

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Reference: T05 -EUTF -HOA-REG-79 CRRF DIRECT - Displacement responses through regional cooperation and technical exchange			
Zone benefitting from the action / Localisation	Regional dialogue and learning: ICGLR Member States Country-level pilots: Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi			
Total cost	Total estimated cost: 13 000 000 EUR Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: 13 000 000 EUR			
Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Direct Management through grants and direct award and/or Indirect Management through delegation agreement.			
DAC - codes	15220 Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution / 15190 Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility			
Main delivery channels	International NGOs - 21000 / Third Country Government (Delegated co-operation) - 13000			
Markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participatory development / good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal , newborn and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disability	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rio Markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	
SDG	Goal 1: No poverty			
Valetta Action Plan Domains	3. Protection and asylum			

Strategic objectives of the Trust Fund	2. Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people (IDPs)
Beneficiaries of the action	Final beneficiaries: displaced populations and their host communities in the target areas; local authorities in refugee affected areas.
Derogations, authorised exceptions, prior approvals	Events to be reported 20.b and 22.b

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and objectives

This action will support the implementation of the objectives of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in relation to displacement from the Great Lakes region, which affects the region itself as well as the wider Horn of Africa. The overall objective of the action is to increase the safety and well-being of displaced populations and their host communities and reduce inequalities between these groups. Its two specific objectives are a) for displacement related policies to be more inclusive, effective and sustainable as a result of learning from other regional experiences on development responses to forced displacement and b) reduce the negative socio-economic impact of new and recurrent displacement.

Through a regional component, the action will support analysis and technical and policy exchange at regional level including under the umbrella of the International Conference of the Great Lakes region and by fostering exchange with other relevant regional initiatives. In addition to regional knowledge production and experience sharing, the action will support CRRF- aligned pilot projects in Uganda, Rwanda as well as Burundi. These pilot project will aim at strengthening regional preparedness and responses to current and future conflict-induced displacement by focusing on key areas of potential long-term stress or negative impact on local systems such as natural resource management. Experiences with these pilots will in turn inform regional exchange.

This approach aligns with the EU approach to forced displacement and development (Communication Lives in Dignity). It will help implement the Global Compact for Refugees and supports the EU strategic approach to applying the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in the Horn and East Africa and supporting the principles of the Nairobi Declaration. This action is funded under the EUTF to ensure coherence with other CRRF actions supported in the region, and aligns with the strategic orientation of EUTF programmes in the Horn of Africa to improve asylum management and quality asylum space in the region, to support safe and dignified repatriation and durable reintegration while addressing root causes of both primary and secondary displacement. Under the EUTF, this action is able to respond swiftly to address the identified needs while also leveraging the comparative advantage of the EUTF in delivering humanitarian-development-peace nexus programming.

The main beneficiaries of this action are refugees, returnees and their host communities as well as relevant partner country officials and members of local organisations (e.g. women's organizations, NGOs, philanthropic groups, community groups) engaged in local development and migration, and refugee issues. The specific geographical focus will be Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi, with Tanzania and the DRC notably included in the regional component.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Regional context

At the geographical intersection of the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region, forced displacement is an integral part of long-standing conflict patterns, recurrently affecting an identifiable set of regions and communities. At the regional level, the number of displaced people in the Great Lakes is staggering. At the beginning of 2021, Uganda, DRC, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi collectively hosted more than 2 million refugees. Uganda has by far the greatest number with 1 482 101 refugees¹, followed by the DRC with 520 650², Tanzania with 260 394 refugees³, Rwanda with 130 289⁴ and Burundi with 79 662 refugees⁵.

In early 2019 Burundi and DRC alone account for more than 4.9 million displaced people, of which just short of 1 million are refugees and many of which have experienced multiple displacement in their lifetimes. Over the last 15 years, DRC has consistently ranked among the top ten countries source of refugees (being among the top five in 8 of these). Equally, displacement from Burundi has been both recurrent and significant over the last decades.

The Burundi refugee situation is approaching its seventh year. More than 265,000 Burundian refugees⁶ continue to be hosted by four main asylum countries, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda (as of 30 April 2021). In September 2017, a voluntary repatriation process started whose rate has been escalating considerably since 2020, following the conclusion of the 2020 general election and the call of the new government for Burundian living in exile to return. 120 494 Burundian refugees were assisted to return home by UNHCR as of 31 December 2020⁷. 142 890 refugees are planned to return in 2021. This will bring the total number of returns upwards of 263,384 individuals.

