

**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-11

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 15 000 000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 15 000 000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Indirect management with UNHCR (for result 1), UNIDO (for result 2), the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (for result 3.A), GIZ (for result 3.B) and the Italian Development Cooperation (for result 3.C) Direct management - restricted procurement service tender (for result 3D)		
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 project contributes to EU Trust Fund objectives (1) create greater economic and employment opportunities, especially for young people and women, with a focus on vocational trainings and the creation of micro and small enterprises, (2) strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as the refugees and displaced people and (4) improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration. The project is also aligned with the Valletta Action Plan priority domains (1) development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, and (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. The project is part of the EU Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in the Horn of Africa, led by the Netherlands, which has been set up to address some of the protection and development challenges related to forced and protracted displacement.

The geographical coverage of the action will focus on two areas: (1) Eastern Sudan, and particularly the two States of Kassala and Gedaref, which are experiencing one of the most protracted refugee situations worldwide, but also witness an on-going influx of new arrivals (98 per cent of which are Eritreans), with a refugee population expected to rise from the current 90,000 to 105,000 by the end of 2016; and (2) the urban areas in and around Khartoum, where around 60,000 migrants, refugees and asylum seekers of various nationalities (Ethiopian, Eritrean, Syrian and to a lesser extent Yemeni, Somali and DRC origin) are living, in addition to South Sudanese refugees. This figure could in reality be higher.

The intervention logic of this action is that by improving protection, enhancing self-reliance opportunities and integrated service delivery, and building the capacity of local authorities for the delivery of such

integrated service delivery, refugees and their host communities will benefit from a safer and more favourable environment, increasing sustainably their livelihoods opportunities, and decreasing the incentives for irregular secondary movements.

The overall objective of the action is to create an evidence-based, innovative and sustainable development and protection solution for refugees and host communities in Sudan, hence providing alternatives to irregular primary and secondary movement.

The specific objectives are to (1) enhance protection and assistance for migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular unaccompanied and separated children and victims of trafficking; (2) enhance employment opportunities and stimulate entrepreneurship for unemployed youth including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities in Khartoum; and (3) enhance livelihood opportunities, integrated basic service delivery and vocational training in the East.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country context

The Horn of Africa is one of the major refugee producing and hosting regions in the world. Protracted conflict and violence, persecution and repression, combined with increasingly harsh climatic conditions, and lack of income opportunities for a rapidly growing and increasingly young population that enters the labour market cause people to flee or migrate. Although countries from the Horn of Africa are amongst the top ten countries of origin of asylum seekers in the EU, by far the majority of migrants stays within the region, with Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan hosting the bulk of refugees from Somalia, Eritrea and South Sudan.

Sudan is at the centre of the Eastern African migration route, towards North Africa and Europe. Hundreds of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees are transiting through Sudan every month, with only a minority choosing to settle in the country. Traffickers and smugglers are operating in the country. About 3,1 million people are internally displaced (IDPs) and almost 367.000 are refugees and asylum seekers (UNHCR 2015).

Eritreans are the largest group of refugees in Sudan with 108,075 persons, of which 90,806 are residing in 9 camps in the East of Sudan, in the Kassala and Gedaref region¹. The chances of them risking onward migration is increasing due to the fact that the majority of the Eritreans coming to Sudan now are young urban people, who are unwilling to stay in enclosed camps without access to higher education or employment and do not have the same social networks in Sudan as the old generation used to have. The majority of the IDPs in Sudan are found in conflict-affected areas, with an estimated 3 million in Darfur, 222,000 in South Kordofan and 176,000 in Blue Nile state.

Sudan is considered a fragile State, suffering long lasting internal conflicts, high social and economic disparities and unequal allocation of public resources. With an annual growth rate of 2.8%, the total population was around 39 million in 2014 (World Bank 2016). Sudan is at the bottom of the UN Human Development Index 2014, ranking 167 out of 188 countries, with about 46,5% of population living below poverty line, while 8% living in extreme poverty. In particular, in the East the population living below the poverty line in Red Sea (57.7%) and Gedaref (50.1%) is higher compared to the national average.

Sudan is a lower middle income country, in a transition period. It has a weak economy with soaring inflation due to steep increase in fuel prices coupled with a high fiscal deficit in the face of continuing

¹ South Sudanese represent the largest group of Displaced People (DPs) in Sudan, and a great percentage of them are concentrated in White Nile and Sennar States. They are not considered refugees by the Sudanese Government.

sanctions, and the binding domestic and international borrowing constrains. That translates in reduced socio-economic development, worsened by internal conflicts and political tension with South Sudan. Sudan's economy has worsened after South Sudan secession with the loss of the 75% oil revenue, resulting in a significant GDP contraction, more than offsetting the loss of 21% of the population, compounded by lack of external investment, economic and financial sanctions and an unsustainable external debt of over \$45 billion.

In particular, significant economic, social and cultural disparities between states are reported, with states in Eastern Sudan, Darfur and the Transitional Areas being particularly disadvantaged. Access to safe drinking water and basic services in these regions is limited, and extreme poverty is widespread. Moreover, these states do not receive federal resources proportionate to their needs.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

Sudan hosts almost 367,000 (January 2016) refugees and asylum seekers in camps and urban areas and 3.1 million internally displaced persons (IDMC, 2015). UNHCR figures (January 2016) indicate that around 200,000 persons are from South Sudan, representing the largest group of displaced persons in the country. The Eritreans are the largest group of refugees with 101,466 persons, of which 89,909 residing in 9 camps in the Kassala and Gedaref region. In Kassala State, Girba locality has the biggest concentration of refugee camps (Kilo 26, Girba, Shagarab I, II and III) and hosts over 45,000 refugees (62% of Sudan's refugee population in Kassala State). Gedaref State moreover hosts a good number of protracted refugee caseload (over 10,000 refugees). Trafficking, kidnapping and smuggling of persons are major concerns. Children and women are the most exposed to trafficking and smuggling due to the risk of sexual violence.

