> <p>4 Tbc</p>	<p>1 Reduced by 20%</p> <p>2 Reduced by 20%</p> <p>3 Tbc</p> <p>4 Tbc</p>	Aggregation of the baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded interventions	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	<i>Enhance effectiveness of conflict prevention and mitigation in cross-border communities in select border areas in the Horn of Africa.</i>	<p>1.1 Intensity of conflict in targeted Areas (%)</p> <p>1.2 Proportion of households affected by security incidents (%) disaggregated by women-headed households</p> <p>1.3 **GERF 2.23 Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management and conflict prevention</p> <p>1.4 **GERF 2.24 Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention</p>	<p>1.1 Tbc</p> <p>1.2 Tbc</p> <p>1.3 Tbc</p> <p>1.4 Tbc</p>	<p>1.1 Reduced by 20%</p> <p>1.2 Reduced by 20%</p> <p>1.3 Tbc</p> <p>1.4 Tbc</p>	Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention	No major regional conflict in the HoA
Outcome 2	<i>Improve enabling environment related to security, economic recovery, resilience and social</i>	<p>2.1 Intensity of conflict in targeted Areas (%)</p> <p>2.2 Proportion of households affected</p>	2.1 Tbc	2.1 tcb	Baseline and endline studies conducted and	No major escalation of the current crisis in the Lake Chad region

	<i>cohesion in the territories most impacted by the Lake Chad crisis and climate change.</i>	<p>by security incidents (%)</p> <p>2.3 **GERF 2.2 Areas of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support</p> <p>2.4 GERF 2.23 Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management and conflict prevention</p> <p>2.5 GERF 2.24 Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention</p>	<p>2.2 Tbc</p> <p>2.3 TBC</p> <p>2.4 Tbc</p> <p>2.5 Tbc</p>	<p>2.2 tbc</p> <p>2.3 TBC</p> <p>2.4 Tbc</p> <p>2.5 Tbc</p>	<p>budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p>	
Outcome 3	<i>Improve the social, economic, cultural and institutional conditions for related to security, social cohesion and development of the selected cross-border areas of Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali.</i>	<p>3.1. Intensity of conflict in targeted Areas (%)</p> <p>3.2 Proportion of households affected by security incidents (%)</p> <p>3.3 GERF 2.23 Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management and conflict prevention</p> <p>3.4 GERF 2.24 Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention</p>	<p>3.1 Tbc</p> <p>3.2 Tbc</p> <p>3.3 Tbc</p> <p>3.4 Tbc</p>	<p>3.1 Reduced by 20%</p> <p>3.2 Reduced by 20%</p> <p>3.3 Tbc</p> <p>3.4 Tbc</p>	<p>Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p>	<p>No major regional conflict in the selected cross-border areas of Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali</p>

¹⁹ All TBC baselines will be confirmed in inception phase. The indicative baseline year will be 2021 unless indicated otherwise.

²⁰ All TBC targets will be confirmed in inception phase. The indicative target year will be 2026 unless indicated otherwise.

<p>Output 1 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>1 Capacities of formal and informal cross-border stakeholders in conflict prevention and management and social cohesion building are enhanced, with particular focus on women.</p>	<p>1.1 Existence of locally-based organisations that contribute to effective dialogue with central authorities and security actors (Existence of)</p> <p>1.2 Perception of targeted population of the effectiveness of non-violent mechanism for dispute resolution, disaggregated by sex and age (%)</p>	<p>1.1 Partially existent (organisations are present with limited effectiveness)</p> <p>1.2 TBC</p>	<p>1.1 Existent</p> <p>1.2 >70%</p>	<p>1.1 Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>1.2 Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p>	<p>No major regional conflict in the HoA</p> <p>Key stakeholders support and engage in the Action</p>
<p>Output 2 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>2 Access to income generating opportunities and shared natural resources for borderlands community members is enhanced.</p>	<p>2.1 Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land, disaggregated by sex, age (OPSYS core indicator) (Number of)</p> <p>2.2 Number of Households (HHs) reporting new income sources, disaggregated by female-led HHs (Absolute number of HHs)</p>	<p>2.1 0</p> <p>2.2 0</p>	<p>2.1 5,000 (at least 60% women and youth)</p> <p>2.2 1,500 (at least 40% female-led HHs)</p>	<p>2.1 Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p> <p>2.2 Baseline and endline s surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention</p>	<p>Key stakeholders support and engage in the Action</p> <p>Ability of authorities/communities to respond to shocks (such as drought, flooding)</p>
<p>Output 3 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>3 Coordination on cross-border management, including with local authorities and IGAD is reinforced, as well as sharing of information to mitigate conflict and promote</p>	<p>3.1 Existence of a coordination framework working at national and local level mandated to reinforce cross-border management (Existence of)</p> <p>3.2 Proportion of population who believe cross-border cooperation is</p>	<p>3.1 Partially existent</p> <p>3.2 TBC</p>	<p>3.1 Fully existent</p> <p>3.2 >70% (at least 60% women and youth)</p>	<p>3.1 Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-</p>	<p>No major regional conflict in the HoA</p> <p>Respective IGAD Member States support improved cross-border coordination</p>

