

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

**Rider 3 to Action Document for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window
T05 – EUTF – HoA – UG – 07**

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Regional Development and Protection Programme: Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 23 million Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 23 million		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project modality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct management – direct grant award to a consortium of non-governmental organisations • Indirect Management – Delegation Agreements (PAGODA) with the Belgian Technical Cooperation and the Austrian Development Agency 		
DAC-code	15220	Sector	Civilian Peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The action is based on objectives one (create greater economic and employment opportunities, especially for young people and women, with a focus on vocational trainings and the creation of micro and small enterprises), **two** (strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as the refugees and displaced people) **and four** (improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration) **within the EU Trust Fund** for Africa.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the Valletta Action Plan, and in particular its priority domains (1) "Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement" and (3) "Protection and asylum".

The geographical coverage of the action will focus on settlements located in affected districts, including Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Yumbe. These settlements host the majority of South Sudanese refugees) who have been received in Uganda since the conflict broke out in South Sudan in December 2013 and continue to receive those still arriving in large numbers at the time of the adoption of the Rider 1 to the original Action Document in December 2016. In

those settlements, the number of conflicts still remains and increased due to COVID 19. The conflict causes largely derive from two main issues: unmet needs and identity/tribalism, especially, in both Adjumani and Arua. Moreover, with the outbreak of COVID-19 in Uganda early last year, the increase cost of living and reduced interaction between communities also contributed to exacerbate such conflicts. Action is required to prevent the escalation of violence between host communities and refugees in an already fragile and insecure context. Youth are particularly vulnerable to abduction or recruitment into sex slavery and child soldiering because of their youth, energy, vulnerability, and their easy manipulation. Promoting social development and human rights in refugee-hosting areas as a durable solution could mitigate these risks.

The intervention logic of this action is to reduce the risks of violence between host communities and refugees in the refugee-hosting districts of Northern Uganda, including Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Yumbe. The overall theory of change therefore assumes that if host communities and refugees benefit from shared livelihoods assets, improved service delivery and conflict management mechanisms, inter-communal relations and development outcomes will improve.

All these specific objectives are also aligned to the objectives of the **Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) for the Horn of Africa** led by the Netherlands, namely protection and development, addressing the situation of people in need of protection, supporting capacity building, socio-economic development in host countries to benefit both host populations and refugees, and support to the local communities hosting refugees.

In particular, the expanded programme represents the first concrete support by the EU to the development of a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework as agreed in the New York Declaration on 19 September 2016 and for which Uganda is one of the first target cases¹.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country context

Uganda has a hybrid political system, democratic in form but heavily centralized, offering real but limited space for dissenting voices. At the same time, the judiciary and legislature remain too weak to hold the executive to account and to offer effective redress against the misuse of public office. Despite the inherently rising cost of patronage, the incumbent regime has over the last three decades been able to accommodate diverging interests of a society that is still predominantly rural. In view of the persisting demographic trends, this is very likely to change in the coming years. With a growth rate of 3. per annum (p.a.), the population size has been projected to increase from currently 41.6 million to 84million by 200². Young population (0-14 years) constitute 49.3% of the total population, which creates a potential market and abundant labour force; however social and economic policies will be required to provide (self-) employment opportunities for all. Equipping youth with skills that are needed

¹ 'New York Declaration for Refugees and Migration' Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 September 2016, A/RES/71/1

² Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) 2020/21 – 2024/25NDP3 document, June 2020, Page 5

in the Ugandan labour market should be also a priority. As a matter of fact, the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) highlights as one of the main challenges ahead the creation of quality and gainful jobs in the economy, especially for the youth (as 78% of the population is aged 30 years and below). Among the solutions identified at the horizon 2025, the Plan foresees enhancing skills and vocational development to ensure a better matching with job opportunities, as a measure at the cross-roads between the Private Sector Development Programme and the Human Capital Development Programme.

Another important element in the plan is the Sustainable Housing programme to prevent unplanned and uncontrolled urbanization, which is to be achieved also through a matching increase in rural employment opportunities. The increasing inflows and prolonged residence of displaced individuals from neighbouring countries is to be understood against this complex background.

Uganda has a long history of migration and refugee flows, particularly along its border with Sudan. In 2006, Uganda passed new domestic legislations relating to refugees, replacing the antiquated Control of Alien Refugees Act of 1964. The Refugees Act 2006, which represents a significant improvement on its predecessor, entered into force in 2008 and regulations to operationalize it were passed in 2010. Uganda has signed the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. The various ways of accessing the statute of political refugee in Uganda are well defined and in line with international practices. Because of its progressive refugee policy, Uganda is a refuge of choice for refugees and asylum seekers in East and Central Africa.

At the time of the adoption of the original Action Document in December 2015, Uganda hosted the third largest refugee population in Africa³ at over 485 000 registered in the Refugee Information Management system (RIMS)⁴. Out of this number, around 150 000 were South Sudanese refugees.

As of 30 April 2021, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Uganda is home to 1,482,101 refugees and asylum-seekers, over 59 per cent of whom are vulnerable children. The vast majority of refugees live in settlements (94%), mainly in Northern Uganda and coming from South Sudan (65,4%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (30,9%) and Burundi (3,6). The NDPIII affirms that approximately USD 2 billion is needed to finance the various multiyear integrated sector response plans in health, education, jobs and livelihood and water and environment amidst dwindling global resources to support refugees. It also stresses that country's resources could be overwhelmed by the high and increasing number of refugees.

Notwithstanding the decision taken in March 2020 to close the borders for people seeking asylum in order to reduce the spread of COVID-19, it is expected that new refugee arrivals will continue to cross into Uganda through unofficial crossing points, as noted in the second

³ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 2015. Refugee and Host Population empowerment. Strategic Framework. Figures as mid-2015

⁴ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) update, 4 September 2015.

revision of the Country Refugees Response Plan (June 2020-December 2021) endorsed by OPM and UNHCR to include the COVID-19 response and to extend the plan until the end of 2021.

