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ANNEX 1

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the action plan for the Resilience Rapid Response Pillar for 2024 – Part 1

Action document for strengthening community resilience through improved livelihoods and access to basic services for vulnerable and displaced communities affected by conflict and climate change in Chad, South Sudan, and Central African Republic

ANNUAL PLAN

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

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	‘Strengthening community resilience through improved livelihoods and access to basic services for vulnerable and displaced communities affected by conflict and climate-change in Chad, South Sudan and Central African Republic’ OPSYS number: ACT-62652 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action will be carried out in eastern/central Africa: Chad, South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR)
4. Programming document	Rapid Response Pillar (RRP), Resilience and linking humanitarian and development actions component

5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	<p>For Chad:</p> <p>Priority area 2 – Inclusive human development</p> <p>Specific objective 2.1: Improve access to education and vocational training for young Chadians (including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees)</p> <p>Specific objective 2.2: Improve access to essential basic services: nutrition, water and sanitation, through the triple humanitarian-development-peace nexus</p> <p>For South Sudan:</p> <p>Priority area 1 – Green & resilient economy</p> <p>Specific objective 1: Improve food and nutrition security, prevention and preparedness for food crises</p> <p>Specific objective 4: increase capacity of host communities for the reintegration of voluntary and spontaneous returning IDPs and refugees</p> <p>Priority area 2 – Human development: education and health</p> <p>Specific objective 1: increase inclusive availability, efficiency and effectiveness of basic services (education and health)</p> <p>Specific objective 2: increase basic service support – education and health – to host communities in areas with the need for reintegration following voluntary and spontaneous returns of IDPs and refugees</p> <p>For CAR:</p> <p>Priority area 3 – Green transition</p> <p>Specific objective 1: enhanced sustainable and resilient agricultural production in the face of climate change, including enhanced diversification and access to markets.</p> <p>Priority area 2 – Human development</p> <p>Specific objective 3: Promote gender equality, women's empowerment and support the fight against gender-based violence.</p>
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	The action contributes to Inclusive human development, Green and resilient economy and Green transition.
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG (1 only): 1 – No poverty Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: 2 – Zero hunger 4 – Quality education 5 - Gender equality 6 – Clean water and sanitation 7 – Affordable and clean energy 10 – Reducing inequalities 13 – Climate action 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions
8 a) DAC code(s)	15180 - Ending violence against women and girls – 10% 15190 – Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility – 40%

	15220 - Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution – 10% 16020 - Employment creation – 10% 16050 - Multisector aid for basic social services – 20% 23231 - Solar energy for isolated grids and stand-alone systems – 5% 43071 - Food security policy and administrative management – 10%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN) - 41000			
9. Targets	<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 type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital entrepreneurship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital skills/literacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	digital services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Migration @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Reduction of Inequalities1 @	<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): 14.020320 Total estimated cost for 2024: EUR 25 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution for 2024: EUR 25 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Direct management through: - Grants Indirect management – the entities to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.2			

1.2 Summary of the Action

In Chad this intervention will contribute to the stabilisation of the Eastern provinces affected by the spillover from the Sudan crisis. The action will support both host populations and displaced people (i.e. refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons) by enhancing community resilience.

It focuses on providing opportunities for self-reliance through sustainable natural resource management (especially access to water and energy sources), access to micro-finance, to education and professional training, job creation and climate change adaptation activities.

The proposed action in Chad aligns with the country's MIP 2021-2027 priority sector 2, 'Inclusive human development'. It targets local governance, service delivery and conflict prevention, fostering resilience in mobile communities, displaced people and refugees, including host communities.

Designed under the triple nexus logic, it supports Chad as a pilot country, focusing on Sudan conflict-affected border areas. It also complements activities under the Flexible Mechanism. Additionally, this initiative contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, and 16. It also supports Chad's contribution to implementing the Great Green Wall initiative and the achievement of its objective.

In South Sudan, the intervention is to improve livelihoods and access to basic services for vulnerable communities and those displaced by the Sudan crisis, to mitigate the pressure in an already very fragile context. The action, aligning with government-led solutions and area-based approaches, operationalises the humanitarian-

1 For more information, please consult: The European Commission inequality marker - Publications Office of the EU (europa.eu) and Inequality Marker – Complementary Guidelines Application of the I-Marker to SSC fiches and Action Documents | Capacity4dev (europa.eu)

development-peace nexus, aiming to support local government efforts and enhance resilience in areas of high return/displacement.

Complementing existing interventions, it focuses on improving access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, as well as strengthening conflict prevention and resolution and enhancing natural resource protection.

The action complements the country's MIP priorities, emphasising good governance, human development, and a green and resilient economy. It reinforces existing EU interventions (incl. under Flexible Mechanism) for displaced people and host communities in northern and high-influx regions from Sudan, contributing to critical sectors and strengthening the EU's engagement in South Sudan. It also supports South Sudan's engagement in the Great Green Wall initiative and the achievement of its objective.

In CAR, it will focus on the Vakaga region, where it will aim at enhancing community resilience. It will focus on revitalising traditional agriculture (groundnuts, sorghum and millet) and subsistence farming and may also support sustainable and climate-adapted income-generating activities, such as small ruminant grants and artisanal endeavours linked to agriculture.

Also, the project will include veterinary support for livestock, mainly for 'refugees in situ'. It will also specifically tackle gender-based violence in the area. Challenges in insecure zones will be addressed through collaboration with NGOs already present in the region.

1.3 Zone benefitting from the Action

The action will be carried out in Chad, South Sudan and the Central African Republic, out of which all are included in the list of official development assistance (ODA) recipients.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

The deadly clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF) that started in Sudan on 15 April 2023 triggered a conflict in the country with major implications throughout the region. The Sudan conflict is one of the world's fastest growing displacement crises. An estimated 8 million people are forcibly displaced within Sudan and across borders.

Chad now has the largest number of forcibly displaced Sudanese people – with over 530 000 newly arrived refugees and almost 100 000 Chadian returnees. The impact of this unprecedented number of refugees and returnees in such a short period is dramatic, given that there were already 400 000 Sudanese refugees in Chad before April 2023 (60% of which had been in the country 12 years or more), hosted in areas with the highest rates of poverty and chronic vulnerabilities for the local population.

Tensions between displaced people and host communities are being reported, due to competition and increased pressure over finite natural resources such as access to wood for cooking, drinking water, water for animals and agricultural land, impacted by climate change. According to UNHCR, there are daily protection incidents on displaced women and children who are fetching wood for cooking, including assaults, looting and rape.

Tensions also exist between the previously existing refugee population and the people who have arrived after April 2023, due to a perceived imbalance of food aid.

Given the volatile context and the fragility of the country, and even if Chad is not among the main countries of departure, there is a risk of secondary movements if sufficient support is not provided for the displaced people and the host communities. According to UNHCR, arrivals of Sudanese refugees in Italy increased from 129 on April to 1 192 on August 2023 (there were 78 in August 2022).

There is consensus that the refugees will remain in Chad for several years, as has happened with the previous waves. Humanitarian aid cannot cover all the needs and is not sustainable. It is necessary to launch development activities in parallel with the humanitarian response, to increase the displaced population's resilience, decrease their dependence on humanitarian aid and provide a vehicle for sustainable solutions. In parallel, development

activities are essential in improving access to basic services for local populations, to reduce tensions among communities, preserve the protective space for displaced people and reduce the risk of destabilisation.

