

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND
DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

**Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-67**

1. IDENTIFICATION

| | | | |
|---|---|--------|------------------------------|
| Title | CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility | | |
| Total cost | Total estimated cost: EUR 8 200 000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 8 200 000 | | |
| Aid method / Method of implementation | Component 1 - Regional dialogue: Indirect Management International Organisation Component 2 – Uganda: Direct management through a grant contracts Component 3 – Ethiopia: Direct management through grant contract(s) | | |
| DAC-code | 150 | Sector | Government and civil society |
| Derogations, prior approvals, exceptions authorised | Prior approvals 20.a and 20.f | | |

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The action contributes to **Strategic Objectives 1, 2, and 4 of the EU Trust Fund** and aligns with the **Priority Domain 3 of the Valletta Action Plan** and **Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 11**.

This action aims to help counties in the Horn of Africa address the dual challenge of the rising number of displaced people being hosted in urban areas (in short here: urban displacement) and wider urbanisation. It is divided into three components. The first one will focus on regional dialogue and will foster peer networks and knowledge exchange on the challenges and opportunities relating to urban displacement in the context of urbanisation. The second and third are two respective pilot actions that will provide direct support to urban areas, with severely stressed or pre-existing low coverage of basic services and a high concentration of refugees. In Uganda, support will target the municipality of Koboko. In Ethiopia, support will focus on Assosa town in the Benishangul Gumuz region.

The **intervention logic** of this action holds that by supporting municipalities to improve urban planning and service provision and through the creation of spaces for communal dialogue, living conditions and opportunities for refugees and their hosts will improve and the risks of rivalry and conflict will be reduced, resulting in greater well-being and safety. This will be reinforced by establishing peer networks and a platform for dialogue across key stakeholders, notably municipalities, to promote innovation, learning and the adoption of best practice.

This approach is fully in line with the EU approach to forced displacement and development (Communication Lives in Dignity). It will help implement the future Global Compact on Refugees in implementing alternatives to camps and supports the EU approach being promoted within the Horn and East Africa in applying the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and supporting implementation of the Nairobi Declaration.

The **main beneficiaries** of this action are refugees in urban settings and their immediate host communities as well as local authority officials and members of local organisations (e.g. women's organizations, NGOs, philanthropic groups, community groups) engaged in local development and migration and refugee issues.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country/regional context, if applicable

Rising urban displacement in the region

Today, an estimated sixty percent of refugees globally live in urban or semi-urban areas, rather than in camps or purpose-build rural settlements, which are often, geographically separated from host communities and have limited access to livelihoods due to legal or logistical barriers¹. In the Horn of Africa, host to one fifth of the world's refugees, this ratio is less stark. However, with the Africa-wide trend of urbanisation as well as regional and national policy commitments in favour of self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion, this ratio is decreasing. At the IGAD Summit on refugees, Heads of State and Government committed within the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan to:

- Progressively advance alternative arrangements to refugee camps and facilitate the free movement of refugees and their integration into national development plans and access to services;
- Enhance, with the support of the international community, education, training and skills development for refugees to reduce their dependence on humanitarian assistance, and prepare them for gainful employment in host communities and upon return;
- Strengthen the capacity of governments in host countries and Somalia for the delivery of services, prioritising civil registration and documentation of refugees and returnees
- Continue to enhance security within refugee camps and out-of-camp refugee populations

This will lead to an incremental shift to allowing greater freedom of movement to refugees. Many will move to urban areas, with new sets of challenges – and opportunities – for service delivery and the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods as well as overall protection.

Demographic and urbanisation trends in the Horn of Africa suggest that municipalities' ability to manage successfully the increase of population as a result of refugees will also help them tackle the broader structural challenge of demographic growth and rapid urbanisation. The reality is that both are happening simultaneously. As documented by the Research and Evidence Facility of the EUTF, such dynamics affect both capital as well as secondary cities

¹ N. Crawford, J. Cosgrove, S. Hayson and N. Walicki: Protracted displacement: uncertain paths to self-reliance in exile, 2015, ODI

where local and municipal government actors are key to addressing the resulting opportunities and challenges.²

However, currently support to host governments in the region remains almost exclusively centred on camps or rural settlements, with little attention paid to urban and semi-urban areas that host - and will host - increasing numbers of refugees.

Across the region, refugees living in urban or semi-urban areas range from 1) *urban assisted refugees* who have either been moved to urban areas because of protection concerns or for medical treatment. Their stay is generally temporary; 2) *refugees who can sustain themselves economically* and who, such as Eritreans in Addis Ababa, reside in cities on the condition of self-reliance;³ 3) *unregistered or self-settled refugees* may live outside of camps (generally in urban areas). They are often assumed to live amongst the host communities most similar to their own ethnic group. These refugees receive no support and numbers are unknown but are seen as significant in cities across the region;⁴ 4) *refugees living in settlements or camps*, which, given protracted refugee situations have over time for many purposes turned into urban conurbations. Examples include Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya, and the refugee settlements around Adjumani town in Uganda.

Country contexts: Ethiopia & Uganda

In most of the above settings, access to the informal sector prevails. Underpinned by similar structural trends, countries covered by the national-level action of this programme show distinct characteristics:

In Ethiopia, the urban population is increasing rapidly. Estimated at only 17.3% in 2012, Ethiopia's urban population share is one of the lowest in the world. However, the urban population is projected to nearly triple from 15.2 million in 2012 to 42.3 million in 2037, growing at 3.8% a year. This would mean that around 30% of the country's people would then live in urban areas in Ethiopia⁵.