The protracted refugee situation and the continuous influx of new arrivals in East Sudan puts continuous pressure on host communities and their absorption capacity in terms of basic services, natural resources, livelihoods, economic opportunities. In Khartoum, more than two-thirds of migrants do not have access to valid documentation and consequently to asylum procedures and protection services. The enforced encampment policy makes obtaining a travel or work permit for recognised refugees very difficult. Due to the difficult economic conditions in Sudan host community is competing against mixed migrant community, increasingly in the informal sector.

Around 80 per cent of the Eritreans that are registered by UNHCR in Sudan move onwards within a period of two months, to Khartoum, Libya and possibly to Europe. There is also a large group of mixed migrants in Khartoum (62,298 in January 2016) with refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan, Eritrea, Syria and Ethiopia being the most prominent. Additionally, there are many unregistered persons of concern from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo in urban areas. By the clandestine nature of their movement, no statistical information exists on the number of unregistered migrants. UNHCR indicates 32,298 refugees, asylum seekers and others of concern in Khartoum while the Government of Sudan claims the presence of 3 million Ethiopians and over 100,000 Syrian refugees.

The Sudanese authorities uphold an encampment policy for asylum seekers and refugees from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Registration for these groups is only possible upon arrival in the refugee camps since for these nationalities an asylum claim will not be accepted outside the refugee camps in the East. The Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR have recently restarted the registration of refugees residing in Khartoum and opened the refugee status determination process for already registered asylum seekers.

Refugees in the East fall into two categories: protracted caseload and new arrivals. The protracted caseload consists (mainly) of Eritreans that arrived between early 1970s till 1990s who live in the 9 'old' camps in Gedaref and Kassala (all except Shagarab). New arrivals are recorded at 3 border reception

centres (Hamadayet, Gorgof, Toker - Shololoh is not operational yet) on entering Sudan and transferred to Wad Sherifie (transit centre) and finally registered in Shagarab. It is estimated that 2/3 of immigrants remain unregistered.

Legal framework for migrants and refugees in Sudan:

International conventions and relevant national laws by the Government of Sudan are only partially implemented. Sudan is a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Additional Protocol, and the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. In November 2013, Gedaref state enacted its Immigration and Human Trafficking Law and similar laws were passed in Kassala. In March 2014, an antitrafficking legislation was signed into law, which prescribes between three and ten years' imprisonment for acts of trafficking, between five and twenty years' imprisonment for aggravated trafficking, and capital punishment in cases where the trafficking victim dies or in cases involving other serious crimes, such as rape (The Combating of Human Trafficking Act, 2014). The adoption of this legislation was supported by the establishment of a National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking whose effectiveness remains, however, limited. According to recent data, the number of reported incidents of trafficking reduced significantly in 2013 and 2014 (UNHCR and IOM, 2015). However, this may not reflect the rise in the number kidnapping (UNHCR, 2014) or other forms of human rights violations such as gender-based violence. High levels of youth unemployment, inadequate or non-existent social services, social inequality, marginalisation and uneven or selective respect for human rights are all recognised drivers of resentment and potentially radicalism, and ultimately drivers of irregular migration and forced displacement.

Restrained social and economic rights for migrants:

Restrictions to freedom of movement together with the low number of work permits issued by the authorities hinder refugees and asylum seekers from obtaining legal employment. Consequently, according to IOM and UNHCR, 50 per cent of the refugees in camps in East Sudan live in chronic poverty with limited access to arable land and tools; 83 per cent of the urban refugee population is illiterate and has only received basic schooling.

The Government of Sudan has proclaimed that both Syrian and South Sudanese nationals have the same rights and freedoms as Sudanese nationals. The Sudanese authorities do not recognise South Sudanese nationals as refugees; Syrians have the possibility to ask for asylum outside the camps (in exemption to the Sudanese Asylum Act) but many choose not to. Syrians generally live in Khartoum, while many South Sudanese live close to the border with South Sudan in the White Nile region.

Urban migration situations:

Khartoum is a central transit point for migrants and refugees from Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia. For some, Khartoum is a final destination; others pass through more or less quickly. The majority tend to stay in the capital to work and save for subsequent parts of their journey, also considering the absence of good and long-term sustainable employment and economic opportunities for young people in Sudan. This transiting inward migration flow to Khartoum goes in parallel with an increasing rural-urban migration process that makes the capacity of the capital to absorb more migrants and refugees even more difficult.

Poor economic opportunities:

In the East there is a lack of livelihoods development: economic growth is generally limited but there is potential, mainly in the agricultural sector (although this sector is affected by current drought-conditions that will impact on such potential and the overall level of needs in 2016-17). Eritrean refugees are (informally) employed in agriculture by local farmers but for very low wages. This is accepted by the Sudanese authorities. It is unclear if refugees are in need of work permits for unqualified labour (such as in agriculture). There are limited vocational training opportunities in the East, both agricultural and otherwise. There is a crossborder economy, whereby local farmers' contract seasonal workers from Eritrea and Ethiopia to work on their farms in Sudan. There are also Sudanese farmers who have

expressed their interest to (re)start farming activities in Eritrea in the border areas. Since, limited basic services (education, health, wash, etc.) and no livelihood/economic opportunities are some of the reasons for onward migration.

Constraints for aid workers:

Access to rural areas where refugees and IDPs reside is strictly regulated with only a limited number of actors allowed to work in refugee camps and surrounding areas. International NGOs, particularly those with a protection mandate, are often subject to increased constraints by the Government regarding work and travel permits, controls over the importation of basic relief items etc. It occurs that projects are suspended. This creates a challenging working environment in which partnerships with national organisations are essential.