At the time of writing, the borders are officially still closed. There is no information yet on when borders will officially reopen.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

The Government of Uganda has several policies to promote standards of living and livelihood security of refugees. The refugee response is led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Department of Refugees. The Office of the Prime Minister's Strategy, "Settlement Transformation Agenda", which was framed within the Government's second National Development Plan 2016-2020 (NDP2) aimed to achieve self-reliance for refugees and to promote social development in refugee-hosting areas through supporting land management, sustainable livelihoods, governance and rule of law, environmental protection and community infrastructure. At the time of the adoption of the original Action Document in December 2015, the Ugandan Government in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is were in the process of developing a self-reliance strategy "Refugee and Host Population Empowerment" (ReHOPE) programme, which was finally approved in June 2017 and endeavours to enhance the socio-economic integration of refugees in their districts as part of a sustainable solution. Despite the progressive policies of the Government of Uganda and the support from the international community to improve welfare of the refugees and the host populations, many obstacles remain to prevent self-reliance. As a consequence, in the framework of the NDPIII, as part of the objective to stimulate the growth potential of the sub-regions through area-based agribusiness LED initiatives, the focus on self-reliance is even stronger and it aims at developing targeted agri-LED interventions for refugees and host communities. However, notwithstanding the increase in resilience among refugees has been observed since 2018, refugee and host populations remain at risk of recurring shocks. Refugees have fewer physical and agricultural assets compared to host communities, with physical assets contributing to resilience in Adjumani, Arua, Kamwenge, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Lamwo and Obongi Districts and agricultural assets contributing to increased resilience in Isingiro, Kikuube and Yumbe Districts.⁵

In terms of securing income, even skilled refugees face widespread unemployment, non-skilled ones have limited access to education and training, and there is a general context of discrimination, exploitation, and competition over limited resources. In addition to challenges preventing income security, further obstacles restricting access to food security also prevent self-reliance among refugees. The increasing number of displaced people and the significant increase in average length of stay over the past several decades becomes a growing problem.

Nationally, refugees represent 3.6% of the country's population. At district level however, this picture changes significantly; it represents 49% of the district's population in Adjumani

⁵ Uganda revised Refugees Response Plan, 2020 – 2021; https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/key-documents/files/uganda_revised_2020-2021_refugee_response_plan_1.pdf

district, and 25% (and increasing) of the district's population in Yumbe⁶. Food security is both an immediate and long-term challenge. Beyond humanitarian rations, a greater focus on providing agricultural inputs and improving agricultural practices, but also wider livelihoods, remains essential for overall poverty reduction. Within refugee-hosting districts, refugees and nationals face similar development and basic service delivery challenges.

At EU-level, the programme also responds to the EU policy framework on addressing forced displacement, which outlines the need for development-focused responses from the outset of a crisis.⁷ It also complies with the Joint Communication to the Parliament and the Council “A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's external action”⁸, reaffirming the need to foster self-reliance to enable displaced people to live in dignity through ensuring access to education, housing, decent work, livelihoods and services.

The EU supports the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants adopted by the UN General Assembly on 19 September 2016, which calls for the implementation of Comprehensive Refugee Response Frameworks (CRRF) and for which Uganda has been chosen as one of the pilot countries.⁹

The EU also supports the implementation of all provisions included in the Global Compact on Refugees¹⁰ and all SDGs relevant to forced displacement, migration and human trafficking, notably SDGs 8, 10, and 16.

2.3. Lessons learned

Uganda's history with refugees dates far back in the 1960s. To date, the refugee problem is not only growing but has become protracted. In Uganda, refugees represent 3.6% of the country's population. In Adjumani district, 49% of population is a refugee. Women and children represent over 81% of the refugee population with 48% male and 52% female, suggesting very high levels of dependency. Although Uganda has experienced an average of 5.4% economic growth over the last 10 years and poverty has reduced from 56% in 1992 to 21% in 2018 (Uganda Bureau of Statistics – UBOS), this growth has not been inclusive, especially in Northern Uganda.

Furthermore, women remain economically marginalized: among Ugandans 90% of all rural women work in agriculture, as opposed to 53% of rural men (International Fund for Agricultural Development). As a result, women in refugee and host communities are disproportionately affected by changing livelihood patterns, conflict, natural disasters and climate change. It is known that low education levels among girls are a factor contributing to early marriage, with ensuing complications for maternal health.

⁶ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

⁷ Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance; COM (2016) 234 of 26 April 2016.

⁸ JOIN(2017) 21 final

⁹ Idem 3

¹⁰ Global Compact on Refugees, https://www.unhcr.org/gcr/GCR_English.pdf

Global Acute Malnutrition among established refugee populations is below 10%, but stunting is high at about 24% mainly due to poor food diversity, and the incidence of anaemia is excessively high at about 48% for infants and 23% for non-pregnant women. This context justifies why this action must aim *inter alia* to improve nutrition and livelihoods for the refugees and host communities.

Within refugee hosting districts, refugees and nationals face similar development and basic service delivery challenges. However, refugee-impacted sub-counties are more vulnerable to shocks than non-impacted areas due to refugees' underlying poverty in relation to nationals, the demands on already-stressed resources, and refugees' limited resilience.

Taking into account these constraints, identified in several reports from the Office of the Prime Minister, this programme will focus on community resilience, in particular economic self-reliance and food security to build robust communities and households that can better weather the impact of conflict (e.g. new influx, community tensions), economic shocks (e.g. market price volatility, food production reductions) and environmental stress (e.g. drought, climate change). Based on the results of ongoing projects in the targeted areas, this programme will promote best practices that have been proven.

At EU level, the Staff Working Document issued alongside the Communication on Forced displacement sets out the key lessons learned from decades of assistance in forced displacement situations, both from a humanitarian and a development perspective. Lessons learned include the need to engage development actors from the outset of a crisis; to ensure appropriate context and conflict analysis; to avoid the setup and perpetuation of parallel relief systems, but instead combine assistance with the build-up of local response capacity; and the need to focus on refugees' own capacities and resources and integrate any response into district as well as national-level development planning. It also highlights the essential importance of a favourable policy environment to ensure self-reliance and sustainability.