Rapid urbanisation takes place in the context of rapid population growth: the labour force has doubled in the past 20 years and is projected to rise to 82 million by 2030, from 33 million in 2005⁶. Creating job opportunities in urban areas will be essential if Ethiopia is to exploit its demographic dividend. Cities already play an important role in the economy, contributing to 38 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) though employing only 15 percent of the total workforce, due primarily to the high productivity associated with sectors located mostly in urban areas. If well managed, urbanisation could be an important catalyst to promote economic growth, create jobs, and connect Ethiopians to prosperity.

² EUTF Research and Evidence Facility: Synthesis Report *The Lure of the City Synthesis report on rural to urban migration in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda* at <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/file128760.pdf>

³ *Out-of-camp refugees* of Eritrean origin are benefitting from the 2010 Out-of-Camp policy by the Ethiopian government on the condition of self-reliance, either through sponsors or remittances (17,200 in Addis Abeba (UNHCE 2018)

⁴ A. Brown, P.Mackie, K.Dickenson and T. Geebre-Egziabher: *Urban refugee Economies*: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, March 2018.

⁵ World Bank Group. 2015. *Ethiopia Urbanization Review : Urban Institutions for a Middle-Income Ethiopia*. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22979> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

⁶ World Bank Group. 2015. *Ethiopia Urbanization Review : Urban Institutions for a Middle-Income Ethiopia*. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22979> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

However, currently, urbanisation is failing to meet the demands of growing numbers of urban residents in three areas: access to jobs, infrastructure and services, and housing.

Uganda in turn, is one of the most rapidly urbanising countries in Africa. Kampala is set to become a global megacity of more than 10 million people by 2040 and has seen a doubling of its refugee population since 2012. This trend reaches beyond the capital, and other Ugandan cities will also see rapid demographic growth: Gulu Arua and Koboko municipality in Uganda are among the country's fastest growing urban centres, in large parts due to impact of displacement of South Sudanese. The movement of refugees to urban sites has affected both small and larger locations, including Arua, Koboko, Moyo, Gulu, Adjumani as well as, of course, Kampala. Due to its geographic position as an entry point for refugees from South Sudan and the DRC, Koboko municipality has received self-settled refugees for decades and registered and non-registered South Sudanese refugee associations are present in the municipality. In line with findings in other urban areas, prominent reasons for movement to Koboko include access to better social services, notably education and healthcare and feelings of insecurity in some of the settlements.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

Global and regional policies

The need to address urban displacement challenges was emphasised in the **New Urban Agenda** adopted in October 2016 by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III). During the **2016 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS)**, urban areas were recognised as contexts where innovative approaches are needed to “transcend the humanitarian-development divide” and develop the capacities of local actors to make urban service delivery systems inclusive, sustainable and resilient.⁷ More broadly, the 2015 IOM World Migration Report focused on "*Migrants and Cities: New Urban Partnerships to Manage Mobility* (2015) and dedicated global networks such as Cities of Migration and Metropolis. **The Global Compact on Refugees** explicitly notes the need to engage with local authorities in urban settings and the potential of networks of cities and municipalities in establishing best practices. Addressing the heightened challenges of urban displacement is implicit in the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan (see above). The IGAD region's commitment and ambition is in response to national challenges. However, urban displacement is only partially reflected in national policies.

Ethiopia

Despite its open-door-policy towards refugees, Ethiopia has until now maintained a strict encampment policy across the 27 refugee camps managed by the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR. Most camps are located in peripheral border regions, where refugees and their hosts often share the same cultural and ethnic heritage. Different nationalities of refugees are assigned to specific camps. Only nationalities that have refugee status but for whom no specific camp exist live outside of camps (5,685 in total in Addis Ababa⁸), and Eritreans who fall under the existing Out-of-Camp policy may seek employment in the informal sector only. There is no formal policy for granting urban refugees access to services such as education, water and healthcare. Moreover, they are not incorporated in urban development plans at federal and local levels.

⁷ International Rescue Committee: Public Service Delivery in Contexts of Urban Displacement, 2017.

⁸ UNHCR, September 2018

However, Ethiopia has taken bold steps to adjust its refugee policy in line with the country's strategic plans. These are articulated in the pledges made at the 2016 Leaders' Summit which form the basis of the country's CRRF roll-out and underpin the recently presented *National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy*. Implementation is being taken forward, with much of it reliant on the impending adoption of a new refugee proclamation. After the latter's adoption and translation into secondary law, 90,000 refugees will be permitted to live outside of camps. It is expected that a significant number of refugees will move to urban areas, thereby putting additional strain on service delivery and already scarce employment opportunities. The challenge is to anticipate and ultimately manage this transition properly so that the integration of refugees into the labour market can make a positive contribution to the economy.

Uganda

No accurate data exists on the number of refugees in urban areas across Uganda. Yet available evidence suggests that they represent at least 10% of refugees. While freedom of movement is enshrined in Uganda's refugee policy, those who leave designated rural settlements largely forfeit access to regular humanitarian assistance and are in principle no longer counted in the official refugee statistics. Kampala is currently the only city where refugees can formally register as refugees, through with some restrictions. Evidence suggests that the number of such self-settled has a significant impact in cities and town. In Koboko municipality, their numbers amount to 35.4% (23,000) of the total population.

Under the CRRF roll-out in Uganda, the important role of Local Governments in refugee hosting district has been recognised as has the need to strengthen their capacities.⁹ At the same time the Ministry of Local Government has requested that greater attention should be paid to municipalities hosting refugees, naming in particular, Gulu, Arua, Koboko and Hoima.¹⁰

Key challenges

Across the region, many urban areas face the combined challenges of increasing numbers of refugees and IDPs, economic migration and rapid natural population increase. Within this context, refugees include those with entrepreneurship skills who can actively contribute to the local economy and those that will need support and protection to re-establish their lives in exile. As with their hosts, it is thus important to focus both on optimising these capacities, whilst also addressing vulnerabilities.