The proposed action, in line with the RDPP framework, aims to develop evidence-based, innovative and sustainable approaches in close partnership with governments of the region to address the above-mentioned challenges.

2.3. Lessons learnt

Protection actions should always be based on a protection analysis that identifies risks, threats, vulnerabilities and capacities. This will inform the design of specific actions that would aim at protecting most at-risk population and that would mitigate any negative impact ("Do No Harm" approach). Particular attention to vulnerable categories' special needs must be ensured, in specific children and youth, victims of gender based violence and women at risk of abuse and exploitation.

The possible effects of previous awareness raising campaigns are difficult to measure as secondary movements are by nature clandestine which makes the quantification close to impossible. Evaluations of awareness raising campaigns in other countries have even shown counterproductive results, raising the interest in migration instead of deterring possible (illegal) migrants. This notwithstanding, UNHCR and IOM in Sudan have seen positive results of well targeted awareness raising campaigns.

Although the encampment policy seems to be the major norm in the refugee hosting countries of the Horn of Africa, Ethiopia has engaged with an Out of Camp Policy for Eritreans. Being in the early stages, it is difficult to draw lessons learnt currently but it provides an example of how a neighbouring country with an equivalent number of Eritrean refugees deals with urban refugees.

The Transitional Solutions Initiative, a programme in East Sudan implemented by UNHCR and UNDP in 2013-2014, was geared towards integrating long term refugees into the local communities by providing them the skills and services to be self-sustaining. Sudanese authorities stopped this programme, over concerns that the programme was devised without the input of the local authorities. Future interventions in this area should make sure the Government of Sudan buys into the programme, offering a broad range of interventions, including those that the Government of Sudan would like to see. To ensure consensus and sustainability of the interventions, it is important to work both at the community based and government level to build project consensus which will smoothen the implementation of the activities and build the relevant capacities in the government and in the communities.

To avoid perceived preferential treatment that might lead to resentment and further tension between refugees and host communities, and to enhance sustainability of responses, integrated solutions benefiting both population groups will be promoted. Protection and livelihood activities will be offered to both refugees and host communities, and activities that stimulate integrated service delivery will be promoted. Recent actions focusing on livelihoods indicate that programmes that involve the host community may be positively affecting the relationship between refugees and host communities.

To ensure a sound balance between demand and supply, livelihood support offered will be based on

comprehensive needs assessments and market research. Recent actions on livelihood support indicate the positive effects of this type of activities: beneficiaries referred to increased income, improvements in self-esteem, an expanded network, greater food security, improved education and the development of new technical skills.

In Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), the international community has committed substantial funds and technical support from 2006 to 2011. However, experience shows that, as the socio-economic and local market demands have changed, the TVET sector must also adapt to support the diversification of the economy, maintain the national infrastructure and target those in the informal economy. Vocational training centres must integrate new emerging trades, raise technology profile of equipment, improve employability of its graduates especially those with a migratory background and from poor urban and rural communities.

In general terms, it is important to establish and strengthen coordination among stakeholders and partners that implement projects in the same sectors and geographical area to avoid overlapping and create synergies to improve efficiency and to reach economy of scale.

2.4. Complementary actions

The proposed project is in line with the objectives and indicative intervention priorities of the Short Term Strategy 2016/17 for the implementation of a special support measure in favour of the people of the Republic of Sudan, and will complement and seek synergies with actions implementing it.

This programme is complementary to other actions financed by the EU budget. The Commission will ensure that the same actions are not financed from different budget lines such as the EU's AMIF² and humanitarian aid. To that end, before the commencement of the activities, the different implementing partners will be required to draw up a comparative document which will consolidate all protection activities financed under this proposed action, as well as under AMIF project for 2015 and ECHO's budget, including an indication of the source of funding per individual activity. Such comparative document will be enclosed to the proposed project and will guide implementation of the aforementioned protection activities.

The planned interventions on vocational training will build upon EU and other development and humanitarian partners' previous and current interventions in Sudan, in particular: the project for Strengthening Vocational Training in Sudan, funded by JICA from 2011 to 2013; and the Sudan Turkish Technical Vocational Training Center in Khartoum funded by the Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TIKA) in 2013 to deliver courses in electronics, computers, or craftsmanship.

Current and planned projects which are worth mentioning as complementary to the here suggested actions and in order to avoid duplications are:

- ***Research:*** Research and Evidence Facility (to be launched in 2016), financed via the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa.
- ***Child protection and SGBV prevention:*** RDPP Regional Child Protection project (to be launched in 2016) will establish safer and more favourable local circumstances that will decrease the incentive for new and protracted refugees and asylum-seekers to move onwards. It is focused on unaccompanied and separated children (not families with children) and sexual and gender based violence protection. Targeted interventions will improve the protection environment in Sudan,

²Close coordination will be ensured with AMIF funded RDPP actions in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work. The 2015 AMIF-funded RDPP focuses on protection of refugees and in particular women and children in Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya

decrease the children's vulnerability to exploitation and abuse, and promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities. This programme will be funded by the EU Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), within the RDPP framework.

