

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

Action Document for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-43

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	PROTECT – Protection of Persons of Concern (PoC) and vulnerable migrants along migratory routes in Sudan		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 3 820 000 (to be confirmed) Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 3 820 000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Direct management with the Danish Red Cross and indirect management International Organisation for Migration (IOM)		
DAC-code	72050	Sector	Relief co-ordination; protection and support services

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The Action contributes to **objective (3) of the EU Trust Fund**, namely improved migration management in countries of origin and transit. The action is also aligned with the **Valletta Action Plan priority domain (3)**: reinforce the protection of refugees and other displaced persons, uphold the human rights of all migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, support the integration of long term refugees and displaced persons in host communities and strengthen capacities of countries of first asylum, transit and destination and **domain (4)**: prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings. The action will contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development (SDG), Goal 10 "Reduce inequality within and among countries" and 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels".

The main **beneficiaries** of this action will be Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants, as well as law enforcement (police) and judiciary authorities of Sudan.

The **overall objective** of the action is to contribute to improve the management of mixed migration flows in Sudan. The **specific objective** is to improve the protection of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants along the Northern migration route.

The action will have two related focuses: i) provision of safe and adequate shelter as well as psychosocial support, medical aid, food and non-food items and legal aid; ii) training law enforcement and judiciary authorities in migrants' protection, assistance and in the referral system between the States and Khartoum.

The **intervention logic** is that by promoting a people-centred and rights-based approach (RBA) to migration management in a country of origin, transit and destination, the action will contribute to the protection Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants within the framework of the joint EU Communication on the Central Mediterranean route (January

2017). In addition, the action aims to provide direct assistance to apprehended migrants and to contribute to improving access to migrants in detention in Khartoum.

The **geographic scope** of the action will be the Sudanese states of **Northern, River Nile, Red Sea, and Khartoum**. In addition similar activities may be expanded to Darfur, if feasible.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country context

With an area of app. 1.9 million km², Sudan is the third largest country in Africa. An estimated population of 40 million inhabitants is growing rapidly. It is estimated that **40 per cent of the population is below 14 years**.

Sudan is a **low middle-income and a fragile country** (OECD, World Bank). About **46.5 per cent of the population live below the poverty line**, with 8 per cent in extreme poverty. Socio-economic indicators remain low in a context of deep economic crisis, with reduced revenues after the independence of South Sudan, low oil prices and an economy which is not diversified. In the global Human Development Index rankings, Sudan was placed at 166 out of 187 countries in 2014. It is estimated that **20 per cent of the active population is unemployed**, with women's unemployment nearly twice that of men. Agriculture remains the main source of employment, although the urban informal sector is reported to account for more than 60 per cent of GDP. Poverty is heightened by inadequate development plans and strategies, reduced public expenditures on basic services, and erosion of land and natural resources. An interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) and the Five-Year Program for Economic Reforms were approved by the Sudanese parliament in December 2014. The process to prepare a "full" Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is currently stalled. However, the Government of Sudan is expected to release the results of the 2014-2015 Household Survey in late 2017.

Sudan has borders with some of the most unstable countries in East Africa: the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Libya, Eritrea and Chad. Sudan is at the centre of the Eastern African migration route, towards North Africa and Europe. Hundreds of migrant workers (including seasonal labourers, often neglected by statistics), asylum-seekers and refugees are originating from or transiting through Sudan every month, with only a minority choosing to settle in the country. Traffickers and smugglers are operating in the country. OCHA (2017) estimates that about **3.3 million people are internally displaced (IDPs) and over 965,000¹ are refugees and asylum seekers**. Khartoum, and Northern State, Kassala, Gedaref, Red Sea and White Nile are the most affected areas by migration flows heading towards Europe, through Egypt and Libya. In White Nile State, a continuing flow of South Sudanese refugees is registered. About **84 per cent of the new arrivals are women and children**. Sudan also hosts an increasing numbers of Syrian refugees and several thousand Yemeni refugees who have arrived in recent years.