The proposed action will strengthen the resilience of host communities and displaced people by increasing access to water throughout the year and thus offer opportunities for agriculture, livestock and small business opportunities that will be developed in parallel. Displaced people will exit from their total dependency on humanitarian aid and increase the sustainability of the action. The proposed activities will contribute to reducing tensions and the risk of conflict between host communities and displaced people in competition over natural resources and a negative environmental impact.

This action will complement existing actions such as:

- i. RESPECCT – beginning on 1/2/2023 over 5 years, EU contribution of EUR 17 m, triple Nexus project, targeting host communities and refugees living out of camps. The action provides immediate assistance to the most vulnerable, while increasing their resilience through development activities and promoting peaceful coexistence and non-violent resolution of local conflicts;
- ii. UNHCR project – beginning 1/12/2023 over 19 months, EU contribution of EUR 3 m, and providing access to water, agriculture and small business development;
- iii. GIZ RECOS – EU contribution of EUR 2.7 m from the FPI, beginning on 1/6/2024 over 18 months and promoting social cohesion among and between host communities, returnees and refugees through joint economic development activities.

South Sudan

Food prices are high, markets are closed, roads are impassable and humanitarian aid is scarce. The refugees and the host communities are facing acute food insecurity and need more support to cope with the challenges. The crisis has disrupted agricultural production and trade, exacerbating food insecurity in the border counties. The influx of refugees has increased demand for food assistance, putting further strain on already limited resources.

This is worsened by the reduced food ration from the WFP that has left refugees in more need of alternatives to meet the food gap. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), an estimated 4.3 million people in South Sudan, including those in Unity, Upper Nile and Northern Bar el Ghazel states, are facing acute food insecurity during the lean season (April to July 2024).

According to the IOM-UNHCR Joint Dashboard, as of 14th January 2024 a total of 122 036 households, equivalent to 504 026 individuals, arrived in South Sudan. Most of them (81%) were South Sudanese returnees, followed by refugees/asylum seekers from Sudan (18%), Eritrea (around 1%) and Somalia (less than 1%). Preliminary data indicates that more than 53 per cent of the new arrivals are children of school age, which underscores the need for education and child protection services among others.

The main destinations of the arrivals were Renk (39%), Juba (12%), Malakal (10%), and Rubkona (8%). The remaining 31% of the arrivals intended to go to various locations including Wau, Maban, Aweil North and Aweil East. According to an IOM Intention Survey conducted at the Renk transit centre in December 2023, a significant majority of returnees, comprising 66.8%, expressed their intention to return to their areas of origin or relocate to other regions within South Sudan. Among these, Upper Nile, Unity, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal (including Wau) and Central Equatoria (including Juba) emerged as the states with the highest propensity for return/settlement. As the situation evolves, these areas may change.

The action aims to support the local government efforts and capacities to tackle the impact of the crisis in the areas of high return/displacement. It will build on existing government-led durable solutions and area-based approaches, in line with existing roadmaps, and will offer an opportunity to further operationalise the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDP Nexus) approach. It is thus essential that the action closely integrates and coordinates efforts from its inception with the numerous actors involved in the Durable Solutions initiative, addressing the impact of the crisis in areas of high return/displacement.

Complementing other interventions, the action is designed to enhance tangible results in already affected areas and expand to other high-return areas in terms of improved access to basic services and resilience-oriented livelihood

opportunities. It will also contribute to building confidence and trust among stakeholders and to preventing further conflict. Building on existing government-led durable solutions for IDPs, refugees and returnees in selected states, the government of South Sudan, together with UNHCR, IOM and other partners, has developed a strategy to implement the area-based durable solutions roadmap by promoting development-oriented activities in sites hosting refugees, IDPs and returnees, provided that the sites are accessible, safe and have the potential to integrate displaced populations into local communities.

Local area-based roadmaps are being developed/expected to be developed and they will be a basis for localised interventions under this action. The roadmap in Malakal is expected to be launched by March 2024, with the main steps in the process completed. This action will support the implementation of the Solutions Initiative.

The action will therefore support the efforts of the South Sudanese authorities to sustainably host not only Sudanese refugees but also its many citizens who were previously refugees in Sudan, and who are now fleeing that country, and will contribute to the commitments made by the South Sudan government at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023. Protection-oriented integration, as an essential part of return, will have to overcome a number of challenges if the process is to be successful and sustainable.

The MIP in South Sudan has three priority areas:

- i) good governance, rule of law and human rights;
- ii) human development (health and education);
- iii) green and resilient economy.

A number of ongoing programmes under the MIP already cater for displaced people and host communities, as do other actions financed through various other instruments (regional funds, Flexible Mechanism, projects under the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), ECHO-funded interventions, etc.).

The new RRP action will strengthen the EU's strategic engagement in South Sudan in these critical emerging sectors, providing much needed support to people in need by complementing and building on other existing EU interventions in the northern parts of the country as well as in other areas receiving a high influx of returnees/refugees from Sudan.

These investments would effectively serve to deliver results under South Sudan's 2023 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledges:

- 1. pledge number 1 on solutions and peacebuilding;
- 2. pledge number 2 on education;
- 3. pledge number 3 on jobs and livelihoods;
- 4. pledge number 4 on climate/environment.

CAR: The Vakaga region in the far east of CAR is one of the most isolated regions of the country. A sparsely populated region bordering Sudan, is considered one of the poorest in the country, with the highest number of vulnerable households and the highest rates of food insecurity in the country.

Since 2012, the Vakaga region has been highly impacted by the internal crisis in CAR and other crises such as the Darfur one. The current situation in Sudan, forcing thousands of people to flee, has made the situation worse. Several episodes of violence have disrupted the situation throughout the country and in the Vakaga region.

Most recently, the Vakaga region has suffered the consequences of the clashes and military uprising in Sudan leading to a refugee influx impacting local communities. This has led to economic disruption, notably the rise in the price of food, fuel and almost all other products. The region is also experiencing the proliferation of local and Sudanese militias. All of this is causing an increase in insecurity.

In the Vakaga prefecture, households reported an increase in security incidents compared with last year. This prefecture is among those with the highest number of people affected by shocks since the start of the year. The

deterioration in the security and economic situation in the prefecture may reinforce people's use of crisis or emergency coping strategies, affecting the safety and well-being of children.

According to HNO data published by OCHA, the total number of people in severe food need is 76 000 in the region's two prefectures (Birao and Ouanda-Djalle), with an increase of 32% compared to 2023, which shows that the impacts of the Sudanese crisis are being felt more strongly.

According to the last 'Regional Displacement Update' (as of 26 February 2024), there are 22 627 Sudanese refugees and 6 158 returnees. Urgent needs include water, food, shelter, health and core relief items. The current priority activities are registering new arrivals, relocating them away from border areas, identifying especially vulnerable families and people with specific needs, and putting mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and ensure alternative care services for unaccompanied refugee children.

Population movements through the border area of Am Dafock to Birao in Korsi continue, with an average of 113 arrivals per day. If this trend continues, Korsi will reach 10 000 inhabitants by the beginning of March and 15 000 people by mid-April.

The situation in the region is made even more difficult in a context of worsening effects of climate change.