The Joint Staff Working Document “EU resilience policy framework for cooperation with partner countries and evaluation of related implementation actions”¹¹ accompanying the Joint Communication on resilience in the EU's external action also documents the progresses made on resilience and points at the priority to “leave no one behind”. The document recognizes improvements in the way governments are taking more responsibility to address chronic needs and predictable crises, and to build their competencies to manage risks.

Other relevant lessons-learned are also documented in the UNHCR 'Alternatives to Camp' policy as well as in the recent World Bank and UNHCR report on how to strengthen development approaches to forced displacement¹².

The Communication also highlights the need for joint analysis of risks and vulnerabilities, as well as joint strategic programme design and humanitarian-development frameworks, to address the needs of the most vulnerable between development partners. In the light of these lessons learned, the EU and implementing partners will work closely under the umbrella of

¹¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ET/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52017SC0227>

¹² 'Forcibly Displaced: Toward a development approach supporting refugees, the internally displaced, and their hosts' World Bank Group, 2016.

the ReHoPE 5-year strategy development by UNHCR and the Ugandan Office of the Prime Minister, which aims for a better coordination among all partners involved. The EU has been closely involved in the formulation phase of drafting the ReHoPE strategy, and will continue to work under the umbrella framework.

At the same time, lessons learned from previous interventions concerning the hosting of refugees in Uganda have only selectively been captured beyond selected academic literature. These aspects will need to be streamlined in the present response.

Important lessons are taken from the first years of implementation of the Global Strategy of Uganda for Refugee and Host Communities Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion (2019-2023), which puts improving livelihoods of refugees and host communities through social, economic and financial inclusion at its heart. To achieve inclusion into the labour market requires access to a wide range of support services including finance, training, access to education at all levels, coaching and job placement services, but it also requires the existence of a conducive environment shaped by rules and regulations governing rights and security and the potential or the local setting of those particular host districts. This has been one of the main goals of the SPRS-NU in the Northern districts of Uganda. As a matter of fact the ongoing SPRS-NU component implemented by Enabel has a main objective to enhance livelihood and labour market-relevant skills for youth, women and girls in refugee and host communities in Northern Uganda. Both qualitative and quantitative studies indicate that these skills development activities made a big impact in terms of employability and increase of trainee's income after the training especially in a refugee context.

Also, SPRS-NU has developed a consistent approach to strengthening the training and employability sectors at local (and national) level, fully adapted to the protracted and complex nature of the refugees and displaced people situation in the country. This long-term approach address at the same time humanitarian needs as well as national development challenges, by enhancing the resilience of individuals, communities and systems, and it encourages a positive transformation that will strengthen the ability of current and future generations to meet their needs and withstand crises.

In this framework, the main lessons learned collected during the past years of project implementation relate to the identification and training of vulnerable groups, private sector involvement in a largely informal sector context, best approaches to skills training in settlements, integration of cross-cutting themes, quality assurance and finally post training support. These lessons learned will be integrated into future programming/implementation of activities covered by the new allocation (EUR 3 000 000) to this Action, using similar and more innovative approaches based on what the project has already achieved.

2.4. Complementary actions

Various interventions supported by the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and others donors including some EU Member States already exist and are implemented by Non-

Governmental Organisations. For example the Danish Refugee Council is currently implementing a multi-year program in West Nile/Northern Uganda under funding and partnership with Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). In the same way, Zuidoost Afrika (ZOA-NL) is implementing a livelihoods recovery and agribusiness program in West Nile funded by the Netherlands.

The Belgian Development Agency (Enabel) is also present in the West Nile, providing support to skills development, as well as the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), which is very active in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector.

This programme will promote a scaling-up of good practices that have demonstrated their economic, social and environmental benefits for the intended beneficiaries. It will provide an appropriate response to the refugees, host communities, local authorities and others stakeholders.

The EU Delegation and the ECHO Office in Nairobi will build on already existing coordination systems and synergies in order to best deliver both humanitarian and developmental types of responses, as needed.

The complementarity with an upcoming EU-funded intervention in Northern Uganda and Karamoja from the 11th European Development Fund is particularly relevant to this action. The three following objectives of that programme are in line with the EU Trust Fund as follows: (1) to strengthen capacity, good governance and rule of law at the level of local government authorities and empower communities to participate in improved local service delivery, (2) to increase food security, nutrition and household income through support to subsistence and commercial agriculture and through improving resilience at household level, ensuring the inclusion and benefits to women, adolescent girls and children, and (3) to improve income generation through diversification of the economic activities, through the creation of an enabling environment for private sector development, the improvement market-oriented skills and promotion of new employment opportunities for both men and women.

The action is conceived in full complementarity with other donor and Government funded projects under the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHope) framework and Settlement Transformation Agenda.

The first increase of EUR 10 million from the EU Trust Fund budget for the implementation of this action (bringing the total amount under this action to EUR 20 000 000 from the EU Trust Fund budget), has been matched by an increase of EUR 12 000 000 from the EU humanitarian budget (ECHO) to strengthen the EU's humanitarian response. Taken together, this constitutes a comprehensive response to address short- and long-term needs in the face of an unprecedented influx of refugees into Uganda, and to support Government's efforts to address it. This comprehensive package will continue to build on the already existing coordination systems and synergies to best deliver both humanitarian and developmental types of responses, and will be accompanied by strong political engagement to deliver on the outcomes of the Summit in New York to prepare a CRRF for Uganda. ECHO is currently supporting the humanitarian response with protection, food assistance and livelihoods activities in all refugee settlements in the country through UNHCR, WFP, LWF, NRC, ACORD and save the Children. ECHO's strategy in Uganda is to save lives with a focus on

the South Sudanese refugees, while preparing for a potential influx from both DRC and South Sudan.

The original allocation of EUR 10 000 000 as well as the above-mentioned EUR 10 000 000 increase under this action has already being contracted out to a consortium of NGOs lead by the Danish Refugee Council, and to the Belgian Development Agency (Enabel) and the Austrian Development Agency (ADA). In addition, these implementing partners have a long-standing presence in West Nile/Northern Uganda.