After South Sudanese, **Eritreans are the second largest group of refugees in Sudan**, with 107,000 (September 2017) refugees residing in nine camps in the East of Sudan, all situated in the Gedaref and Kassala region. Due to very limited livelihood opportunities and no options for self-reliance, as well as restrictions of leaving the camps, a majority of the young refugees registered in those camps leaves within the first few months of arriving.

¹ European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Sudan factsheet as of 20.10.2017.

Sudan also has one of the largest populations of internally displaced people in Africa. In Darfur alone, some 1.6 million displaced people are registered as living in IDP camps. For unregistered IDPs i.e. displaced people living in rural settlements and urban areas, estimates vary considerably, especially as there is no systematic registration of displacement outside camps.

2.2.2. Sector context

Migrants from Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia enter Sudan via the eastern or southern borders, being supported by smuggling networks that lead them on to the Egyptian or Libyan borders. Three main migratory routes, respectively from Khartoum, Red Sea State and Chad/Darfur converge in the Sudanese city of Dongola in Northern State before heading to either Egypt or Libya. Dongola has become an important hub for migrants coming from Khartoum (South) and Darfur (West / South-West). The route towards Dongola from the East leads through Atbara in River Nile State. From Atbara some continue to Dongola and on to the Libyan border or to Egypt. Others go directly to Egypt, after in some cases being forced to work in the gold-mining areas around Abu Hamad. A number of migrants pass through Karima and attempt to cross to Egypt from Wadi Halfa.

Migrants who are apprehended in the Western "desert" en route to Libya, are returned to Dongola for their court proceedings. Those without the refugee status are considered as irregular migrants and are sent to Khartoum, often with a deportation order. However, the fact that they may not have the refugee status does not mean that they do not meet the criteria for asylum; in particular those from Eritrea, as 99 per cent of Eritreans receive refugee status when they are registered in Shagarab. Those with refugee status are in principle sent back to Shagarab camp.

Migratory flows through Red Sea State increased in 2017. Between 1 January and 21 May 2017, 911 migrants were apprehended in Red Sea State and sent to Shagarab camp in Kassala for registration as asylum seekers (in 2016 – 1436 asylum seekers, 2015 – 960, 2014 – 1236 and in 2013 – 145). In addition, 211 migrants of various nationalities (from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad, Somalia, Libya, Egypt and South Sudan) were sent to Khartoum with a deportation order. In addition to an ongoing flow, there is an old caseload (since the 1980s) of Eritrean refugees living in Port Sudan. Out of 10,165 refugees (old caseload) only 3,102 have been registered by UNHCR. Those not registered do not have access to resettlement and emergency medical care by UNHCR. Apprehended asylum seekers, before being sent to Shagarab camp transit through the Migrants Centre in Tokar managed by UNHCR/COR. Unlike in Kassala, no children were recorded among the migrants or asylum seekers apprehended in Red Sea State in 2017.

Policies and challenges

At the country level various ministries and national institutions are involved in different aspects of migration policy and management. However, a comprehensive national migration policy has not yet been developed. The policy landscape is very fragmented with various policies addressing specific migration issues, such as the national strategy to combat human trafficking and smuggling, and national employment policy etc. The National Coordination Mechanism on Migration, announced in 2016, is yet to be established.

The main institutions involved in prevention of smuggling and trafficking of human beings include the Ministry of Interior, National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking and National Intelligence and the Security Service as well as the Ministry of Justice.

The role of the Commission of Refugees (COR), who is the UNHCR counterpart in Sudan, focuses on registration and provision of material assistance and documents to refugees as well as managing refugee camps.

Currently the only organisation providing assistance to apprehended migrants in Northern State is the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), supported by the Danish Red Cross. The SRCS is a member of the Migration Technical Committee for the Northern State and has branches in Dongola, Dabba (Northern State) and Atbara (River Nile State). The Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is present in Port Sudan, but unlike in Dongola and Dabba they do not provide regular assistance to the migrants.