The region faces multiple challenges: regional integration is not translating into stability of or improvement for affected populations; political instability ripples across borders and poverty and vulnerability levels are extremely high. Caught between security and humanitarian-based responses the displaced people and their hosts are often ignored in development interventions and lessons learned are not being captured. On the other hand the returnees, notably the Burundian returnees, are warmly encouraged to leave the host countries and to return to their country of origin, where the local context is not always conducive for a proper reintegration, due to the lack of resources and services.

This action is based on the assumption that the strong regional economic (and also conflict) interdependence in this region requires a reinforced regional perspective to help offer sustainable choices to the displaced.

At the same time, at the local level, district and regions affected by displacement are often under-resourced and already struggle to deliver their mandates or respond to new challenges notably in ways that maximize economic opportunities and reduce conflict (notably on natural resources) between refugees, returnees and host populations.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

The EU strongly champions a new approach to forced displacement worldwide underpinned by the principles of the Lives in Dignity communication and the Global Strategy and in support of the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response now enshrined in the Global Compact on Migration. This Action will further promote the integration of displaced population under the SDGs.

In the region, all five countries have signed the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, the OAU Convention and the Kampala Convention. The AU has declared 2019 to be the year of “Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons: Towards Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement in Africa.”

¹ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

² <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/cod#ref>

³ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/tza>

⁴ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/rwa>

⁵ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/drc/location/6194>

⁶ file:///C:/Users/nyankis/AppData/Local/Temp/BDI_population_dashboard_2021_April-1.pdf

⁷ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/84127>

Despite this broad normative umbrella, hosting practices differ substantially, between a currently strict interpretation of a camp-based model in Tanzania to rural settlements in Uganda and progressive moves towards no-camp settings in Burundi and Rwanda, despite otherwise significant political differences. In terms of durable solutions, the region has experienced the unique naturalisation offer of Tanzania alongside a strong push for returns from Tanzania to Burundi, which remains contentious despite progress. Both Uganda and Rwanda are CRRF rollout countries, while the EU Council chose Uganda as a pilot for the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Burundian refugees in Tanzania, Rwanda and the DRC arrive to find camps full and only temporary shelters available. Health centers are struggling to cope with huge numbers of patients. Education is very basic, and children lack sufficient learning materials; hundreds of children in Tanzania attend classes under trees.

Uganda is a CRRF pilot country, having long pioneered a refugee policy focused on achieving refugee self-reliance in designated agricultural settlements while providing for freedom of movement and the right to employment.

Rwanda grants *prima facie* refugee status to arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) since 1996 and from Burundi since 2015. Some 79% of refugees live in six camps across the country (79%), while the remainder lives in urban settings, mainly in the capital Kigali and in the city of Huye. As part of its rolling out of the CRRF, Rwanda has recently developed its Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019-2024. The country has made strong commitments for refugee inclusion in particular in the fields of education and health. In response to concerns about natural resources, the government has recently issued a policy to cease the use of firewood in all refugee camps to take effect in 2019.

Regional-level processes are underway to identify best practice and align policy frames and understandings as well as more simply providing fora for the sharing of evidence and data. Uganda, the only IGAD member state directly targeted through this action, is participant to the implementation process of the Nairobi Declaration and recently hosted the regional thematic meeting on refugee livelihoods and self-reliance in Kampala. It also hosted the first meeting of participating states and technical experts of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) focused on forced displacement.⁸ Notably, the outcome document of the IGAD regional meeting on self-reliance and livelihoods calls for an interregional Economic Communities high-level forum including IGAD, ICGLR and the EAC on matters of refugee response.⁹

The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) is an intergovernmental body gathering 12 States of the wider Great Lakes region. In particular, the States party to the ICGLR adopted the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Peace, Security, Democracy and Development in the Great Lakes Region, which provides guidelines for the legal and physical protection and assistance of refugees and displaced populations, and to mitigate displacement. In this regard, the 12 core states have committed themselves to *address the root causes of conflict and find lasting solutions to, the protracted problems of displaced and refugee populations, notably with regard to their peaceful co-existence with resident populations, their voluntary repatriation and return or local integration, with the full involvement of the local authorities and host populations, and within the framework of tripartite agreements where applicable; encourage countries of origin to create the conditions conducive to the return of refugees.*¹⁰

At the level of the East African Community, work is underway in drafting a regional refugee policy. After a series of national consultations, the Technical Working Group of Chiefs of Refugee Management is to meet to provide drafting instructions and a series of regional meetings are envisaged for this process.