- **Migration Management: Better Migration Management (Khartoum Process)** (operational since April 2016), financed via the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa.
- **Resilience:** IGAD/BMZ project implemented by GIZ project "Vocational Training and food security for refugees and host communities in Eastern part of Sudan" (to be launched in October 2016).
Agriculture: Small holders programme in the East funded under the EDF, foreseeing Technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and experimental fields around Kassala City and in Girba locality.
- **Health:** Health sector development programme in 3 States (Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref), with funds from EU (the most recent project in this area is ***Strengthening Sudan Health Services*** to be launch in 2016 under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa) and Italian Cooperation, aimed at improving basic services (civil works, training of staff) and institutional capacity building at locality and FMOH levels. In addition, in Girba Locality a bilateral project is supporting essential medicine (construction of locality drugs warehouse, management training, drugs revolving fund system, supervisions). Also in Girba, very soon will start a project financed by the Italian Cooperation and implemented by UNOPS for refurbishing the maternity ward of the Locality General Hospital (that need to be completely renovated and equipped).
- **WASH:** Italian Cooperation interventions with UNOPS as implementing partner.
- **Rural development/poverty alleviation:** Rural development, poverty alleviation program, by the Italian Cooperation (activities ongoing in the States of Kassala and Red Sea State; objective of the programme is to strengthen the rural economy and reducing poverty through a comprehensive approach expected to transform a system based on selfsubsistence agriculture into a market-oriented and income generating activity; technical assistance and capacity-building activities to the local Ministry of Agriculture).
- **Humanitarian sector:** EU humanitarian aid funded protection projects/components under the EU Humanitarian Aid Regulation 1257/96.

The interventions planned under this RDPP Action for Sudan will complement (and be complemented by) projects funded by the Special Measure for Sudan in the focal sectors of basic services (health and education), food security and governance.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

The coordination will be ensured in-country through the Migration Coordination Group (EU, EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland) who regularly meets at technical and Ambassadorial level. The working group has elaborated an evolving framework on migration, in which all interventions should fit.

As far as coordination at technical level is concerned, during the implementation phase, meetings involving all implementing actors and relevant stakeholders will be regularly convened at the local level (field level) to ensure a continuous monitoring of the project progress.

Through the Migration Coordination Group as well in other competent fora of wider donors' coordination in Sudan, the EU will also ensure that a comprehensive approach and cooperation with other national and international actors working in parallel in related sectors allow creating an enabling environment for economic development, establishing pull factors and attractive conditions to settle down. This will contribute to reduce migration outside Sudan and towards Europe.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The overall objective of the action is to create an evidence-based, innovative and sustainable development and protection solution for refugees and host communities in Sudan, hence providing alternatives to irregular primary and secondary movement.

The specific objectives aim to:

1. Enhance protection and assistance for migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular unaccompanied and separated children and victims of trafficking, in both Khartoum and East Sudan.
2. Enhance employment opportunities and stimulate entrepreneurship for unemployed youth including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities in Khartoum.
3. Enhance livelihood opportunities, integrated basic service delivery and vocational training in the East.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The expected results are:

R1: Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, including victims of trafficking, benefit from adequate protection services

This result is based on a broad and modern human rights approach to the refugee/migrants issue including the parallel and complementary:

- Creation of a more conducive environment for the protection of refugees and migrants rights with the promotion of improved policies and long-term strategies;
- Provision/strengthening of practical measures to address immediate protection needs of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants.

In this regard, the proposed project activities are focusing on identification of protection needs, registration of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, procedures for status determination, legal/care support and advocacy of rights based governmental strategies.

A. East Sudan and Khartoum

1. Pursue family reunification for unaccompanied and separated children by identifying relatives within Sudan and their respective country of origin (in particular Eritrea and Ethiopia) as the primary solution to prevent secondary movements of vulnerable children through the use of smugglers and in close coordination with related actions under RDPP with funds drawn from AMIF.³ Whenever family reunification turns out to be impossible (no traceability of the family), the action will foster care and family-like solutions adapted to the local context.
2. Enhance youth (between 14 and 18 years of age) support mechanisms, including registration and alternative care arrangements when deemed in the best interest of the child.
3. Provide victims of trafficking with necessary care and legal aid where needed. Support Government of Sudan in providing necessary witness protection.
4. Pursue long-term solutions for victims of trafficking in Sudan through the legalisation of their stay, or through voluntary return and reintegration in their home country in specific cases.
5. Joint capacity building of Government of Sudan officials of different levels (federal, state and local) and (line) ministries enhancing coordination on migration issues to increase the protection of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants.

B. East Sudan

6. Improve the quality and speed of registration and identification of vulnerabilities, especially the ones encountered by children and women, including by enhancing the functioning of the border reception centres.
7. Maintain and enhance protection interventions targeting unaccompanied and separated children. This includes the maintenance and improvement of the unaccompanied and separated children centre in Shagarab camp, in close coordination with related actions under RDPP with funds drawn from AMIF.⁴
8. Enhance protection of victims of trafficking through support of safe houses in the East.

C. Khartoum

9. Support registration and refugee status determination procedures through COR and UNHCR in Khartoum for current urban refugees and asylum-seekers, by providing support to the implementation and possible expansion of the procedures to other target groups.
10. Advocate for increased freedom of movement of refugees and asylum-seekers, including those with serious protection concerns including victims of sexual and gender based violence, kidnapping and human trafficking, by assisting the Government of Sudan with the implementation of the urban refugee strategy, currently being discussed by the Government of Sudan. Protection activities will particularly focus on women and children as first victims of trafficking and exploitation.

R2: Migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, including victims of trafficking, and host communities benefit from better qualified and market oriented vocational training in Khartoum

This result is based on the underlying assumption that migrants, refugees and asylum seekers have competencies and skills and should not be treated as passive beneficiaries of assistance. Therefore, the following activities envisages the strengthening of existing vocational training institutions in order to enable them to offer good quality and market oriented vocational trainings for migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities. The vocational training component has both an economic and socio-cultural dimension; it will be carried out in an integrative way, ensuring the access of women and girls to the trainings. On the one hand, the transfer of employable skills can contribute to generate income, and on the other it can facilitate social integration among migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities.

