

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Reference: T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08 DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase III			
Zone benefitting from the action / Localisation	North of Africa Region (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt)			
Total cost	Total estimated cost: 12 000 000 EUR Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: 12 000 000 EUR			
Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Award of Grants			
DAC – codes	15190			
Main delivery channels	20000 – Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society			
Markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participatory development / good governance			X
	Aid to environment	X		
	Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls		X	
	Trade development	X		
	Reproductive, maternal , newborn and child health	X		
	Disaster Risk Reduction	X		
	Nutrition	X		
	Disability	X		
	Rio Markers	Not targeted	significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity	X		
	Combat desertification	X		
	Climate change mitigation	X		
	Climate change adaptation	X		
	Migration Marker			X
SDG(s)	1 – Ending absolute poverty 8 – Decent work and economic growth 10 – Reducing inequalities 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions			
Valetta Action Plan Domains	1. Advantages of migration in terms of development and fight against the root causes of irregular migration and the phenomenon			

	of displaced persons
Strategic objectives of the Trust Fund	<p>EUTF Objective 3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination.</p> <p>EUTF North of Africa (NOA) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework Strategic Objective 3: To strengthen protection and resilience of those in need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EUTF NOA Specific Objective 3.IV. Self-sufficiency of target groups and host communities is enhanced - EU TF NOA Specific Objective 3.V. Access to and quality of services for target groups and host communities is improved - EU TF NOA Specific Objective 3.VI. Culture of peace and social cohesion are expanded
Beneficiaries of the action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (including the most vulnerable) - Host communities - Community-based organizations from target areas; - Economic actors including small and medium enterprises, business associations, entrepreneurs; - Representatives from the target municipalities, including mayors and municipal councils; - Deconcentrated Offices with regards social services; - Representatives of the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and other relevant line ministries (who deal with social services).
Derogations, authorized exceptions, prior agreements	N/A

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and objectives

This Action Fiche describes one of the interventions at regional level to be committed under the *North of Africa window of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa* (i.e. “Trust Fund”).

Protracted displacement is a humanitarian but also a developmental, political and economic challenge. In the Communication *Lives in dignity: from aid-dependency to self-reliance*¹, the EU reaffirms its commitment to help those who are suffering the consequences of conflict and

¹ Communication COM (2016) 234 final: Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance.

instability to live in dignity. At the same time, the EU aims to ensure that they can contribute positively to their host communities, by fostering self-reliance and resilience² of both the displaced and their hosts, while protecting those most vulnerable. For stranded migrants the same logic applies in the North of Africa region. With this Action the EU also underlines its support to the principles of the CRF (Common Refugee Response Framework).

The Regional Development and Protection Programme (i.e. "RDPP") fully incorporates this reinforced developmental, inclusive and integrated approach to forced displacement. This Action will support the development pillar of the RDPP in the North of Africa, by contributing to the establishment or reinforcement of inclusive services, fostering social cohesion and employment opportunities at community/decentralized levels. The Action concerns all five countries in the North of Africa region: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. For Algeria no concrete activities have been conceived for now.

This third phase of the RDPP Development pillar, running in parallel with the second phase (implemented by IOM and Save the Children) and building on the first phase (implemented by IOM), will exclusively comprise a CSO component, mainly targeting international CSOs who can subcontract local CSOs (while not precluding contracting local CSOs directly, where this may be feasible). Grants will be awarded for the timespan of three consecutive years. Activities will build on the relevant parts of the needs assessment of the first phase of the RDPP development pillar. In consultation with the EU actors, implementing partners have ensured good coordination among the different RDPP phases (and pillars) in order to maximise synergies and impact. Crucial in this Action is a holistic, bottom, up and grass-roots approach, guaranteeing the sustainability of implemented activities. This includes a multi-stakeholder coordination and establishing referral mechanisms to public services. In Libya and Tunisia, activities could partially focus on the regions that are close to the border shared by both countries.

As for Libya, a strong coordination with the Community Stabilisation Programme will be necessary (including ongoing and future projects) as this Action entails complementary activities. Grants that are awarded under this Action and are implemented in Libya, will come with the obligation to work under the RDPP and Community Stabilisation umbrella.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. National context, where appropriate

Among the countries of North Africa, common challenges exist: (i) the North of Africa region acts as an important region of transit and destination for migrants primarily from West and Central Africa and the Horn of Africa; (ii) insecurity, instability and low productive economies in the face of high growth populations; (iii) migrant communities increasingly remain in the region for long periods and require different types of policy and programmatic

² Resilience is the ability of an individual, a household, a community, a country or a region to withstand, to adapt, and to quickly recover from stresses and shocks, Communication on the EU Approach to Resilience, COM(2012)586, 03.10.2012.

responses to ensure their well-being, support sustainable livelihoods and self-reliance opportunities and to contribute to resilience of host communities; (iv) migrant communities cluster in specific cities and neighbourhoods (and often within lower income neighbourhoods), increasing the possibility of tensions with host communities over competition for resources and infrastructure.

In **Egypt**, the Action will focus on addressing mixed migration by making refugees and migrants more resilient through livelihoods/services while also advocating for a culture of peace through awareness raising initiatives and camps. As of April 2019, UNHCR in Egypt has registered a total of 132,165 Syrians. The government of Egypt estimates that at least an equal number of Syrians if not more are unregistered and living as migrants among Egyptian communities across Egypt, with the most impacted governorates being Alexandria, Greater Cairo, Qalyubia, Sharkia and Damietta. In addition, the number of other nationality groups is increasing, in particular from Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Yemen.³ Sudanese nationals now represent the largest migrant community and estimates of their total number range from one to three million. In addition, there are Iraqis, Palestinians, and Libyans. Migrant communities are geographically distributed throughout Egypt with important populations in informal settlements in urban areas of Greater Cairo, Alexandria, and the Nile Delta region.