2.2.3. *Justification for use of EUTF funds for this action*

The European Union has expressed a clear commitment to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and to support countries hosting large numbers of refugees. The EUTF

⁸ <https://ungreatlakes.unmissions.org/refugees-meeting>

⁹ Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihood and Self-Reliance of Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities in the IGAD Region. 28.03.2019, Kampala, Uganda.

Board confirmed the focus on refugee management in its latest meeting in September 2018.

Funding for this action originally came from the DCI/GPGC Migration and Asylum programme, MIP 2018-2020, and it was subsequently transferred to the EUTF HOA window to ensure coherence with other CRRF actions supported in the region. Additional funding came from the de-commitment and reorientation of EUTF funds previously allocated to Eritrea in order to cover pressing needs. This action indeed aligns with the strategic orientation of EUTF programmes in the Horn of Africa to improve asylum management and quality asylum space in the region while addressing root causes of both primary and secondary displacement.

This intervention aims to fill a current gap in the rolling-out of this approach to forced displacement by focusing on the Great Lakes displacement situation, notably where it overlaps or borders with the Horn of Africa region. Whilst actions under bilateral programmes are looking into how to roll out the CRRF approach, there needs to be additional financial support to ensure regional aspects are considered since the hosting of refugees and the management of returnees are additional challenges and heavy burdens for hosting and receiving countries, which can be an additional destabilization factor in an already fragile political and social environment. The EUTF is the most suited instrument that can provide such support, due to its capacity to respond swiftly to address the identified needs. It also leverages the comparative advantage of the EUTF in delivering humanitarian-development-peace nexus programming.

2.3. Lessons learnt

This action builds on the successful investment in regional technical dialogue on forced displacement and expands existing support in the core of the Horn of Africa region to the most significant displacement situation affecting some of its partner countries.

Forced displacement remains highly sensitive and easily politicized across the target region and key risks related to political governance and fiduciary concerns remain high. Based on experience, the current international momentum behind new approaches provides a nonpolitical entry point that did not exist before. A more regional approach also serves as a mitigating aspect against country based political risks. At the same time, a clear lesson remains the crucial importance of national ownership for process of policy change that more directly include host communities. In this regard, action will align wherever possible with national planning, such as the National strategies developed in Uganda and Rwanda.

There is a need for an approach of critical multi-stakeholder working together in coalitions that can deliver new approaches to displacement and the need for continuous updating through dialogue and evidence. The relationship with civil society is key to help the inclusion and find protection spaces for urban refugees and asylum seekers, including mosques, churches, merchants associations, city social workers, etc... Effective outreach is also linked to successful prevention of security incidents.

A recurrent and important lesson remains to make use of existing community structures to serve refugees, returnees and host communities instead of creating parallel structures. Partners have been more successful when building on the outreach of community representatives, Refugee volunteers and existing government structures for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

To better access refugees that are spread across a given area, mobile technology services help partners reach more beneficiaries. Linked to this, programmes benefit from greater use of information technology and internet based communication to assist targeted groups.

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

2.4. Complementary actions and synergies

Complementarity and synergies with other development partners' interventions will be sought, in particular with the WB Great Lakes Initiative; the EU support to a joint UN-GIZ project under the UN MPTF (Great

Lakes Regional Strategic Framework, recently extended 2018-20) which, inter alia, provides support to the ICGLR to help building its capacity with regards to DDDR of armed groups, exploitation of natural resources and SGBV.

Under the EUTF existing support to the CRRF in Uganda is relevant. It will be fully aligned and will contribute to the objectives and strategies set out within the overall CRRF process in Uganda as well as build on the April 2018 Nexus workshop findings. Existing programmes focus mainly on the presence of South Sudanese refugees in Northern Uganda. However, this action will most directly coordinate with specific action under the existing EUTF RISE program focusing on enhanced emergency preparedness in Kikubbe District, which is currently under contracting with CARE Denmark and the disaster preparedness component under the humanitarian aid umbrella implemented by IFRC and IRC-DE. Also relevant, the Agora Initiative led by Acted and IMPACT is active in Uganda and recent funding from DG ECHO to this initiative brought good lessons learnt that can be maximized. Founded in 2016, it aims to enable more efficient and tailored responses to support the recovery and stabilisation of crisis-affected communities whilst supporting local service delivery and governance.