In addition to this new situation resulting from the Sudanese crisis, the Vakaga prefecture is also a region that has been abandoned by the central government, has been cut off from humanitarian aid and is deeply isolated from the rest of the country. This isolation (economic, geographical, social and political) means that the population depends entirely on the few local NGOs for access to basic services, a reality that has just been exacerbated by the Sudanese crisis.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Chad has the largest number of forcibly displaced Sudanese – with over 530 000 newly arrived refugees and more than 100 000 Chadian returnees since April 2023. The impact of these unprecedented numbers in such a short period is dramatic, given that there were already 400 000 Sudanese refugees in Chad before the outbreak of the conflict.

5 new camps plus 9 extensions have been built and 2 more are planned, and this in addition to the 14 already existing camps. The camps have become de facto cities that co-exist with the host population and need investment from development actors to increase the resilience of the host and displaced communities, address issues of sustainability, improve access to services, access to agricultural land and climate-resilient agriculture, create micro and small enterprises, manage natural resources, provide environmental protection and improve youth education.

The recent crisis has significantly increased the strain on already burdened Chadian infrastructure, resources and services, with the clear risk of 'crises on top of existing crises' as well as destabilisation of already fragile contexts and potential conflicts with host communities.

National, provincial and local authorities and representatives of the host communities have made a strong plea for interventions targeting host communities to avoid tensions with the displaced people. Authorities reaffirm their commitment to keep the borders open and keep a protective environment for the Sudanese refugees, while warning that an imbalance in assistance between displaced people and host population would fuel existing tensions and would destabilise the region further. They appeal for external assistance to assist the displaced people and the host communities with development-type projects.

South Sudan, like many countries in the region, continues to receive increasing numbers of displaced people, mostly from Sudan, putting a greater strain on already limited or non-existent national infrastructure, resources and services and increasing the risk of destabilisation of already fragile contexts and potential local conflict and further displacement.

Displaced populations (returnees and refugees) as a result of the Sudan crisis face unique challenges as they attempt to integrate and reintegrate into the communities. Given the country's history of conflict, many South Sudanese

have lost their assets and land to new settlers, and these are often points of conflict as returnees attempt to reintegrate. In the absence of adequate mediation systems, violence and lack of social cohesion are common among returnees and between returnees and their host communities.

There is a need to support local government- and community-led efforts – which often have very limited capacity and resources – to tackle the impact of the crisis in the areas hosting refugees and with a high level of return/displacement, and to increase resilience for affected populations, i.e. both displaced people and the host communities.

This requires a rapid response that strengthens the resilience of states, societies, communities and individuals and links humanitarian aid, development action and peacebuilding, operationalising the HDP nexus. To enhance resilience, displaced people and host communities should be provided with livelihood opportunities for self-reliance and access to basic services, notably education. At the same time, conflicts should be prevented, solved and peaceful coexistence favoured through targeted interventions.

Government and partners are implementing area-based durable solutions for displaced people, which should be leveraged and complemented by this action. The new RRP action will therefore strengthen the EU's strategic engagement in South Sudan by complementing and building on other existing EU interventions (Flexible Mechanism, EUTF projects, the 2021-27 MIP, ECHO-funded interventions) in the northern parts of the country as well as in other areas receiving a high influx of returnees/refugees from Sudan. It will promote a holistic approach aimed at ensuring that displaced people and local communities have better access to basic services and also receive a protection-focused, self-reliance-oriented and integrated assistance that promotes integration, peace and development.

To this end, the government has set out its blueprint for action in its GRF pledges and National Durable Solution Strategy. However, the limited funding available from government, humanitarian and development actors is insufficient to deliver on the pledges and the strategy commitments for displaced communities. It is critical that this commitment by the government is supported.

In **CAR**, the consequences of the outbreak of the conflict in Sudan have mainly involved the arrival of thousands of displaced people (refugees and returnees) fleeing the violence in Sudan.

This has disrupted the economic and social situation, increasing the prices of essential products due to insecurity and the closure of borders with Sudan, the main supplier before the outbreak. And it has increased tensions between the newly arrived population and the host communities and internally displaced people, particularly with Sudanese livestock farmers who have been forced to stay in CAR ('refugees in situ') exacerbating traditional tensions between farmers and livestock farmers.

This increased insecurity also has a negative impact on women's lives with an increase in violence towards women both displaced and host communities (forced marriages, early marriages, pillage with violence, etc.).

Climate

The climate in Chad, Sudan and CAR is influenced by Saharan, Sahelian and Sudanese zones. It ranges from very hot and arid, transitioning to semi-arid to sub-tropical, with a landscape characterised by different basins and long rivers. These countries are among the hottest and driest in the world and have experienced persistent drought for decades. Due to the scarcity of water and the temporary drying up of certain waterways, communities have tended to settle and establish their livelihoods close to water. Excess rainfall from a wetter-than-normal season thus often leads to climatic hazards, thereby exacerbating communities' vulnerability to flooding.

These countries also face severe environmental degradation, weakened by climate variability. This vulnerability is exacerbated by intermittent or heavy rainfall, leading to frequent droughts, floods and locust plagues. The expected impacts of climate change will make the region hotter and drier throughout the 21st century, leading to less productive agriculture and more damaging livestock grazing practices.

These projections challenge the main livelihoods in these countries, with the large majority of the population depending on subsistence farming and livestock, with many living below the poverty line.

The RRP's new action will also strengthen the EU's commitment in the Central African Republic by complementing and building on other existing EU interventions in the Vakaga region. These include the FPI programme on 'Transforming conflict around seasonal cattle transhumance', which aims at increasing local resilience to conflict and the effects of climate change.

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

Stakeholders include national and local authorities, host communities, displaced people and local /international NGOs, member states implementing agencies and UN agencies (mainly UNHCR and IOM, with potential involvement from UNICEF, FAO, and WFP for coordination), and DG ECHO.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **Overall Objective** of this action is to support stabilisation and strengthen the resilience for vulnerable communities and those displaced from the Sudan crisis in Chad, South Sudan and CAR.

The **Specific Objectives** of this action are to:

1. Expand opportunities for self-reliance for displaced people and host communities, particularly women, youth, and girls, including through inclusive and climate-smart agricultural livelihood pathways.
2. Improve access to basic services, particularly education, for displaced people and host communities, particularly women, youth, and girls.
3. Promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, and contribute to peace dialogue and conflict prevention through community-based structures, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
4. Minimise the effects of climate change and overall environmental impact in displacement-affected areas.

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

Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1):

- 1.1. Displaced people and host communities have better access to livelihood opportunities and training, including on climate-smart agriculture activities and sustainable waste management (where possible) and/or adapted to the needs of urban settings, and are provided with cash transfers.
- 1.2 Displaced people and host communities receive technical and material support to secure sustainable housing solutions, that protect and integrate house, land and property (HLP) rights.
- 1.3 The crops/vegetables sector and forest products and small-scale livestock farming are developed, for the benefit of displaced people and host communities.
- 1.4 Support for pastoral activities for displaced people and host communities is provided.
- 1.5 Women's economic empowerment is improved, through income-generating activities.

Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2):

- 2.1 Improved access and availability of safe water, infrastructure and sanitation facilities, including in schools for displaced people and host communities.
- 2.2 Improved access to health services for displaced people and host communities.
- 2.3 Registration systems, documentation and protection services, including for gender-based violence (GBV), for refugees and returnees are enhanced.
- 2.4 Improved access to equitable, quality education in safe spaces for displaced persons and host communities, including by addressing demand-side, supply-side and quality issues and supporting community-led back-to-school and stay-in-school initiatives, with a focus on girls
- 2.5 Displaced persons and host communities have better access to justice.

Contributing to outcome 3 (or specific objective 3):

- 3.1 Strengthened community-based and government-led projects and mechanisms that aim to minimise conflict between communities, including on natural resource management at local level, to facilitate equitable access to resources such as land and water, and seeking to prevent risk of any further displacement and promote integration of displaced populations.
- 3.2 Strengthened capacity of displaced people and host communities, especially women and youth, to participate and engage in inclusive peacebuilding and to address discriminatory gender and social norms.
- 3.3 Holistic care for survivors of gender-based violence is provided for displaced people and host communities
- 3.4 Local actors are mobilised to prevent and fight GBV at community level.

Contributing to outcome 4 (or specific objective 4):

- 4.1 Improved sustainable and integrated water management established in displacement-affected areas.
- 4.2 Environmental protection measures implemented in displacement-affected areas, including waste management.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to output 1.1

- Conduct skills assessment to identify the skills and needs of young people and women to guide targeted training.
- Training adapted to local needs for young people and women specifically (including on functional literacy and business management and, where relevant, land restoration and management, climate-smart and conservation agriculture, agroecology/agroforestry, food processing), sustainable waste management (recycling, revalorisation)
- Support to start-up of small businesses, including start-up kits or other inputs.
- Support agriculture cooperatives and value chains where applicable.
- Provide climate-smart farm inputs and extension services for crops/vegetables and forest products (including non-forest timber products and bio-charcoal), as well as small-scale livestock farming for local communities and refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons.
- Support pastoralism activities for local communities and refugees, returnees and displaced persons.
- Establish integrated water resource management schemes, to increase water availability.
- Provide cash transfers to complement employment opportunities and increase access to services.
- Support formalisation of the informal sector: work with the private sector to support business owners in the informal economy (street vendors, artisans, etc.), providing business registration assistance, access to permits and training in financial management and marketing

Activities relating to output 1.2

- Support the development of a settlement profile (mobility tracking, assessments, return and reintegration surveys) for the targeted area and provide technical inputs to the government on site planning for returnee settlements.
- Support the construction of affordable and adequate housing solutions prioritising people with specific needs and using locally available and environmentally sustainable materials.
- Construct communal latrines.
- Through community engagement, design and construct communal spaces for community-based activities and/or service provision within the newly developed settlements

- Support security of tenure and safeguarding for returnees with housing, land and property rights (HLP), through legal aid to secure HLP documents.
- Support awareness raising on HLP rights and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (community land tenure committees).
- Improve access to fuel-efficient stoves inside and around camps.

Activities relating to output 2.1

- Improve quality of education through continuous teacher professional development and mentoring support, as well as improvement of school governance, adopting a gender-responsive (or, when possible, gender-transformative) approach.
- Rehabilitate and improve public education facilities including classrooms and provide learning materials.
- Support state governments to recruit volunteer teachers and incentivise them
- Incentives/support for children and especially girls to stay in school (e.g. school meals programmes and provision of hygiene kits containing menstrual hygiene products)
- Construct new physical disability-inclusive classrooms within existing schools
- Provide assistive devices for children with disabilities (CwD)
- Increase mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services and support community-based child protection mechanisms.
- Develop transparent system for school improvement plans, linking with local education sector plans; develop and implement school improvement plan.
- Support gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive education planning by training relevant stakeholders on state education budget analysis; facilitate community-led advocacy with state government and critical stakeholders, to increase size of education budget
- Improve young people's access to tertiary education courses provided online, as well as other training and information, while displaced.

Activities relating to output 2.2

- Construct or rehabilitate water supply schemes at community level (water plant, water transmission system, water distribution system)
- Improve water and sanitation facilities in schools, ensuring their safety and including gender considerations
- Support capacity of local government and communities on water operations and maintenance; explore, if possible, use of smart card payment systems and/or payment for results
- Train hygiene promoters from among learners, parents and school staff to educate others within their communities and schools.

Activities relating to output 2.3

- Rehabilitate and improve government health facilities and expand service provision by providing medical equipment, supplies and drugs.
- Provide access to basic water supply, infrastructure, sanitation, hygiene and healthcare waste management in all healthcare facilities, ensuring their safety and including gender considerations.
- Capacity building for human resources and strengthening of health committees.
- Support referrals to medical facilities in their communities.
- Provide essential medicines and medical supplies.

Activities relating to output 2.4

- Provide documentation services for new arrivals in reception centres.
- Support protection desks to provide assistance to refugees and returnees, including on GBV.
- Provide dignity kits and/or cash support for girls and women.
- Provide individual protection assistance (IPA) to the most vulnerable asylum seekers/returnees; the IPA provides one-time cash or non-cash assistance (non-food items for people with specific needs) to prevent their exposure to further risks.

Activities relating to output 2.5

- Provide legal aid and counselling.
- Coordinate with local actors to identify channels for improved access to justice.
- Rehabilitation/construction of local courts.

Activities relating to output 3.1

- Support inter and intra-communal peace dialogues among grassroots stakeholders and community representatives.
- Strengthen capacity of existing or new sub-national governance mechanisms and structures contributing to conflict prevention and management and peacebuilding.
- Support the monitoring and implementation of established community-led peacebuilding roadmaps and action plans through inclusive dialogue processes.
- Support construction/rehabilitation of community centres and/or other social infrastructures.

Activities relating to output 3.2

- Strengthen the capacity of host and displaced communities' leadership structures, as well as civil society organisations (CSOs), in peacemaking and peacebuilding skills - including transformational leadership, conflict prevention, lobbying, advocacy and mediation.
- Support community-led structures on conflict early warning and early response (EWER), including rumour control and claim investigation in offline and online platforms, as well as supporting the establishment of links to existing early warning and response systems.
- Support CSOs and community-led groups' capacity to support and promote psychosocial well-being and social connectedness.

Activities relating to output 4.1

- Construction and management of surface water spreading thresholds.

Activities relating to output 4.2

- Provide stand-alone solar systems for basic social infrastructures.
- Ensure access to fuel-efficient stoves and tree planting, inside and around camps.
- Sustainable waste management activities (waste collection, sorting, recycling, revalorisation where possible).

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

The action will continue to integrate – to the extent possible – environmental and climate change considerations in the planning of all the activities. Actions on job creation, support for host communities and reintegration will

notably consider ongoing environmental changes and issues, promoting climate-smart agriculture and ‘green jobs’ adapted to climate change challenges and combating desertification, while preserving biological diversity and natural capital.

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

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that key environmental and climate-related aspects will be addressed during design wherever appropriate.

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening

The purpose of the action is to have a positive overall impact on the environment, in particular soil and water to combat desertification, and to increase CO2 sequestration in vegetation and soils; no environmental assessment is required and the action is classified in category C.