To many displaced, urban areas offer greater opportunities for economic integration and self-reliance as well as sometimes better (public or private) services and amenities, than rural camps and settlements. Multiple domestic actors (private sector, civil society and national institutions) are more present and information is more accessible. At the same time, urban environments can make displacement more complex in terms of humanitarian access and the delivery of basic services. The gains made by traders due to expanded markets sit alongside the risk that an increase in people exacerbates pre-existing urban challenges, such as overcrowding of informal settlements and stress on urban services, notably health and education but also housing and competition for jobs. Displaced populations tend to settle in areas where the urban poor or other migrants live. These are often slums or informal settlements with weak state capacity to deliver services and infrastructure, and marginal benefit from tax revenues from local business. Hence, residents are prone to environmental

⁹ (CRRF Secretariat - Strengthening District coordination Issue Paper, June 2018).

¹⁰ Ministry of Local Government, March 2018

and public health risks. Ensuring security and protection of displaced populations in such areas can also be challenging.

A key challenge is making ends meet. Most refugees, as well as their hosts, work in the informal sector. This can create a number of challenges, including workplace discrimination due to a lack of labour protection, lack of access to business licenses and lack of language skills. Studies in urban areas in Uganda and elsewhere show that both residents and displaced often rely on private or community-run services rather than public ones for health care, education and sanitation. Refugees also seem to pay higher rates for access to services and housing than members of the host communities.¹¹

In Ethiopia, the 27 different nationalities represented in Addis Ababa and the 27 camps' refugee communities located in regional border areas have very different socio-economic profiles and different levels of vulnerability. Nevertheless, according to the data collected from refugee associations, the main challenges across groups (registered, unregistered, assisted, official Out-of-Camp refugees) are the following: a) no access to formal employment, b) no access to basic services (mainly education, health, legal aid), c) insecure housing, d) no social protection e) lack of awareness about their rights f) workplace discrimination due to a lack of labour protection. Evidence shows that current cash-based assistance by UNHCR for urban refugees in Ethiopia is insufficient to meet rent and living costs¹². Legal and other restrictions block their entry to the formal labour market, which limit income opportunities.

In Assosa town, one of the least developed urban areas in Ethiopia, access to basic services is already strained due to the fact that its population has almost tripled in the past twelve years.

The small town is also one of the central crossroads for Ethiopian migrant journeys, thus host to migrants on their way to Sudan and the northern route, returning migrants often in vulnerable situations after having been victims of kidnapping, sexual assaults and extortion, and victims of trafficking, including young children aged between 10 and 15 years old.

At the same time, the Benishangul Gumuz region hosts five refugee camps and all the international interventions target only refugees (and small surrounding host communities) thus leaving room for potential conflicts over already scarce resources.

Moving to cities is often based on a perception that there are better economic opportunities, increased security, a higher degree of anonymity and greater access to services. At the same time, municipalities struggle to keep pace with urban growth. Thus, relationship-building and providing technical assistance to local authorities can create pathways for more inclusive community engagement, systems strengthening and urban planning.

In Uganda, increasing population movement to urban municipalities creates challenges for urban planning including inadequate social services to meet growing demands, environmental degradation, poor refuse management, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, high levels of illiteracy and changes in crime patterns. In most cases, the growing population is not matched by a growing municipal budget¹³.

In Koboko municipality, most refugees and hosts share ethnic ties. While this reduces conflict, it does not end it. In fact, the local population feels clearly frustrated with ratios of 300 pupils/class, drug allocations intended for two months lasting a week, and a general

¹² A. Brown, Mackie, K. Dickenson and T. Geebre-Egziabher: Urban refugee Economies: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, March 2018.

¹³ EUTF Research and Evidence Facility study on Gulu,

increase of costs for goods and services. Many refugees who have lived in the municipality long enough to build relationships own property and place their children in schools. However, some cultural differences, housing, land tenure and internal clashes among refugee communities are also identified as important aspects that need to be tackled before they escalate into conflicts. A first survey done by International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG) in 2018 underlined the strain on social service delivery and social amenities as well as environmental degradation and waste management issues in addition to a range of other constraints and challenges for self-reliance and livelihoods. The survey also highlighted the particular challenges of female-headed households and strong concerns relating to the fate of abused, abandoned or neglected refugee children. Furthermore, insufficient budget allocation is putting a strain on the capacity of Koboko Municipal Council to deliver services.

2.3. Lessons learnt

Evidence suggests that inclusive approaches, which improve the urban environment more broadly and promote the welfare of all residents, can mitigate potential tensions while helping urban communities cope with the new demands arising from rapid population growth. This may often be based on approaches that avoid status-based targeting that may exacerbate real or perceived competition for services and benefits for different groups.

An important lesson has also been to make use of existing community structures to serve refugees and host communities instead of creating parallel structures. Partners have been more successful when building on the outreach of community representatives, Refugee Outreach Volunteers (ROVs) and existing government structures for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

To better access refugees that are spread across an urban area, mobile technology services help partners reach more people. Linked to this, programmes benefit from greater use of information technology and internet based communication with the target groups.

Flexibility of the organisations and the development partner community has been demonstrated to be important in adjusting to macro level changes in the country's political and security situation

Existing community structures, capacities and power dynamics should be mapped at the start of a project and new groups or structures only formed if they would bring significant additional value. Accountability to both host and refugee communities has to be an integral part of any programme.

The relationship with civil society is key to help the inclusion and protection space for urban refugees and asylum seekers, including mosques, churches, merchants associations, city social workers, etc.¹⁴. Effective outreach is also linked to successful prevention of security incidents¹⁵.