1. Improve the institutional capacities of the four Khartoum State Vocational Training and Employment Centres (VTECs) in terms of planning, management development and staff training in relation to the needs of Sudan's economic modernization programme and SDG n°9, with a view to develop demand driven vocational technical training and relevant professional skills.
2. Build capacity for staff of the Supreme Council for Vocational Training and Technical Education (SCVTTE), the Ministry of Industry, Human Resources Development and Labour to implement a sound Human Resource Development (HRD) policy for registered migrant youth, and to develop a direct link and a Medium Term Plan with the private sector agencies and enterprises to support job creation and "Start-ups".
3. Review of the 2010 Competency Based Training (CBT) approach, which was newly introduced with the technical curricula modernized for Sudan, with corresponding national occupational quality standards to be put in place. A number of CBT curricula for those sectors demanding further training will be expanded to include levels 3 and 4 (excluding the leather sector, hotel and food catering training).
4. Train at least 2,000 beneficiaries (urban migrants and under employed and under skilled youth living in the outskirts of Khartoum) in market relevant trades including integrating soft and life skills such

as introductory Arabic courses to improve local literacy and ease access to employment opportunities.

5. Strengthen Job Placement Services Units, already set up within the VTECs, for gender- based career guidance and job coaching of trainees from Khartoum, for transiting in the job-market.
6. Facilitate access to micro-credit financing, entrepreneurship and coaching for start-ups, for those technically skilled and enterprising to support self-employment creation. The access to microfinance opportunities will be especially promoted among women.

R3: Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities benefiting from enhanced skills development, economic and employment opportunities and integrated service delivery in the East

The result will be achieved through a comprehensive set of activities aiming to address existing constraints in terms of a) access to physical, human, financial, natural and social assets; b) ability to put the assets to productive use and c) policies and strategies which address livelihood development and basic service delivery. The proposed project activities will therefore improve livelihood opportunities and basic services such as education, water and sanitation to enable transition from humanitarian assistance towards sustainable development. The proposed set of activities will be designed taking into account the needs of the different target groups, i.e. migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities and the distinct situations in and around camps (i.e. access to land, labour opportunities, access to basic services, etc.).

A. Livelihood Development

1. Assist and support farmers and pastoralists in setting up producer organizations/cooperatives on the basis of an effective business model (that can attract finance and investment).
2. Provide technical training to producer organizations/cooperatives on business management and running an effective business on their own. Technical training will focus on basic skills recognized as useful in the local context, after a value chain analysis.
3. Strengthen the value chain and encourage cooperation among different actors in the value chain and effectively link them with other agribusinesses, retailers, traders, exporters etc.
4. Ensure adequate attention is given to water management issues, at various level (company level, cooperative level etc.).
5. Encourage (European) private sector involvement and contribution to agricultural sector development that benefits the host communities and refugee population in the East.

B. Vocational Training

6. Improve access to and quality of enterprise based vocational training on the job for youth of the refugee population and host communities in Kassala and Gedaref.
7. Link existing Vocational Training institutes to pre-selected private entrepreneurs and support the facilitation for internships and training on the job.
8. Elaborate dual-curricular for enterprise based vocational training modules to ensure quality standards combining theoretical and practical training, including technical and pedagogical Training of Trainers (ToT) in enterprises.
9. Enhance the capacities of the Kassala authorities (Commission of Refugees, Department of Labour etc.) in elaborating special work and travel permits for registered refugees for enterprise based training.
10. Create accommodation facilities for refugees for the training period if needed.
11. Promote small enterprises and start-ups through leasing schemes, innovation grants and micro credits for economic growth and increased employment with a special attention to vulnerable

groups (women, refugees, migrants, disabled people etc.).

C. Basic Service Delivery

12. Improve access to safe water, and to sanitation facilities, especially for the refugee camps and in neighbouring villages in favour of the host communities; rehabilitation/construction of water facilities to increase the availability of water for human and agricultural/livestock usage.
13. Capacity building to local authorities to administer/manage water systems (i.e on the job training modality).
14. Promote hygiene and sanitation practices, adapted to women and girls needs, in partnership with health educators and promoters at the community level.

D. Capacity Building Local Authorities

15. Capacity building to local and state government/line ministries for providing integrated service delivery in the target areas/communities; carry out needs assessment about integrated service delivery (health, education, water and sanitation), especially for the camps of refugees and in neighbouring villages in favour of the host communities, and promote community participation in the identification of basic needs.
16. Capacity building to local and state government to manage the transition from camp to urban/rural spatial planning; encourage authorities to include basic service delivery for rural and remote communities in development and financial planning cycle.
17. Capacity building for local authorities to stimulate local and regional economic development.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main common risks related to the implementation of this Action concerns the willingness of the Sudanese authorities and communities to continue to allow the refugee support under the existing conditions.

The easing or lifting of the encampment policy will most probably be resisted from parts of the government which will invoke security and economic reasons to continue with the encampment policy. Counterarguments can be made as there are already a large number of unregistered migrant in the city and registration will increase the security (by knowing who is where). Reference can as well be made to the out of camp policy in Ethiopia as a regional example of urban refugee management. The increased diplomatic engagement with the Government of Sudan is the only foreseeable mitigating measure.

In general terms, the government's internal coordination mechanism on migration is very weak which makes a comprehensive approach difficult. Many government institutions are involved in the migration file without an information sharing or overall collaboration; enhancing the risk of lack of coordination to the detriment of the effectiveness of the Action. In particular, it is important to keep the National Intelligence and Security Service informed of the planned and ongoing actions. In the second component, for instance, the delivery from the competent Sudanese authorities of working and travel permits for refugees during and after the vocational training - be it with local or regional scope - will be a basic requirement that will need political support from the local and federal line ministries.

