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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 1

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of the Republic of South Sudan for 2021 - 2022

Action Document for Peace, reconciliation and rule of law

MULTIANNUAL PLAN

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

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Peace, reconciliation and rule of law CRIS number: NDICI AFRICA/2021/043-166 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	Yes Improved governance for rule of law, stability and peace, South Sudan
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in South Sudan
4. Programming document	Republic of South Sudan Multi-annual Indicative Program (MIP) 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/expected results	Contribute to the peace and reconciliation / Local initiatives/mechanisms for conflict resolution, reconciliation and trauma healing strengthened Strengthen the rule of law, promote respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and promote human rights with a focus on women girls / Permanent constitution making process and inclusive (civic) participation supported Improve/increase public sector institution's management transparency and accountability / Enhanced transparent, accountable and efficient Public Finance Management and improved public service delivery; enhanced oversight and accountability bodies Increase women's economic empowerment in agriculture Improve food and nutrition security, prevention and preparedness for food crises Increase inclusive availability, efficiency and effectiveness of basic services (education)
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society (152, 151) Green and resilient economy / sectors: food and nutrition security; sustainable agriculture /livestock development (311) Human development: education and health / sector: education (112)
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 16 "Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions", targets 16.1 "Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere"; 16.3 "Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all"; 16.6

	<p>“Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels”; 16.7 “Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”</p> <p>Other significant SDGs:</p> <p>SDG 2 “Zero hunger”, Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p> <p>SDG 4 “Quality Education”, target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p> <p>SDG 5 “Gender equality”, target 5.1 “End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere”; target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p> <p>SDG 10 “Reducing Inequality”, target 10.2 “By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”.</p>			
8 a) DAC code(s)	<p>152 - Conflict, Peace & Security- 31.3 %</p> <p>15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution - 31.3 %</p> <p>151 - Government & Civil Society-general - 37.5 %</p> <p>15130 - Legal and judicial development – 12.5 %</p> <p>15111 - Public finance management (PFM) – 9.4 %</p> <p>15160 - Human rights – 15.6 %</p> <p>112 - Basic Education - 15.6 %</p> <p>11230 - Basic life skills for youth and adults - 15.6 %</p> <p>311 - Agriculture - 15.6 %</p> <p>31120 - Agricultural development - 15.6 %</p>			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel @	<p>Channel 1 22000 - Donor country-based NGO</p> <p>Channel 2 41000 - UN inter-agency pooled funds</p> <p>Channel 3 60000 - Private sector institution</p>			
9. Targets	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Migration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Climate</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance</p>			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @ Tags: digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship job creation digital skills/literacy digital services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Connectivity @ Tags: transport people2people energy digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	BUDGET INFORMATION			
12. Amounts concerned	<p>Budget line: BGUE-B2021-14.020121-C1-INTPA</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 32 000 000</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 32 000 000</p> <p>The contribution is made for an amount of EUR 19 000 000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2021 and for an amount of EUR 13 000 000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2022, subject to the availability of appropriations for the respective financial years following the adoption of the relevant annual budget, or as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.</p> <p>The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI (EUR 32 000 000) is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the</p>			

	<p>Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.</p> <p>Team Europe Initiative (TEI) EU Member States' contributions;</p> <p>Member States providing support to the objective “facilitate peace and reconciliation” output 1.2 (EU contribution EUR 15 000 000) have committed to the following, amounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany: EUR 12 000 000 • Netherlands: EUR 8 000 000 • Sweden: EUR 7 000 000
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	
13. Type of financing¹	<p>Project Modality</p> <p>Direct management through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grants - Procurement <p>Indirect management with the entity to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.3.</p>