Migrant communities cluster in specific neighbourhoods of Cairo according to their nationalities with Sudanese and Somalis primarily in East/South Cairo, Syrians in 6th of October City, and Eritreans in Giza. Particularly vulnerable groups of migrants include (i) female-headed households which, in addition to experiencing difficult social and economic circumstances, may also suffer from psychosocial challenges due to past traumatic incidents, and are prone to engage in negative coping mechanisms; (ii) migrants with disabilities who often have additional challenges finding livelihood opportunities and face social stigmatization; (iii) unaccompanied migrant children who are at greater risk of abuse and trafficking in Egypt as well as if/when they try to transit through Egypt to Europe.

While refugees and some migrants are able to access public health care and, to some degree, education, barriers exist based on issues of culture, language, knowledge of how to access services, and already strained services and infrastructure in certain neighbourhoods. Furthermore, livelihoods support for migrants and host communities remains urgent due to rising levels of vulnerability.

Civil society organisations will have to prove to be able to deploy activities in full respect of the legislative framework. As for geographical scope, this Action will mainly target Cairo, Giza, Alexandria, and cities in the Nile Delta region.

Libya has witnessed major upheavals since 2011 resulting in large scale internal

³To date, there is no centralized registration system of all migrants in Egypt. The UNHCR registration system is limited with Persons of Concern, either recognized as refugees or in the process of registration, similarly with IOM the number and nationalities are filtered through the lenses of assistance which does not necessarily reach out to all migrant populations in Egypt.

displacements. According to OCHA and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) overviews, there are over 400,000 individuals currently internally displaced. DTM data shows that the fighting which started in April 2019 in Tripoli and surroundings has produced an additional 93,925 IDP's by 11 June.

Reasons for displacement include security threats, as well as lack of basic supplies and services and, in some cases, seeking to join family members. While there is considerable will of many IDPs to return to their communities of origin, significant challenges such as destruction of property, confiscation of property, and fear of militia groups prevent this and are likely to continue to prevent return for the foreseeable future.

Through the use of community cohesion tools and solid self-organizing efforts by many IDPs groups, cooperation between IDPs and host communities is reported to be good in most cases. However, IDPs suffer from shortages of basic supplies including water and fuel, further challenging livelihood development.

Libya also continues to host large numbers of international migrants, some aiming to transit through the country to Europe, but most seeking employment opportunities in Libya itself. It is estimated that ca. 700,000 migrants currently reside in Libya. Of the identified migrants, around 6,000 are held in detention centres, while the majority are taking shelter in informal collective settlements, farms, market places (shops) or other types of private settings.

Similar to Egypt, key vulnerable groups in need of assistance include female-headed households among the IDPs and unaccompanied migrant children, as well as all international migrants who suffer from significant risk due to the instability and insecurity in the country.

Under this Action, activities should focus on municipalities where EUTF-funded stabilisation actions programs are already active. Municipalities should play a pivotal role in integrating migrants. Furthermore, activities could consider directing activities toward the border with Tunisia to create synergies with projects at the other side of the border.

Activities under this Action will contribute to the establishment of migrant-friendly inclusive services, fostering social cohesion and employment opportunities at community level. In this respect, coordination among policies at municipal level, across different sectors (such as labour, health, and education) is an essential part of this Action, as coordinated responses at the local level are important elements for integration. In doing so, safe spaces need to be created where the interaction brings migrant and native-born communities closer. Furthermore, there is also a need to match migrant skills with economic and job opportunities. Such measures require collaboration with local CSOs as well as a capacity building element at the level of the municipal administration, particularly in the key services that receive migrants and newcomers. The latter can include experience-sharing mechanisms with neighbouring municipalities with regards integration-related services offered such as education and health.

In **Morocco**, there are no official statistics on the size of the migrant population, however, more than 23,000 migrants (from more than 27,000 requests) were regularised in the country through the government's regularization programme in 2014-2015. A total of 28,400 persons have applied in the framework of the second regularization campaign in 2017. Yet it is not yet known how many were/will be granted residence. It is estimated that an additional 25,000 to 40,000 migrants may have and thus remain as irregular migrants in the country. The

nationalities of this group are assumed to closely mirror that of the regularized population. In 2015, the main cities of residence where regularization applications were submitted were Rabat (27.4%), Casablanca (18.6%), Tanger/Asilah (8.7%), Oujda/Angad (5.5%), Marrakech (4.6%), Laayoune (3%) and Salé (2.3%). Moreover, the number of refugees in Morocco was multiplied by 4 between 2014 and December 2018 to reach 4,715.

Confrontations between Moroccans and Sub-Saharan migrants have increased due to social tensions and cases of competition for resources, services and strained infrastructure in some areas where migrants are concentrated (Casablanca, Tangiers), but there are also positive examples of cohabitation. There is a need for interventions in neighbourhoods and cities experiencing heightened tension between migrant and host communities.

The number of migrants using the Western Mediterranean route has increased significantly, with their number increasing by 8 between 2015 and December 2018 to reach more than 60,000 in 2018. Moroccans are among the top three nationalities arriving irregularly in Spain with 20.55% of total arrivals in 2018. Moroccan migrants are not the primary target group of this Action, but are not excluded.

The most vulnerable migrants in Morocco who are in need of assistance include female migrants who are at greater risk of trafficking and abuse including gender-based violence and sexual violence. Also unaccompanied migrant children and irregular migrants comprise a specific vulnerable group. Nationalities with a high level of vulnerable migrants in Morocco include Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Guinea Conakry (according to a 2016 IOM assessment). On-going interventions to support displaced and host communities include the development of a range of activities supporting community cohesion and facilitating migrant access to social and employment services, enhancement of health services, referrals to labour market-responsive vocational training programmes, and facilitating technical and financial services to establish micro and small businesses.

Activities under this Action could invest both, in the development of start-ups and micro-businesses by migrants and in the creation of jobs by taking advantage of the existing formal and informal entrepreneurial fabric (e.g. cooperatives or SMEs owned by Moroccan, migrants or mixed). Project activities could aim at strengthening existing businesses by granting access to technical and financial support to their owners while conditioning this support to the creation of additional jobs and apprenticeships for migrants (regularized or not) and refugees. This employment and employability approach would require developing 'intermediation/facilitation' strategies seeking to match the needs of companies/ cooperatives/ SMEs, operating in the formal and informal sectors, with the beneficiaries of training/professional development programs. Such an approach would also entail the provision of needs-based vocational training to migrants in order to foster their employability, whether for the purpose of integration or in support to their voluntary return.

