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-REG-71

1.   IDENTIFICATION

Title	**Providing sustainable settlement options and increase self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 5 730 620[1] Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 3 000 000
Aid method / Method of implementation	*Indirect Management / PAGODA Delegation Agreement with UNHCR*
DAC-codes	73010 Sector Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation
Derogations, prior approvals, exceptions authorised	Prior approval 20.f

2.   RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1.   Summary of the action and its objectives

The action concerns South Sudanese refugees in Haut-Uélé and Ituri province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the need to ensure their protection. This includes access to adequate settlement areas and services as well as opportunities for self-reliance and in a way that mutually benefits and enhances the peaceful-coexistence with local, host communities and ensures that there is no deleterious impact to the neighboring Garamba National Park, a World Heritage Site. In addition, by providing adequate protection, services and livelihood opportunities in these locations, this action should also help alleviate the pressure on South Sudanese searching for these needs elsewhere, notably in Uganda, which is already hosting very high numbers of refugees. This action directly responds to **strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the Trust Fund** and **priority domains 1 and 3 of the Valletta Action Plan**. The action contributes to **Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 11.**

The **beneficiaries** of the action will be the refugees themselves, plus the host communities.

The intervention logic of this Action is that, by settling refugees within host communities and improving access to basic services and livelihood opportunities in an integrated manner, this helps refugees' protection and addresses the long-term development needs of both

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[1] USD 2,73 million remaining being covered by UNHCR unrestricted funds

populations. The selection of the settlement site is at sufficient distance to the Garamba National Park and support for the environmental sustainability of livelihood and other activities, notably through agro-forestry, will help avoid negative impact on natural resources and reduce tensions over resource use. It was identified in full collaboration with African Parks Network (APN), the conservation NGO responsible for the management of the Park and which will be entrusted with the implementation of the longer term agro-forestry component of the project.

This approach is fully in line with the EU approach to forced displacement and development (Communication Lives in Dignity). It will help implement the future Global Compact on Refugees in implementing alternatives to camps and addressing challenges for natural resource management arising from a refugee influx. The action also matches the approach being promoted within the Horn and East Africa in applying the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework. Although DRC is not an official CRRF country, there are opportunities to draw experience from the region and further afield in improving the response to refugees and host communities, taking a more developmental approach and including sustainable natural resource management. The project will also benefit from the EU's broader engagement in DRC, notably its support to Garamba National Park.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Regional context

Since October 2015, the DRC has witnessed an influx of South Sudanese refugees fleeing fighting between local and national armed groups and the South Sudanese military, which has caused severe human rights violations against civilians.

As of August 2018, a total of 93,995 South Sudanese refugees have arrived, primarily into Ituri and Haut-Uélé provinces. Current expectations are that arrivals will continue in 2019. Of the current caseload, 63,5% are children and young people under the age of 18. The rest is comprised of 36,5% adults with women and children representing 85% of the refugee population. Women comprise 53% and males the 47% respectively.

In response to the initial influx, the authorities have designated areas for refugee settlements, which UNHCR has supported. Sites were opened in 2016 in Aba ("Meri" refugee settlement, Faradje Territory, and Haut-Uélé Province), Biringi ("Biringi" refugee settlement, Aru Territory, Ituri Province), while activities in the first refugee site of Doruma ("Nambili" refugee settlement, Dungu territory, Haut-Uélé province) were discontinued due to security concerns.

Some of the border areas where refugees continue to live, notably the locations in Dungu Territory located near Doruma as well as Duru and Bitima, are highly insecure due to activities of various armed groups, including the Lord's Resistance Army. An additional refugee site known as Kaka 1 opened in late 2017 to accommodate new arrivals, and is currently hosting over 800 refugees.

However, the further extension of this site has now been put on hold to respond to concerns voiced by the actors involved in the management of the Garamba Park that the proximity with the Park could represent a danger for its flora and fauna. Following this, in coordination with relevant stakeholders, UNHCR has helped the authorities to identify a new site named Bele (in Faradje Territory) which has the potential to host 20,000 or more people. In agreement with the park management Team appointed by the Congolese Wildlife Department (ICCN), it

is considered to be sufficiently far from Garamba Park. On 18 July 2018, the Governor of Haut-Uélé issued a decree which designated Bele as a new site for South Sudanese refugees

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

Currently, the needs of the South Sudanese refugees are paramount in all sectors including protection, shelter and infrastructure, WASH, livelihoods, food security and nutrition, education and health (including reproductive health and HIV/AIDS).