1.2 Summary of the Action

<p>Ten years after independence the situation in the country remains structurally fragile. The EU and the Member States with Team Europe approach will build on their key-role in governance/peace to accompany South Sudan reform efforts.</p> <p>The objective of this action is to contribute to create an inclusive and peaceful society in South Sudan that respects the rule of law, human rights and IHL.</p> <p>The EU will continue its support to combat the impunity for human rights and IHL violations and abuses, to increase citizen's participation and representation in public and economic decision making processes, with a special focus on women's and youth's empowerment and their increased participation in decision-making and peacebuilding, paying particular focus on inclusion of groups that are living in the most vulnerable situations. The EU's engagement for accountable, transparent public sector institutions and management will in particular address public financial management (PFM) including its digitalisation process. These areas are key for sustainable development and as a foundation for growth, jobs and investment</p> <p>The proposed action is fully in line with the priority area on ‘Good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society’ as defined in the Multi-annual indicative program for South Sudan 2021-2027 and its objectives related to peace, reconciliation, rule of law, IHL, human rights and accountable public finance management (see also section 3.1).</p> <p>The action contributes to the EU Gender Action Plan III 2021 – 2025 (GAP III)² and particularly its objectives “Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence” (GBV) and “Integrating the women, peace and security agenda”.</p> <p>EU support will directly contribute to achieve several targets of SDG 16 “Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions” and will have an impact on all other SDG, mainly SDG 5 “Gender equality”, SDG 10 “Reducing Inequality and SDG 2 “Zero hunger”.</p> <p>The Team Europe Initiative ‘Improved and accountable Governance for Rule of Law, Stability and Peace’ aims at contributing to a successful transition of the youngest nation in the world, making full use of the available entry points and of leveraging coordination with the EU and the Member States and possibly beyond at the multilateral, international and regional agendas. The proposed action and interventions are in line with the priority areas jointly agreed upon in the Team Europe initiative agreed upon on Improved and accountable Governance for Rule of Law, Stability and Peace.</p> <p>During the consultations with local civil society and stakeholders as well as with international agencies there was</p>
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¹ Art. 27 NDICI

² EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III - An Ambitious Agenda for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in EU External Action, https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/join-2020-17-final_en.pdf

consensus on the interdependence of sector development efforts. An integrated approach is needed to support the country in building up its social contract.

The Team Europe Initiative will use all available opportunities to promote the values of democracy and good governance, human rights, IHL and gender equality in South Sudan. These values must be consistently mainstreamed into EU's political, development and humanitarian engagement, and they also require direct actions.

The EU and EU Member States will coordinate their interventions during the course of implementation of the action, and they will pool resources for a total amount of EUR 42 000 000 to the objective "facilitate peace and reconciliation" output 1.2 (EU contribution for EUR 15 000 000, EU Member States' contribution for EUR 27 000 000) in an intervention targeting conflict zones for resilience, social cohesion and conflict reduction.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

South Sudan ranks globally amongst the top 3 most fragile states in the world.

South Sudan has seen pervasive cycles of violence for the last 5 decades at least. The struggle against the central Sudanese Government and then, after the 2011 independence, two cycles of national civil war (2013-2014 and 2016-2017). At least four layers of intertwining conflicts play out in South Sudan: (i) regional and international level; (ii) national level; (iii) competition among subnational elites; (iv) local community-level conflicts.

Leadership and control of an armed group has been a proven, and perhaps the most reliable way of acquiring resources and guaranteeing a stake in the political process at all levels. In addition, state structures which would normally facilitate dialogue, mediation and enforce the rule of law are extremely weak, lacking resources and capacity to carry out their mandates. The laws upholding women's rights are not enforced and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) stands at extremely high levels. Rates of violence against women and girls, sometimes used as a weapon of war, are double the global average and among the highest in the world. Yet, the majority of these incidents go underreported, due to fear of stigma and limited availability of lifesaving response services to survivors. The state is, in practice, controlled by a predominantly male political-military patronage network which means that the institutions of the state are subject to intense securitization. As a result, South Sudanese society is highly militarized. Other root causes of conflict in South Sudan include chronic underdevelopment and widespread poverty, violations of human rights and IHL, gender inequality and widespread corruption.

Decades of war and conflict have created massive social and economic instability, caused trauma, and entrenched grievances. Conflict, displacement, the centralisation of investment and powers, and wartime destruction of social services and industry have left many communities impoverished. Civilians, in particular the most vulnerable, bear the brunt of widespread subnational conflicts and violence. Revenge killings, torture, abduction of women and children, forced displacement, property looting and burning, starvation, rape and other forms of sexual and gender based violence are some of the human rights violations that have been documented, including in reports of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan.

The civil war 2013 - 2015 caused the displacement of an estimated 1/3rd of the population (2.27 million South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries and 1.71 million internally displaced persons (IDP))³.

State presence is very limited in large parts of South Sudan. The social contract is weak.

There is therefore a continued need for **conflict reduction and reconciliation mechanisms**. Furthermore, the country must appropriate **human rights, and international humanitarian law requirements**.

Conflict in South Sudan is multi-layered and there are complex interactions between conflicts occurring in different levels. Therefore, there is a need to take a broader approach to conflict that addresses its political, economic, social and cultural root causes as identified in the conflict analysis screening undertaken by EU.

At national level, the conflicting parties - signed in September 2018 the **Revitalised Agreement on the resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS)**. The implementation of the peace agreement is slow but still provides the only regionally -backed and internationally -supported roadmap towards peace.