While needs persist in main cities as identified in the needs assessment of 2017, there is also an increasing need to work in other areas, which are recently experiencing a significant increase in the migrant population. This population finds itself in a situation of greater vulnerability as it is confronted with the absence of associations and services that accept migrants. In view of the recent development, activities could consider setting up activities in the Souss-Massa region and Khenifra-Beni-Mellal region.

In Morocco, there are already initiatives carried out by civil society actors aiming at the socio-economic integration of migrants. Lessons learnt from these initiatives should be taken into consideration and reflected upon when developing new projects, which should be closely coordinated with on-going programs. It will be important to ensure coordination with the Amuddu project (as implemented by ENABEL), which focuses on strengthening professional skills of migrants, in particular in the field of entrepreneurship

In **Tunisia**, the National Institute for Statistics estimates that more than 57.750 foreigners hold a residence permit. These figures do not include the estimated large population of migrants in irregular situations (mainly from Libya and Sub-Saharan African countries) for whom official estimates and disaggregated data are not available.

Key vulnerable groups within the community include (i) youth unable to access education services; (ii) Sub-Saharan migrants who are at greater risk of experiencing discrimination, exploitation and violence based on xenophobia and racism; (iii) displaced Libyans living in impoverished neighbourhoods and unable to access livelihood opportunities.

Current needs in Tunisia are mainly concentrated in Great Tunis (Governorates of Tunis, Ariana and Ben Arous), Sfax and in Medenine. In the latter case migrants face a growing rejection of the local population and, therefore, of the authorities, which demand from the central Government a more equitable distribution of migrants by regions under the threat of closing currently open shelters. Grants implementing activities in this part of the country should seek to create synergies with projects going on the Libyan side of the border.

In Tunisia, many initiatives are ongoing that are implemented by civil society organisation who try to foster socio-economic integration of migrants. In relation to these initiatives, lessons learnt should be studied when developing new projects. In this respect a close coordination is necessary. This is especially true for the ProGreS Migration project, which aims at integrating migration issues at the local level in Tunisia. Whereas in the past it mainly looked at returnees from Europa, the project and is currently discussing the possibility of opening the planned activities to third-country migrants in order to open a dialogue with local authorities on how to offer solutions to their needs.

Complementarity will need to be ensured with the UNHCR programme on regional protection that is submitted simultaneously with this programme to the Operational Committee. This mainly concerns activities that relate to fostering self-reliance and creating a culture of peace.

In **Algeria**, according to UN country statistics, in 2019 the number of refugees and other people of concern to UNHCR was 98,906. Refugees and asylum seekers in Algeria can arguably be divided into three categories: Sahrawi, Sub-Saharan African, Palestinian and Iraqi and Syrian refugees. Migrants originating from West Africa can be found in the south of the country (Tindouf, Adrar, In Salah, and Tamanrasset) as well as the East and the North, whereas Syrian, Iraqi and Palestinian populations are primarily located in urban areas in the north (Algiers, Oran, Annaba, Constantine, and Batna). Under this Action we foresee currently no activities in Algeria.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia have signed and ratified the 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. In addition, Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia ratified the 1967 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (OAU Convention). The latter has also been ratified by Libya. While most countries in the region do not have specific legislation on protection, as a minimum their legal systems contain a referral to non-return of persons fleeing persecution. The need to protect refugees is also included in the constitutions of some countries, such as Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia. Morocco has distinguished itself in the region and on the African continent by the adoption in 2014 of a national strategy for migration and asylum (SNIA) which among others foresees the integration of migrants in the public services. In the case of Tunisia, the National Strategy on Migration presented publicly in July 2017 is still awaiting validation. Notwithstanding this, the Strategy, which has as one of its objectives the protection of the rights of foreign migrants and asylum seekers, continues to serve as a frame of reference.

Morocco and Tunisia have made some advances in the development of asylum legislation. In Morocco, a legislative package has been announced in 2014 (Asylum, Migration and Trafficking) among which the law against trafficking has been adopted in 2016. In Tunisia, a draft asylum law has been waiting Government's approval before submission to the Parliament for adoption. Finally, for both countries Mobility Partnerships contain commitments to cooperate on promoting international protection and asylum.

Security challenges within the region, including cases of open conflict and fears of terrorism, as well as ongoing economic fragility persist. Despite positive advances on some fronts, migration therefore continues to be seen broadly within a security framework both as a possible entry gate for terrorism (or financing of terrorism) as well as a possible destabilizing effect within a fragile economy and weak labour market. These persistent political and economic conditions create challenges for the advancement of the rights of migrants and displaced populations and in efforts to improve self-sufficiency through livelihoods and labour market access. Security and economic fears related to the presence of migrant populations can be exploited which further fans social tensions and can lead to both misperceptions and misunderstandings within host communities, cases of discrimination as well as outbreaks of violence that threaten migrant communities.

Recognizing the vulnerabilities and needs of displaced populations in the region as well as the considerable strain and potential instability such flows can place on host communities throughout North Africa, the EU has established the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in North Africa. Building on the original Regional Protection Programmes (RPPs)⁴, which aimed to support the capacity of third countries to provide effective protection, assistance and durable solutions, the RDPP aims to adopt a more comprehensive approach that also includes the development dimension, thus responding to the more protracted nature of many migrant communities in the region and their consequent impacts on host communities.

⁴ European Commission, *Communication to the Council and the European Parliament on Regional Protection Programmes*, 1.9.2015, COM(2011) 388 final

The Action proposes to strengthen the resilience of displaced populations together with their host communities, by applying a Rights-Based Approach addressing socio-economic concerns and promoting a culture of rights, dialogue and social cohesion. Building on and complementing the first and second phase of the RDPP development pillar, this third phase will solely focus on support for CSOs by providing grants to NGOs that work with/are local civil society.