¹⁴ A 2012 global survey on the implementation of UNHCRs policy on refugee protection in Urban (specific reference)

¹⁵ (<https://www.enonline.net/fex/46/global>)

2.4. Complementary actions

Regionally

The EUTF has been actively supporting the rollout of the CRRF in all pilot countries in the Horn of Africa and has developed a strategy for further engagement. Many of the ongoing EUTF-funded projects address aspects of urban displacement. Examples include:

- Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (Kampala, Uganda).
- Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme.
- IFC private sector engagement Kakuma/Kalobeyei.
- Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables au Djibouti.
- RE-INTEG: Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows

The planned EUTF Action in Support of the CRRF roll-out in Kenya (Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya) echoes the logic of the present action document and explicitly incorporates relevant urban planning elements in developing EU support to Dadaab with the intention of establishing close synergies with the present action.

Programmes addressing urban displacement are also being supported by other development partners such as the World Bank (see below).

In Ethiopia, relevant programmes are the following:

The **Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in Ethiopia** funded with EUR 30 million from the EU Trust Fund and rolled-out in Ethiopia jointly by the EU Delegation and the Netherlands addresses integrated solutions for refugees and host communities in four thematic areas: (1) services (water, energy and education), (2) livelihood and job creation, (3) access to justice and legal aid, and (4) capacity building of local stakeholders.

Lessons can be exchanged with **the RESET Plus** intervention funded under the EU Trust Fund which supports a pilot project on rural to urban transition in two RESET clusters in Amhara and Somali regions in order to facilitate linkages between rural, unemployed youth and women with new employment opportunities in towns and cities. The existing **Addressing Root Causes (ARC) program** addresses livelihoods, basic services and protection in refugee hosting areas in Tigray and Somali Regional States and in Addis Ababa.

Under the **EU Commission Asylum Migration Integration Fund (AMIF)** a project implemented by a consortium led by the Netherlands with UNHCR and other UN organisations in cooperation with the Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and the Federal Vital Events Registration Agency (VERA) is supporting, inter alia, the creation of a new, unified biometric data registration system for refugees in Ethiopia and support access to civil registration for refugees.

Several NGOs are implementing activities in Addis Ababa to enhance self-reliance and provide additional services to refugees and vulnerable host communities, but funding has been limited. **The urban programme** implemented by NRC/DRC in Addis Ababa supports urban refugees and host communities in improving their **livelihoods** (business and financial literacy training, cash support for the host community for basic needs to physically challenged people, business start-up support grants), education, information, counselling, legal assistance. **The**

Urban refugee child protection program led by the Jesuit Refugee Services in Addis Ababa provides service from more than 1500 refugee children of whom 764 are unaccompanied children in non-formal education including tutorial classes, library service, foster care and arrangement, psychosocial service and recreational activities.

In Uganda, relevant programmes are the following:

In Uganda, this programme will be fully aligned to and will contribute to the objectives and strategies set out and adopted within the overall CRRF process in Uganda. The proposed intervention will directly build on the April 2018 Nexus workshop findings and will focus on policy advocacy with key actors in the refugee response. The project will be implemented in full complementarity with the SUPREME project which is currently also under formulation. It will also work hand in hand with already existing EUTF projects, which are: (1) SPRS-NU (EUR 20 million for livelihoods, conflict mitigation, TVET and WASH, 2016-2020); (2) EU RISE (support to local gov. services and promoting economic opportunities, EUR 20 million from EUTF + EUR 10 from BMZ, 2018-2020), (3) Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in slum populations (EUR 4.3 million). Furthermore, it will see to complement already existing activities under the "Development Initiative for the Northern Uganda (DINU)" - 150 million Euro programme under the 11th EDF with a focus on Northern Uganda. Under the DINU programme, support is provided to the Ugandan Local Governance Association and the Urban Authorities Association of Uganda.

Other programmes that will be formulated under the Annual Action Programme 2019, especially one with a focus on Public Finance Management, aiming at restoring adequacy in financing and discretionary powers for efficient decentralized service delivery, will complement the proposed action. Several ongoing projects funded from the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) thematic programme for Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities (CSOs-LAs) and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) engage in vocational training/employability and rights protection and generate lessons learnt to be used for this intervention.

Complementarity with other development partners' interventions will also be sought, such as with the World Bank and JICA initiatives, and more generally all projects formulated in the Comprehensive Refugees Response Framework and the Nexus approach. Two major projects from the World Bank are seen as game changers in favour of some municipalities and refugees receiving districts: the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Programme (USMID, 150 + 360 Mio USD), benefitting in particular the municipality of Arua, and the Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP, 150 Mio USD). Directly relevant, the Agora Initiative led by ACTed and IMPACT is active in Uganda. Founded in 2016 it aims to enable more efficient and tailored responses to support the recovery and stabilisation of crisis-affected communities whilst supporting local service delivery and governance.

2.4.1. Justification for use of EUTF Africa funds for this action

The European Union has undertaken a clear commitment to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and to support countries hosting large numbers of refugees. The hosting of refugees can be an additional burden for governments and poses severe challenges to the delivery of public services. Whilst actions under the bilateral programmes are looking into how to roll out the CRRF approach, there needs to be additional financial support for this work. The EUTF is the only instrument that can provide

such support, which needs to be quick to address this ongoing challenge. The EUTF Board confirmed the focus on refugee management in its latest meeting in September 2018.

The engagement with urban displacement requires instruments that can provide a bridge between traditional development and humanitarian intervention, which is one of the fundamental features of the EUTF.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

At the regional level, key donors and IFIs will be invited to participate on the platform and the networks formed.

In Uganda, coordination is ensured under the framework set up through the CRRF structures which are co-chaired by the Ugandan Ministry for Local Government and the Office of the Prime Minister, which holds responsibility for coordinating the overall refugee response.