³ <https://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/south-sudan/>

The Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) is more than a power sharing agreement. The R-ARCSS can also be seen as a roadmap for a reform process, as it comprises important elements of state building; security sector reform, economic and financial management and transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing, permanent constitution making. It is an ambitious document requiring concerted political will and substantial resources to implement. The action will specifically address the areas of permanent constitution making process, judicial reform and public finance management which are linked to the R-ARCSS.

South Sudan still is in the process of a permanent constitution making. In May 2021, the representatives of South Sudanese parties and stakeholders reached an agreement on a clear roadmap for the permanent constitution making process at the workshop convened by the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC, the monitoring and oversight body of the R-ARCSS, supported by EU). Based on the outcome of the workshop, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs will draft a legislation to govern the process. With the enactment of the legislation by the legislature, the process can then start. The bodies responsible for the implementation of the agreed process will require systematic technical support. The principle of public participation, consultation and representation of all segments of society has been anchored in the roadmap (resolution). Civic education, which will be conducted by the responsible body in cooperation with non-state actors, will require technical and logistical support.

R-ARCSS emphasises that the Judiciary of South Sudan shall be independent and subscribe to the principle of separation of powers and the **supremacy of the rule of law**. It recognises the need for reform of the Judiciary which shall include but not be limited to the review of the Judiciary Act. The revitalized agreement includes provision how the necessary reforms shall be tackled. The starting point in the reform of the current judiciary is to establish an ad-hoc Judicial Reform Committee (JRC) to study and make recommendations to the revitalized government for consideration. Also, an independent, impartial and effective **Constitutional Court** shall be established in the transition.

The government and state institutions do not have the capacity nor willingness to respond to the dire humanitarian situation and needs of its citizens, in particular on human rights, human development and basic needs. IHL violations towards civilians continue to be reported: indiscriminate attacks, destruction of health facilities, occupation of schools and other misconduct by weapon bearers. The government does not ensure unfettered access for a safe delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance.

The **public financial management system** is opaque and overly depends on oil revenue. There is a need for structural reforms and wider (non-oil) revenue mobilisation. More budgetary allocations are needed for basic services (in particular for increasing access to health and education) and effective control mechanisms on actual and inclusive budgetary executions thereof.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Priority area: Good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society

Short problem analysis: At least three generations of people in South Sudan experience chronic insecurity as a result of repeated wars and conflict at multi-level. Reconciliation and human rights are key for the country to resolve past and ongoing grievances. South Sudan does not have a permanent constitution, an important element to build the social contract between the individual and the state. There is a need to reform the Judiciary including to ensure its impartiality and independence. In particular a separate constitutional court is to be established. The state does not respond to the multiple and dire needs of its population, in particular on basic services (education, health) and safe access for delivery of much needed humanitarian assistance is not ensured with IHL regularly being violated. These areas are key for sustainable development, growth, jobs and investment.

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

A) Right holders

Representatives of the South Sudanese society have a crucial role in the ongoing and upcoming reforms and processes which provide for direct and indirect participation of right holders, including:

- **Youth:** South Sudan's young population needs to be empowered in the political, economic and rights-based approach agenda
- **Women:** The considerable gender disparities need to be addressed. Girls and women in vulnerable situations need to be protected.

- **Civil society:** civic space needs to widen, in particular in the context of the permanent constitution making process, but also on Human Rights and public accountability.
- **Churches** are an important stakeholder in South Sudan, being present and reaching out to the population throughout the country, including remote and difficult accessible areas.

Marginalised **communities and people that are living in the most vulnerable situations (such as displaced people, persons with disabilities, people living in remote, natural and man-made disaster and conflict-affected areas)** need to be included.

B) Duty bearers

Entities documenting human rights and IHL violations and working on victims' rights require technical support to maintain and expand activities including to claim and enjoy rights.

The **Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs**, designated by the RTGoNU to lead on the judicial reform, chapter V "Transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing", chapter VI "Parameters of permanent constitution" of the peace agreement, will need support and knowledge transfer to fulfil its role.

The **Transitional National Legislative Assembly** and the Council of States of South Sudan (and any succeeding parliamentary body).

National accountability institutions: the independent commissions and institutions provided for in the transitional constitution of South Sudan, e.g. Human Rights Commission, Anti-Corruption Commission are weak (insufficient human and financial capacities, e.g. Human Rights Commission).

Key entities on public finance management, such as the National Revenue Authority, Fiscal and Financial Allocation Monitoring Commission, oversight institutions and mechanisms, etc. face challenges to fulfil their tasks and roles.