2.2.3. Justification

This Action underpins one of the major policy strategies of the EU in the field of migration. In the Communication *Lives in dignity: from aid-dependency to self-reliance*⁵, the EU reaffirms its commitment to help those who are suffering the consequences of conflict and instability to live in dignity. At the same time, the EU aims to ensure that they can contribute positively to their host communities, by fostering the self-reliance and resilience⁶ of both the displaced and their hosts, while protecting those most vulnerable.

As mentioned before, the Regional Development and Protection Programme (i.e. 'RDPP') fully incorporates this reinforced developmental, inclusive and integrated approach to forced/protracted displacement. Activities under this Action, will contribute to the establishment and/or reinforcement of inclusive services, fostering social cohesion and employment/ livelihood opportunities at community level. Activities will be mainly implemented in Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt.

2.3. Lessons learnt

Building on the original Regional Protection Programmes (RPPs),⁷ which aimed to support the capacity of third countries to provide effective assistance and protection leading to durable solutions for migrants, RDPP aims to adopt a more comprehensive approach that also includes the development dimension thus responding to the more protracted nature of many migrant communities in the region and their impacts on host communities. In the North of Africa, RDPP is conceptually divided in a protection and a development pillar. The protection pillar is managed by DG HOME through its AMIF funds and is composed of a consortium of Member States and International Organisations, led by Italy. The development pillar is managed by DG NEAR through ENI and EUTF funding.

The present Action is based on previous programming phases of the RDPP development pillar (as well as other programming experiences such as '*Regional Protection Programme in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia*'⁸ and the first and second phase of the '*Regional Development and Protection Programme for refugees and host communities in the Middle East*'). The ongoing

⁵ Communication COM (2016) 234 final: Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance.

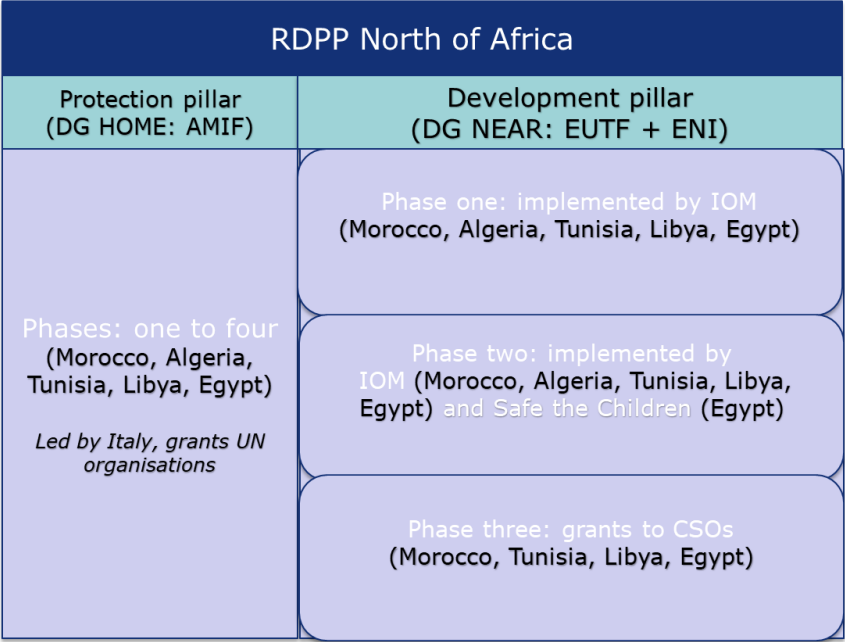
⁶ Resilience is the ability of an individual, a household, a community, a country or a region to withstand, to adapt, and to quickly recover from stresses and shocks, Communication on the EU Approach to Resilience, COM(2012)586, 03.10.2012.

⁷ European Commission, *Communication to the Council and the European Parliament on Regional Protection Programmes*, 1.9.2015, COM (2011) 388 final.

⁸ Decision DCI 2010/022-219 - Thematic Programme for Migration and Asylum AAP 2010 part 2 - Action Fiche 5 RPP.

first phase⁹ of the RDPP development pillar (which began in February 2016 and which runs until January 2020) focused on the formulation of national needs assessments (one for each country), the training of journalists (in total 300 were trained), technical support to local CSOs (in total 106 were supported) and advocacy efforts (contribution to the adoption of the anti-discrimination law in Tunisia, the approval of national guidelines for emergency accommodation in Morocco and securing agreement with Ministry of Labour of Libya to regularize migrants).

The second phase of the RDPP development pillar¹⁰ conceived complementary initiatives targeting sustainable livelihoods and access to services on a national level, based on the priorities identified in the needs assessments in the target countries. The second phase entails one regional project implemented by IOM and one national one implemented by Safe the Children. Whereas the former only started in December 2018 and is still in the inception phase, the latter started already in July 2017. Safe the Children provided so far life skills and personal resilience trainings (67 persons), livelihoods training (29 participants) and delivery of education programs trainings for teachers who work with at-risk children and youth (21 teachers). In contrast to the second phase of the RDPP development pillar, the third phase will focus specific on regions in each country aiming to establish the RDPP concept in a more concentrated, local and integrated form. Such regions can then constitute a national best practice which can be copied.



Recognizing that fast and sometimes unpredictable changes within the political and security environment can result in changing migration routes, patterns and trends, shifting needs/priorities, and the feasibility of engaging in certain activities or regions, the proposed Action

⁹ The European Neighbourhood Instrument contributed in 2015 to finance a first action within the development pillar of the RDPP, initially named the *Community Resilience Initiative to support the Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa* project, but hence forth will be called Phase One of the NA RDPP Development Pillar.

¹⁰ Funded through the Trust Fund for Africa, North Africa Window – T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01

aims to incorporate a flexible and responsive approach to the needs of the target groups and key stakeholders. The Action will build on the previous results of the development pillar of the RDPP project, as for example the relevant parts of the needs assessment undertaken in this context during the first phase of the project. In addition to defining core activities that respond to well-recognized protracted needs and priorities emerging from the aforementioned needs assessment, the Action will also include a flexible and adaptive mechanism of financial support to targeted initiatives that respond to localized community level needs.