Established in 2013, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) – a paramilitary force with the first recruits coming from various Arab tribes initially under the control of NISS and now under the supervision of the President of Sudan – are operating in South Darfur, North Darfur, Central Darfur, West Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Northern State, and Khartoum. RSF is present in the desert areas of North Sudan bordering with Libya, through which pass migrants. RSF have in the past been accused of human rights violations in Darfur.

It is important to stress that this action does not imply any recognition, support or funding to the RSF.

The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol was ratified by Sudan in 1974, while the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families remains to be ratified. The 2014 Asylum Act regulates application and granting of asylum, rights and duties of refugees, including right to work. It includes norms on prohibition of deportation and **establishes that, under certain conditions, no penalties should be inflicted on asylum seekers for unlawful entry into the country**. The 2014 Asylum Act also states that no asylum seeker may be repatriated before determining the application. Concerns regarding application of this rule arose again in September 2017, when the media reported the case of 66 Eritrean nationals deported from Sudan to Eritrea.

The lack of law harmonisation leads to inconsistent definitions and law application. The Asylum Act (2014) is not in conformity with the 1951 Convention standard, as it requires a person to apply for asylum within 30 days in order to avoid punishment for unlawful entry according. Failing of registration within this time frame is sometimes used by the authorities as evidence of not being an asylum seeker. In other cases migrants are allowed to register beyond the 30 days but are fined for delaying their registration. The Immigration and Passport Law 2015 requires the arrest of anyone entering Sudan illegal: this is in contravention to the possibility to claim asylum and not to be punished for illegal entry under the Asylum Act.

With regard to regional frameworks, Sudan has signed and ratified the AU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa.

The Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) General Assembly is currently adopting the new Global Migration Strategy 2018 – 2022, but the current document from 2009 remains valid. Their work is further supported by the IFRC Position Paper Children on the Move and the IFRC Global Migration Strategy.

In addition, the difficulty of providing an adequate response to the mixed migration flows through Sudan is also linked to diverse status of people: refugees, asylum seekers who started but did not complete their status determination procedures, people who did not start

registration process, but who could potentially qualify as asylum seekers, victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors and separated children and other vulnerable persons on the move, including persons with disabilities, stateless persons as well as irregular migrants motivated by economic reasons or aspirations.

The **EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling** (2015 - 2020) sets out concrete actions to counter and prevent smuggling of migrants, while ensuring the protection of the human rights of migrants. The **EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy** (2015-2019) is based on the Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy and the 2012-2014 Action Plan and contains a specific action on migration/trafficking in human beings (THB)/smuggling of migrants/asylum policies (No. 24). The **Khartoum Process (KP)** is a platform for political cooperation amongst the countries along the migration route between the Horn of Africa and Europe. The main focus of the KP is fighting human trafficking and people smuggling. The **African Union – Horn of Africa Initiative (AU-HoAI)** aims at addressing the challenges of migration including irregular migration, human trafficking and people smuggling within and from the Horn of Africa. Central to its objective is the development and strengthening of the capacity of law enforcement of member countries through training, technical support and fostering cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders in information exchange and investigation of organised criminal groups. In addition, human rights of all refugees and migrants, regardless of status, and a pledge to fully protect such rights are further highlighted in a Statement by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Neither UNHCR nor its implementing partner – COR, nor IOM are present in Northern State and River Nile State. In the absence of these key organisations with global mandates to respond to the needs of asylum seekers and migrants, the Sudanese Red Crescent Society is filling the gap in the provision of assistance to the migrants.

There is no referral system for follow up and protection of persons apprehended and transferred to Khartoum and Shagarab. This makes it difficult for UNHCR and IOM to provide protection, assistance and ensure that migrants that may fulfil the criteria for obtaining refugees status actually receive it. Improved transfer of information should help to enhance access to migrants in detention by UNHCR and IOM. This is confirmed by Sudanese law enforcement authorities and should be addressed in coordination with the Better Migration Management programme². The referral mechanism is envisaged as a co-operative framework through which partners including national authorities, SRCS, DRC, IOM and UNHCR organise and coordinate their efforts and roles to jointly protect the rights of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants. With the creation of the mechanism this action initially intends to address the issue of information flow about Persons of Concern (PoC) and vulnerable migrants between the States and Khartoum. The aim of the data collection and sharing between the organisation is only to improve access to PoC and vulnerable migrants in detention. Data protection standards will be applied accordingly. Capacity building sessions on refugee law and practice will be provided by relevant agencies beyond IOM, such as UNHCR.