Bodies which will be responsible for implementation of the permanent constitution making will need technical support to implement their tasks, which includes to ensure that the results of public consultation (right holders) are reflected in the permanent constitution.

South Sudanese parties and stakeholders to the R-ARCSS: need to step up engagement to move forward the implementation of the agreement and liaise with their constituencies.

International community: Multilateral partners, such as the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the United Nations (UN) agencies, World Bank (WB), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), regional partners, such as the African Union (AU) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and like-minded bilateral partners.

Priority area: Green and resilient economy

Short problem analysis:

Conflict, resilience, and livelihoods are intricately interwoven in the South Sudan context. Violence is both driven by rising food insecurity and competition over diminishing resources while at the same time restricts productivity, causing widespread loss of livestock and disruption to agricultural and pastoral livelihoods. Criminality and violence as a means of economic survival are increasingly common as a perceived lack of other viable livelihood opportunities. Sudanese youth have found themselves trapped at the centre of violent political competition as unemployed. Youth employment and economic empowerment are critical mechanisms of founding a strong and viable society. A holistic approach is needed to link livelihood recovery and economic opportunity to nonviolent conflict management and collaborative, consensus-building processes that lead to concrete improvements for communities on a material level. A big majority of the population faces acute food insecurity each year and are in need of humanitarian assistance.

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

National stakeholders at relevant Ministerial level (eg. Ministries of Agricultural and Forestry, of Environment, of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs).

Authorities at subnational level (state, communities) in particular in marginalised regions and regions affected by natural and man-made disasters.

Civil society, women, youth and international community (see above priority area “Good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society”).

Priority Area and sectors: Human development

Short problem analysis:

There is a strong correlation between positive human development and youth engagement in education. Furthermore, evidence shows that education plays a crucial role in supporting peace and state-building processes. In South Sudan where young people under the age of 30 are estimated to constitute more than 70 % of the country’s population the vast majority of adolescent and youth have missed out on education opportunities, especially at the secondary level and especially girls are affected. Out of school youth are highly vulnerable to recruitment into armed forces and militias, including forced recruitment through abduction and to child protection issues (e.g. child marriages, early pregnancies...). When empowered and given the right opportunities, youth are effective drivers of change in their development and in that of their communities and the nation. Ensuring fair distribution of access to education and opportunities is therefore essential to build sustainable peace in South Sudan by transforming incentives and raising the cost of resorting to violence or other negative coping mechanisms.

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

Subnational authorities (states, communities) in particular in marginalised and natural disaster and conflict affected areas.

Stakeholders who can **reach out and work with youth at risk** (second chance education).

State Ministry of Education and **civil society organisations** to support functional adult literacy.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to contribute to creating an inclusive and peaceful society in South Sudan that respects the rule of law, IHL and human rights

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

1. Enhance enabling environment for peace and reconciliation (processes / activities)
2. Enhance implementation of permanent constitution making process and related reform
3. Enhance respect of human rights and IHL
4. Enhance transparent, accountable and efficient public finance management

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1):

- 1.1. Local initiatives/mechanisms for conflict resolution, reconciliation and trauma healing strengthened
- 1.2. Community resilience is strengthened
- 1.3. Opportunities for communities, including women, youth and disadvantaged to meaningfully participate in local and broader political, peace and security processes provided

contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2):

- 2.1. Bodies responsible for the permanent constitution making process equipped to implement their mandate
- 2.2. Judicial reform process (including establishment of a constitutional court) supported

contributing Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3):

- 3.1. Human rights and IHL violations documentation mechanisms improved
- 3.2. Survivor networks supported

Contributing to Outcome 4 (or Specific Objective 4):

4.1. Enhanced revenue collection and expenditure control and reporting by public management institutions

4.2. Oversight institutions and mechanisms strengthened

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1 support reconciliation initiatives at grass-root, local level, intra and inter community dialogues and conversations, healing and counselling, trust and confidence building measures. Depending on the progress in the implementation of the transitional justice provision, support to the implementation, e.g. operationalisation of the Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) could be envisaged.

Activities related to Output 1.2: provide tangible peace dividends through socioeconomic incentives to community members in locations prone to violence and natural disaster, engage youth in productive opportunities, diversify livelihoods, create connection between communities, provide functional adult literacy and second chance education. The activities under Output 1.2 contribute to a Team Europe initiative.