Given that displacement and assistance to migrant communities can often be deemed as a sensitive political issue, national authorities of all target countries will be clearly informed of the objectives and activities of the project throughout. Particularly with regards to the development of livelihood and employment opportunities for members of the displaced and host communities, many governments within the region and beyond remain sceptical of the possible impacts of allowing displaced communities to engage in the labour market. As such, it will be critical that under this programme the project managers of implementing partners (i) understand and abide by national regulations relating to the status and rights of displaced populations but also receive government buy-in for support initiatives; (ii) collaborate with national and local actors for the development of innovative pilot initiatives under the project that aim to build income generating opportunities for displaced and host communities; (iii) closely monitor and evaluate the economic and labour market impacts of project activities so as to provide objective evidence to governments and other stakeholders on the impacts of livelihood initiatives targeting displaced and host communities.

For the activities under this programme to meet the objectives and contribute to sustainable positive change for displaced and host communities in the region, considerable community buy-in and trust is required. As such, it will be critical for project managers of implementing partners to effectively map out key stakeholders within the target community including Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and municipal authorities with links to host and displaced communities. The needs assessment, undertaken under first phase of the RDPP development pillar will be a good tool, as it will not allow to gauge the most important social economic needs of displaced and host communities, but also permit to identify the key stakeholders and entry points for the programme's implementing partners to build the required trust and receive the buy-in of the target communities.

In Libya community stabilisation projects have proven the success of a conflict-sensitivity analysis that precedes project implementation. Such analysis guarantees that the different local stakeholders share a perception of equal distribution of peace dividends. Therefore such an analysis could also be applied in all four countries where this Action will be implemented. Taking RDPP development pillar to the local level, implies that such analysis needs to be strengthened in comparison with previous phases of the development pillar. This applies similarly when working at municipal level in Morocco.

For the case of Morocco, some important lessons can be learned from the project 'Social Economy Integrated', implemented by Soleterre. The project aims to enhance the socio-economic empowerment of youths by boosting their opportunities of participation and the entrepreneurship for the benefit of socio-economic vulnerable groups in the target areas, Rabat/Salé, Casablanca, Tanger, Beni Mellal.

2.4. Complementary actions and synergies

The implementation of the current Action will be closely coordinated with other likeminded on-going or planned activities funded by the EU, including by the EUTF - NoA, as well as by other donors. In particular, complementarity will be ensured with the following initiatives:

Name of the project and implementing partner:	Type of complementarity with the proposed Action:
Regional Development and Protection Programme for refugees and host communities in the North of Africa – Development Pillar – Phase I and II implemented by IOM, and Phase II implemented by IOM and international NGOs.	Phase I and II have a more national focus and will therefore be complimentary since this Action will have one specific regional focus per country. Synergies can be created in case these regions were already touched upon by phase I or II.
Regional Development and Protection Programme for refugees and host communities in the North of Africa – Protection Pillar – Phase III is running and Phase IV is being prepared. Implementation takes places in all 5 countries and is executed by UN organisations (funded through AMIF funds of DG HOME).	Activities under the protection pillar of RDPP focus on protection and not development.
“ <i>Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya</i> ” funded in the framework of the EUTF – NOA and implemented by the AICS, UNICEF and UNDP.	Whereas UNDP focuses more rehabilitation activities, this Action will focus more on socio-economic elements. Yet synergies could be created by implementing activities under this Action in the municipalities where UNDP is already present.
<p>'Local Governance and socioeconomic development Pillar' of the programme "<i>Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development</i>" financed under the EUTF-NoA. Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration” implemented by GIZ; - “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya” implemented by IOM; - “Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children” implemented by UNICEF. 	<p>Continuous engagement and information sharing both in the multiple coordination groups but also bilaterally to be ensured with GIZ and UNDP team. Particularly during the selection of the municipalities to be supported during the current intervention.</p> <p>The scale and focus interventions differ, however continuous coordination for synergy will continue to be ensured with the IOM and UNDP teams. Same applied with UNICEF and GIZ.</p>
UNDP-implemented <i>Stabilization Facility for Libya</i> , where good practices can be used to develop actions notably as regards the improvement of access to basic services and the realisation of light infrastructures; and the Joint UNDP/UNSMIL project on Policing and Security.	Whereas UNDP focuses more on rehabilitation activities, this Action will focus more on socio-economic elements. Yet synergies could be created by implementing activities under this Action in the municipalities where UNDP is already present.
Regional protection programme to be implemented by UNHCR (after approval of the Operational Committee) called <i>Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa</i> .	In Tunisia, synergies will be created with activities concentrating on self-reliance and the creation of a culture of peace. Coordination by the EU Delegation will ensure that both programmes have a different geographical focus.

Finally, in Libya the search for complementarity will in particular be based on the information provided by a web-platform developed by the EU Delegation, which will provide updated data about planned and on-going activities in Libyan municipalities.

2.5. Donor coordination

The RDPP North Africa Steering Committee (with participation of DG NEAR, DG HOME, EU Delegations and implementing partners) will oversee the political direction and strategy of the RDPP North Africa, of both the protection and development pillar. Within this framework, a sub-group consisting of officials responsible for the project's management at DG NEAR and representatives of all implementing partners (phase I, II and III of the RDPP project), will meet on a regular basis to monitor the activities and results under the RDPP development pillar and provide requisite guidance for the Action's further implementation.

Implementing partners should be committed to ensuring close cooperation and coordination with national and international actors involved in refugee and migrant response in North of Africa. Additionally, they should be committed to constantly share information with DG NEAR on Actions funded by other donors in the targeted countries, which are related to the RDPP's objectives and activities.

At national level, national coordination mechanisms/ working groups in each of the targeted countries will also be envisaged between the key stakeholders of the RDPP under the leadership of the EU Delegations. These mechanisms/ working groups should include both stakeholders from the development pillar as well as from the protection pillar of RDPP, to ensure that an integrated coordination takes place. These mechanisms shall not duplicate existing working groups, forums or platforms, but rather build on and complement existing national coordination tools. In Morocco, the EU Delegation will continue participating in existing national '*Comités programmes*' under the SNIA, being used as the reporting and coordination platform. In Libya, specific coordination and governance mechanisms will be needed in relation to ongoing and future community stabilisation projects funded through the EUTF. Projects in Libya under this Action will be expected to be take part in both the RDPP and Community Stabilisation Steering Committee.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives and expected outputs

The Overall Objective of this Action is to strengthen resilience of those in need (in line with Priority Action III and Strategic Objective III of the EUTF – NOA: *To strengthen protection and resilience of those in need*), including migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities. This third phase of RDPP will build on the first phase of RDPP (implemented by IOM), and will run in full complementarity with the second phase (implemented by IOM and Safe the Children).