In Ethiopia, the Government, in support of the CRRF, has put in place a governance structure that includes an overall monthly Steering Committee (SC) comprised of Line Ministries, federal agencies, development actors, NGOs and the donors. Additionally, a National Co-ordination Office (NCO) was established in January 2018 to ensure a multi-stakeholder approach. The Donor Refugee Group will additionally facilitate the coordination between donors already involved in refugee support interventions.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The **overall objective** is to increase the safety and well-being of displaced populations and their host communities living in urban or peri-urban settings and reduce inequalities between these groups.

The **specific objectives** are

1. Strengthened inclusion and participation of displaced persons in the economic and social life in urban settings across the region.
2. Improved livelihoods and greater access to quality basic services for refugees and host population in selected urban settings.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The **expected results** are:

Results for SO 1

- 1.1. Strengthened participation of host communities and displaced persons in urban policy development and implementation.
- 1.2. Understanding of and skills for addressing urban displacement improved, e.g. with regard to perspectives for solutions, protection, basic services, housing, employment, and environment
- 1.3. Social cohesion and conflict prevention promoted between host communities and migrants/refugees;

1.4. Targeted city/ local authorities' and other stakeholders are supported in creating concrete partnerships and alliances for advocacy and exchange.

1.5. Greater inclusion of migration and displacement-related challenges and opportunities in urban strategies and planning.

Results for SO 2

2.1. Strengthened public, private and civil society service delivery capacities, resources and infrastructure in host communities for inclusion of additional population

2.2. Strengthened public, private and civil society service delivery capacities, resources and infrastructure in host communities for responding to specific needs and vulnerabilities of displaced persons

The **indicative activities** as grouped by component are:

Component 1: Regional Network and Dialogue

- Establishment of structured peer network and regional knowledge-sharing platform¹⁶
- Facilitation of twinning and other exchanges between cities and municipalities in the region, migrant and refugee associations, the private sector, the social partners etc. to share knowledge and experience.
- Advocacy to eliminate restrictions on rights and barriers to services.
- Identification, compilation and promotion of best practices, methodologies and strategies at national and regional level
- Linkages established between experiences at city level, and national and regional-level legal frameworks in respect of urban displacement as well as collaboration with existing networks of cities and local authorities.
- Targeted technical assistance to interested authorities at different level for assessments and inclusive urban/spatial planning.

Component 2: Uganda Pilot Action

In Uganda, the action will target Koboko municipality.

- During an inception phase a thorough needs-based and areas-based survey will be conducted in full cooperation with Koboko Municipal Council. On this basis, an activity plan will be outlined with the municipality with a clear set of indicators, (including PFM-related ones). Implementation of the activity plan will be supported through a grant contract to be awarded to the Municipal Council (specific type of grant contract to be determined at a later stage). The activity plan will be aligned with district plans based on mutual accountability frameworks to offer better services to its population, without

¹⁶ Indicator: Participation in policy events targeting cities and local authorities networks to disseminate, advocate and mainstream the know-how developed in the context of the programme;

distinction between refugees and host communities. It will take into account local response capacity and sustainability considerations within the context of national and local policy frameworks. Part of the action will be to strengthen Public Financial Management of the entire municipality budget.

- Targeted technical support will be made available to Koboko municipality for spatial/urban planning and the implementation of evidence-based municipal strategies for temporary (or permanent) refugee integration in urban sites and support to vulnerable populations in general. Technical assistance for managing the transparent and participatory use of the European Union funds and proper implementation of the activities will be provided by a locally based international NGO (ACAV) which will hire specialised staff to strengthen the municipalities' up- (planning and budgeting) and downstream (e.g. procurement, accounting, oversight) PFM capacities to support the municipal council in the implementation of the grant contract. To the extent possible, ACAV will work in cooperation with other relevant CSOs present in the municipality and suburbs (VNG, Sudanese associations, youth groups, etc.). A separate grant contract will be awarded to ACAV to provide this technical support to Koboko Municipality.

Component 3: Ethiopia Pilot Action

In Ethiopia, the action will focus on the supporting the response to vulnerable displaced people in identified priority service sectors in the Assosa urban area, notably enhanced access to basic services and provision of counselling services, including legal assistance, family planning and protection for vulnerable women and children.

In urban areas, the most efficient response to the needs of the displaced is to promote their inclusion and integration by scaling up existing services and ensure protection. Thus, under SO1, activities will focus on increasing the ability of local authorities to provide access to basic services to targeted population and enhance social cohesion.

This includes the following indicative activities:

- Technical assistance to local authorities for the provision of enhanced integrated basic services.
- Engagement with local and displaced populations to enhance social cohesion through community dialogue and enhanced participation in urban policy development and implementation
- Assessment of support and capacity needs at local level. Strengthening of woreda/kebele capacity to play a leadership and coordinating role in the development and implementation of area-based plans that incorporate refugee and vulnerable population along with local communities in local development plans.

A growing urban population requires adapted interventions to increase access to basic services, reduce conflict over scarce resources while providing protection to the most vulnerable. Activities under SO2 will mainly focus on enhancing the access to basic services in the WASH and protection sectors, including counselling, provision of legal aid, family planning and protection for vulnerable women and children.

This includes the following indicative activities:

- Additional boreholes/ deep wells will be drilled in order to enhance access to water and meet population's needs. Sanitation and hygiene promotion activities will be integrated into the water supply interventions in order to reduce the risk of water

contamination and water-borne diseases. This approach also ensures that the intervention is community-led and promotes self-sufficiency.

- Establishment of an information hubs in Assosa town, including an help desk for counselling services and legal aid, a possible hotline and group information sessions on range of issues affecting the displaced and their hosts (documentation, legal frameworks and access to employment options). The main aim of the information hub is to provide information, counselling and legal services to displaced populations and vulnerable host communities and, if needed, additional counselling and healthcare services like psychosocial support, healthcare, SGBV prevention and family planning.