2.3. Lessons learnt

Despite provision of assistance and protection to apprehended migrants remaining a relatively new area of work in Sudan, the action design will build upon the experience of other programmes providing assistance and protection to migrants in East of Sudan, including upon

² In particular through Component 2: Strengthening capacities of institutions responsible for migration management.

component 3 (protection) of the **Better Migration Management** programme. It will also build upon an on-going project implemented by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society in Dongola with support of the Danish Red Cross. The activities will also incorporate lessons learned from the management of the safe houses for victims of trafficking in East Sudan. In addition, the action will draw on lessons learned from other programmes that include protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants such as **Addressing Mixed Migration flows in Eastern Africa**.

2.4. Complementary actions

The EU funded regional **Better Migration Management** (BMM) programme (EUR 46 million, 2016-2019) includes four components: policy harmonisation; capacity building (in particular to strengthen the capacities of all institutions responsible for migration management bilaterally and regionally); protection; and awareness-raising. This action will be coordinated with BMM and in particular with BMM activities planned for Northern and River Nile States. The activities under **result 1** will coordinate with IOM (one of the BMM implementing partners), in particular on establishment and use of the referral system (result 2), to be implemented by IOM. Following an assessment of the referral system in Gedaref State the BMM is planning to carry out an assessment of the Migrant Referral System in Northern State and the results of this assessment will be included in the design and implementation of the activities. While this action intends to provide assistance and protection in North Sudan, the BMM focus for protection related activities will be primarily on the East Sudan.

The **EU funded Regional Development and Protection Programme for Sudan** (RDPP, EUR 15 million 2016-2020) includes activities implemented by UNHCR, in particular concerning the registration of the refugees. The project will coordinate with UNHCR, in particular on the establishment and use of the information sharing system and improving of access under **result 2**.

Coordination will be sought with the **Regional Operational Centre in Khartoum (ROCK) project** (EUR 5 million; 2017-2020): the centre has the objective of reducing the number of incidents of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants through enhanced regional capacity to understand irregular migration flows and associated criminal networks. Coordination with the ROCK should be particularly relevant in terms of monitoring changes in migratory routes and flows.

Coordination will also be sought with the EU-funded regional project **Addressing mixed migration flows in Eastern Africa** (AMMF, 2016-2018, EUR 6 million).

UK-DfID is considering a complementary intervention in the Northern State. The EU and DfID will coordinate the formulation stages of respective interventions.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

The Migration Coordination Group (EU DEL, EU MS, Switzerland and Norway), co-chaired by the EU, meets on a monthly basis in Khartoum and provides a platform for the coordination of new activities.

In addition, the Development Partners Group (DPG) was established in 2015 following preparatory work by the UK (DfID) and the EU. The DPG convenes active development partners in the country on a semi-regular basis. The UNDP acts as a secretariat to the DPG.

At the EU level, donor coordination takes place through the EU Heads of Cooperation meetings.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The overall objective is to contribute to improved migration management in Sudan.

The specific objective is to improve the protection of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants along the Northern migratory route in Sudan.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The areas of implementation will cover the Sudanese Northern State, River Nile State, Red Sea State, Khartoum and may include Darfur. It is important to note that migratory flows are very fluid and very likely to change during the implementation period. Hence, activities may need to shift between the locations targeted by the action. Also, following each year of implementation, any changes in migratory routes and flows will be assessed and may require modifications of the action.

The **expected results** are:

Result 1: Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants along the Northern migratory route, have improved access to assistance and protection.