Activities related to Output 1.3: support trust building between citizens and state security apparatus (e.g. police community relationship committees), community based protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable (women/girls, persons with disabilities, displaced persons and minorities), housing land and property issues, engage authorities on public sector management, peace, security and political issues, facilitate linkages between national – state, state national level, creates space for social mobilisation and free expression.

Ongoing and planned Team Europe Initiative activities contribute to above outputs.

Activities related to Output 2.1: technical support on constitutional questions, constitutional law (e.g. comparative research, legal analysis), training and knowledge transfer to all responsible bodies. After the adoption of the permanent constitution focus will be on harmonisation of national legal framework and state level constitutions, prepare and provide handbooks for outreach activities and / or training sessions.

Activities related to Output 2.2.: provide technical support to institutional set-up and (re)structuring of court(s), training and knowledge transfer to judges and legal sector stakeholders.

Activities related to Output 3.1.: provide support to Human Rights and IHL organisations.

Activities related to Output 3.2.: provide support to Human Rights Defender organisations.

Activities related to Output 4.1.: provide technical assistance on critical dimensions (credibility, transparency, policy-based, predictability, accounting and audit), including support for digitalisation.

Activities related to Output 4.2.: provide gender-responsive and IHL and human rights-based technical assistance and knowledge transfer.

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

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

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

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that no further action was required.

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category C (no need for further assessment).

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

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is at no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective. Gender equality will be mainstreamed in the action. Specific needs and rights of women and girls will be taken into account.

Human Rights and IHL

Human rights and IHL will be specifically addressed in one specific objective (“specific objective 3 promote human rights”), and mainstreamed in the all other areas of the action. The action adopts a human rights-based approach.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D1. This implies that the intervention contributes to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities and promote respect for their inherent dignity.

Democracy

The action supports specifically the permanent constitution making process, which will be a foundation for democratic governance. Democratic principles will be addressed throughout the action.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Peace and resilience are at the core of the action. Conflict sensitivity will be ensured on the basis of the conflict analysis screening finalised by EU and regularly to be updated.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Effects of climate change (flooding and droughts) can create conflict. Increasing resilience to human-made and natural disasters will in particular addressed in activities related to specific objective “facilitate peace and reconciliation”.

Other considerations if relevant

The action is focussing on people living in vulnerable and marginalised situation. This will be for example a selection criteria for targeted areas in the implementation of specific objective 1 “facilitate peace and reconciliation”.

While the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is at no or low risk (no need for further assessment), the action will consider conflict risks related to climate change induced migration.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
3-to people and the organisation	Spoilers attempt could slow or halt the activity implementation, intermittently or severely	High	High	Wide-ranging and regular communication will be conducted at all levels with stakeholders, e.g. with parties and stakeholders of R-ARCSS in the framework of R-ARCSS oversight mechanism meetings, jointly with Member States under Team Europe approach and in close coordination with international community and donors.
2-to planning, processes and systems	Limited number of implementers in remote areas / insufficient capacities of local	Medium	Medium	Flexible procedures under the country wide crisis declaration facilitate the contracting using the negotiated procedure with organisations and entities able to work in South Sudan

	organisations to manage projects			
3-to people and the organisation	Continuation and escalation of conflicts, access constraints	High	Medium	Continuous conflict analysis, follow-up of the situations and do-no-harm approach by implementers with all stakeholders. The action will integrate IHL and human rights-based approach principles of participation, non-discrimination, accountability and transparency. The approach will be supported by a careful monitoring that is based on as a minimum sex, age and disability disaggregated data.
3-to people and the organisation	Climate related security risk (flooding, droughts)	Medium	Medium	Ensure integration of climate related security risk in the conflict analysis / monitoring of implementing partners.

Lessons Learnt:

General: Given the volatile environment, a flexible approach is needed. Too detailed descriptions of activities at action document and contracts' level risk becoming outdated and limiting the possibility to respond to emerging and changing needs. A general approach facilitates flexibility; at the same time risk mitigating measures included in implementation agreements ensure that actions are adapted when necessary (e.g. conversation points with grant beneficiaries, coordination with other donors, joint donor approach etc.).

Peace and reconciliation:

- There are no quick fixes and short-term solutions. Given the protracted nature of the conflict and legacy of previous wars, local and regional actors need to dialogue and negotiate resolutions over specific grievances so that issues have more opportunity to progress than national or top-down endeavours.
- Linkages between peace building and reconciliation activities at community level with access to resources namely water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), basic services (health and education) and livelihood increase trust building and likelihood of impact and sustainability.
- The ongoing "Impact assessment of EU funded actions contributing to sustainable peace and reconciliation in South Sudan" (final report available in August 2021) and early-stage evaluation of the RSRTF (expected in July) will inform the terms of reference for implementation of the action.
- Conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm needs to be factored in, in line with the recommendations of the conflict analysis screening finalised by EU and to be regularly updated.