The assumption on the influx of migrants to Sudan is that it will remain the same as in 2015 with peaks in the summer. A further assumption, based on statistics from 2015 and unchanged circumstances, is that the number migrants leaving Sudan will increase. Should the Government intercept an increased number of smuggled persons (for example through the activation of a joint border force with Libya), the support activities to asylum seekers in the refugee camps will be further strained and will reach their limit quickly (due to the encampment policy, intercepted Eritreans, Somalis and Ethiopians will be sent to the Shagarab camps for asylum claims and status determination).

Besides, the operational context in Sudan (work permits, travel permits, security consideration etc.) remains complex and demanding. Therefore it is important to take the specific perceptions and needs of the Sudanese population and the relevant institutions into account. Only then will the project be able to provide support to refugees as well. The risk of a “startstop implementation” can be mitigated by designing the project to address the needs of a wide range of stakeholders with different targeted interventions on institutional levels and regions.

A conflict-sensitive approach in all the components of the Action is necessary to mitigate the risk associated to the tension already existing in those targeted areas where host communities and refugees are in conflict over the use and management of natural resources. In this respect, all measures need to target both, refugees and host communities, to not raise negative associations and harmful approach among the Sudanese population, the refugees and the local authorities.

The risk of overlapping with humanitarian assistance exists. Ongoing arrivals of refugees are expected and will also need some immediate support from humanitarian assistance, including protection. Strong coordination between development and humanitarian partners, especially but not exclusively in the area of protection, will be essential to mitigate such risk.

The programme operates under the assumption that providing a broad development package would entice the Sudanese authorities to agree on closing camps in the East and (officially) legalising the status of the old caseload.

The developmental interventions foreseen in the East are expected to prevent the movement of second generation of the old case load and host communities. Expectation of stemming the onward movement of new comers will have to be modest. These need to be accompanied by other interventions from the EU, EU Member States and other donors that support a comprehensive approach to migration management (i.e. border management/justice chain development/ addressing root causes in Eritrea, etc.).

Overall, the programme operates under the major assumptions that the Government of Sudan is maintaining current policies towards the refugees and asylum seekers, the political situation remains stable and that no major conflict, extreme weather event, or epidemics will occur during its lifespan.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

Capacity building of authorities involved with refugees and host communities is one of the three main pillars in the overall RDDP programme and a cross-cutting issue which goes across the initiatives of the action. It is expected to improve the capacity of local, coordinating and central authorities, e.g. of local authorities needed for the provision of integrated solutions and to help stimulate a positive business environment for entrepreneurship and start-ups. All activities, even if financed through non-governmental channels, should aim to include capacity building of relevant authorities.

All actions should analyse risk of conflict between refugee and host populations and include mitigation measures such as integrated service delivery, ensuring that refugees and host communities can benefit from the same services; relevant livelihood opportunities for both refugees and host communities; and provision of alternative energy sources in refugee camps, thereby reducing the need for refugees to go into the surrounding host community and collect the scarce wood for cooking.

The action will seek to promote innovative solutions, where feasible. For instance, it will aim promoting an integrated approach to refugees and host communities. It aims to include new actors, such as national and international private sector stakeholders

Throughout, the action must ensure gender equality. Attention must be paid to addressing gender discrimination and gender based violence. Girls and women are a vulnerable minority group, and their special protection needs will have to be taken into consideration. Activities will include particular attention to women’s and girls’ needs and women empowerment in order to attain gender equality.

Gender indicators will be disaggregated whenever possible.

In Sudan, men often remain in control of the political domain excluding women, poor and vulnerable people. This program will adopt an *inclusive approach*, promoting good governance, gender mainstreaming and human rights in order to ensure that marginalized groups of people, including refugees and asylum seekers, are associated to the decision making in all project phases and will have equal access to resources and employment.

Raising awareness about the options in Sudan as well as the risks of irregular primary and secondary movement will also be a cross cutting element of the actions.

3.5. Stakeholders

The identification and formulation of this RDPP Action has been conducted in consultation with a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including local authorities, civil society, UN agencies and other implementing partners, EU Member States and other donors.

The ultimate beneficiaries will be the people of/in Sudan, who will be able to benefit from increased job and livelihoods opportunities, as well as increased access to integrated service delivery and protection, but also from a conducive environment, in exercise which to explore and their skills.

Key stakeholders and direct beneficiaries in this intervention will be:

- IDPs, refugees, returnees (including voluntary returns as well as asylum seekers and illegal migrants), youth, vulnerable households in targeted areas; readmission of failed and host communities
- The relevant federal, state and local institutions and administrations as a whole;
- Non-state actors;
- International Agencies;
- Private sector enterprises.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, will start on the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document, 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.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

The envisaged method of implementation is indirect management through the conclusion of PAGODA Delegated Agreements with UNHCR (for result 1), UNIDO (for result 2), GIZ (for result 3.B) and the Italian Development Cooperation (for result 3.C). Direct management through a restricted procurement service tender procedure will be used for the implementation of result 3.D. A direct grant will be concluded with the Netherlands Enterprise Agency for result 3.A.

UNHCR has a mandate on protection and long-lasting experience in Sudan. It is also the only international body accepted by the Government to work in this area. The implementation of result 1 through UNHCR will facilitate coordination with the AMIF RDPP activities in East Sudan, which will also be implemented by UNCHR. UNIDO and GIZ have been and are engaged in the field of TVET in

Khartoum and East Sudan respectively, including in the case of the former through the implementation of EU-funded activities. Implementation of result 2 by UNIDO and result 3.B by GIZ will allow the EU to draw on their expertise and ensure better coordination will on-going and future activities in the area of TVET. The Italian Development Cooperation is best placed for the implementation of result 3.C in view of their long-standing presence in East Sudan in the delivery of basic services. The implementation of this result through the Italian Development Cooperation will also to draw synergies with the parallel EU project "Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan", to be implemented by the Italian Development Cooperation too.