Activities to be carried out in North Sudan include:

- Provision of and information on legal aid and interpretation/translation to migrants involved in legal proceedings.
- Facilitation of communication between migrants and their families.
- Training of lawyers who represent migrants.
- Strengthening the quality of protection capacity through training of field staff.
- Local medical facilities receive support to provide health assistance to Persons of Concern (PoC) and vulnerable migrants.
- Provision of psychosocial support, medical assistance, food and non-food items.
- Refurbishment of temporary shelter facilities for PoCs and vulnerable migrants, to ensure that conditions are in line with international standards and take into account gender specificities.

Result 2: Police and judiciary capacity to respond to the needs of Persons of Concern (PoC), including asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants is enhanced and the referral system is improved.

The specific activities will be implemented in Khartoum, but may include Northern Sudan and Darfur, in particular in regards to trainings:

- Provision of technical assistance on protection and rights of Persons of Concern (PoC) and vulnerable migrants in North Sudan to law enforcement institutions and the judiciary on protection of migrants.
- Supporting the development and application of the code of conduct for migrants' protection by law enforcement, judiciary and other relevant stakeholders.
- Establishment and use of data sharing between the States and Khartoum, allowing for information on assisted migrants to be shared among the relevant organisations in a way that does not do harm.
- Training to the police on protection of migrants, identification of migrants' rights in Khartoum and migrant management system.

- Support in developing the SOPs and training to facilitate provision of assistance.
- Advocacy on improving access and provision of assistance to apprehended migrants in Khartoum.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

In line with the "Do no harm" principle, partners will establish a rigorous monitoring system to ensure sufficient oversight of activities, including monitoring by third party. In the event that no sufficient guarantees are provided in regard to respect of human rights, then the action would be evaluated and could be suspended.

The action will be implemented in respect of the following criteria:

The action is implemented in respect of Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol and other applicable international and regional human rights standards, as well as in adherence to the protection framework included in the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and OHCHR's Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Border, where appropriate.

Respect for the four Sphere protection principles: avoid exposing people to further harm as a result of your actions, Ensure people’s access to adequate assistance in proportion to need and without discrimination, Protect people from physical and psychological harm arising from violence and coercion; Assist people to claim their rights, access available remedies and recover from the effects of abuse.

Non-conditionality of protection services to migration motivations, but assistance in relation to the objective situation of vulnerability.

Respect of the confidentiality of personal data, which cannot be shared without explicit consent by the person concerned. In filling the current gap of information about the migrants transferred to Khartoum, the Implementing Partner will ensure confidentiality and appropriate management of data.

Adherence to the codes of conduct of humanitarian organisations in the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation.

No support will be provided to military actors, including Rapid Support Forces (RSF).

Police and judiciary authorities will fully adhere to strict selection procedures of training participants, ensuring that only civilian personnel attend trainings.

The main risks are listed in the table below.

<u>Risks</u>	<u>Risk level</u> <u>(H/M/L)</u>	<u>Mitigating measures</u>
Change in migratory routes.	H	Flexibility in shifting the implementation and resources between locations in Northern State and River Nile State will be incorporated in the project design.
Quality protection to migrants not ensured.	M	Sufficient technical expertise will need to be engaged and relevant organisations need to

		commit themselves to ensure that a strong protection technical assistance is present at the field level.
Willingness of the Sudanese authorities to continue enhancing the fight against smugglers and traffickers networks and to fully participate in project activities discontinued.	M	Some components may need to be scaled down. It might be also necessary to shift the between project locations.
Political and social stability not maintained.	M	If the project areas become destabilised, it may be necessary to suspend the action and continue when the situation allows.
There is a risk that State and Federal authorities may disagree with the operational implementation agreement.	L	Project was prepared and formulated in close collaboration and after consultation with the concerned authorities at State and Federal levels and they confirmed their commitment to the action being implemented in respect of protection principles.