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

Examination of this action reveals that the targeted territories are potentially affected by natural risks associated with climate change. For this reason, the action will include a focused commitment to climate risk mitigation (fight against desertification, increase in CO2 sequestration in vegetation and soils).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in Section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender equality is a significant objective of the action.

Women and girls face additional, specific vulnerabilities in context of forced displacement, such as being victims of trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation, GBV and forced marriage. Hence the action will ensure that all assistance provided is specifically tailored to the needs of women and girls.

The distinct roles of women and men in community-based interventions, reintegration processes and livelihoods and development programmes will be adequately taken into account in all programme phases, and efforts will be made to increase equality and not reinforce gender stereotypes. Ensuring women’s inclusive and equitable participation in decision making processes and project implementation and monitoring ensuring they will be key.

A gender perspective will thus be integrated throughout the action with a focus on increased participation of women and girls in decision making, a systematic assessment of the particular needs and strengths of women and girls and gender disaggregated data at all levels. Discussions with implementing partners will take place to ensure that particular attention is given to the needs of vulnerable migrants, including women and girls, and that specific activities are planned to address their needs. Indicators will also include sex and age disaggregated data.

The action will contribute to the EU Gender Action Plan III (2021-2025).

Women will have an essential role to play in terms of food security in the intervention areas. In this context, particular attention will be paid to the gender approach in implementing the action. Specific activities will be aimed at building women's capacities, to rebalance and improve their role and responsibilities within households, as well as their involvement in the economic system and in society (particularly in dialogue-reconciliation mechanisms). This will include also include a specific objective on the fight against gender-based violence (GBV) and social cohesion and peacebuilding.

Human Rights

The action will fully respect the human rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, displaced people and their host communities and communities of origin. The programmes will streamline the use of non-discrimination, participation, transparency and accountability principles throughout the whole duration of the action.

Examples will include attention to self-determination and participation by the migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and displaced people, as well as confidentiality and right to privacy. Across all the proposed six outcomes, protection of the rights of people on the move will be treated as a pivotal element during the programming and implementation phases. A leave-no-one-behind approach will be applied to ensure that everyone can benefit from the actions.

The action will engage as much as possible all relevant stakeholders at the local, national, regional, and international levels to achieve a broad and comprehensive understanding of effective, transparent and accountable protection management policies.

Good governance and human rights will be integrated into all areas of intervention. Capacity building activities of key stakeholders will promote good governance principles, with an emphasis on a rights-based approach to assistance for migrants and the forcibly displaced.

Protection and assistance mechanisms will always take into account the specific situation and vulnerability of the refugees and migrants, such as the best interest of children.

The action will fight migrant smuggling and human trafficking (sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, removal of vital organs and forced criminality) and help hosting countries to improve their border management, assistance and protection for victims of trafficking (which will take into account the sex and age of the victims and the consequences of the specific type of exploitation suffered).

Both age and gender considerations will be incorporated into all activities under the project, with gender and age-sensitive information campaigns, implementation and running of centres, equal participation in training and sex disaggregated data.

Unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking will be provided with specialised, gender-specific and child-sensitive assistance and protection.

Disability

As per the OECD Disability DAC codes identified in Section 1.1, this action is labelled D1.

This implies that the intervention promotes, protects and ensures the full and equal enjoyment of all human and fundamental freedoms for all people with disabilities and promotes respect for their inherent dignity.

Reduction of inequalities

The action will contribute to reduce inequalities between refugees, displaced persons and host communities.

Democracy

This action is not expected to have a direct impact on democracy issues. However, it should be considered to be a complementary instrument to reinforce the EU partnership with Chad and South Sudan and its leverage in supporting a democratic transition in the countries.

The Sudanese conflict is already having repercussions on diplomatic relations between Sudan and Chad; Chad has been accused of supporting the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), which are fighting the Sudanese army.

Moreover, the displacement crisis has a potential impact on the elections planned in South Sudan for 2024, which will be the first in the country since independence. As a key partner, the EU is engaging in dialogue around elections and providing technical and financial support, to create an enabling environment for elections through separate contracts.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Peaceful coexistence between communities on the move and local populations is also a cross-cutting issue which will be considered across all aspects of the implementation of this action, taking into account the complex dynamics underpinning conflicts in the region.

For the success of the action, it is essential that efforts are made to maintain dialogue among and across communities and groups, including representatives such as local governments, and non-state organisations, like CSOs and NGOs. Programmes will be designed and implemented with conflict sensitivity in mind. In addition to existing context analysis in the three countries, a conflict-sensitive analysis (possibly supported under another ongoing contract) will be planned to inform the design of the new programme.

A ‘do-no-harm’ approach will be applied that relies on understanding the impact of aid on existing conflicts and its interactions with a particular context. The goal being to limit or prevent unintended negative effects on the social fabric, economy and environment. It will strive to increase peace among displaced communities and between displaced and host communities. It will also strengthen the resilience of displaced and host communities. In areas of return, care will be paid to a balanced assistance between returning refugees and returning IDPs and to the situation of existing populations, so as not to create tension and disparity.

CAR: The planned activities will strengthen social cohesion and help build peace, with particular attention on groups at risk. The targeting of beneficiaries will take into account the existing social fractures at community level, to prevent the risk of possible conflicts that could be provoked by external assistance (including following the ‘do-no-harm’ principle). Social cohesion is one of the specific objectives of the action, which provides for a series of targeted activities.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai Framework) recognises disaster displacement – the forced or involuntary movement of people associated with disasters.

Disaster risk reduction will be incorporated into all the programmes stemming from this action, both in terms of risk disaster reduction measures and in support of the agenda of the Platform on Disaster Displacement. The platform is a state-led, bottom-up consultative process working towards better protection for people displaced across international borders in the context of disasters and the effects of climate change, which is supported by the EU as donor.

Other considerations if relevant

NA

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External Environment	Risk 1 Access issues related to security and infrastructure, including deteriorating security situation, leading to some populations being cut off and suspensions in implementing activities where	M	H	Constant monitoring of the security situation. Activities may be delayed until the security situation in the target area is sound and there is no potential for harm to beneficiaries or project staff; training sites may be moved pending security assessments

	access is not possible.			
People and the organisation	<p>Risk 2</p> <p>Tensions and conflicts arise between or among returnees/refugees and host communities, impeding the implementation of activities and causing harm to populations, including possible tensions linked to elections</p>	M	H	<p>Conflict sensitivity is ensured in the formulation of the programme and in the implementation of all activities.</p> <p>Dialogue and peacebuilding activities are implemented throughout the programme duration and community-based mechanism for conflict prevention and management are strengthened as part of the programme.</p>
People and the organisation	<p>Risk 3</p> <p>Low capacity of national and local authorities to engage in the proposed activities</p>	H	M	Support for the governments at national and local level, with capacity building and technical assistance, is integrated into the action.
Legality and regularity aspects	<p>Risk 4</p> <p>Formal and informal barriers for migrants and displaced persons and/or lack of political will impede implementation</p>	L	M	<p>The action document builds on government-led initiatives and ongoing policy dialogue. In South Sudan the government adopted and keeps maintaining a generous open door policy, as well as the Chadian government.</p> <p>EU Delegations and partners will keep engaging on the matter, keeping in mind specific events/factors which could impact governments' political will vis a vis this action (e.g. in South Sudan the possible upcoming elections in 2024).</p>
People and the organisation	<p>Risk 5</p> <p>Fraud and corruption</p>	M	M	Monitoring mechanisms are in place to avoid the risk of corruption and fraud.
External environment	<p>Risk 6</p> <p>Changes in migratory flows or displacement patterns during the implementation of the project can</p>	M	M	The action will include constant monitoring of migratory flows and displacement patterns, to allow for early detection of changes in the migration patterns.