Rule of law / permanent constitution making: Continuous, consistent, long-term engagement directly with public authorities can lead to substantial change of behaviour, e.g. increase transparency of process, publication of information.

Public finance management: the country is reforming its opaque PFM. It needs more responsiveness to its citizens on basic services (in particular health care and education). There needs to be sufficient budgetary allocations and actual execution for basic services. This is the only way forward for development partners to connect their development support in partnership with the government, for sustainability reasons.

Complementarity: The action will be complementary to ongoing and planned EU and other donor funded interventions and will build synergies and links whenever possible, e.g. links and follow up of activities on documentation of human rights violation and support of survivor networks with interventions in the area of rule of law, transitional justice and accountability mechanism.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that the EU can best engage to reduce the risk of violence and contribute to an inclusive and peaceful society in South Sudan through a multi-layered approach combining flexibly multi-sector interventions and joint advocacy and programming efforts with the Member States under a Team Europe approach. Complex conflict systems needs to be addressed in a comprehensive way. Interventions on peace and reconciliation (with a focus on marginalised areas and areas affected by man-made and natural disasters) needs to be carried out in parallel interventions supporting key reforms for the benefits of the right holders.

Theory of change:

IF past ongoing grievances are resolved : - South Sudan needs to reconcile with its past situation of protracted conflicts and still ongoing conflicts via conflict and reconciliation mechanisms to pave the way to peace -

IF community resilience is strengthened, and peace dividends become visible : - enhanced resilience and peace dividends are the fundamentals for more stability –

IF the inclusive participatory approach of the constitution making processes is ensured (through direct and indirect representation and participation of all segments of South Sudanese society) : - progress towards a permanent constitution through civic participatory will create a platform for better governance and inclusiveness of all citizens-

IF public finance management system is improved : - more effective public finance management will enhance the government's responsive to the humanitarian and human development needs of its population, prevent conflicts and lead to more stability -

AND stakeholders translate their commitment into practice and action

AND resources (from improvement PFM) are invested for basic needs to the population

THEN the action will contribute to create an inclusive and peaceful society in South Sudan that respects the rule of law, IHL and human rights

BECAUSE triggers of prolonged and devastating (armed) conflicts have been addressed and diminished, and people have been reconciled with the past for a better future.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain (e): Main expected results	Indicators (e):	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To contribute to create an inclusive and peaceful society in South Sudan that respects the rule of law, IHL and human rights	1 Status of political elite level motivated fighting 2 Number of returning refugees and internally displaced person returning on a voluntary, safe, dignified and informed basis 3 Number of Human Right and IHL violations reported 4 Fragile States Index	1 TBD 2 TBD 3 TBD 4 2021 score 109.4	1 TBD 2 TBD 3 TBD 4 TBD	1 United Nations reports including those of special rapporteurs African Union and IGAD reports 2. UN reports 3 UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan 3. UN reports 4. Fragile States index	
Outcome 1	1. Enhanced enabling environment for peace and reconciliation (processes / activities)	1.1 **Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention, disaggregated by sex, age, disability (EURF 2.24) ⁴ 1.2 **Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support (EURF 2.27)	1.1 0 1.2 0	1.1 TBD 1.2 TBD	1.1 Database of beneficiaries/participants 1.2 Database of beneficiaries/participants	Implementation of the R-ARCSS and sufficient political will to advance agreement objectives
Outcome 2	2. Enhanced implementation of permanent constitution making process and related reform	2.1 Number of mechanisms / responsible for implementation of the permanent process supported with EU	2.1 Mechanisms / institutions not yet set up (status June 2021)	2.1 TBD	2.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention/ Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (R-JMEC) reports	
Outcome 3	3. Enhanced respect of human rights and IHL	3.1 **Number of victims of human rights violations directly benefiting from assistance funded by the EU, disaggregated by sex, age (EURF 2.29) 3.2 **Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management,	3.1 0	3.1. TBD	3.1. Database of beneficiaries/participants 3.2 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	

⁴ EU Results Framework (EURF) Indicators, <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/eu-rfi>