The **assumptions** for the success of the project and its implementation include:

- Mixed migration flows continue through the areas identified in the project at the level reported in the past.
- The State and Federal Authorities will continue supporting the activities and provide access to Persons of Concern (PoC) and migrants in detention. The action and access to this targeted group was discussed with the police at the State and Federal Level, who expressed their agreement.
- Police and judiciary authorities will fully adhere to strict selection procedure of training participants, ensuring that only civilian personnel attend trainings.
- Police and judiciary authorities consent to sharing information about migrants transferred to Khartoum.
- EU and Implementing Partners have access to the project areas throughout the duration of the programme.
- Stability prevails and security is maintained to allow access and free movement in the targeted States.
- The political and economic situation remains stable.
- UNHCR and IOM are able to have access to Persons of Concern (PoC) and vulnerable migrants in detention in Khartoum.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

Gender equality: Female migrants in general and female victims of trafficking in particular are among the vulnerable groups targeted by this action. To ensure that the assistance

provided takes into account their specific needs, **gender will be at the centre of this action**, during the design of the activities and the implementation. In accordance with SDG 5 and the EU toolkit on mainstreaming gender equality in development cooperation, particular attention will be paid to women and vulnerable groups, emphasising analysis, awareness raising, promoting women's voice, and sex disaggregated data and indicators, which mirrors five of the eight building blocks of the EU toolkit.

A Rights Based Approach with specific focus on the rights of migrants will be applied to all activities. As the action is focused on protection of vulnerable individuals a strict adherence to protection standards will guide its design and implementation.

3.5. Stakeholders

Stakeholders will include civil government authorities, State and Federal Ministries, police (including staff from immigration, investigation, customs and traffic departments), judiciary and the Prosecutor office (note: a detailed list of authorities involved is provided under section 2.2.2 'Sector Context' above), Persons of Concern (PoC) and **migrants** including individuals affected by trafficking and smuggling, civil society, media and the general public.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement

It is not foreseen to conclude a Financing Agreement with the partner country for the implementation of the action.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be seventy-two (72) months, whilst the overall execution period (including a closure phase of no more than 18 months) will not exceed ninety (90) months from the date of approval of this Action Document by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund. An inception phase of no more than 6 months is foreseen.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

The envisaged method of implementation of Result 1 is in direct management with the Danish Red Cross. The implementation will be carried out by the Sudanese Red Crescent.

Danish Red Cross is already active in the Northern State. With the involvement of its technical staff in the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, the DRC is currently implementing a small scale project providing assistance to migrants apprehended in Northern State. The project focuses on reduction of immediate risks related to the health and dignity of displaced people and affected host communities, improved access to Psychosocial Support and Restoring Family Links.

SRCS/DRC adheres to a number of internal guidelines on protection approach in migration, guidelines to work with children, migration advocacy. DRC is also developing materials related to right's based approach and SRCS is in the process of developing their Protection Guidelines, based on SPHERE standards.

SRCS, as any National Society (NS) is an auxiliary to the Government in the field of humanitarian affairs, but at the same time guided by the 7 fundamental Principles³. This means that as a NS primarily, the SRCS works on the basis of the 7 Principles, respecting the

³ The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement' principles are humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, universality. See <http://www.ifrc.org/who-we-are/vision-and-mission/the-seven-fundamental-principles/>

laws of the country. It has right to decline involvement in activities which are not in accordance with the Principles. A percentage of the country budget is usually allocated to the national society, which is also usually considered as first respondent during a disaster, due to its capacity to cover the entire national territory. SRCS has the following manuals in place to guide its operations: Financial manual, Procurement Manual, Fraud & Corruption Prevention and Combating Policy, Code of Conduct.

All the above manuals are endorsed by the Danish Red Cross, who holds SRCS to the same standards of accountability and transparency that they hold themselves to, with monthly financial and narrative reports to be submitted per project. Frequent field visits by Delegates and Khartoum based DRC Accountant ensure that the projects are moving forward and that expenses are in line with forecasts shared on a quarterly basis. **For this action frequent field missions by the international protection staff and presence in the field of a national protection staff will be required.**

The envisaged method of implementation of Result 2 is indirect management with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Present in Khartoum, IOM among other activities manages the Migrants Resource Centre providing assistance to migrants. In addition, IOM activities include assistance to migrants in detention in Khartoum, as well as maintaining a Displacement Tracking Matrix.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount (EUR)
Result 1: Persons of Concern (POC) and other vulnerable migrants along the Northern migratory route, have improved access to assistance and protection.	2,950,000
Result 2: Police and judiciary capacity to respond to the needs of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants is enhanced and the referral system is improved.	790,000
Audit and Evaluations	20,000
Communication and visibility	60,000
Total	3 820 000

4.5. Monitoring, evaluation and audit

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner’s responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

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).