However, complementarity exist with ECHO's intervention in overlapping geographical areas, notably focusing on protection and future displacement. ECHO provided nearly € 75 million since 2015 in humanitarian funding to assist Burundian refugees in neighboring countries and those who voluntarily returned to Burundi. The IcSP instrument also supported six projects for IDPs in Burundi between 2016 and 2018 (total EUR 4M). In Burundi, coordination will be sought with the roll out of the IDA 18 allocation to Burundi (\$15m) which is currently ongoing. It is worth noting that the EU's engagement in Burundi is still conditioned by the application of Art. 96 of the Cotonou Agreement adopted by Council decision 2016/394 of 14 March 2016¹¹.

In Rwanda, the action will be aligned with CRRF implementation frameworks and strategies (see above). Relevant programmes/investment include: the first Guarantee of the EFSD under the EIP; NASIRA, which will target private initiative for displaced people and refugee camps and where Rwanda is among the first countries to be appraised for potential support; and a planned 50m World Bank investment under the IDA18 refugee window aiming to support implementation of the commitments made at the 2016 New York summit.

2.5. Donor coordination

The action will be closely coordinated with donors on the ground. In the early years of implementation, the action will coordinate with the World Bank, and more specifically the WB funded "Great Lakes Region displaced persons and border communities' project". This project also includes a grant to the ICGLR and is also funding a number of projects in Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi in the area of refugee and host community management.

At the national level, where relevant, this action will also take advantage of existing coordination structures and mechanisms that have been already created in particular in the framework of the CRRF, such as CRRF steering committees and technical committees of which the EU is a member of.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives and expected outputs

The overall objective of this action is to increase the safety and well-being of displaced populations and their host communities and reduce inequalities between these groups.

The specific objectives (expected outcomes) are the following:

¹¹ In December 2020, EU relaunched political dialogue under Article 8 of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement and the procedure of lifting appropriate measures under Article 96 of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement is ongoing.

1. Displacement-related policies are more inclusive, effective and sustainable through regional learning on development responses to forced displacement.
2. Reduction of the negative socio-economic impact of new and recurrent displacement situations, including returnees' caseloads.

The expected results are:

SO1:

Expected output 1.1: Knowledge and understanding of the impact of alternatives to camps, perspectives for solutions, protection, basic services and livelihood opportunities on the displacement situation is improved as well as durable solution for returnees.

Expected output 1.2: Regional dialogue, also involving local authorities and civil society, to exchange experiences and best practices and to explore possible regional policy responses, i.e., regarding natural resource management is strengthened (following the model in the Horn of Africa).

SO2:

Expected output 2.1: Participation of host-resident communities in policy dialogue and implementation is increased.

Expected output 2.2: Capacities for early warning and out-of-camp development-focused preparedness are strengthened.

Expected output 2.3: More sustainable and inclusive Natural Resource Management in refugee-hosting, returnees areas thus promoting social cohesion

Expected output 2.4: Selected basic services to refugees, returnees and host communities are improved and equally accessible.

Expected output 2.5: Small scale rural infrastructure (re)constructed/delivered

An indicative logical framework reflecting objectives and results is included in Annex 2 of this Action Document

3.2. Main activities

3.2.1. *Activities associated with each result*

At the regional level activities will include:

- Support to a structured peer network and regional knowledge-sharing platform through the ICGLR and Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (REDSS).
- Convening of workshops for sharing experiences (e.g. learning-purposed review of government, institutional and governance arrangements for developments responses/solutions to forced displacement in the region; Implementing alternative to camps approach);
- Exchanges between representatives of local stakeholders in the region, including refugee associations, the private sector, the social partners etc., to share knowledge and experience;
- Advocacy initiatives and production of relevant material to further access to rights, integrated services and socio-economic inclusion;
- Identification, compilation and promotion of best practices, methodologies and strategies at national and regional level (e.g. Impacts of forced displacement on women, youth, children and other vulnerable groups and development strategies for protection, impact of displacement on host communities and on social cohesion).
- Support to relevant displacement-related work of the ICGLR technical sub-committee on land.

Country-level pilot actions are currently foreseen to take place in Burundi, Uganda and Rwanda. The exact mix of activities will be a function of further dialogue in-country. Indicative activities include:

- Area-based preparedness and socio-economic planning in areas identified as key destination of current and future displacement (South-West Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi) including returnees areas ;
- Preparation of localised response plans that integrate alternatives to camp and establish early joint resource management and attention to environmental impact from the outset;
- Targeted technical assistance to interested authorities at different level for assessments and inclusive urban/spatial planning;
- Assistance to development and implementation of durable solutions framework;
- Support to establishment or scaling up if sustainable resource management (energy, land, water);
- Rehabilitation of natural resources (land, water, energy);
- Support to selected small scale community infrastructure and facilities.