Results	Results chain (e): Main expected results	Indicators (e):	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population, IHL and human rights (EURF 2.23)				
Outcome 4	4. Enhanced transparent, accountable and efficient public finance management	4.1 Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment score 4.2 PFM assessment in the IMF Staff Report for Article IV Consultation	4.1 B: no PEFA 2016 Framework Assessment 4.2 2019 IMF Staff Report for Article IV Consultation	4.1 At least C score to the majority of the indicators 4.2 Improvement on the assessed PFM indicators	4.1 PEFA assessment 4.2 IMF Staff Report for Article IV Consultation	
Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1 Local initiatives/mechanisms for conflict resolution, reconciliation and trauma healing strengthened	1.1.1 Number of communities participating in the initiatives/mechanisms 1.1.2. Number of beneficiaries receiving healing and counselling services with support of the EU-funded intervention1.	1.1.1 TBD 1.1.2 TBD	1.1.1 TBD 1.1.2 TBD	1.1.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 1.1.2 Database of beneficiaries/participants 1.1.3 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	
Output 2 related to Outcome 1	1.2. Opportunities for communities, including women, youth and disadvantaged to meaningfully participate in local and broader political, peace and security processes provided	1.2.1 Number of events organised to facilitate linkages between market actors, producer groups and communities with support of the EU-funded intervention 1.2.2 Number of students enrolled in functional adult literacy and second chance education (SCE) programs with support of the EU-funded intervention disaggregated by sex, age, disability status 1.2.3 Number of at-risk youth provided access to career development and employment/livelihood opportunities with support of the EU-funded intervention, disaggregated by sex, age, disability status.	1.2.1 TBD 1.2.2 TBD 1.2.3 TBD	1.2.1 TBD 1.2.2 TBD 1.2.3 TBD	1.2.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 1.2.2 Database of beneficiaries/participants 1.2.3 Database of beneficiaries/participants	
Output 3 related to Outcome 1	1.3 Opportunities for communities, including women, youth and	1.3.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls engaged in political, peace	1.3.1 TBD 1.3.2 TBD	1.3.1 TBD 1.3.2 TBD	1.3.1 Database of beneficiaries/participants	

Project / activity implementers can access targeted locations and interlocutors

Results	Results chain (a): Main expected results	Indicators (a):	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	disadvantaged groups are empowered and increasingly able to meaningfully participate in local and broader political, peace and security processes provided	and security processes with support of the EU-funded intervention				
Output 1 related to Outcome 2	2.1. Bodies responsible for the permanent constitution making process equipped to implement their mandate	2.1.1 Number of Members of Constitutional Drafting Committee (CDC), and Reconstituted National Constitutional Review Commission reached by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills in permanent constitution making, disaggregated by sex 2.2.2 Number of Members of National Constitutional Conference (NCC) sensitised to the permanent constitution making process	2.1.1 0 (2021) 2.1.2 0 (2021)	2.1.1 70 (2022) 2.1.2 1000 (2022)	2.1.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2.1.2 Database of beneficiaries/participants	
Output 2 related to Outcome 2	2.2. Judicial reform process (including establishment of a constitutional court) supported	2.2.1 Number of staff reached by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills in judicial reform matters with support of the EU-funded intervention 2.2.2 Extent to which EU-funded intervention contributed to implementation of reform	2.2.1 0	2.2.1 TBD	2.2.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention 2.2.2 Database of beneficiaries/participants	
Output 1 related to Outcome 3	3.1. Human rights and IHL violations documentation mechanisms improved	3.1.1 Extent to which EU funded interventions contributed to improve human rights and IHL documentation mechanisms	3.1.1 TBD	3.1.1 TBD	3.1.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	
Output 2 related to Outcome 3	3.2. Survivor networks supported	3.2.1 Number of survivors engaged in networks, disaggregated by sex and age 3.2.2. Number of EU-supported activities aiming at strengthening the institutional social support and safety systems available for survivors of SGBV and addressing protection of	3.1.1 TBD	3.1.1 TBD	3.1.1 Database of beneficiaries/participants 3.1.2 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	

Results	Results chain (a): Main expected results	Indicators (a):	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		rights and justice responses to SGBV in conflict and post-conflict situations affecting women, girls, men and boys.				
Output related Outcome 4 1 to	4.1. Enhanced revenue collection and expenditure control and reporting by public management institutions	4.1.1 Number of PFM beneficiaries reached by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills in expenditure control and reporting, disaggregated by sex	4.1.1 TBD	4.1.1 TBD	4.1.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	
Output related Outcome 4 2 to	4.2. Oversight institutions and mechanisms strengthened	4.2.1 Number of oversight institutions staff reached by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills in oversight mechanisms and procedures, disaggregated by sex 4.2.2 Number of oversight institutions staff reached by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills in gender-responsive human rights and IHL - based approach, disaggregated by sex	4.2.1 TBD 4.2.2 TBD	4.2.1 TBD 4.2.2 TBD	4.2.1 Progress reports for the EU-funded intervention	

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

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

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

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

4.3 Implementation of the Budget Support Component

N/A

4.4 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures⁵.