The Danish Refugee Council is currently implementing a multi-year programme in West Nile/Northern Uganda under funding and partnership with the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). In the same way, Zuidoost Afrika (ZOA-NL) is implementing a livelihoods recovery and agribusiness programme in West Nile funded by the Netherlands. The BTC is also present in the West Nile and provides support to skills development, whilst ADA is very active in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. Members of the NGO consortium have already expanded their work into the new settlements in Yumbe district¹³.

DFID has also allocated £5 000 000 as a response to the influx in Yumbe district, and the implementation started at the time of the adoption of the Rider 1 to the original Action Document in December 2016.

The EU is implementing another programme in the West Nile Region under the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme for Uganda, focused on road infrastructure (EUR 20 000 000) in support of the **Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU)**¹⁴. The Programme DINU will be part of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRP) approach that UNHCR is undertaking to address the refugee situation under the New York Declaration of 19 September, for which Uganda has been chosen as one of the pilot countries.

Additionally, the complementarity and synergies between the EU support to DINU under the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme, the EU Trust Fund support under the present action, and ECHO's response, is a concrete example of the EU's commitment to deliver an integrated response to the outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit and to operationalize the EU policy priority on the humanitarian-development nexus.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

The coordination will be ensured through (1) the Office of the Prime Minister, responsible of coordination of the refugee-related issues and member of steering committee involved in designing this the programme; (2) the formal donor coordination mechanism with the

¹³ DRC is already present in Yumbe undertaking emergency livelihoods activities funded through Danida and WASH interventions funded through UNICEF. CEFORD is also currently present in Yumbe undertaking livelihoods, Gender & Protection and WASH interventions in partnership with Oxfam. SCI and ZOA have submitted proposals to ECHO for funding other interventions.

¹⁴ Two interventions under DINU are planned: 1) rehabilitation and construction of selected roads connecting remote and disadvantaged districts to the main road network; and 2) Rehabilitation and upgrading of selected numbers of priority districts and community access roads within 4 districts (Amudat, Adjumani, Abim, Moyo).

Northern Uganda Group (NUG), presently co-chaired by USAID and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The EU, UNHCR and the Netherlands will have a representative in the Steering Committee of the project.

In line with EU policy on forced displacement, and the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit and the New York Summit of 19 September 2016, the EU is currently developing tools for a more coordinated approach to maximise the benefits of the different funding streams.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The **overall objective** of the action and the **specific objectives** are as follows:

In line with the objectives of the Trust Fund, the **overall objective** of the action is **to reduce the risk of violent conflict between host communities and refugees** in the refugee-hosting districts of Northern Uganda, including Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Yumbe. The overarching theory of change assumes that if host communities and refugees benefit from shared livelihoods assets, improved service delivery and conflict management mechanisms, inter-communal relations and development outcomes will improve.

The **specific objectives** aim to improve livelihoods, food and nutrition security, to mitigate risks of further escalation of conflicts and to increase access to education:

1. Improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods of the refugee population and host communities in a sustainable manner, through increasing production locally and through intensification of exchanges between refugees and the neighbouring communities.
2. Improve intercommunity dialogue at local level and put in place conflict prevention mechanisms to avoid clashes between the host and the refugee communities or within the communities themselves.
3. Improve the level of education and increase, through skills development, medium and long-term economic opportunities for refugees and host communities – especially for youth and women, in order to contribute to a better integration of refugees.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

In pursuit of these objectives, all results and activities foreseen are designed in order to boost the socio-economic development of refugees and host communities and to generate a measurable impact on their livelihoods. The **expected results** are:

For specific objective 1:

R1.1: Food and nutrition security in both the settlements and the host communities are improved through the following activities:

1. Increasing reliable access to sufficient and nutritious food through improving food consumption, increasing dietary diversity and ability to cope with food shortages, for both refugees and host communities. Promoting innovative, climate-smart practices aiming to reduce food and nutrition insecurity through diversification of food produced in the

settlements and within the hosting communities. Production will include vegetables, fruits and livestock to reinforce the resilience to shocks, particularly to climate, conflict and animal epidemics related shocks;

2. Supporting all relevant activities to addressing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies for mother and child and moderate acute malnutrition in refugees' settlements-hosting areas;
3. Improving management and agricultural practices in support of small-holder farmers and livestock herders among refugees and host-communities, thus helping communities focus on increasing productivity and quality of produce, improving nutrition, or improving storage;
4. Addressing production constraints for refugees and host communities in order to increase food availability in both the settlements and in the neighbouring communities, through providing agricultural inputs and improving agricultural practices;
5. Providing training on specific topics to enhance capacities of refugees and host communities, e.g. in good agricultural practices and postharvest handling skills;
6. Providing access to Village Savings and Loans (VSL) schemes to support various activities and to diversify sources of income, and increasing sustainability through involving the beneficiaries in savings/microcredit activities.
7. Incorporating innovative practices, such as Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). The project will promote climate smart agricultural technologies to help deal with relatively scarce water for agricultural production and changing rainfall/weather patterns. A key focus will be on the promotion of conservation agriculture, including technologies such as minimal tillage, reducing cropping spaces, and mulching.
8. Training of local government and future trainers in Participatory Agro-Enterprise Development/Enabling Rural Development (PAED/ERI) approach, including Innovation Platforms.
9. Provision of start-up packages in the form of quality farm inputs, assistance in building private sector linkages for value chain support and coaching and support of new/existing producer associations, focusing on high-value and fast-growing horticulture crops.