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. 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.

All projects implementing this action will have to integrate the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System - MLS (T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28) for the reporting of selected output and outcome indicators, as well as to take part in case study exercises and the learning strategy developed by the MLS. The project implementing partners will be requested to provide regular (at least quarterly) data to the MLS in a specific format, which will be introduced during the contract negotiation stage.

The projects implementing this action will *at least* have to report against a selected number of the EUTF output indicators existing at the present date (see list in annex). The monitoring of these indicators will therefore have to be included in the projects' M&E systems (in addition to all other indicators existing in the project's logical framework). As more output and outcome indicators are being developed by the MLS, the projects might be requested to include additional indicators in the course of implementation of the action.

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 based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action (CVPA), to be elaborated at the beginning of the action.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner countries and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be entered into the Agreements concluded by the Commission with the entrusted entities and the partner countries.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Akvo on-line reporting platform will be used to communicate and report on this action as well as on all projects implementing this action. The logical frameworks of the projects will be encoded in their respective Akvo page and regular reporting of project's activities and outputs will take place on this platform.

Annex I: Mapping against EUTF strategic priorities, Valletta Action Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

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

ANNEX II: INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX OF THE ACTION

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the action document. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators. Please note that baselines and indicators will be further defined during the inception phase.

	Project description	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective	To contribute to improved migration management in Sudan.	The migration management system in Sudan is better able to assist Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants to access assistance and available remedies.			Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants vulnerable migrants are able to access assistance and available remedies.	Project baseline survey and progress/evaluation reports	Migration flows continue through the areas identified in the project at the level observed in the past. The State and Federal authorities will continue supporting the activities and provide access to the migrants in detention.
Specific Objective	To improve the protection of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants along the Northern migratory routes in Sudan.	Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants whose protection and assistance needs are better addressed.			Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants	Project baseline survey and progress/evaluation reports	Police and judiciary authorities will fully adhere to strict selection

							procedure of training participants, ensuring that only civilian personnel attend trainings.
Expected Results	<i>Result 1: Persons of Concern (POC) and other vulnerable migrants along the Northern migratory route, have improved access to assistance and protection.</i>	<p>Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants who received psychosocial support, health assistance, food and non-food items, disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant determinants</p> <p>Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable , who received legal aid, disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant determinants</p> <p>Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable , whose contact with relatives was facilitated, disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant determinants</p>			<p>Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants</p> <p>Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants</p> <p>Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants</p> <p>Number of</p>	<p>Project baseline survey and progress/evaluation reports</p> <p>Project monitoring reports</p>	<p>Police and judiciary authorities consent to sharing information about migrants transferred to Khartoum.</p> <p>EU and Implementing Partners have access to the project areas throughout the duration of the programme.</p> <p>Stability prevails and security is maintained to allow access and free movement in the targeted</p>

		<p>Number of unaccompanied minors, VoT and female migrants who received assistance, including restoring family links.</p> <p>Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable who resided in temporary shelter facilities that meet their needs, are safe and gender sensitive.</p>			<p>unaccompanied minors, VoT, PoC and female migrants</p> <p>Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants</p>		<p>States.</p> <p>Political and economic situation remain stable.</p> <p>UNHCR and IOM are able to have access to migrants in detention in Khartoum.</p>
	<p><i>Result 2: Police and judiciary capacity to respond to the needs of Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants is enhanced and the referral system is improved.</i></p>	<p>Number of police and judiciary staff trained in applying protection principles, disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant determinants.</p> <p>Number of police and judiciary staff that can identify and respond to the rights of Persons of Concern (PoC) and</p>			<p>Number of police and judiciary officers</p> <p>Number of police and judiciary officers</p>	<p>Training reports</p> <p>Project baseline survey and progress/evaluation reports</p> <p>UNHCR and IOM reports</p>	