The entrusted entities would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: acting as contracting authority concluding, monitoring and managing contracts, carrying out payments, and recovering moneys due; management of procurement procedures for hiring staff, purchasing goods, hiring consulting services, and any other relevant transactions.

Result 3.D will be implemented in direct management through a restricted procurement procedure where a number of private economic operators will be invited to submit a tender following a market survey.

A consultative Steering Committee, including the co-chairs of the EU+ migration coordination group, gathering the main stakeholders, will meet regularly (quarterly and ad-hoc meetings) to monitor the programme and ensure that activities are in line with government's guidelines and national plans. Participation of other EU Member States and actors may be considered on ad hoc basis.

4.4. Indicative Budget

5.

Component	EU contribution EUR
Result 1: Refugees and asylum-seekers, including victims of trafficking, benefit from adequate protection services - Indirect management with UNHCR	3 000 000
Result 2: Migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, including victims of trafficking, and host communities benefit from better qualified and market oriented vocational training in Khartoum - Indirect management with UNIDO	3 440 000
Result 3.A: Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities benefiting from enhanced skills development, economic and employment opportunities and integrated service delivery/ Livelihood Development - Direct grant to Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)	3 000 000
Result 3B: Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities benefiting from enhanced skills development, economic and employment opportunities and integrated service delivery/ Vocational Training - Indirect management with GIZ	2 000 000
Result 3C: Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities benefiting from enhanced skills development, economic and employment opportunities and integrated service delivery/ Basic Service Delivery - Indirect management with Italian Development Cooperation	2 000 000
Result 3D: Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities benefiting from enhanced skills development, economic and employment	1 500 000

opportunities and integrated service delivery/ Capacity Building Local Authorities - procurement of services (direct management)	
Monitoring and Evaluation	60 000
Total	15 000 000

5.1. Monitoring, Evaluation and audit

It is important to establish monitoring and evaluation arrangements that can measure progress towards the intended results in a consistent and regular manner. Efforts will be made to set up a single monitoring & evaluation and lessons learned framework for all EUTF-funded projects in the Horn of Africa. Each of the projects in the Horn of Africa will pool resources by setting aside 1.5-2% of their EU Trust Fund allocations to establish a single monitoring and evaluation framework with a dedicated team of experts. The single M&E framework will help ensure consistency in progress reporting by using the project baselines and undertaking regular monitoring, evaluation and reviews of on-going projects in the region. It will also serve as a tool for compiling documentation and sharing experience in a structured manner.

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.

5.2. Communication and visibility

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

Contractual obligations may also include activities on best-practice sharing amongst RDPP actions.

Four main areas of intervention

Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives

17 goals

and 1) Greater economic employment opportunities

1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement

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

2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people

migration

7. organise workshops on visa facilitation

3) Protection and asylum

3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit

the asylum process

10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities

4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings

4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking

13. pilot project in Niger

14. information campaigns

5) Return, readmission and reintegration

15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission

applications

16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities

2) Legal migration and mobility

5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships

6. pool offers for legal

8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes

9. improve the quality of

11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans

- 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
- 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries
- 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- 14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- 17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

APPENDIX 1: LOGFRAME MATRIX

Performance and progress monitoring will be an integral component of the project design. The indicators specified in the logical framework will serve as a starting point for performance measurement. They will be adapted and further elaborated during the inception phase.

DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
OVERALL OBJECTIVE			
To enhance the adoption of alternative solutions to first and secondary movements from Sudan through the creation of a more conducive environment for economic and social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in % in the number of voluntary returns from Sudan to countries of origin • Reduction in% of conflicts/tensions between the target groups • Reduction in % of poverty rate in the target areas • Increase in % of target groups' contribution to economic development of target areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project baseline survey and project progress/evaluation reports • Reports from concerned line Ministries • Implementing agencies reports 	

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
SO1. Enhance protection and assistance for migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular unaccompanied and separated children and victims of trafficking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in % of violations of target groups human rights • Reduction in % of episodes of physical violence that involve members of the target groups • Increase in % of countertrafficking provisions that are included into national legislation and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project baseline survey and project progress/ evaluation reports • Reports from concerned line Ministries • Implementing agencies reports • Report from the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking (if available) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influx of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers remain stable • No extreme weather event, or epidemics occur
SO2. Enhance employment opportunities and stimulate entrepreneurship for unemployed youth including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities in Khartoum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in % of individuals and households from the target groups slipping into poverty • Reduction in % of unemployed individuals in the target groups • Increase in % of members from the target groups with improved earnings 		

SO3. Enhance livelihood opportunities, integrated basic service delivery /and vocational training in the East

- Increase in % of individuals that have access to basic services in the target areas
- Increase in % of individuals that have access to financial services including grants, loans, micro-credit schemes in the target areas
- Increase in % of individuals that have access to formal and informal vocational and technical education and training institutions

DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Results			
<i>R1: Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, including victims of trafficking, benefit from adequate protection services</i>	<p>increase in % of asylum seekers and refugees registered by UNHCR</p> <p>increase in % of unaccompanied and separated children case identified and followed</p> <p>increase in % of victims of trafficking that receive necessary care and legal aid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project baseline survey and project progress/ evaluation reports • Reports from concerned line Ministries • UNHCR reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and economic situation remain stable • Security situation remain stable in the target areas • State and Local authorities are cooperative • National Intelligence and Security Service is cooperative
<i>R2: Migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, including victims of trafficking, and host communities benefit from better qualified and market oriented vocational training in Khartoum</i>	<p>increase in % of urban migrants and under employed and under skilled youth living in the outskirts of Khartoum that have acquired market relevant trades competencies</p> <p>increase in % of improved vocational training curricula adopted by relevant institutions</p> <p>increase in % of women that receive adequate career guidance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project baseline survey and project progress/ evaluation reports • Pre and post vocational training evaluation reports/ assessments • Vocational training participants feedback • Vocational training institutions reports • Job Placement Service Units reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target communities are willing and cooperative