	significantly affect project activities			
External environment	<p>Risk 7</p> <p>Spread of COVID-19 or other significant health risks in targeted areas affecting the implementation of key activities for the action.</p>	M	M	<p>Implementation of safety measures will be in place to ensure that the risk to staff and beneficiaries of contracting COVID-19 is minimised.</p> <p>Activities requiring the movement of people are likely to be the most affected, with delays in movement being most likely.</p> <p>The EU and partners will closely monitor the health context related to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide programme adaptations</p>
People and the organisation	<p>Risk 8</p> <p>Structural changes at national and local government level, including regular turnover of staff</p>	H	M	<p>From the outset, the EU and partners will ensure close cooperation with stakeholders, highlighting the importance of dedicated resources (financial and personal) and, if necessary, convene meetings at a high level to address the issue – in close coordination with EU stakeholders. In 2024 particular attention will be paid to the elections.</p>
External environment	<p>Risk 9</p> <p>Possibility of flooding could negatively impact movement, logistics, damage local infrastructure and shelters.</p>	M	H	<p>As part of the implementation, flood-mitigation measures need to be included. It is necessary to construct dykes in the most vulnerable places, such as roads. In addition, as part of the project, a stable foundation for the construction of local infrastructure and shelters must be included in the design.</p>

Lessons Learnt:

- Building on existing government-led activities is essential to ensure efficiency and sustainability. The action will build on existing government-led durable solutions and area-based approaches, in line with existing roadmaps.
- Local/state authorities and civil society will be involved in all phases of the action, in line with the area-based durable solutions roadmaps for the targeted locations
- Conflict sensitivity and gender considerations will be kept in mind at all stages of the programme
- Given the volatile and political unpredictable environment in South Sudan, a flexible approach for any intervention is needed. Therefore the descriptions of activities need to include flexibilities and mitigating measures for swift response and for adapting to emerging and changing needs during implementation of the action.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that:

IF the activities are implemented and the assumptions hold true, **THEN** people displaced because of the conflict in Sudan and host communities – particularly young people, women and girls – will have better access to livelihood opportunities, including on climate-smart agriculture activities and/or adapted to the needs of urban settings, will receive cash transfers to complement those and will be able to secure sustainable housing solutions that protect and integrate house, land and property (HLP) rights.

By addressing demand-side, supply-side and quality issues and supporting community-led back-to-school and stay-in-school initiatives, with a focus on girls, displaced people and host communities will also have access to equitable quality education in safe spaces; they will equally have improved access to basic water supply, infrastructure and sanitation in institutional facilities (including schools), to health services, to registration systems, documentation and protection services, including for GBV, and better access to justice.

Community-based peace processes to mitigate conflict risks, including natural resource-based conflicts, will be strengthened and social cohesion between displaced persons and host communities promoted. Displaced persons and host communities, especially women and young people, will have enhanced capacity to participate and engage in inclusive peacebuilding and to address discriminatory gender and social norms.

IF these outputs are delivered, **THEN** the self-resilience of displaced people and host communities, particularly women, young people and girls, will be increased, including through climate-smart agriculture activities. At the same time, they will have improved access to basic services, specifically education; peaceful coexistence and social cohesion will be promoted and peace dialogue and conflict prevention and management through community-based structures reinforced.

IF these outcomes are achieved **AND** the assumptions at this level hold true, **THEN** the action will contribute to the desired impact of supporting stabilisation and strengthening resilience for vulnerable communities and those displaced from the Sudan crisis in Chad, South Sudan and CAR.

This is **BECAUSE** the resilience of displaced people and host communities can be strengthened by providing more development-oriented livelihood support and improved access to services, which build on and complement humanitarian interventions; and stabilisation and peaceful coexistence can be achieved by decreasing tensions and mitigating conflicts over natural resources, operationalising the HDP nexus.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data
Impact	To support stabilisation and strengthen the resilience for vulnerable communities and those displaced from the Sudan crisis in Chad, South Sudan and CAR	1 By 2025, proportion of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities who self-report positive changes in their income compared at the beginning of the project	TBD	20%	Impact assessment report Project completion report
Outcome 1	Expand opportunities for self-reliance for displaced people and host communities, particularly women, young people and girls, including through inclusive and climate-smart agricultural livelihoods pathways.	1.1 Number of smallholders reached with EU-supported interventions aiming to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land [NDICI-Global Europe][SP]† 1.2 (GERF 2.20) Number of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people	0 TBD	65 000 TBD	Monthly report Annual report Monitoring report Project completion report

		or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support			
Outcome 2	Improve access to basic services, particularly education, for displaced people and host communities, particularly women, young people and girls.	<p>2.1 Number of displaced people and host communities with access to equitable quality education</p> <p>2.2 Number of displaced people and host communities with adequate institutional sanitation infrastructure and services in selected schools</p> <p>2.3 Number of displaced people and host communities with access to health services</p> <p>2.4 Number of displaced people and host communities accessing registration systems, documentation and protection services, including for GBV</p> <p>2.5 Number of displaced people and host communities with adequate water infrastructure and services</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Monthly report</p> <p>Annual report</p> <p>Monitoring report</p> <p>Project completion report</p>
Outcome 3	Promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, and contribute to peace dialogue and conflict prevention through community-based structures, including SGBV	<p>3.1 % of targeted community member-reported reduced violence in their community</p> <p>3.2 % of displaced people and host communities reported as being able to hold leading roles during the peace dialogues and developing peacebuilding roadmaps and action plans</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>Perception surveys, inception reports, baseline evaluation reports</p> <p>Perception surveys, inception reports, baseline evaluation reports</p>

		3.3 Rate of change in the number of cases of SGBV in targeted areas	TBD	TBD	
Outcome 4	Minimise effects of climate change and overall environmental impact in displacement affected areas.	4.1 Number of micro, small and medium enterprises applying sustainable consumption and production practices with EU support [NDICI-Global Europe][SP][EFSD]†	TBD	10 000	Monthly report Annual report Monitoring report Project completion report
Output 1 relating to outcome 1	1.1 Displaced <u>people</u> and host communities have better access to livelihood opportunities and training, including on climate-smart agriculture activities and/or adapted to the needs of urban settings, and are provided with cash transfers	<p>1.1.1 Number of displaced people or <u>and</u> host communities who benefited from livelihood and economic inclusion interventions in agricultural value chains and business <u>development</u></p> <p>1.1.2 # of <u>people</u> receiving business grants and/or start-up kits (500)</p> <p>1.1.3 # of people who received climate-smart farm inputs (seeds and tools) (10 000)</p> <p>1.1.4 # of <u>people</u> supported with vocational skills or handicraft skills training and kits (800)</p> <p>1.1.5 # of <u>people</u> supported with livestock production (2000)</p> <p>1.1.6 # of vocational centres rehabilitated and supported (2)</p> <p>1.1.7 # of <u>people</u> supported with capital and start-up kits for business development (500)</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>60 000</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	Monthly report Annual report Monitoring report Project completion report