Meri refugee site, initially planned to host 20,000 people has reached a population of 34,000 refugees, putting excessive pressure on access to land and infrastructure but also overall manageability. This has a direct impact on the refugees' living conditions, due to lack of access to income-generating activities as well as adequate infrastructures and basic services. In addition, Haut-Uélé is very underdeveloped and impoverished part of DRC where the pressure on the host community to share very limited resources could lead to tensions, despite coexistence has been very peaceful so far.

According to the DRC legislation, refugees have the right to work and the area has a high potential for agriculture activities, namely the cultivation of rice, peanut, manioc, beans and corn. While the context is very conductive to increasing the self-reliance of both refugees and the host community, a socio-economic and wealth ranking exercise conducted in the Meri site in August 2017 revealed that at least 68% of households were poor/vulnerable and needed to continue to be assisted. In the Faradje territory there are no companies, which would employ refugees, and refugees do not have the financial mean to start small businesses. According to a UNHCR profiling exercise most South Sudanese refugees are originally farmers. Hence, there is a need to ensure that they have access to land and markets, and the necessary resources to help them achieve their potential. So far, an estimated 10% of refugees aged 18-59 years have received support to promote their self-employment.

Local populations and South Sudanese refugees have a long history together. Both populations are Zande and Kawa, sharing common language and culture. South Sudanese have been granted asylum in DRC in the past, especially in Aru, Faradje and Dungu territories. Some grave security incidents occurred with incursions of SPLA elements into DRC, targeting both South Sudanese refugees and local populations. Faced with a decision on the refugee site, UNHCR invested considerable effort and worked closely with both communities, local leadership, civil society and key stakeholders to garner collective support that led to the allocation of the sites (Biringi, Meri and now Bele). In Dungu, UNHCR organised a forgiveness ceremony where both communities decided to forget the past, bearing in mind that refugees are the victims of armed groups (SPLA, SPLM-IO) but are not combatants. Refugees are civilians and UNHCR is continuously advocating for the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum. The success of the action will be ensured by the development and implementation of peaceful co-existence initiatives between host and refugees communitive in all phases and sectors.

All Health Zones located in refugee hosting areas (including Doruma, Dungu, Aba, Adi and Biringi health zones) face enormous difficulties with health facilities being all below standards. Weak capacity (deterioration of infrastructure, lack of qualified staff, difficulties in supply, especially vaccines and drugs) of the national health system impact negatively access to satisfactory health care for refugees and the host communities. As such, there is a need not only to support the creation of a new site, but to create a balanced approach to the various hosting areas and to invest in the rehabilitation of local health infrastructure. This will have a positive impact on health, but also on peaceful coexistence between the refugee and host communities.

In doing so, the Action will not create separate health structures in settlements, but contribute to the functioning of local health structures. While these health structures already benefit from EU support (as described below), their capacity will come under increasing pressure, given the increase in population as a consequence of refugee arrivals.

The health zones of Faradje and Aba, as well as the other five health zones in the North of the Ituri province, are covered by the 11th EDF cooperation programme in support to the health sector. This includes rehabilitation and equipment of health centres, technical assistance and quality support to health services delivery, and promoting equitable access to health services through subsidy, in accordance with the national health policy. EU-supported health programmes (successively through ECHO then through EDF) have been implemented by the specialised NGO Malteser for more than a decade in the region. Currently, the programme enables the health centres to provide free health care to South-Sudanese refugees in those two health zones.

In a population where over 60% is under the age of 18, UNHCR estimates that 42% of the primary-schoolaged children are currently out-of-school due to limited resource This issue requires specific attention as it represents a major risk, such as in forced recruitment, sexual exploitation and abuse. Investing in the improvement of education infrastructure will tackle one factor restricting access to quality education for both refugees and host community children.

Over the last two decades, the Garamba National Park has at times been affected by high levels of insecurity and a consequent climate of fear. This continues to persist. This is mainly due to the Sudan People's Liberation Army in the 1990s, Lord's Resistance Army since 2006 and heavily armed Sudanese poachers. The protracted crisis in this broader sub-region, with cross-border population movements and a challenging relationship with pastoralist communities has put continued pressure on the Park. The recent refugee crisis adds further risk to this already fragile situation. Together, the combination of these factors has increased the markets for bush meat and poaching.