Beyond planning, the action will focus on implementing development-focused pilot programmes within an existing response, notably with regard to inclusive natural resource management in order to mitigate the environmental impact of refugee presence to foster cohesive refugee-host relations. In Burundi, selection will include a preference for areas who both host refugee as well as returnee population.

3.2.2. *Target groups and final beneficiaries*

Targets groups include regional and local administrative and technical authorities across the target countries (ICGLR Member States) who will be participating in relevant regional technical exchange and learning and in particular those in Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda who will be engaged in the operationalization of area-specific pilots. The final beneficiaries are current and future refugees/returnees in the area and their host communities who will benefit from improved policies, more inclusive and integrated development planning and strengthened responses to new displacement.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risk	Level of risk	Mitigating measures
Lack of political will to support the policy dialogue	medium	Focus on exchanges at technical level with a double anchor in the NGO-based Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat and the ICGLR
Large scale displacement and need for urgent response drowns out development-focused longer term action	medium	The action will be strongly embedded in international and regional policy dialogue and enshrined in CRRF where already rolled out.
Lack of donor coordination means that lessons are not picked up in wider programming	low	The action aligns with the World Bank Great Lakes programme and continuous dialogue with key actors will be ensured including where applicable in CRRF national coordination platform

Complex action involving different implementing partners, one regional component and three national components	medium	Regional component developed with two entities (ICGLR and REDSS) best placed to ensure regional coherence and coordination and national component will be further developed by EUD at national level. Steering committee and stakeholder committees organised regularly to ensure overall coherence and mutual reinforcement.
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The **assumptions** for the success of the project and its implementation include:

Agreement and support for the intervention in the relevant countries is maintained throughout the implementation of the project.

3.4. Mainstreaming

Throughout, a strong focus will be put on gender and persons with disabilities as well as children, who often are a particularly vulnerable group. A special focus on youth, who make up the majority of refugees in the region will also be enshrined in the action. Sex and age disaggregated data also be collected and analysed.

Local participation and environmental consideration: Question of natural resource management will be a focus of this action. Environmental problems are best handled with the participation of all actors concerned. For country-level operations, participation of the beneficiaries as well as of the local populations in setting objectives, planning, and implementing activities is considered crucial to making environmental measures sustainable. Particular attention has to be given to women and children, as well as extremely poor and vulnerable persons, who suffer disproportionately from environmental problems.

Humanitarian - development – peace nexus: this action will build on experiences gathered in the roll-out of the EU nexus approach which focuses on synergies and joint planning across humanitarian, development and peace action, with the latter embedded in the focus on conflict resolution and conflict sensitivity.

3.5. Stakeholder analysis

Key stakeholders include regional, national and local institutions of public authority affected and dealing with forced displacement as well as relevant civil society counterparts (churches, NGOs, private sector actors); the forcibly displaced.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

Not applicable.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will start on 1/05/2020 (retroactive financing), and will last until the 31/12/2025. This operational implementation period will be followed by a liquidation period of 18 months which will end on the 30/06/2027.

Country- level component under the action will start with an inception phase lasting no more than three months.

4.3. Implementation modalities

Component 1: direct award to an international NGO (DRC/REDD) based on relevant and unique experience in fostering regional dialogue and learning as well as early engagement with the ICGLR process.

Component 2: country-level actions will be implemented through direct award to international NGOs and/or Indirect Management through delegation agreement. The selection is based on the situation of emergency, presence on the ground in the target area and relevant expertise.

Event to be reported 20.b (Use of direct award for grants without call for proposals) is applicable. Event to be reported 22.b (Retroactive financing after the Financing Decision has been adopted for indirect management) may be applied for the regional component supporting ICGLR.

A regional Steering Committee will be set up comprising the EU, partner countries, UNHCR, the implementing partners. An enlarged Stakeholders Committee including the private sector, CSOs and beneficiaries may also be convened.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount EUR
Regional dialogue and learning	800 000
Country-level pilots Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda	12 000 000
Monitoring, evaluation and audit	200 000
Total	13 000 000

4.5. Monitoring and reporting

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

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

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

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

The implementing partner(s) will report on a number of common EUTF indicators of the selected results for this Action.¹²

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

¹² EN : https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/revised_list_of_indicators_en_0.pdf
FR : https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/revised_list_of_indicators_fr.pdf

akvoapp.org/en/projects/).