Specific Objectives:

- **EUTF NOA Specific Objective 3.IV.** *Self-sufficiency of target groups and host communities is enhanced*

Activities linked to this objective should lead to a situation where members of migrant and host communities in the midterm will benefit from greater economic and livelihood opportunities within the local community.

- **EU TF NOA Specific Objective 3.V.** *Access to and quality of services for target groups and host communities is improved*

Activities linked to this objective should inform governments, the private sector and local actors on and enable them to adopt good practices regarding service delivery methods that respond to the protection, socioeconomic and labour market inclusion needs of displaced groups.

- **EU TF NOA Specific Objective 3.VI.** *Culture of peace and social cohesion are expanded*

Activities linked to this objective should enhance social cohesion and support the establishment of sustainable systems/ programmes to effectively deliver inclusive services and address potential tensions between host and displaced communities.

Indicative immediate outcomes (IOs):

- IO.1: Professional competencies and awareness of staff working for the supported institution(s)/entities are increased (see outcome 2)
- IO.2: Dialogue/exchange of experiences between relevant actors at local level improved (see outcome 2)
- IO.3: Awareness/sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration enhanced (see outcome 3)

3.2. Main activities:

3.2.1. Describe activities associated with each specific objective

The expected results and indicative activities are:

Specific Objective 1: Self-sufficiency of target groups and host communities is enhanced (i.e., members of migrant and host communities benefit from greater professional, economic and livelihood opportunities within the local community).

1. Qualified migrants are provided with employment opportunities and/or services for self-employment options:
 - Organizing joint employability trainings for migrant and host communities that cover both soft skills as well as technical training for identified professional profiles in demand in the country (including vocational trainings and entrepreneurial/business trainings)¹¹.

¹¹ In Tunisia, this outcome is of less relevance and has therefore not to be included in the selected project

2. Local services and infrastructure critical to creating an effective business environment are enhanced and improved by:
 - Providing financial support to third parties to develop small-scale concrete initiatives to improve local economic development and livelihood opportunities for displaced populations and host communities.

Specific Objective 2: Access to and quality of services and technical support is provided to cooperatives and business owners to support the creation of jobs and apprenticeships for migrants target groups and host communities is improved (i.e., governments, the private sector and local actors are informed on and able to adopt good practices and service delivery methods that respond to socioeconomic and labour market inclusion needs of displaced groups).

1. Local actors benefit from research and networking opportunities through which to share best practices and lessons learned in working with migrant communities, by:
 - Conducting knowledge sharing workshops bringing together relevant stakeholders throughout North Africa, and in particular those active in the framework of the RDPP in order to share information and establish a community of practice.
2. Municipality officials and other relevant local stakeholders have enhanced understanding of migrant needs and challenges in order to develop more inclusive and development-focused policies, programmes and services for migrant and host communities.
 - Whenever relevant, and in full coordination with EU-led dialogue with national authorities, establishing advocacy and capacity building programmes (such as sensitization workshops) delivered to relevant local officials, as well as other relevant stakeholders at the local level (including migrant community organizations), in order to promote understanding and establishment of policies, programmes, and services that provide access and respond to the needs of migrants and the realities of local migration dynamics within the community.
 - Pilot reform projects are set up in the concerned municipalities aiming to improve service delivery. The aforementioned workshops will produce in that respect white papers that can underpin these reforms.

Specific Objective 3: Culture of peace and Addressing social cohesion are expanded (i.e., tensions between host and displaced communities, social cohesion is enhanced and sustainable systems/programmes are established to effectively deliver inclusive services and address potential tensions between host and displaced communities).¹²

1. Local authorities and/or CSOs and other stakeholders establish collaborative mechanisms, to promote positive interactions and to identify and address issues contributing to developing tensions by:

¹² In Morocco, this outcome is of less relevance and has therefore not to be included in the selected project

- Organising activities that bring together host and migrant communities, facilitate inclusion and also seek to raise awareness on critical issues (i.e. peacebuilding and reconciliation related activities).
 - Providing financial support to third parties, including local CSOs, to develop services and activities aimed at supporting rights and protection of displaced communities and encouraging inclusion and cooperation among displaced and host communities.
2. Information and referral services are strengthened or established to assist members of migrant communities to effectively access migrant-friendly/inclusive services by:
- Supporting access to inclusive services.

3.2.2. Describe target groups and final beneficiaries

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, IDP's, returnees and host communities.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Assumptions	Mitigating measures
Risk of political instability in the region and possible changes of governments.	Medium to High	Target governments maintain authority and environments are safe enough to implement planned activities.	The political situation is constantly monitored. The programmes' activities have been identified taking into account the current political situation in each country and anticipated developments over the coming 12 months. Mitigation measures have been designed to apply if the security situation deteriorates. Democratic structures and principles are firmly supported in the framework of the EU's political dialogue with partner countries.
Political pressures restrict opportunities for migrants to engage in training or livelihoods	Medium	Commitment of the Governments of target countries and local authorities improve access to livelihood and training opportunities.	The project includes activities such as training and support for self-employment, as well as activities to support livelihoods through online outsourcing that can create viable channels for migrants' engagement in livelihoods in the event that political pressures reduce migrants' access to the local labour markets.
Lack of political will to support community cohesion activities and open up livelihood opportunities for migrant communities in North Africa that recognize the quasi-permanence of migrant communities in the country	Low to Medium	Commitment of the Governments of target countries and local authorities to support action objectives and activities.	EU's existing and on-going dialogue with national and local actors in the target countries has served to enhance awareness of the importance and value of supporting migrant communities. The programme's focus on supporting both host and migrant communities also limits the risks of resistance at the local and national levels as the programme produces value for the community at large.