R1.2: Business environment, including access to finance, is strengthened at local level and commercial flows between the refugees and the neighbouring communities are increased through the following activities:

1. Flexible and demand-driven skills development initiatives on relevant economic activities including those ones related to climate and environment (e.g green jobs) to enhance (self-) employment and income of refugees and host communities;
2. Updating Labour Market Scans (LMS) to identify sectors with high potential for local economic development (e.g. cash crops) and employment promotion both in the settlements and within the host communities to allow for self-sustaining activities to grow;
3. Stimulate and facilitate local and regional dialogue, connecting refugee's community with private sector, government and civil society. The aim of this dialogue will be to jointly

develop business activities and promote entrepreneurial and 21st century skills and attitudes especially among young people and women;

4. Foster effective public-private partnerships between training providers and private enterprises (small and medium size) to facilitate learning by doing and Work Based Learning (WBL) methodologies. This will facilitate trainees to acquire labour-market relevant skills in the real world and will also increase their opportunities to be (self-) employed; WBL approach that includes internships and industrial training/attachment, as well as on the job training is allowed by local authorities and highly contributed to the impact and quality of trainings in past skills development projects in the Ugandan refugee context.
5. Promote decent work conditions and occupational health and safety (OHS) during WBL activities and at work involving trainees and private enterprises;
6. Considering that Uganda's current national legislation, deriving from the 2006 Refugee Act, guarantees that refugees have the right to work, establish business, go to school, enjoy freedom of movement, have access to documentation, and are also allocated land for shelter and agricultural use, foster business oriented refugee and host community interactions and facilitate the access to outside market and support the development of relevant form of business integration;
7. Promote fair access to productive assets such as livestock, farm implements, land, access to pasture and irrigated perimeters, or support the development of producers associations.
8. Guarantee the certification of skills is crucial to enhance the chances of job acquisition and mobility for the youth. Certification with DIT's Workers PAS is backed by a competence-based assessment and is recognized within the whole of East Africa. The Workers PAS assures that trainees have acquired the documented competencies, it allows for future progression and enhances labour mobility.

R.1.3: sustainable access to safe water and improved environmental sanitation in the targeted refugee and host communities

The specific outcome of the project will be to ensure sustainable access to safe water and improved environmental sanitation, both in the targeted refugee and host communities. This will contribute to creating a more stable socio-economic environment.

1. Improving sustainable WASH systems in both the refugee settlements and the neighbouring communities, including by using the capacity of the Water and Sanitation Development Facility – North (WSDF-N) and private sector, by constructing a new piped water supply systems and public service points amongst other activities.
2. Set up water and sewerage management boards/water and sanitation committees during the inception phase to facilitate ownership and sustainable management of the facilities. Build capacity of system operators and the appointed Water Authorities.
3. Environmental and Catchment Management to enhance environmental integrity and ensure sustainability of water sources and community water supplies.
4. Enhance capacity of project management staff on planning, budgeting, financial management, new technologies in sanitation as a business and environmental protection,

through professional coaching activities and technical and financial on-the-job supervision and steering.

5. Cross-cutting activities including holding trainings on climate change adaptations and development of action plans, engaging with stakeholders on reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS, signing an ethical code with the contractors on provision of infection control measures and protection of minors and vulnerable groups from HIV/AIDS.

For the specific objective 2:

R2.1: Communities and local authorities are sensitised against all types of violence and trained on dispute resolution and dialogue between refugees and host communities is strengthened, through the understanding of intercommunity differences. To reach this result, the following activities will be carried out:

1. Carrying out a comprehensive study which will analyse the tendencies towards violence of the refugees and members of the host communities in the settlements and areas targeted, as well as the impact of the Ugandan progressive refugee policies on the mitigation of the risks of violent conflict in the Northern Uganda settlements. The study will offer recommendations for improvement of the policies at national level and will draw lessons that can be studied and considered in other national contexts.
2. Facilitate access to land and to tackle others agricultural-related constraints to food availability in both the settlements and in the surrounding host areas and providing agricultural inputs and practice;
3. Supporting local skills development and capacity-building in the areas of youth empowerment, psycho-social support, promotion of dialogue, conflict mediation, media for social participation, and other topics considered useful for the promotion of social cohesion;
4. Empowerment of local authorities to sensitise host communities on Uganda refugees policies, legal standards and systems to foster peaceful co-existence with refugees, including empowerment and training of leaders in and outside the settlements, such as elders in conflict sensitivity, conflict management and peace building; instil a spirit of tolerance and conflict-prevention to facilitate peaceful co-existence among refugee ethnic communities upon their eventual return to their country of origin.
5. Sensitisation against gender-based, ethnic and various types of violence and enabling protection for refugees to live in safety, harmony and dignity in settlements and with host communities;
6. Establish linkages between youth groups in camps and reputable youth groups in host communities and urban settings;
7. Sensitisation and information on the host country values, customs, laws to facilitate a mutual understanding of each other's costumers; facilitating community dialogue and mediation between refugee and host communities, including through training of local courts, the Refugee Welfare Council (RWC) and traditional leaders/village and tribal elders on alternative dispute mechanisms and legal processes.

For the specific objective 3:

R3.1: School attendance is increased and new skills are developed for youth and women through following activities:

1. Improving learning conditions by providing additional services (e.g. school feeding) and supporting pedagogy for the teaching of English to older pupils with the aim of creating intensive language training programmes for children when they are from an education system with a different language of instruction;
2. Improving learning facilities by providing functional water, sanitation and hygiene systems, climate-smart practices for energy provision, and environmentally friendly waste management systems;
3. Supporting strategies to promote the recognition of cultural difference and respect for diversity that lead to social integration of pupils and the creation of stability for refugee children;
4. Promoting non-formal basic education for youth, to integrate life skills including sexual health Education, which are critically needed by youth with no literacy and numeracy skills;
5. Acquiring the ability to stand on their own and build their self-esteem through gaining skills and knowledge to both take back to their home countries when they return, and to leave behind sustainable structures;
6. Supporting capacity strengthening of nearby Technical and Vocational Education and Training Institutions – TVET, and promoting Work Based Learning (WBL) apprenticeship and coaching for youth, among the enterprises and industries in the surrounding area.
7. A total of 2,700 out-of-school children will directly receive support through the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), with 50% male and 50% female, where 30% will be from the host community.
8. An identification of learning centres close to the established Early Childhood Development (ECD) and Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) centres will take place, as some of the children are heads of households and others are child mothers. The close proximity of ECD and ALP will enable them to take care of their children and/or siblings in terms of movement to and from the centre to avoid any child protection issues. Additionally, activities will include the construction and establishment of temporary safe learning facilities for the ALP centres and the construction of latrines for boys, girls and teachers.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main risks related to the implementation of this programme concern the willingness of Ugandan authorities and communities to continue the refugee support under the same conditions as presently, the increased pressure on resources at settlement level, caused by continuous refugee influx, the deterioration of the security situation in the targeted areas, with new conflicts caused by the scarcity of resources or by the extension of the conflicts in the countries and areas of origin of the refugees. The degree of risk, the possible impact on the

project implementation and the mitigation measures are described in the Annex – Risks and Assumptions Matrix.