2.3. Lessons learnt

In previous recent refugee emergencies, UNHCR resorted to a camp approach (though with some degree of integration into host community structures). However, it decided to follow an approach of "alternatives to camps" following the South Sudanese influx from 2015 onwards. Although initially the establishment of specific sites was avoided, settlements were established from 2016 onwards. Overall, this approach has proved to be feasible and has yielded overall positive results. The authorities have generally been supportive both in pursuing an approach of "alternatives to camps" and in giving refugees access to land. However, in order to secure a successful intervention, peaceful-coexistence activities will have to accompany all phases of the action.

The approach proposed provides a good opportunity to strengthen community infrastructure and development that will benefit to both refugee and host communities. This is based on similar approaches adopted already in DRC in the site of Mulongwe in South Kivu, where refugees from Burundi have settled, existing schools have been upgraded or extended and a new health facility has been constructed in a host community location. These benefit both refugees and host communities. Similar approaches are also being implemented in other countries, including with EU support. In Uganda, for instance, where like in DRC refugees have the right to work and are being assigned plots of land with a view of boosting self-

reliance and expanding solutions of both refugee and host communities. In Niger (Diffa region) and Kenya (Kalobeyei) land parcels have been made available to develop settlements that would promote the self-reliance of refugees and host communities by providing them with better livelihood opportunities and enhanced service delivery.

The border areas have proven problematic in terms of settlements, due to the instability and presence of armed actors. The proposal for a new settlement takes also into account the concerns that the EU and Congolese authorities, notably the Wildlife Department (ICCN), have expressed about the location of Kaka refugee settlement as being too close to Garamba Park.

Livelihoods/self-reliance: First attempts, while limited in scale, have shown very positive results. In addition to the positive engagement of local communities and their tribal leaders, specific positive elements include the rotation of seeds provision from a beneficiary group to another, the provision of grants to allow beneficiaries to start their own business, the optimization of cultivations and others. However, significant room for improvement and scaling up remain.

The draft Global Compact on Refugees recommends that stakeholders should support "efficient mechanisms to pursue alternatives to camps away from borders". This reflects the recognition that parallel systems should as much as possible be avoided. The Compact also recognises the environmental impact of refugee movements and highlights the need for support to host countries in order to promote integrated and sustainable management of natural resources.

Parallel systems are to be avoided especially when populations get settled and urgency fades away. Such models in practice are not sustainable, create imbalances between populations served, and have the potential to bring down structural systems built at high price and efforts, as often experienced with emergency health interventions at the expense of structural development health programmes.

All the efforts of the EU to support National Parks in DRC and beyond try to establish legal activities around protected areas. In doing so, the parks become centres for sustainable development and security, so reinforcing the interest of local populations to protect the biodiversity. The EU's environment and agriculture program in DRC is founded on the results this approach has delivered in several parks through the Ecofac and some national programmes.

2.4. Complementary actions

ECHO is funding some of UNHCR's protection activities for Burundian, CAR and South Sudanese refugees. For South Sudanese in Haut-Uélé and Ituri, this includes the following: registration and documentation; prevention of gender-based violence and support to survivors; and support to separated/unaccompanied children.

Through other source of funding (including UNHCR's global funds), UNHCR works with several partners at field level in order to provide a response that meets South Sudanese refugees' basic needs.

Some of the activities have a distinctively humanitarian character, including for instance NFI distributions to refugees (UNHCR) or food assistance (WFP). As these activities are already insufficient and are threatened to be further reduced, improving the productivity and livelihood opportunities of refugees could counterbalance the need for such humanitarian aid and increase the refugees' self-reliance.

The EU has provided support to the health sector in the region since 2003. This was initially largely humanitarian aid in an area severely hit by conflict. It progressively evolved to an LRRD[2] approach through the 9th and 10th EDF programmes. Currently, two health zones from Haut-Uele (Faradje and Aba) and five health zones from northern Ituri are supported under the 11th EDF programme (see section 2.2), and are progressively integrated in the DRC's health system supported by the EU. In short, a fiduciary agent (EUP-FASS Etablissement d'Utilité Publique – Fonds d'Achat des Services de Santé) purchases health services from the health facilities, and users pay a co-payment. EU funds are channelled through the EUP-FASS as a subsidy for health care services purchases. Any organization can do the same. An €11.7m grant is currently being implemented by a specialised NGO (Malteser) over a 4-year period. Additional resources are expected to be added in 2019.

Since 2005, the EU has supported the running of Garamba as a hub of security and good governance. In doing so the mission is 'to preserve the biodiversity of the Garamba Complex through sustainable park management focused on sound conservation practices, as well as addressing the security issues throughout the Garamba Complex; through collaboration with regional security stakeholders, obtaining local community support for wildlife conservation, promoting sustainable community development throughout the surrounding sedentary villages, and developing the Garamba Complex's infrastructure to foster sustainable development.'