R3 Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities benefiting from enhanced economic and employment opportunities and integrated service delivery in the East

Increase in % of target groups with improved technical and operational skills

Increase in % of income generating activities set up and managed by the trained target groups

- between private enterprises and the trained target groups
- Increase in % of participatory needs assessments conducted in the target areas
- Increase in % of local authorities development plans that include rural and remote communities' needs

Project baseline survey and project progress/ evaluation reports

Pre and post training evaluation reports/ assessments

Training participants feedback

Increase in % of cooperation

ACTIVITIES		MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>RESULT 1</p> <p>1.1 Pursue family reunification for unaccompanied and separated children by identifying relatives within Sudan and their respective country of origin (in particular Eritrea and Ethiopia).</p> <p>1.2 Enhance youth (between 14 and 18 years of age) support mechanisms, including registration and alternative care arrangements when deemed in the best interest of the child.</p> <p>1.3 Provide victims of trafficking with necessary care and legal aid where needed. Support Government of Sudan in providing necessary witness protection.</p> <p>1.4 Pursue long-term solutions for victims of trafficking in Sudan through the legalisation of their stay, or through voluntary return and reintegration in their home country in specific cases.</p> <p>1.5 Joint capacity building of Government of Sudan officials of different levels (federal, state and local) and (line) ministries enhancing coordination on migration issues to increase the protection of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants.</p> <p>East Sudan</p> <p>1.6 Improve the quality and speed of registration and identification of vulnerabilities, including by enhancing the functioning of the border reception centres.</p>		<p>- Progress Monitoring Reports prepared by the implementing Agencies</p> <p>The tentative budget is approximately</p>	<p>Government of Sudan maintains current policies towards the refugees and asylum seekers</p> <p>Funds and human resources are made available for the implementation of the project</p>

1.7 Maintain and enhance protection interventions targeting unaccompanied and separated children.

1.8 Enhance protection to victims of trafficking through support of safe houses in the East.

Khartoum

1.9 Support registration and refugee status determination procedures through COR and UNHCR in Khartoum.

1.10 Advocate for increased freedom of movement of refugees and asylum-seekers, including those with serious protection concerns including victims of sexual and gender based violence, kidnapping and human trafficking, by assisting the Government of Sudan with the implementation of the urban refugee strategy.

RESULT 2

2.1 Improve the institutional capacities of the four Khartoum State VTECs in terms of planning, management development and staff training.

2.2 Build capacity for staff of the Supreme Council for Vocational Training and Technical Education (SCVTTE), the Ministry of Industry, Human Resources Development and Labour to implement a sound HRD policy.

2.3 Review of the 2010 Competency Based Training (CBT) approach.

2.4 Train at least 2,000 beneficiaries (urban migrants and under employed and under skilled youth living in the outskirts of Khartoum) in market relevant trades

including integrating soft and life skills such as introductory Arabic courses.

2.5 Strengthen Job Placement Services Units, already set up within the VTECs, for gender-based career guidance and job coaching of trainees from Khartoum, for transiting in the job-market.

2.6 Facilitate access to micro-credit financing, entrepreneurship and coaching for “Start-ups.

RESULT 3

A. Livelihood Development:

3.1 Assist and support farmers and pastoralists in setting up producer organizations/cooperatives on the basis of an effective business model (that can attract finance and investment).

3.2 Provide technical training to producer organizations/cooperatives on business management and running an effective business on their own.

3.3 Strengthen the value chain and encourage cooperation among different actors in the value chain and effectively link them with other agribusinesses, retailers, traders, exporters etc.

3.4 Ensure adequate attention is given to water management issues, at various level (company level, cooperative level etc.).

3.5 Encourage (European) private sector involvement and contribution to agricultural sector development that benefits the host communities and refugee population in the East.

B. Vocational Training:

3.6 Improve access to and quality of enterprise based vocational training on the job for youth of the refugee population and host communities in Kassala and Gedaref.

3.7 Link existing Vocational Training institutes to pre-selected private entrepreneurs and support the facilitation for internships and training on the job.

3.8 Elaborate dual-curricular for enterprise based vocational training modules to ensure quality standards combining theoretical and practical training, including technical and pedagogical Training of Trainers (ToT) in enterprises.

3.9 Enhance the capacities of the Kassala authorities (Commission of Refugees, Dept. Of Labour etc.) in elaborating special work and travel permits for registered refugees for enterprise based training.

3.10 Create accommodation facilities for refugees for the training period if needed.

3.11 Promote small enterprises and start-ups through leasing schemes, innovation grants and micro credits with a special attention to vulnerable groups (women, refugees, migrants, disabled people etc).

C. Basic Service Delivery

3.12 Improve water and sanitation facilities, especially for the refugee camps and in neighbouring

villages in favour of the host communities; rehabilitation/construction of water facilities to increase the availability of water for human and agricultural/livestock usage.

3.13 Capacity building to local authorities to administer/manage water systems (i.e on the job training modality).

3.14 Promote hygiene and sanitation practices in partnership with health educators and promoters at the community level.

D. Capacity Building Local Authorities

3.15 Capacity building to local and state government / line ministries for providing integrated service delivery in the target areas/communities; carry out needs assessment about integrated service delivery (health, education, water and sanitation), especially for the camps of refugees and in neighbouring villages in favour of the host communities, and promote community participation in the identification of basic needs.

3.16 Capacity building to local and state government to manage the transition from camp to urban/rural spatial planning; encourage authorities to include basic service delivery for rural and remote communities in development and financial planning cycle.

3.17 Support capacity building for local authorities to stimulate local and regional economic

development.