During the inception phase, the implementing partner is expected to gather results on the (a) gaps in service provision and (b) respective capacities of local and government service providers.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main risks are:

| Risks | Risk level (H/M/L) | Mitigating measures |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| <u>REGIONAL COMPONENT</u> | | |
| Municipalities and city authorities do not engage in the regional activities. | Medium | Targeted outreach will be conducted through designated technical assistance to allow authorities to see the added value of the dialogue. |
| <u>UGANDA</u> | | |
| Capacity of the Municipal council in terms of staff and structures is not sufficient to manage the European Union financial support. | Medium to High | Ensure that proper safety net measures are enshrined in the project to support and enhance capacity of the municipality in form of embedded technical assistance. |
| Slow or sudden natural disaster or civil unrest. | Medium | Monitor early warning systems, flood and drought assessments, and other sources of information in full cooperation with local and national authorities. |
| Target communities are not willing to engage in the project activities. | Low | Ensure early engagement and bottom-up approach to ensure services and activities are decided upon with and directly benefit the local population, |

| | | |
|--|-------------|---|
| | | including forcibly displaced people and migrants. |
| Central Government might disagree with the project approach to provide direct support to a Municipal Council. | Low | Engage with central government at an early stage to ensure buy-in and support. |
| <u>ETHIOPIA</u> | | |
| The proclamation of the new refugee law by the Ethiopian Parliament and approval of associated policy/directives is delayed. | Medium | Continue support and dialogue with the government to underpin the importance of putting in place the necessary enabling legal framework (new refugee proclamation). |
| Possible tensions between refugees and host communities | Low /medium | Continue to support programs based on RDDP model linking refugees and host communities without creating inequalities and/or tensions between communities. |
| Possible tensions between refugee's communities | Low/Medium | Open the program to all refugees independently of their country of origin, status among others. |
| National authorities and others stakeholders (legal aid clinics, judges, police) are not sensitive to the refugee issues/situation. | Medium | Continue support, dialogue and advocacy among line ministries and relevant entities. |
| The refugees are not included in the urban/rural development plans. | Medium | Continue support and dialogue at federal, regional and local level to accelerate the process of endorsement of the refugee proclamation. |
| Assumptions | | |
| <u>UGANDA:</u> | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Centrally, the government of Uganda will support the implementation of the project. 2. The target municipal council and its structures are sufficiently capable and committed, and their institutional and policy goals are compatible with those of the EU and European Union Trust Fund. 3. Target communities are willing to actively participate in the project activities. 4. Uganda remains peaceful and secure. | | |
| <u>ETHIOPIA:</u> | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The new Refugee Proclamation and the secondary regulations, which increase rights with respect to OCP status, employment, and HLP, are endorsed during the project | | |

implementation period.

2. Relevant stakeholders remain committed to the implementation of the CRRF, especially with regards to are able to switch from a humanitarian to a development perspective.
3. ARRA and authorities will support the right implementation of the project.
4. Good coordination and partnership with ARRA, UNHCR, local authorities and other relevant stakeholder's actors.
5. During the inception phase, the beneficiaries targeted by the program will closely participate to the formulation of the action.
6. The country stays safe and stable during the implementation of the action.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

Throughout, a strong focus will be put on gender and persons with disabilities as well as children, who often are a particularly vulnerable group among urban refugees. In Uganda ¹⁷, most migrants are women, which indicates the necessity for a gender-sensitive approach. A special focus on youth will also be enshrined in the action. Sex and age disaggregated data also be collected and analysed.

In Ethiopia, and particularly in Assosa town, there is evidence of women and children saved before being trafficked for sexual exploitation and human organ trafficking or women coming back after a failed migratory attempt and having suffered several abuses. More in general, SGBV and domestic violence are widespread in both villages and refugee camps. Thus, while the project will in general focus on WASH activities and protection, including access to justice, a gender sensitive approach and a focus on women and children protection will be sought. A gender analysis will be conducted in order to inform the design of the Description of the Action.

The action is in line with one of the priorities (non- discrimination) of the Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategy (HRDCS) 2016-2020 for Uganda.

The proposed action will apply the key Rights-Based Approach (RBA) principles of Non-discrimination, Participation, Accountability and Transparency with clear linkages with Human Rights /Universal Peer Review (UPR) analyses in all spheres and areas of intervention. It will also focus on empowering rights holders, including those that are particularly marginalised, to claim their rights and demand accountability. It will focus on strengthening the capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their obligations and in fostering a constructive dialogue and process between rights-holders and duty bearers.

3.5. Stakeholders

The proposed action will target **cities receiving displaced populations**, notably **local authorities** (this encompasses the large variety of sub national levels and branches of government i.e. municipalities, communes, districts, counties, provinces, regions etc.) as well as **local organisations that have a stake in local development and migration and refugee issues**. These can include civil society organisations (e.g. women's organizations, NGOs, philanthropic groups, community groups), workers' and employers' organisations, chambers of commerce, cooperatives, universities, education and training centres, business and financial

¹⁷ IOM - Migrants in refugee hosting district of Uganda Rapid Assessment, 2018

service providers and public employment services. National authorities dealing with refugees are also key stakeholders).