The programme will also operate under the major assumptions that the Government of Uganda is maintaining the policies towards the refugees and asylum seekers, the political and security situation in Uganda remains stable and that no major conflict, extreme weather event, or epidemics will occur during its lifespan. In addition to this, that the current COVID-19 pandemic will not prevent the roll out of the programme.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

In line with best practice recommendations for conflict-sensitive development, the project will include members of different religious and ethnic communities, both as final beneficiaries and members of implementing partner organisations. Project resources will be allocated in such a way that they encourage co-operation between different communities, and do not visibly exclude adjacent areas. This principle also applies to the procurement of goods and services. The project will use a rights-based approach and promote the entitlement to non-discriminatory access to public services, the rights of women, children and disabled persons in line with the corresponding United Nations Conventions. All result indicators and technical reports will be gender-disaggregated. The project will promote HIV/AIDS awareness, support the rights of women in reproductive health, promote family planning and aim at preventing female genital mutilation (FGM).

The programme will also mainstream climate change and biodiversity into all activities to mitigate damage to the natural environment caused by the deforestation, land quality degradation, or water source depletion.

The effective taking into account of cross-cutting issues into the programme design will be verified via field visits and by analysis of reporting on the programme.

3.5. Stakeholders

The main stakeholders of the programme are the Office of the Prime Minister at national level and local host and refugee communities as such, their leaders, local authorities and civil society as well as other forms of local community or business/economic associations.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement

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

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will begin from the date of signature by the last party of the first contract implementing this Action, or from the earliest starting date of implementation period at contract level in case of retroactive financing, whichever occurs first, and will last until the 31/12/2024. This operational implementation period will be followed by a liquidation period of 18 months which will end on the 30/06/2026.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

The contracting modalities will be based on flexible procedures with a direct award applicable in crisis situations as defined by the Financial Regulation. Implementing modalities are as follows:

1. **Direct Management:** a EUR 5 000 000 grant to a consortium of specialised non-governmental organisations (NGOs), led by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and composed of Save the Children Netherlands (SCNL), ZOA, the Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD), has been concluded for the implementation of the original allocation. An additional EUR 5 000 000 will be awarded to the same Consortium with the potential to expand the consortium members based on the original selection criteria: presence in the prioritised geographical and thematic areas, relevant experience with refugees and host communities, experience in the implementation of sustainable approaches, as well as coordination with local authorities, and capacity to co-finance the action, and based on an agreement of the methodology used for the implementation of activities.
2. **Indirect Management with Member State Agencies:** two Delegation Agreements have been concluded with the Belgian Development Agency (for an amount of EUR 2 400 000 for the implementation of result 3) and the Austrian Development Agency (for an amount of EUR 2 400 000 for the implementation of the WASH activities) for the implementation of the original allocation. The respective Delegation Agreements have been first ~~will be~~ amended to increase their budgets with an amount of EUR 2 400 000 each in order to implement the activities covered by the new allocation (formalised through Rider 1 to the Action Document). Moreover, the Delegation Agreement with Enabel will be further amended to increase its budget for an amount of EUR 3 000 000 made available following the de-commitment and redirection of all unused EUTF funds allocated to Eritrea (*Ref. Ares(2021)3183790 – 12/05/2021*). Such increase will serve to expand some of the activities implemented by Enabel to address critical needs of refugees and host communities in Uganda. Both Agencies are leaders in the delivery of the relevant services in the areas concerned. Both the Enabel and ADA have successfully passed the EU's pillar assessment to be entrusted with the implementation of part of this action.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount of original Action Document in EUR thousands	Amount of Rider 1 to the Action Document in EUR thousands	Amount of Rider 3 to the Action Document in EUR thousands	Sub-total
Direct Grant to a consortium of NGOs - under direct management to implement all activities foreseen, except: WASH	5 000 000	5 000 000	0	10 000 000

and formal education/ skills development component				
2 Pillar-Assessed Delegation Agreements with:				
•Belgian Development Agency: Improve the level of education and skills development (SO 3)	2 400 000	2 400 000	3 000 000	7 800 000
•ADA: all activities related to the WASH component	2 400 000	2 400 000	0	4 800 000
Monitoring, audit and evaluation	100 000	100 000	0	200 000
Communications and visibility ¹⁵	100 000	100 000	0	200 000
Total	10 000 000	10 000 000	3 000 000	23 000 000

The progress of the action will be monitored as follows by the implementing partners and a full-time programme manager in the EU Delegation. The project may be included in the annual ROM monitoring plan and be subject to the EUTF Horn of Africa Window Monitoring and Learning System.

Furthermore, a Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Office of the Prime Minister and the EU Delegation, gathering the main stakeholders, such as the Netherlands as leader of the Horn of Africa RDPP, will meet regularly (quarterly and ad-hoc meetings) to monitor the programme and ensure that activities are in line with government's guidelines and national plans.

The NGO consortium and the EU Member States Development Agencies will continue undertaking follow-up, consolidation and oversight on quality, performance and implementation progress. The local government in the districts concerned will also be involved in monitoring exercises and the reviews and evaluations conducted.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

Mid-term and final evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through the grant/delegation agreement contracts. If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission. 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.

4.6. 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

¹⁵ Communication and visibility funds will be included in the various components Performance monitoring

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 Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan and the appropriate contractual obligations.

A **logical framework** showing targets and indicators is herewith attached.