		1.1.8 # of <u>people</u> supported with cash assistance (1000)	TBD TBD	TBD	
Output 2 relating to outcome 1	1.2 Displaced <u>people</u> and host communities receive technical and material support to secure sustainable housing solutions that protect and integrate house, land and property (HLP) rights.	1.2.1 # of people who received shelter and housing assistance 1.2.2 # of skilled labour and training programmes for construction and maintenance of housing units 1.2.3 # of legal aid services provided to displaced <u>people</u> and host communities regarding HLP rights	TBD TBD TBD	1 200 500 3 000	1.3.1 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data, registration, construction report, site monitoring 1.3.2 Case management reports, service evaluation form and awareness evaluation form
Output 3 relating to outcome 1	1.3 The development of crops/vegetable sector and forest products and small-scale livestock farming for displaced people and host communities is ensured.	1.3.1 <u>% increase in</u> annual volume of agricultural production (t) by crop 1.3.2 <u>% increase in</u> annual volume of agricultural products sold on local markets (t) by targeted producers 1.3.3 <u>% increase in</u> annual volume of forestry products sold on local markets (t) by targeted producers 1.3.4 Number of targeted producers/groups of producers/cooperatives with improved capacity. (Disaggregated at least by status (local hosting community and refugee/returnees/IDP) and gender (other issues possibly added: disabled people, etc.).	TBD TBD TBD 0	+10 % average +5 % average +5% average TBD	Perception surveys by users and the relevant local authorities and veterinary services, inception reports, baseline evaluation reports Reports from technical Central African services
Output 4	1.4 Support for pastoral activities for displaced	1.4.1 A dialogue between breeders and farmers is in place.	0	TBD	Perception surveys by users and the relevant local authorities

relating to outcome 1	people and host communities is provided.	1.4.2 Number of animals receiving veterinary assistance	TBD		Issued documents and agreements Baseline evaluation reports
Output 5 relating to outcome 1	1.5 Women's economic empowerment, through income-generating activities, improved.	1.5.1 % of groups of women/girls and savings and internal landing communities (SILC) showing an increase in income thanks to income-generating activities (agricultural and forestry products and livestock) 1.5.2 % of women and girls targeted by the project declaring that they have the knowledge skills and opportunities to be socio-economically autonomous	TBD 0	60% TBD	Perception surveys by users and the relevant local authorities Baseline and evaluation reports
Output 1 relating to outcome 2	2.1 Improved access and availability of safe water, infrastructure and sanitation facilities, including in schools for displaced people and host communities.	2.1.1 # of water source/points constructed/rehabilitated 2.1.2 # of latrines constructed 2.1.3 # of people supported with access to water and sanitation services and maintenance of the WaSH infrastructure	TBD TBD TBD	6 2 000 40 000	
Output 2 relating to outcome 2	2.2 Improved access to health services for displaced people and host communities.	2.2.1 # of health facilities established or rehabilitated in areas with high displacement 2.2.2 # of health facilities supported with essential medicines and medical supplies at health facilities 2.2.3 # of referrals and follow-ups for specialised healthcare for displaced people and host communities	TBD TBD TBD	6 6 72	

Output 3 relating to outcome 2	2.3 Registration systems, documentation and protection services, including for GBV, for refugees and returnees are increased.	2.3.1 # of identity documents issued for refugees	TBD	425 022	Monthly report
		2.3.2 # of protection desks established to provide protection services	TBD	10 000	Annual report
		2.3.3 # of people who received protection services	TBD	80 000	Monitoring report Project completion report
Output 4 relating to outcome 2	2.4 Improved access to equitable quality education in safe spaces for displaced people and host communities, including by addressing demand-side, supply-side and quality issues and supporting community-led back-to-school and stay-in-school initiatives, with a focus on girls	2.4.1 Number of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities with access to internet with EU support	TBD	TBD	Monthly report Annual report Monitoring report Project completion report
		2.4.2 # of learners enrolled in primary education	TBD	TBD	
		2.4.3 # of learners enrolled in secondary education	TBD	TBD	
		2.4.4 # of learners enrolled in higher education	TBD	TBD	
		2.4.5 # of schools/education facilities supported/rehabilitated	TBD	TBD	
		2.4.6 # of teachers trained	TBD	TBD	
		2.4.7 # of schools benefiting from educational material supplies	TBD	TBD	
			TBD	TBD	
Output 5 relating to outcome 2	2.5 Displaced people and host communities have better access to justice	2.5.1 # of legal disputes involving displaced persons and host community members that are resolved through formal or informal mechanisms	TBD	1 000	Project progress reports Project completion report Monitoring & evaluation reports

		2.5.2 # of displaced people and host community members who are aware of their rights and legal entitlements	TBD	5 000	
		2.5.3 # of displaced persons and host community members who have access to legal aid and representation	TBD	3 000	
Output 1 relating to outcome 3	3.1 Strengthened community-based and government-led projects and mechanisms that aim to minimise conflict between communities, including on natural resource management, and seeking to prevent risk of any further displacement.	3.1.1 Number of peacebuilding roadmaps and action plans implemented 3.1.2 Number of traditional structures strengthened per county 3.1.3 # of community dialogues and mediation initiatives on conflict resolution and natural resource management 3.1.4 # of community members trained in mediation, negotiation and conflict resolution skills. Number of peacebuilding workshops	0 0 TBD TBD	3 8 20 300	Peace roadmaps and peace committee progress reports Dispute resolution and chief's training workshop report
Output 2 relating to outcome 3	3.2 Strengthened capacity of displaced persons and host communities, especially women and young people, to participate and engage in inclusive peacebuilding and to address discriminatory gender and social norms.	3.2.1 Number of leadership and community structures trained 3.2.2 # of displaced persons and host communities involved in peacebuilding initiatives 3.2.3 # of women and young people in leadership positions in peacebuilding organisations	0 0 TBD	4 500 50	Project progress reports Project completion report M&E reports

Output 3 relating to outcome 3	3.3 Holistic care for survivors of gender-based violence is provided for displaced people and host communities	3.3.1_ # of beneficiaries of services provided by supported facilities, survivors accessing quality services (disaggregated by age, gender and type of service: appropriate psychosocial support by trained staff; free access to the care needed to treat GBV in health facilities; legal support; security and safety support; livelihood support)	0	2000	Perception surveys by users and the relevant local authorities Baseline evaluation reports Reports from technical Central African services
		3.3.2 3 # of women and girls who improve their basic knowledge of life skills information (family planning, literacy, HIV/AIDS, etc.) at the end of the project	0	12000	
Output 4 relating to outcome 3	3.4 Local actors are mobilised to prevent and fight against GBV at community level.	3.4.1 # of local and community authorities, including traditional leaders, trained on GBV prevention	0	350	Perception surveys by users and the relevant local authorities Baseline evaluation reports Reports from technical Central African services
		3.4.2 # of health staff, police and security officers and law enforcement authorities trained in GBV prevention	0	150	
		3.4.3 # of people (disaggregated by age and gender) with a positive behavioural change against GBV	0	400	
		3.4.4 # Number of local and communities initiatives against GBV	0	20	

Output 1 relating to outcome 4	4.1 Improved sustainable and integrated water management established in displacement affected areas.	4.1.1.# of spreading thresholds constructed	TBD	TBD	Monthly report
		4.1.2 # of water management committee training sessions conducted in collaboration with local authorities or other external partners	TBD	TBD	Annual report Monitoring report Project completion report
Output 2 relating to outcome 4	4.2 Environmental protection measures implemented in displacement-affected areas-	4.2.1 # of tree seedlings planted and surviving	0	500 000	
		4.2.2 # of households using alternative energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally-friendly briquette, wind, etc.)	0	100 000	

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

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

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 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 in duly justified cases.