Governments in the region enact laws or policies that constrain NGOs' and CSOs' capacity to assist migrants	Medium	Target governments maintain authority and environments are safe enough to implement planned activities.	The political situation is constantly monitored. The programmes' activities have been identified taking into account the current political situation in each country and anticipated developments over the coming 12 months. Mitigation measures have been designed to apply if the security situation deteriorates. Democratic structures and principles are firmly supported in the framework of the EU's political dialogue with partner countries. Contracted organisations should communicate clearly to EUDEL all the local CSOs they are working with, so EUDEL can provide maximum support in case they come under threat.
Local conflicts between municipalities	Medium	Target municipalities maintain authority and environments are safe enough to implement planned activities.	The political situation is constantly monitored. The programmes' activities have been identified taking into account the current political situation in each country and anticipated developments over the coming 12 months. Mitigation measures have been designed to apply if the security situation deteriorates. Democratic structures and principles are firmly supported in the framework of the EU's political dialogue with partner countries

3.4. Mainstreaming

Considering the situation in each targeted country, the RDPP shall incorporate a Rights Based Approach (RBA) during all phases of the Action, based on the toolbox prepared by the European Commission. The implementation of a RBA is founded on the universality and indivisibility of human rights and the principles of inclusion and participation in the decision-making process, non-discrimination, equality and equity, transparency and accountability. These principles are central to the EU development cooperation, ensuring the empowerment of the poorest and most vulnerable, in particular of women and minors.

The implementation of a RBA requires a context-specific assessment of the human rights situation, which will be part of the foreseen needs assessments and will include a gender analysis.

This Action will be in line with the new EU Gender Action Plan (GAP II), which provides the framework for the EU's promotion of gender equality through external action for the period 2016-2020. The GAP II is based on three thematic objectives: a) securing the physical and psychological protection of women and girls; b) promoting economic and social rights and the empowerment of women and girls; c) strengthening women's and girls' voice and participation. The fourth, and horizontal, component is to embed a gender perspective in the EU's institutional culture.

In addition, this Action aims indirectly to reinforce local CSOs in providing and upgrading their services to local communities and in fostering interaction and networking among local CSOs and between authorities and civil society. Strengthening this participatory approach lies at the heart of the good governance principles and is a core component of democracy.

This Action will take into account that environment-related issues are significant when dealing with resilience of refugees and host communities. Due to population increase, water availability and sanitation (including wastewater treatment capacity), as well as waste management are pressing challenges in situations of displacement. In addition, the human right to water includes a specific dimension when dealing with refugees/ vulnerable populations and this aspect will not be neglected in the project.

3.5. Stakeholder analysis

Only when local actors are sufficiently taken into account, a sustainable dynamic of solidarity can be built. Working on social cohesion includes per definition a broad spectrum of actors that represent the relevant actors of a society on a local level. Therefore any project under this Action will have to include at least a coordination of the following actors:

- Refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and migrants.
- Host communities and societies.
- Civil society organisations.
- National, regional and local authorities.
- Public and private service providers.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing Agreement, if relevant

Non applicable.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be 36 months from the date of contract signature.

4.3. Implementation modalities

The applied procedure will comprise of an award procedure of grants in all four North of Africa countries. This will be managed by the EU Delegation in the concerned country, in consultation with the EUTF team (who will ensure a harmonised approach). Following selection criteria could be considered:

- Registered as an NGO in the concerned country;
- International and national staff based in the concerned country;
- Track record of projects that include similar activities at municipal level in the concerned country, for at least the last two years prior;
- A good network of local CSOs who can be involved the project.

Contract management will happen at EU Delegation level for the operational part. As for the financial part of the contract management, responsibility will be assumed at the HQ level by the according finance and contract unit.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount EUR
CS support NOA Region	12 000 000
Total	12 000 000

4.5. Monitoring and reporting

The implementing partner must establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the Action and prepare regular progress reports and final reports.

In the initial phase, the indicative logical framework agreed in contract and/ or the agreement signed with the implementing partner must be complemented with baselines, milestones and targets for each indicator. Progress reports provided by the implementing partner should contain the most recent version of the logical framework agreed by the parties and showing the current values for each indicator. The final report should complete the logical framework with initial and final values for each indicator.

The final report, financial and descriptive, will cover the entire period of the implementation of the action.

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).

The implementing partner(s) will report on a number of common EUTF indicators of the selected results for this Action.

Project Implementing Partners will be required to provide regular data, including the evolution of the actual values of the indicators (at least every three months) to the contracting authority, in a format which is to be indicated during the contract negotiation phase. The evolution of the common EU TF indicators will be accessible to the public through the EUTF website (<https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/>) and the AKVO RSR platform (<https://eutf.akvoapp.org/en/projects/>).

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.

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 EUR. 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, which will be developed early in the implementation. The measures are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, the contractors, the beneficiaries and / or the entities responsible in terms of legal obligations regarding communication and visibility. Appropriate contractual obligations will be included in the financing agreement, purchase and grant agreements and delegation as well as contribution agreements.

Communication and visibility requirements for the European Union are used to establish the communication and visibility plan for the Action and the relevant contractual obligations.