Annex 1: RISK AND ASSUMPTION MATRIX

The present Annex 1 hereby replaces the previous risk matrix as enclosed to the original action document:

Description of the risk	Likelihood	Possible impact	Prevention and/or mitigation measures
Fluctuation of UGX \diamond EUR currency exchange rate	<i>Very likely</i>	Budget lines “decrease” and put implementation of activities at risk.	Compensation from contingency budget or through reallocations.
Dramatically increasing influx of refugees due to political instability in the neighbouring countries	<i>Very Likely</i>	Need to surpass the available resources foreseen in the project.	Prioritisation of WASH in refugee affected areas and bring together refugee wash cluster to construct sustainable systems. Flexible planning based on resettlement information and livelihood related assessments Close cooperation with UNHCR, and OPM.
Political interference	<i>Possible</i>	Compromising sustainability of infrastructure.	Experienced management of the various political stakeholders.
Low willingness to cooperate by local government officials	<i>Possible</i>	Low ownership for facilities / infrastructure which impacts sustainability.	Experienced management of the various stakeholders through the manager and participatory approach of project implementation.
Lack of ownership of the district leadership where the project cannot facilitate	<i>Likely</i>	Low ownership for facilities / infrastructure which impacts sustainability.	Engage with district leadership from the start of the project to give information and enable understanding, participatory planning and monitoring
Lack of formal structures in Yumbe district	<i>possible</i>	Low ownership.	Build on existing formal structures with OPM.
Lack of capacity of refugee communities to engage in developmental livelihoods	<i>possible</i>	Fragile co-existence and possible conflicts between refugee and	An objective to provide a rapid assessment of appropriate skillsets by the

activities		host communities putting security situation at risk.	NGO consortium as well as accelerated skills development linked with Enabel for further developing and enhancing capacity of communities through a phased adaptation process will be in place. This will include entrepreneurial skills development and business support services for start-ups.
The ability to identify skilled personnel from the Refugee or host community who can easily speak the local languages and facilitate the learning process	<i>possible</i>	Low ownership/lack of delivering on defined objectives.	The NGO consortium plans to overcome this by involving the community stake holders in identifying the ALP instructors and building their capacity to implement ALP.
limited BTVET absorption capacity in the new district	<i>likely</i>	Low ownership/lack of delivering on defined objectives.	To mitigate the risk, capacity enhancement will be required to boost this absorption capacity of both formal and non-formal BTVET providers.
Limited business buy-in the new district	<i>possible</i>	Limited impact on economic development in the districts.	Proactive engagement of private sector partners is required to achieve sustainable livelihood and local economic development.
Challenges in coordinating the large group of stakeholders	<i>Possible</i>	Inefficient use of available resources and challenges to comply with project regulations of EU, ADA and other partners.	Regular and well-prepared meetings of the steering committee as well as the project coordination. Further to this a communication and visibility plan guiding the overall project is going to be developed by Enabel.
Non-compliance to project regulations	<i>Possible</i>	Inefficient use of resources.	Close monitoring, evaluation and supervision by the ADA project as well as financial manager as well as internal

			and external audits.
Increase in number of young males among new refugee arriving in the settlement camps	<i>Possible</i>	Conflicts between refugee and host communities putting security situation at risk.	Collaboration with other partners as well as Internal or External experts on the matter to support positive engagement of the young people.
Challenges in the Mobilisation process of refugees and host communities to participate in project implementation	<i>Possible</i>	Inadequate physical progress.	Collaboration with the Camp Commanders, and local leaders. Organisation of information and targeted awareness-raising campaigns.
Environmental footprint of newly established settlements	<i>likely</i>	Conflict between host communities and refugee population.	The provision of green skills for the green economy such as sustainable construction of shelter, energy efficient instruments, climate-smart agriculture, solar energy, etc. in the settlement will be paramount. Restoration of degraded areas through the EUTF-funded programme on environmental degradation and alternative energy sources

**LOGFRAME MATRIX – RDPP: SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO THE REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN UGANDA
(SPRS-NU)**

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To reduce the risks of violent conflict between host communities and refugees in the refugee-hosting districts of Northern Uganda, including Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Yumbe.	% change in poverty rate in targeted settlements and host districts. % increase in number of refugees engaged in sustainable employment	To be drawn from the strategy of the Department for Refugees within the Office of the Prime Minister	To be defined during the inception period.	To be defined during the inception period together with the implementing partners and the Office of the Prime Minister	Project Reporting, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reporting, Office of the Prime Minister reporting	Government of Uganda maintains its commitment to refugee assistance and International community maintains its support to protection of vulnerable refugees.
Specific objectives): Outcome(s)	1. Sustainably improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods of the refugee population.	Measures the change in factors determining the outcome: e.g.: % of youth refugees who acquired new skills and a sustainable job	Baseline to be drawn from the figures of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and local governments. Under Enabel project 4737 (60% female) youth refugees acquired new skills. 64% found employment (16% wage employment, 48% self-	To be defined during the inception meeting	Income: Income from farm and off farm sources increased from current levels by X% (to be defined during inception) overall, by 2018. Under Enabel project 78% of trainees at work reported an increase in income after the training.	Annual Report from implementing partners and Office of the Prime Minister	No major external shocks occur in the settlements: crop disease, drought, substantial refugee influx Agriculture inputs are available and the market are accessible