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 measures².

4.4.1 Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grant(s) may contribute to the 4 Specific Objectives of the action.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

Potential applicants need to be and have:

- a legal person
- non-profit making
- non-governmental organisation and/or non-pillar assessed international (inter-governmental) organisations as defined by Article 156 of the EU Financial Regulation

And they need to have:

- proven familiarity with the country, in particular on conflict sensitivity;
- proven experience in supporting livelihoods, access to basic services, conflict prevention and peacebuilding for vulnerable communities and IDPs, and contributing to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDP nexus) approach;
- demonstrated capacity to convene and coordinate with multilateral partners and HDP coordination mechanism.

² www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

c) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the potential applicants selected using the criteria described in point 4.4.1 point (b).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because the countries covered by this action (South Sudan, Chad and Central African Republic) are in a circumstance listed in Article 195 (a) FR, i.e. situations of crisis referred to in Article 2(21) of the Financial Regulation.

The part of the action under the budgetary envelope reserved for grants may, partially or totally and including where an entity is designated for receiving a grant without a call for proposals, be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the criteria defined in section 4.4.2 below.

4.4.2 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entities, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: having a unique/specific mandate and /or role with regards to migration or the forcibly displaced; and/or physical presence and current and previous successful programmatic actions; and/or policy engagement on migration and/or forced displacement in the countries targeted by this action. These entities must be pillar assessed.

The implementation by these entities entails a component focusing on strengthening resilience, improving livelihood and access to basic services and peaceful coexistence of displaced people due to the war in Sudan and host communities, as well as enhancing national and local capacity for service delivery.

It entails providing support and stabilisation and strengthening the resilience for vulnerable communities and those displaced, corresponding to:

- strategic objective 1: 'Expand opportunities for self-reliance for displaced people and host communities, particularly women, young people and girls, including through inclusive and climate-smart agricultural livelihood pathways';
- strategic objective 2: 'Improve access to basic services, particularly education, for displaced people and host communities, particularly women, young people and girls';
- strategic objective 3: "Promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion and contribute to peace dialogue and conflicts prevention through community-based structures, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)."; and
- strategic objective 4: 'Minimise effects of climate change and overall environmental impact in displacement affected areas.')

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

In case the direct management (4.4.1) through grants fails, due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, the alternative implementation modality will be indirect management with pillar assessed entities selected using the criteria referred to in section 4.4.2.

In case the indirect management (4.4.2) through pillar-assessed entities fails, due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, the alternative implementation modality will be direct management through grants.

The entity or entities will be selected by the Commission's services using the criteria on the type of applicants mentioned in point 4.4.1 (b), i.e. a legal person, a non-profit making or non-governmental organisation and/or international non-pillar assessed (inter-governmental) organisation, as defined by Article 156 of the EU Financial Regulation, with proven familiarity with the country, conflict sensitivity, experience in supporting livelihoods, access to basic services, conflict prevention and peacebuilding for vulnerable communities and IDPs, and demonstrated capacity to coordinate with multilateral partners and the HDP coordination mechanism.

4.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

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

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the 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)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3	
Specific objective 1 - Expand opportunities for self-reliance for displaced people and host communities, particularly women, young people and girls, including through climate-smart agriculture activities	10 200 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity - cf. section 4.3.2	8 000 000
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.3.1	2 200 000
Specific Objective 2 - Improve access to basic services, particularly education, for displaced people and host communities, particularly women, youth and girls	7 000 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity- cf. section 4.3.2	7 000 000
Specific Objective 3 - Promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, and contribute to peace dialogue and conflicts prevention through community-based structures	3 800 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity - see Section 4.3.2	3 000 000
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.3.1	800 000
Specific objective 4 - Minimise effects of climate change and overall environmental impact.	4 000 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity- cf. section 4.3.2	4 000 000
Grants – total envelope under section 4.4.1	3 000 000
Evaluation – cf. Section 5.2	May be covered by another Decision

Audit – cf. Section 5.3	
Totals	25 000 000

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

<p>This action will result in several contracts, for each of which a steering committee may be established composed of the implementing partner, the EU, including relevant Commission departments, representatives of regional or governmental organisations as appropriate, beneficiaries and other relevant actors as necessary.</p> <p>Furthermore, at national level, implementing partners will be required to liaise with national/local government authorities and report to the EU Delegation to ensure it is fully kept abreast of progress and developments and can duly participate in visibility activities.</p> <p>The arrangements for the governance structures for the support via indirect management will be agreed at the contracting level. They will ensure that the organisational set-up will include active and meaningful participation by key stakeholders, including rights holders and duty bearers for policy advocacy.</p> <p>The action may collaborate with national institutions and entities for the purpose of achieving its objectives. This includes building national capacity for specific functions, to promote commitment and ownership on the part of government and political leadership, or to strengthen the impact at different levels and reach grassroots levels.</p> <p>The action will also coordinate or partner with other organisations involved in the same field of intervention, to avoid duplication, maintain consistency of overall support and maximise collective use of resources through complementary action.</p> <p>Key stakeholders will be consulted on the development of annual workplans and will be provided with the opportunity to identify priorities. Activities will largely be envisaged and executed in partnership with project stakeholders and in such cases, concepts, agendas, knowledge products and reports will be developed in coordination with (the) lead stakeholder(s).</p> <p>As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the EU, the Commission may participate in the above-mentioned governance structures set up for the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of increasing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.</p>

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

The data collection, analysis and monitoring for the indicators in the logical framework will be the responsibility of the implementing partner. Common indicators will be used as much as possible, to allow consistent reporting across the whole action g. Indicator values will be measured on a country-by-country basis.

Gender equality is a cross-cutting issue for the action and indicators must, when relevant, be disaggregated at least by sex. Also the monitoring and reporting will assess how the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming.

The participation of stakeholders will be ensured at the contracting level, including specific provisions on the involvement and approach towards stakeholders and right holders in the interventions.

5.2 Evaluation

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

It will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the action includes innovative approaches to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

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.

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

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

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Group of actions level (i.e. top-up cases, different phases of a single programme)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSY#): <Present action> <Other action(s)>
Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	Contribution Agreement with pillar assessed entity(ies) contributing to specific objective 1, 2 & 4 – EUR 11 000 000 (Chad)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	Contribution Agreement with pillar assessed entity(ies) contributing to specific objectives 1,2 & 3 – EUR 11 000 000 (South Sudan)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	Grant contract (direct award) with a (consortium of) NGO(s) contributing to specific objective 1 and 3 – EUR 3 000 000 (CAR)
Group of contracts level (i.e. series of programme estimates, cases in which an Action includes for example four contracts and two of them, a technical assistance contract and a contribution agreement, aim at the same objectives and complement each other)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 1> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 2> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) #>