	<i>socio-economic development is enhanced.</i>	responsive, disaggregated by sex and age (%)			funded intervention 3.2 Baseline and endline surveys conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention	Key stakeholders support and engage in the Action
Output 1 relating to Outcome 2	1 <i>The presence and capacities of security actors in the Lake Chad area, as well as the LCBC coordination capacities, are strengthened.</i>	1.1 Percentage of the population in RSF JAP locations who say there is safety and security 1.2 Percentage of the population in RSF JAP locations who say they have access to justice 1.3 Proportion of population expressing satisfaction with provision of and access to essential social services	1.1 0% (2020) 1.2 16% (2021) 1.3 32% (2021)	1.1 51% 1.2 70% 1.3 70%	1.1 Community pulse check 1.2 RSF access to justice perception survey 1.3 RSF access to justice perception survey	That participating nation states show commitment (financial and technical) and deploy appropriate security resources to the area.
Output 2 relating to Outcome 2	2 <i>The access to basic services, livelihoods and social inclusion opportunities for IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities is strengthened.</i>	2.1 Rate of increase in the Social & Personal Relations Score (RSP) of the target communities 2.2 **GERF 2.38 Number of people with access to an improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support	2.1 - TBC 2.2 TBC	2.1 75% 2.2 TBC	2.1 Government report 2.2 TBC	That security continues to improve to allow increased access to and protection of communities.
Output 3 relating to Outcome 2	3 <i>The capacities of authorities, CBO and CSO at regional, national and local</i>	3.1 Number of cooperatives and commodity groups supported by the EU-funded intervention	3.1 - TBC	3.1 200	3.1 Project report	That CSOs/CBOs have requisite capacity to support the process and

	<i>levels around the Lake Chad to ensure social cohesion and natural resources management is improved.</i>				Evaluation report	security improves to allow access
Output 4 relating to Outcome 2	4 <i>Economic recovery is fostered; cross-border trade is promoted through access to employment and diversified agro-sylvo-pastoral-fishing production systems adapted to climate change.</i>	4.1 Percentage change in the average annual income of target individuals supported by EU (disaggregated by sex) 4.2 Number of micro and small enterprises supported by the EU-funded intervention (disaggregated by sex) 4.3 Number of people trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills in sustainable sources of incomes, (disaggregated by sex)	4.1 25% 4.2 0 4.3 0	4.1 + 50% 4.2 200 4.3 1200 000	4.1 Project Report 4.2 Project Report 4.3 Pre- and post-training reports	That Security continues to improve to allow access to land resources That available skills training meet the needs of the people and markets available for the skills.
Output 1 relating to Outcome 3	1 <i>Cross-border local governance frameworks capacities for crisis management and natural resources regulation are reinforced.</i>	1.1 Level of functioning of cross-border governance frameworks supported by the EU-funded intervention 1.2 Number of legal texts and other tools developed with the support of the EU-funded intervention	1.1 - TBC 1.2 - TBC	1.1 - TBC 1.2 - TBC	1.1 Statistics and indicators produced by the programme monitoring reports 1.2 Activity report of local structures	Political conditions allow for cooperation between countries in the cross-border area Local authorities are willing to strengthen cooperation frameworks between them.
Output 2 relating to Outcome 3	2 <i>The capacities of local and national actors in integrated border management, border security and social cohesion are improved.</i>	2.1 number of border incidents 2.2 % of population confirming that the security situation in the target area is improved	2.1 - TBC 2.2 - TBC	2.1 - TBC 2.2 - TBC	2.1 Statistics and indicators produced by the programme monitoring reports 2.2. Activity reports	Stakeholders agree to work together in cross-border settings There is no major political crisis leading

					National Borders Commissions	to the complete suspension of funding to the partner countries
Output 3 relating to Outcome 3	3 <i>The access to local economic development opportunities created for local actors, vulnerable groups, women and youth is improved.</i>	3.1 Number of induced jobs created with support of the EU-funded intervention 3.2 Number of support mechanisms for the creation of economic activities created with support of the EU-funded intervention.	3.1 - TBC 3.2 - TBC	3.1 - TBC 3.2 - TBC	3.1 Statistics and indicators produced by the programme monitoring reports 3.2 Activity report of local structures	

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the UEMOA for Sahel-Coastal country window. It is not envisaged to conclude financing agreements for the other windows.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

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

4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU 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 measures²¹.