List of Acronyms:

AD	Action Document
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EU	European Union
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund for stability addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa
EUTF - NoA	European Union Trust Fund for Africa – North of Africa Window
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – German Development Cooperation
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund

Annex: Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicative Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Impact (Overall objective)	Contribution to strengthening protection and resilience of those in need, including migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, returnees and host communities (in line with Priority Action III and Strategic Objective III of the EUTF – NOA: <i>To strengthen protection and resilience of those in need</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent of social cohesion in selected localities through employment and livelihoods - Availability of business support environment - Accessibility of basic services in target communities 	Performance monitoring surveys in selected municipalities tracking the three dimensions, at the beginning of the project, mid-term and at the end	<i>Selected municipalities will not be affected by escalations of violence; development interventions will have access to the selected municipalities; open engagement from national and local level authorities.</i>

<p>(Specific Objective(s))</p>	<p>SO 1. Self-sufficiency of target groups and host communities is enhanced (aligned with EUTF NOA Specific Objective 3.IV. <i>Self-sufficiency of target groups and host communities is enhanced</i>)</p> <p>SO 2. Access to and quality of services for target groups and host communities is improved (aligned with EU TF NOA Specific Objective 3.V. <i>Access to and quality of services for target groups and host communities is improved</i>)</p> <p>SO 3. Culture of peace and social cohesion are expanded (aligned with EU TF NOA Specific Objective 3.VI. <i>Culture of peace and social cohesion are expanded</i>)</p>	<p><i>1.2 Extent of economic opportunities for youth and women in selected locations</i></p> <p><i>1.2. Number of local actors reporting an increase in skills and competences to plan, coordinate and implement resilience and recovery measures</i></p> <p><i>1.3. Number of municipalities with active local dialogue groups</i></p>	<p>1.1. independent surveys</p> <p>1.2 project reports.</p> <p>1.3. project reports</p>	<p>Factors outside project management control that may affect linkage: Escalation of violence in selected areas; lack of cooperation from national level institutions; divisive narrative at the municipality levels</p>
<p>Immediate Outcomes</p>	<p>IO.1: Professional competencies and awareness of staff working for the supported institution(s)/entities increased</p> <p>IO.2: Dialogue/exchange of experiences between relevant actors at local level improved</p> <p>IO3: Awareness/sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration enhanced</p>	<p><i>1. Percentage of participants increase in pre/post-test score that demonstrates increased, relevant knowledge</i></p> <p><i>2. Number of people reached per campaign and per country</i></p> <p><i>3. Number of referral networks established per country.</i></p> <p><i>4. Number of reforms at municipality level on basis of white paper</i></p>	<p>1. independent survey</p> <p>2. project report</p> <p>3. project report</p> <p>4. project report</p>	

<p>Outputs</p>	<p>SPO 1: Self-sufficiency of target groups and host communities is enhanced (i.e., members of migrant and host communities benefit from greater economic and livelihood opportunities within the local community)</p> <p>Key results:</p> <p>1.1 A least 400 people per country (Morocco, Libya, Egypt) (including IDPs, refugees and migrants) have participated in an employability/vocational training</p> <p>1.2. At least 100 people assisted per country (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt) to develop economic income generating activities (including access to funding, such as financial support in the form of a start-up cash grants, as well as post-grant support), providing them with business development services and/or entrepreneurship and financial education awareness programmes in crisis/post-crisis settings.</p> <p>1.3. At least 2 sites per country (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt) with improved business tools, i.e. plans for and initiation of local economic support infrastructure (including local business incubators or other economic support centres) projects in place and initiated</p> <p>SPO 2: Access to and quality of services for target groups and host communities is improved (i.e., governments, the private sector and local</p>	<p>1.1. Number of people per country (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt) (including IDPs, refugees and migrants) that have enjoyed an employability training, disaggregated by gender and age.</p> <p>1.2. Number of people assisted per country (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt) to develop economic income generating activities (including access to funding), business development services and/or entrepreneurship and financial education awareness programmes in crisis/post-crisis settings, disaggregated by gender and age</p> <p>1.3. Number of sites per country (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt) with improvement plans and initiation of business environment, i.e. local economic support infrastructure (including local business incubators or other economic support centres) established</p>	<p>1.1. project report and surveys</p> <p>1.2. project reports and surveys</p> <p>1.3. project reports</p>	<p>Factors outside project management control that may affect linkage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -limited contractors / lack of applications to the competitions announced; - difficulty to access remote municipalities - economic crises affecting the willingness to engage in the economic development activities
-----------------------	--	--	--	---

	<p>actors are informed on and able to adopt good practices and service delivery methods that respond to the protection, socioeconomic and labour market inclusion needs of displaced groups)</p> <p>Key results:</p> <p>2.1. At least 5 knowledge sharing workshops per country (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt).</p> <p>2.2. At least 10 workshops on better service delivery policies per country (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt)</p> <p>2.3. At least 2 municipalities per country (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt) where a reform white paper for service delivery is implemented.</p> <p>SPO 3: Culture of peace and social cohesion are expanded in at least 2 municipalities per country (Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt) where a reform white paper for service delivery is implemented.</p> <p>Key results:</p> <p>3.1. At least 500 people per country (Tunisia,</p>	<p>2.1. Number of workshops completed <i>[Immediate outcome IO = % of participants/% increase in pre/post-test score that demonstrates increased, relevant knowledge]</i></p> <p>2.2. Number of workshops completed <i>[Immediate outcome IO = % of participants/% increase in pre/post-test score that demonstrates increased, relevant knowledge]</i></p> <p>2.3. Number of municipalities with effectively implemented reform <i>[Immediate outcome IO = number of reforms at municipality level on basis of white paper]</i></p> <p>3.1.a. Number of activities</p>	<p>2.1. independent survey</p> <p>2.2. independent survey</p> <p>2.3. project report</p> <p>3.1. project report</p>	
--	--	---	---	--

	<p>Libya, Egypt) with enhanced knowledge and skills on social cohesion, conflict prevention and local peace building. This could happen through dialogue and social activities facilitating peaceful co-existence.</p> <p>3.2. At least one local CSO per country (Tunisia, Libya, Egypt) supported to develop services and activities aimed at improving rights and protection (particularly the physical and psychological protection of women and girls) displaced communities and encouraging inclusion and cooperation among displaced and host communities.</p> <p>3.3. At least one information and referral service per country (, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt) is strengthened.</p>	<p>3.1.b. Number of participants per activity</p> <p>3.2. Number of CSOs supported or Number of CSO staff trained on relevant knowledge and services</p> <p>3.3.a. Number of activities/campaigns initiated per country [<i>Immediate outcome IO = number of people reached per campaign and per country</i>]</p> <p>3.3.b. Number of referral networks strengthened per country [<i>Immediate outcome IO = number of referral networks established per country</i>]</p>	<p>3.2. project report and survey</p> <p>3.3.a. project report</p> <p>3.3.b. project report</p>	
--	--	--	---	--