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

The signature of a Financing Agreement is not envisaged.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be 48 months (including a 6 month inception period) from the date of the signature of the first contract, whilst the overall execution period (including a closure phase of no more than 24 months) will not exceed 72 months from the date of signature of the first contract.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

Component 1: Regional Network and Dialogue: Indirect Management with an International Organisation

A PAGODA will be signed with an international organisation based on their expertise and ability to deliver the objectives. Possible organisations include ITC- ILO, UN Habitat, Cities Alliance

Component 2: Uganda Pilot Action

In Uganda, component 2 will be implemented through a grant contract to be awarded directly to the Municipal council of Koboko (specific type of grant contract to be determined at a later stage). Another grant or service contract will be concluded through direct award to the NGO ACAV which has proven technical and administrative competence in relation to Local Government in the West Nile region and Koboko municipality, to provide technical support to the municipality for the implementation of the above grant contract. The selection is based on the situation of emergency, presence in the field and relevant expertise as well as presence on the ground in the action area. National-level **Steering Committees** will be set up consisting of the EU, the partner countries, UNHCR, the implementing partners and other pertinent government institutions, development partners and representatives of refugee and host communities.

Component 3: Ethiopia Pilot Action

In Ethiopia, the action will be implemented through **Direct Management** with a direct award of a grant to the International Rescue Committee (IRC). The selection is based on a) situation of emergency, b) presence of an office in town and staff already deployed in the field and c) relevant expertise in the target area. IRC has been advised to fully engage with local authorities and local civil society organisations already working on the ground in order to ensure sustainability and ownership of the action.

National-level **Steering Committees** will be set up consisting of the EU, the partner countries, UNHCR, the implementing partners and other pertinent government institutions, development partners and representatives of refugee and host communities.

For the implementation of the three component prior approval type 20.a (*exceptional and duly substantiated emergencies (urgency)*) and type 20.f (*actions with specific characteristics that require a particular type of body on account of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation or its administrative power*) on the use of direct award for grants without call for proposals are justified based on the elaborations above.

4.4. Indicative budget

| Component | Amount in EUR thousands |
|---|-------------------------|
| Component 1: Regional exchange | 600 000 |
| Component 2: Uganda | 3 800 000 |
| Component 3: Ethiopia | 3 800 000 |
| Monitoring, audit and evaluation (included in budget for each component of this action) | |
| Communications and visibility (included in budget for each component of this action) | |
| Total | 8 200 000 |

The progress of the action will be monitored as follows:

4.5. Monitoring and reporting

All components of this action will have to be integrated with the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System (MLS)¹⁸ for the reporting of selected output and outcome indicators, and project implementing partners must take part in case study exercises and the learning strategy developed by the MLS. Project implementing partners will be expected to provide regular (at least quarterly) data to the MLS in a format which will be introduced during the contract negotiation stage.

Project implementing partners will have to report against a selected number of the MLS output indicators (see full list in annex III). The monitoring of these indicators will therefore have to be included in the M&E systems of each component (in addition to the indicators already existing in the project logical framework, see annex II).

4.6. Evaluation and audit

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements.

¹⁸ T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28

Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes should be shown in the budget at section 4.4. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

4.7. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in the procurement contracts. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action¹⁹ shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Akvo RSR²⁰ on-line reporting platform, which is available to the public, will be used to communicate and report on this action as well as on all project components. Akvo RSR links directly to the EUTF website. The project logical frameworks will be encoded in their respective Akvo pages and regular reporting of project activities and outputs will take place on this platform.

¹⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/17974>

²⁰ Akvo Really Simple Reporting

| Annex I: Alignment with EUTF objectives, Valletta Action Plan and Sustainable Development Goals | | |
|--|--|---|
| EU Trust Fund Strategy | Valletta Action Plan | United Nations Sustainable Development Goals |
| Four main areas of intervention | Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives | 17 goals |
| <p>1) Greater economic and employment opportunities</p> <p>2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people</p> <p>3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit</p> <p>4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</p> | <p>1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities 2. link relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas 3. operationalise the African Institute on Remittances 4. facilitate responsible private investment and boost trade <p>2) Legal migration and mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships 6. pool offers for legal migration 7. organise workshops on visa facilitation <p>3) Protection and asylum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes 9. improve the quality of the asylum process 10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities <p>4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans 12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking 13. pilot project in Niger 14. information campaigns <p>5) Return, readmission and reintegration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission applications 16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels 17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development |

Annex II: Logical Framework

| | Results chain | Indicators | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| Overall objective: Impact | Greater safety and well-being of displaced populations and their host communities living in urban or peri-urban settings and the reduction of inequalities between these groups. | | <p>A baseline study is foreseen to collect information required to measure progress on the indicators laid out in the Action.</p> <p>- Public perceptions survey of host communities.</p> <p>Urban data collection (linked to SDG reporting). The project will commission baseline and final studies to obtain data, including where SDG reporting is not available for a target city.</p> | |
| Specific objective(s): Outcome(s) | 1. Strengthened inclusion and effective participation of displaced persons in the economic and social life in urban settings across the region | <p># of instances where displacement challenges and opportunities are reflected in targeted policies and decisions, and included in urban/spatial planning</p> <p>Proportion of the urban population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive (disaggregated by sex, age, disability and migratory status) SDG 16.7.2</p> <p>Extent to which urban strategies reflect best practices and/or recommendations provided by migrants/refugees and host communities * (linked to MIP indicator 1.1 of component 2)</p> | <p>M & E reports, progress reporting, policy documents</p> <p>- Public perceptions survey of host communities.</p> | Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation |
| Specific objective(s): | Improved livelihoods and greater access to quality basic services for refugees and host population in selected urban settings. | <p>% of refugees and host community having access to integrated services (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p># of conflict incidences around access to services</p> | Evaluation reports, M+E field reports, Project reports and beneficiary data base | <p>Stability – no major political, social or economic change during implementation</p> <p>No major shocks which result in</p> |