4.3.1 Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

It is foreseen to award three grants, each covering one of the proposed border Clusters but implementing both outputs 1 and 2 for the HoA window (specific objective 1).

(b) Type of applicants targeted

The foreseen applicants include legal entities, NGOs (both local and international), local authorities, economic operators such as SMEs and international organisations.

4.3.2 Indirect Management with a pillar assessed entity

- (i) A part of this Action (output 3 of the Horn of Africa window – specific objective 1) may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:
 - An internationally recognised organisation with a positive track record on working in borderlands in the Horn of Africa Region;
 - Experience and developed expertise in local Government coordination and programme support;
 - Previous experience as implementing partner of EU-funding.
 - Added value if the organisation has a good working relationship with the Governments of Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- (ii) A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with UNDP. This implementation entails output 1 related to outcome 2 (Lake Chad window). The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: expertise in implementing stabilization programmes in the targeted geographical areas, existing operational capacity on the ground to carry out the envisaged activities, previous experience working with local authorities in the selected regions.

²¹ 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 a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

(iii) A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with AfD. This implementation entails outputs 2, 3 and 4 related to outcome 2 (Lake Chad window). The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria: expertise in implementing resilience programmes in the targeted geographical areas, existing operational capacity on the ground to carry out the envisaged activities, previous experience working with local authorities in the selected regions.

(iv) A part of this Action (all the outputs relates to the Sahel-Coastal countries window – specific objective 3) may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- Operational and financial capacity: the entity must have institutional and administrative structures and a recognised financial capacity for similar actions;
- Ability to bring an added value to the action: presence in the targeted territories, previous experience in implementing EU funding;
- The entity's experience and expertise in at least one of the components;
- Ability to rely on and mobilise local actors according to the conflict-sensitive management approach.

In case the envisaged entity/ies 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.

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

In case no suitable entity is identified under section 4.3.2(i) for the Horn of Africa window, it is foreseen to award an additional grant in direct management. The same specificities as under section 4.3.1 will apply. In case no suitable entity under indirect management is identified under section 4.3.2(vi) for the Sahel Coastal countries window, it could be foreseen to implement this part in direct management through grants to NGOs.

4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

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

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

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	EU Budget 2022	EU Budget 2023	Third-party contribution in EUR
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3				
Objective 1 <i>To address causes of instability and conflict and strengthen capacities on conflict prevention and mitigation by cross-border communities in select border areas in the Horn of Africa</i> composed of	40 000 000	27 500 000	12 500 000	
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.3.1	34 000 000	21 500 000	12 500 000	N.A.
Indirect management with a pillar assessed entity - cf. section 4.3.2	6 000 000	6 000 000		
Objective 2 <i>To improve the security, economic recovery, the resilience and social cohesion of the territories most impacted by the Lake Chad crisis and climate change</i> composed of	37 000 000	37 000 000		
Indirect management with UNDP - cf. section 4.3.2	5 000 000	5 000 000		
Indirect management with AFD - cf. section 4.3.2	32 000 000	32 000 000		8 000 000
Objective 3 <i>To improve the social, economic, cultural and institutional conditions for security, social cohesion and development of the selected cross-border areas of Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali</i> composed of	40 000 000	22 500 000	17 500 000	
Indirect management with a pillar assessed entity - cf. section 4.3.2	34 000 000	22 500 000	17 500 000	
Grants – total envelope under section 4.3.1				N.A.
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision			N.A.
Contingencies	N.A.			N.A.
Totals	117 000 000	87 000 000	30 000 000	8 000 000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

For the Horn of Africa window, it is foreseen that respective implementing partners will bear the responsibility to engage with rights holders such as youth, women organizations and organizations representing vulnerable and marginalized groups. The Commission, led by one EU Delegation closely involved in the management of the Action, will oversee the overall coordination. However, as outlined, output 1.3 will specifically focus on coordination and management of stakeholder interaction. It is foreseen that this will include the following key structures:

- i. A Steering Committee, will be set up with the involvement of IGAD, as well as the national and sub-national authorities of the involved countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan). The involved EU Delegations will support the mobilisation of participants. As key rights holders, representatives from the respective Clusters will be invited, including local authorities and

community representatives. The detailed modalities of the Steering Committee will be agreed upon during the inception phase. It is expected to meet twice per year.