		<p>other vulnerable migrants.</p> <p>% of assisted Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants whose whereabouts are known and shared.</p> <p>Number of Persons of Concern (PoC) who are identified and information about them is shared with UNHCR and IOM.</p> <p>Number of advocacy initiatives.</p>			<p>% of assisted Persons of Concern (PoC) and other vulnerable migrants</p> <p>Number of Persons of Concern (PoC)</p> <p>Number of sessions</p>		
--	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

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

Annex - List of Output Indicators for the EUTF HoA

	EUTF HoA proxy indicators	Disagregatons: type of action							Target groups													
									Type of beneficiaries							Age group						
									Gender	Refugee	IDP	Host community	Returnee	Migrant in transit								
Male	Female																					
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities																						
1.1	Number of jobs created	Permanent position	Short-term job	Cash for work	Incentives to civil servants	Self-employed	Unspecified															
1.2	Number of job placements facilitated	"	"	"	"	"	"															
1.3	Number of MSMEs supported	Access to finance	Business development	Training	Provision of equipment	Market access	Unspecified														Not relevant	
1.4	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Funding	Business development service	Entrepreneurship programme	Financial education programme	Unspecified																
1.5	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	Professional training	Skills development scheme	Internship/Apprenticeship	Unspecified																	
1.6	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved																					Not relevant
2. Strengthening resilience																						
2.1	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Health	Education	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Domestic energy	Legal	Unspecified													Not relevant
2.2	Number of people receiving one basic social service	Health	Education	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Domestic energy	Legal	Nutrition	Unspecified												
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Social protection schemes	Technical training in agricultural practices	Support to agricultural production	Agricultural inputs	Land development	Unspecified															
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related assistance																					
2.5	Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies																					Not relevant
2.6	Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	Irrigation	Rehabilitation	Improved Management	Unspecified																	Not relevant
3. Improving Migration Management																						
3.1	Number of projects by diaspora members																					Not relevant
3.2	Number of migrants in transit protected or assisted	Protection measures	Medical and psycho-social assistance	Shelter	Food	Legal assistance	Unspecified															
3.3	Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration																					
3.4	Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	Transportation	Pre-departures counselling	Assistance to obtain travel documents	Return ticket	Travel escorts	Assistance upon arrival															
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration packages	Used for income-generating activities	Used for medical assistance	Used for education	Used for housing support	Unspecified																Not relevant
3.6	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons benefiting from a legal integration process																					Not relevant
3.7	Number of Institutions (National and local) and Non-State actors directly supported through capacity building on migration management	Capacity building	Operational support	Unspecified																		Not relevant
3.7 bis	Number of individuals trained on migration management	State actors	Non State actors																			Not relevant
3.8	Number of early warning systems created																					Not relevant
4. Improved governance																						
4.1	Number of staff from governmental institutions and internal security forces trained	Ministry workers	Judges	Justice actors	Policemen	National guards	Unspecified															
4.1 bis	Number of Institutions and non-State actors benefiting from capacity building on security, conflict prevention and human rights	Capacity building	Operational support	Unspecified																		Not relevant
4.2	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	Community dialogue	Civilian mediation	Peacebuilding actions	Awareness raising activities	Unspecified																
4.3	Number of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services	Medical assistance	Psycho-social assistance	Counselling	Accommodation	Legal counselling	Family tracing	Support to travel documents	Assistance to voluntary return	Unspecified												
4.4	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported																					Not relevant
4.5	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Geographical Scope			Nature of the output					Type of support												Not relevant
4.6	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp																					Not relevant
CROSS-CUTTING																						
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning	Type of actors			Goal of the group/platform																	Not relevant
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Studies	Needs assessments	Market/skills assessments	Reporting and Statistics systems	Unspecified																Not relevant