| | | | | |
|---------|---|--|--|--|
| | | <p>reported amongst and between beneficiary populations</p> <p>% of individuals who report improved income (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> | | <p>further humanitarian – basic needs</p> <p>Effective participation by the target beneficiaries in the planned project activities</p> |
| Outputs | <p>SO 1. Result 1: Strengthened participation of host communities and displaced persons in urban policy development and implementation.</p> <p>1.2. Understanding and skills for addressing urban displacement improved, e.g. with regard to perspectives for solutions, protection, basic services, housing, employment, and environment</p> <p>1.3. Social cohesion and conflict prevention promoted between host communities and migrants/refugees;</p> <p>1.4. Stakeholders are supported in creating concrete partnerships and alliances for advocacy and exchange.</p> <p>1.5. Greater inclusion of migration and asylum-related challenges and opportunities in urban strategies and planning.</p> | <p>Compendium of regional best practices or case studies developed and published.</p> <p>Number of stakeholders trained on spatial planning processes incorporating the specific needs and vulnerabilities of migrants/refugees and host community members (disaggregated by gender, position)</p> <p># municipality strategic planning doc supported to include refugees</p> <p>Peer network and regional knowledge-sharing platform established, governance and coordination structures in place and participation of invitees in policy events.</p> <p>Number of twinning and other exchanges taking place between cities and municipalities in the region; migrant and refugee associations; the private sector, the social partners.</p> <p>Stakeholders advocacy to eliminate restrictions on rights and barriers to services is taking place</p> <p>Toolset for urban planning in the region disseminated and used by network participants.</p> <p>Number of cities having contacted implementing organisations or local authorities networks with regard to good practices published by the action.</p> <p># of participatory spatial planning processes conducted in displacement-affected urban areas</p> <p># of people participating in conflict prevention and social cohesion activities</p> | <p>M & E reports, progress reporting,</p> <p>Database of event/training participants/new staff recruited (disaggregated by sex, location, sector) and statistics to be provided in progress reports for the Action</p> | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | # of facilitated inter-communal dialogues held # of community-based monitoring and feedback systems established/supported | | |
| | <p>2.1. Strengthened public private and civil society service delivery capacities in urban area for inclusion of additional populations</p> <p>2.2. Strengthened public, private and civil society service delivery capacities, resources and infrastructure in host communities for responding to specific needs and vulnerabilities of displaced persons</p> | <p># of people having improved access to basic services (disaggregated by sex/refugee/host)</p> <p># of refugees and host populations benefiting from improved services (disaggregated by gender, disability)</p> <p># of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated</p> | M & E reports, progress reporting, policy and planning documents, meeting minutes | |

Annex III: EUTF indicators as part of the Monitoring and Learning System

| EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS * | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| 1. Greater economic and employment opportunities | | Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location) | 3. Improving Migration Management | | Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location) |
| 1.1 | Number of jobs created | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Job (permanent, short term, cash for work, etc.) Location | 3.1 | Number of projects by diaspora members | Type of projects |
| 1.2 | Number of MSMEs created or supported | Type of support (access to finance, business development, training, equipment, market access, etc.) | 3.2 | Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted. | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Protection (protection measures, medical and psychosocial, shelter, food, legal, etc.) |
| 1.3 | Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of support (funding, finance education, entrepreneurship prog., business dev service, etc.) | 3.3 | Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group |
| 1.4 | Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of TVET (professional training, skills dev scheme, internship, other) | 3.4 | Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported | Gender Age group Types of assistance (transportation, pre-departures counselling assistance to obtain documents, return tickets, travel escorts, assistance upon arrival, etc.) |
| 1.5 | Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Job (permanent, short term, cash for work, incentive, etc.) | 3.5 | Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance | Gender Age group Types of assistance (income generating, medical, education, housing support etc.) |
| 1.6 | Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved | | 3.6 | Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management | Types of support (capacity building, operational support, etc.) |
| 1.7 | Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment | | 3.7 | Number of individuals trained on migration management | Target groups (state, non-state) |
| 1.7 bis | Financial volume granted to individual recipients | | 3.8 | Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP) Age group |
| 2. Strengthening resilience | | Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location) | 3.9 | Number of early warning systems on migration flows created | |
| 2.1 | Number of local development plans directly supported | | 3.10 | Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes | Gender Age group |
| 2.1 bis | Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated | Use of infrastructure (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, domestic energy, legal, etc.) | 3.11 | Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration | Types of activity (media campaigns, etc.) |
| 2.2 | Number of people receiving a basic social service | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Service (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, energy, legal, nutrition, etc.) | | | |
| 2.3 | Number of people receiving nutrition assistance | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group | 4. Improved governance | | Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location) |
| 2.4 | Number of people receiving food security related assistance | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of assistance (social protection schemes, training on agri practice, agri inputs, land dev, etc.) | 4.1 | Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control | |
| 2.5 | Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies | | 4.2 | Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | Gender capacity building Type of |
| 2.6 | Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management | Types of support (irrigation, rehabilitation, improved management, etc.) | 4.2 bis | Number of Institutions and Non-State actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights | Gender capacity building Type of |
| 2.7 | Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of practices and rights (health, education, water, energy, rights, etc.) | 4.3 | Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Activities (community dialogue, civilian mediation, peacebuilding, awareness raising, etc.) |
| 2.8 | Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery | Type of service (health, education, etc.) | 4.4 | Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services | Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Services (medical assistance, psychosocial assistance, counselling, accommodation, legal counselling, family tracking, travel docs, assistance to voluntary return, etc.) |
| 2.9 | Number of people having improved access to basic services | Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) | 4.5 | Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported | |
| CROSS-CUTTING | | Optimal disaggregation | 4.6 | Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported | Types of output |
| 5.1 | Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathered | Type of actors (state-level, local authorities, civil society) Goal of the group/platform (coordination or learning) | 4.7 | Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy | |
| 5.2 | Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened | Types of tools (studies, needs assessment, market assessments, reporting and statistics, etc.) | 4.8 | Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced | |
| 5.3 | Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted | Focus of research | * Definition and methodology will be introduced to the implementing partners of the action | | |