			employment).				
Outputs	<p>R.1.1: Food and nutrition security in both the settlements and the host communities are improved</p> <p>R.1.2: Business environment at local level, including access to finance is strengthened and commercial flows between the refugees and the neighbouring communities are increased</p> <p>R.1.3. Sustainable access to safe water and improved environmental sanitation in the targeted refugee and host communities</p>	<p>Number of farmers trained on good agronomic practices and post handling skills disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries received micro credits</p> <p>Number of district water management plans integrating refugee settlements</p> <p>Number of new boreholes, water supply systems and public service points</p>	<p>Baseline to be done by the partners</p> <p>Baseline during the inception by the partners.</p> <p>Baseline during the inception by the partners.</p>	<p>Baseline to be done by the partners</p> <p>Baseline during the inception by the partners</p> <p>To be defined during the inception period.</p>	<p>to be set by the partners</p> <p>To be set by the partners</p>	<p>Project reporting</p> <p>Project reporting</p>	<p>No major conflict or extreme weather event will prevent agricultural production</p> <p>No major conflict or extreme weather event will prevent agricultural production and private sector development</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Activities</p>	<p>A.1.1.1 Ensuring that all refugees and host communities are able to have reliable access to sufficient and nutritious food through improving food consumption, increasing dietary diversity and ability to cope against shortages of food;</p> <p>A.1.1.2.Promoting appropriate climate-smart and environmentally-sustainable agricultural technologies/practices and diversified crops that provide significant nutritional advantages and help to ensure that the local authorities have a strategic reserve of grain or other staples foods.</p> <p>A.1.1.3.Promoting innovative, climate-smart practices related to reducing food and nutrition insecurity through diversification of food produced in the settlements-hosting area, including vegetables, fruits, and livestock to increase diet diversity and to reinforce the resilience to shocks, particularly those linked to epidemic crop and livestock diseases or pest infestations.</p> <p>A.1.1.4. Set up water and sewage management boards and committees</p> <p>A.1.1.5. Construct new water supply systems and public service</p>	<p>Means: Staff, equipment, training, operational facilities, supplies</p> <p>Costs: Refer to the Budget of each intervention</p>	<p>Respondents will willingly participate and provide information.</p>
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	points involving water and sanitation development facility North (WSDF-N) and private sector/						
	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	2. Promote intercommunity dialogue at local level and put in place conflict prevention mechanisms	Measures the change in factors determining the outcome: e.g.: Number of conflicts resolved by local authorities who were trained on conflicts management and peace building.	Baseline to be done by the partners during inception	The value of the indicator at the indicated date	To be set by the partners	Annual Report from implementing partners and from Office of the Prime Minister	Refugees and host communities fully participate and collaborate with projects activities to diversify their sources of incomes.

<p style="text-align: center;">Outputs</p>	<p>R.2.1: Communities and local authorities are trained on dispute resolution and dialogue between refugees and host communities is strengthened, through the understanding of intercommunity differences.</p>	<p>Measure the degree of delivery of the outputs. To be presented disaggregated by gender: e.g.: Number of conflicts resolved by empowered/trained local authorities, leaders, elders on conflicts management and peace building</p>	<p>Baseline to be done by the partners</p>				<p>Qualified partners are available to increase the quality of skills provision</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Activities</p>	<p>A2.1.1 Supporting local skills development and capacity-building in the areas of youth empowerment, psycho-social support, promotion of dialogue, conflict mediation, media for social participation, and other topics considered useful for the promotion of social cohesion. A2.1.2 Empowerment and training of leaders into and outside of the settlements such as elders, religious etc.) in conflict sensitivity, conflict management and peace building A2.1.3 Peace sensitisation including radio campaigns for peace, events with youth on peace messages, sensitization on human rights A2.1.4 Empowerment of local authorities et supporting to PMO at local level to sensitise host communities on Uganda refugees policies, and legal standards and systems, to foster peaceful co-existence with refugees A2.1.5 Sensitisation against gender-based, ethnic and various types of violence and enabling protection for refugees to live in safety, harmony and dignity in settlements and with host communities. A1.6 Establish linkages between youth groups in camps and reputable youth groups in host communities and urban settings. Youth groups shall play key roles in offering</p>		<p>Means: Staff, equipment, training, operational facilities, supplies, facilitation Costs: Refer to the Budget of each intervention</p>				<p>Target groups are willing to participate.</p>

	training services to fellow youth in settlement camps						
	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	3. School attendance is increased and new skills are developed for youth and women to enable them to join the job market or create their own enterprises and also enable it to undertake Business	Measures the degree of delivery of the outputs. e.g.% change in school attendance and number of schools supported and teachers trained disaggregated by gender. Number of new entrepreneur and job created disaggregated by gender	Baseline to be done by the partners	To be set by the partners	By 2018. 70% of youth and women have found job/self-employment generating sufficient income	Annual Report from implementing partners and from Office of the Prime Minister	Refugees and host communities fully participate and collaborate with projects activities to diversify their sources of incomes. Qualified partners are available to increase the quality of skills provision
Outputs	R.3.1 School attendance is increased and new skills are developed for youth and women to enable them to join the job market or create their own enterprises and also enable it to undertake Business R.3.2. Increased access to quality skills development training for refugee and host communities	Measures the degree of delivery of the outputs. e.g. % change in school attendance and number of schools supported and teachers trained disaggregated by gender. Number of new entrepreneur and job created disaggregated by gender				Annual Report from implementing partners and from Office of the Prime Minister	The political will of hosting refugees continues, no major conflict or extreme weather event will exacerbate the scarcity of resources

<p style="text-align: center;">Activities</p>	<p>A3.1.1 Supporting pedagogy for the teaching of English to older pupils with the aim of creating intensive language training programmes for children when they are from an education system with a different language of instruction;</p> <p>A3.1.2 Supporting strategies to promote the recognition of cultural difference and respect for diversity that lead to social integration of pupils and the creation of stability for refugee children;</p> <p>A3.1.3 Promoting non-formal basic education for youth, to integrate Life skills including Sexual Health Education, which are critically needed by youth with no literacy and numeracy skills in settlements and host communities.</p> <p>A3.2.1 Promoting self-reliance strategies through marketable vocational trades for youth in settlement camps and host communities;</p> <p>A3.2.2 Support refugee youths to acquire the ability to stand on their own and build their self-esteem through gaining skills and knowledge to both take back to their home countries when they return, and to leave behind sustainable structures;</p> <p>A3.2.3 Supporting capacity strengthening of nearby (Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) institutions and some local artisans;</p> <p>A3.2.4. Facilitation of short-term certified vocational training for refugees and host communities</p> <p>A3.2.5 Promoting mentorship and coaching through private entrepreneurs and reputable businessmen.</p>	<p>Means: Staff, equipment, training, supplies, operational facilities.</p> <p>Costs: Refer to the Budget of each intervention</p>	<p>Relevant stake holders are willing and actively participate.</p>
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