4.6. Evaluation and audit

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

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

4.7. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, which will be developed early in the implementation. The measures are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, the contractors, the beneficiaries and / or the entities responsible in terms of legal obligations regarding communication and visibility. Appropriate contractual obligations will be included in the financing agreement, purchase and grant agreements and delegation as well as contribution agreements.

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

Annex: Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

Additional note: The term "results" refers to the outputs, outcome(s) and impact of the Action (OECD DAC definition).

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Impact (Overall objective)	Increased safety and well-being of displaced populations and their host communities and reduced inequalities between these groups.		Baseline and follow-up studies commissioned under the project, Composite indicator established during inception period using environmental assessment, number of violent conflict/SGBV cases reported).	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))	<p>SO1: Displacement related policies, strategies and systems at regional, national or local level are more inclusive, effective and sustainable.</p> <p>SO2: Reduction of any negative socio-economic or environmental impact of new and recurrent displacement situations.</p>	<p>Proportion of the target population (resident/host communities and displaced persons) living below the national poverty line, compared to the national average (disaggregated by sex, age and displacement status) (Percentage)</p> <p>Proportion of targeted adult population (resident/host communities, displaced persons) with secure land tenure rights, legally recognized documentation, who perceive their rights as secure, compared to the national average (by sex, type of tenure, (Percentage)</p> <p>Number of migrants, forcibly displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted in development-oriented projects implemented with EU support (disaggregated by sex, age and displacement status)</p> <p>Rate of change in social welfare disaggregated by sex, age and displacement status.</p>	<p>Progress reports for this Action</p> <p>Baseline and final studies commissioned by the Action</p>	Funding is available for the implementation of any national/local response measures designed with the support of this Action.

		Environmental impact of refugee presence measured over time Reduction in number of conflicts between and among displaced and host communities		
Outputs	<p>1.1. Increased knowledge and skills of national and local actors of the development dimension of forced displacement across the region, including best practice and state of the art analysis, eg. with regard to perspectives for solutions, protection, basic services, land and housing, employment, and environment</p> <p>1.2. Strengthened policy dialogue on regional policy responses in chosen thematic areas.</p> <p>2.1: Participation of host-resident communities in policy dialogue and implementation is increased.</p> <p>2.2. Strengthened capacities for early warning, preparedness in target areas that is development-focused and follows out-of-camp approaches.</p>	<p>1.1.1 # of stake-holders participating in regional knowledge sharing and policy events (disaggregated by sector, country and sex)</p> <p>1.1.2 # of publicly available analytical pieces or data produced by this Action on the impact of the displacement situation, e.g. with regard to perspectives for solutions, protection, basic services, housing, employment, and environment (Status of)</p> <p>1.2.1 Extent to which country-led national arrangements/support platform have improved their linkages and coherence</p> <p>1.2.2 # of regional policy documents taking into account development and out of camp approaches thanks to expertise provided by this Action.</p> <p>2.1 Number of displaced, returnees' and host population representatives participating in joint resource management activities organized by this Action (disaggregated by migration status, sex and countries of residence and origin).</p> <p>2.2 Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable land and water management practices have been introduced (hectares)</p>	<p>1.1.1. Database of participants (disaggregated by sex, institution, sector) and statistics to be provided in progress reports for the Action</p> <p>1.2-4 Progress reports for this Action</p> <p>1.2-5 Social perception surveys</p>	<p>Different stakeholder groups appoint relevant (specialized/ experienced) participants for participation in knowledge sharing.</p> <p>Beneficiaries whose capacities are strengthened through this Action remain in their country and institution, and they have an opportunity to apply the new skills and knowledge in their jobs.</p>

	<p>2.3. More sustainable and inclusive Natural Resource Management in refugee-hosting area, thus promoting social cohesion</p> <p>2.4. Improved and equal provision of selected basic services to refugees and host communities.</p> <p>2.5. Small-scale rural infrastructure (re)constructed/delivered</p>	<p>2.3 Natural resources rehabilitated, replenished or better managed with support of the action</p> <p>2.4. e.g. access to sustainable source of energy, access to clean and safe water sources (litres)</p> <p>2.5. Number of community small-scale infrastructure and facilities built or protected</p>		
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