4.4.1 Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

Specific objective 1 "Facilitate peace and reconciliation"

Specific objective 2 "Support permanent constitution making process and related reforms"

Specific objective 3 "Promote human rights and respect for IHL"

(b) 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 NGO and/or private entities with public mission objectives. selected using the following criteria:

- Solid experience on peace and reconciliation in fragile and/or complex countries
- Solid experience in the legal aspects of constitution making processes and knowledge of the historical development on that matter in South Sudan
- Solid experience on human rights and IHL in post-conflict and fragile states.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because of the specific technical competence and related prior knowledge in, and experience with the historical, complex, fragile and (post) conflict context of, and related sensitivities in South Sudan as required for the interventions on permanent-constitution making, human rights and reconciliation, and based on in article 195 (f) of the Financial Regulation.

4.4.2 Direct Management (Procurement)

Procurement, services and supplies, will contribute to achieving specific objective 4 "Enhance transparent, accountable and efficient public finance management".

⁵ 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.

4.4.3 Indirect Management with an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: proven experience and capacity to implement resilience and social cohesion interventions in conflict zones in South Sudan. The implementation by this entity entails specific objective 1 "Facilitate peace and reconciliation".

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

As an alternative to point 4.4.2. a part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria : proven experience and capacity to implement Public Finance Management reforms in South Sudan.

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	
Specific objective 1 “Facilitate peace and reconciliation” composed of	20 000 000
Indirect management with an international organisation –cf. section 4.4.3	<i>15 000 000</i>
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1	<i>5 000 000</i>
Specific objective 2 “Support permanent constitution making process and related reforms” composed of	4 000 000
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1	<i>4 000 000</i>
Specific objective 3 “Promote human rights and respect for IHL” composed of	5 000 000
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1	<i>5 000 000</i>
Specific objective 4 “Enhance transparent, accountable and efficient public finance management” composed of	3 000 000
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.2	<i>3 000 000</i>
Grants – total envelope under section 4.4.1	<i>14 000 000</i>
Procurement – total envelope under section 4.4.2	<i>3 000 000</i>
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision
Totals	32 000 000

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

Each intervention will ensure that the organisational set-up will include active and meaningful participation of key stakeholders, including rights holders and duty bearers for policy advocacy. The arrangements will be agreed at the contracting level.

For the Team Europe Initiative on “Good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society” via a joint investment of in the United Nations South Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Reconciliation, Stabilisation Resilience and Resilience (RSRTF), EU and participating Member States (Germany, Netherlands and Sweden) shall ensure representation on a rotational basis representation in the RSRTF Steering Committee. They will coordinate internally to align policy messages.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

Gender equality, human rights, IHL and rights-based approach expertise will be ensured during the implementation of the Action as possible. They will also be integrated in relevant capacity building activities and documents (i.e. ToRs etc), as minimum requirements of expertise.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

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

In support of the Team Europe Initiative on “Good governance, peace and rule of law for a fairer society” via contributions to the United Nations South Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Reconciliation, Stabilisation Resilience and Resilience (RSRTF), the EU and participating Member States (Germany, Netherlands and Sweden) will ensure a joint monitoring system.

5.2 Evaluation

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

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that a first Team Europe Initiative contribution will be piloted, and to compare impact and outcomes of different implementation modalities and to provide for cross implementing partners learning.

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

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination⁶. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on

⁶ See best [practice of evaluation dissemination](#)

the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall 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 STRATEGY COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention⁷ (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

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

The present Action identifies as

Action level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	Objective Support permanent constitution making process and related reforms composed of
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 2	Objective Facilitate peace and reconciliation composed of Indirect management with international organisation Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 3	Objective “Promote human rights and respect for IHL” composed of Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.1
	Group of contracts 4	Objective “Enhance transparent, accountable and efficient public finance management” composed of Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.4.2 Indirect management with international organisation (alternative to procurement)

⁷ [ARES \(2021\)4204912](#) - For the purpose of consistency between terms in OPSYS, DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI have harmonised 5 key terms, including ‘action’ and ‘Intervention’ where an ‘action’ is the content (or part of the content) of a Commission Financing Decision and ‘Intervention’ is a coherent set of activities and results which constitutes an effective level for the operational follow-up by the EC of its operations on the ground. See more on the [concept of intervention](#).