- ii. Technical coordination meetings will be set-up both within each proposed Cluster and across the Clusters. This will enable exchange of information and improved coordination and monitoring across the Action.

For the Lake Chad component, the implementing partners will engage with the main stakeholders, and most particularly with the Lake Chad Basin Commission as well as the relevant national local authorities. The lead Delegation (Nigeria) will oversee the overall coordination closely, together with AFD and UNDP. The organisational structure envisaged include:

- i. A Steering Committee, which will be set up in close relationship with the LCBC, both implementing partners as well as the national and sub-national authorities of the involved countries. The concerned EU Delegations will support the mobilisation of their respective country participants. The work modalities of the Steering Committee will be fine-tuned during the inception phase. The European Union will be a full member of the Steering Committee and shall have a voting right. The meeting of the Steering Committee will take place indicatively twice a year. The hosting of the meeting will be rotational amongst the participating countries.

Technical Coordination Committee

- ii. Technical coordination meetings will be set-up both within each sector and across sectors. A technical committee including both partners will be set up to prepare steering committee meetings and monitor the due implementation of activities. A minimum of three technical meetings per year should take place. There will be two separate Technical Committees for the project. The first Technical Committee will deal with Specific Objective one that deals with security. The second Technical Committee will deal with Specific Objectives 2, 3 & 4. The EU will be an observer in both technical committees. The hosting of the meeting will be rotational amongst the participating countries.

For the Sahel-Coastal countries window the following structures will be put in place:

- i. A Steering Committee including :
 - The Commission (EU Delegations involved)
 - The UEMOA (Conseil des Collectivités Territoriales and General Delegation for Peace and Security)
 - The representatives of the Ministries in charge of defence, security, territorial administration and the national border management structures of the four countries covered;
 - The representatives of the cross-border governance frameworks in the cross-border intervention areas

The detailed modalities of the Steering Committee will be agreed upon during the inception phase. In general, the Steering Committee will aim at ensuring the smooth running of the programme and to ensure its coordination. It is expected to meet twice per year.

- ii. A monitoring committee in each territory (one for SKBo and one for Esco Volta) comprising :
 - The Delegations to the European Union involved
 - The monitoring focal points within the Ministries in charge of security
 - The representatives of the national structures in charge of border management
 - One representative per ministry in charge of cooperation, development, defence, security, territorial administration, decentralisation, trade, mines, water and forests, agriculture and livestock.
 - A representative of the local actors (local authorities) or monitoring expert from the border regions concerned

The main mission of the country monitoring committee is to monitor the implementation of the programme in the country. It serves as a national coordination framework to ensure coherence between interventions and national priorities, to ensure the involvement of national and local authorities and to identify difficulties in

the country in order to find solutions. The detailed modalities of the monitoring committees will be agreed upon during the inception 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.

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 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 gender, 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 importance and 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 or 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.

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

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

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

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

It will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are 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

An Intervention²² (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

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

The present Action identifies as ;

Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	Indicatively: Contribution agreement with a pillar assessed entity (EUR 6 000 000) to ensure coordination on cross-border management, including with local authorities and IGAD, as well as sharing of information to mitigate conflict and promote socio-economic development (Horn of Africa window coordination cluster).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	Indicatively: Contribution agreement with UNDP (EUR 5 000 000) to strengthen presence and capacities of security actors while strengthening LCBC coordination capacities in the Lake Chad area (Lake Chad window).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	Indicatively: Contribution agreement with AFD (EUR 32 000 000) to improve access to basic services and livelihoods, capacities of authorities, CBO and CSO and to foster economic recovery and promote cross-border trade (Lake Chad window).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 4	Indicatively: Contribution agreement with a pillar assessed entity (EUR 40 000 000) to reinforce local cross-border governance, improve capacities of actors in border management, security and social cohesion and improve access to local economic development opportunities (Sahel-Coastal countries window).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	Indicatively 3 grants (for a total of EUR 34 000 000), each covering one of the proposed border Clusters for the Horn of Africa window, with the aim to enhance capacities of formal and informal cross-border stakeholders in conflict prevention and management and social cohesion building and to enhance access to income generating opportunities and shared natural resources for borderlands community members.

²² [Ares\(2021\)4450449](#) - For the purpose of consistency between terms in OPSYS, DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI have harmonised 5 key terms, including ‘action’ and ‘Intervention’ where an ‘action’ is the content (or part of the content) of a Commission Financing Decision and ‘Intervention’ is a coherent set of activities and results which constitutes an effective level for the operational follow-up by the EC of its operations on the ground. See more on the [concept of intervention](#).