2.4.1   Justification for use of EUTF Africa funds for this action

UNHCR has from the outset pursued an approach of "alternative to camps", aiming at a sustainable settlement of South Sudanese refugees, with common infrastructure for both refugees and the host community and a livelihoods component to promote self-sustainability. Land has been generously made available by the host community. However, due to the lack of funding and continued arrivals, the response could not fulfil its self-reliance objectives Additional financial means are needed rapidly to carry out preparatory activities and infrastructural works for developing the new site of Bele. This approach is in conformity to the broader approach taken in applying the CRRF in the wider region. It will also reinforce the EU's wider investment in this area, notably in support of Garamba National Park. Using the DRC health system supported by the EU, and channelling funds through the EUP-FASS is also strengthening the DRC health system, and the EU investment in health.

Onward movements of refugees to Uganda have been observed. While not quantified, they are believed to be sizeable. One of the reasons cited by refugees was the problematic living conditions in DRC, along with other factors (such as a preference for an Anglophone school system). To alleviate the pressure on South Sudanese being forced to search for access to adequate protection, services and livelihood opportunities elsewhere, this action will also indirectly help in not adding to the already high burden of hosting refugees experienced by Uganda.

2.5.   Donor co-ordination

UNHCR will contribute to donor coordination in close cooperation with local authorities and other actors.

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[2] Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development.

Garamba National Park is currently funded predominantly by two main donors: the EU and the USAID through its CARPE programme. A number of smaller, private non-profit donors also contribute to the overall budget of the park, including its own funds from African Parks Network. Coordination is mainly through the Administration Board of the GNP. At a higher level, coordination among donors also exists through the 'Groupe Inter-Bailleurs Environnement' (GIBE), although this is not specific to the Garamba region. UNHCR is not involved in these two coordination mechanisms. However, it could be involved on an ad hoc basis, when refugee-related issues are on the agenda.

In health, sector coordination exists at provincial level; at central level donors through the GIBS (Groupe Inter Bailleurs Santé), and the health cluster (for humanitarian actions).

3.   DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1.   Objectives

The **overall objective** of the action is for refugees and host communities in Haut-Uélé and Ituri provinces of the DRC to live in safety and dignity, in an enhanced protected environment and with access to livelihoods and basic services. This will be achieved by creating the conditions for improved sustainable economic and social development and in a way that minimizes environmental impact and conforms to international standards and best practice.

The specific objectives of the project are:
- South Sudanese refugees are settled in an integrated manner with their host communities and at an appropriate distance from Garamba National Park.
- South Sudanese refugees and host community have improved access to protection as well as land, livelihoods and basic services to the mutual benefit of both community and in a way that significantly reduces the impact to the local environment.

3.2.   Expected results and main activities

The **expected results** are:

1) A new refugee settlement is designed, established and managed in Bele to support the peaceful co-existence of refugees and host communities, and minimise the impact on Garamba National Park. This will also have a positive impact on the protection environment of the refugees, benefiting from a dignified and safe dwelling, providing them with protection and limiting their exposure to crime, exploitation and other type of abuses. This will involve:

  - A comprehensive environmental Impact Assessment and Management Plan being undertaken to inform its development.
  - Access being improved through rehabilitation of the road that connects it to Aba, and the setting up of transit centres to facilitate movements from border areas.
  - The settlements being administered by the Congolese authorities, with the *Commission nationale pour les réfugiés* (CNR), as the mandated national body for refugees in DRC, providing the juridical and administrative protection of the refugees, the coordination of the activities of the settlements and will intervene with other state provincial entities as well as traditional authorities.
  - The site being prepared which will entail clearing and allotting land.
  - South Sudanese refugees from out of camp locations and from overcrowded

settlements (both categories currently living in unsustainable conditions) are relocated to the new site of Bele. These refugees will be those who have so far no sustainable settlement options which puts them at protection risks, especially women and girls (which represents more than half of the population) and individuals with specific needs, including: a). Refugees currently located in unsecure border areas – UNHCR is currently conducting registration verification exercise on the population around Doruma, that also includes an "intention survey" in order to identify refugees who are willing to voluntarily relocate to Bele. This verification exercise will help collect firm population data and confirm the exact number of refugees at the border areas, which will support better targeting of the assistance; b). South Sudanese refugees currently living in the overcrowded Meri site; c). South Sudanese refugees currently settled in Kaka; d). other South Sudanese refugees, including new arrivals, without appropriate settlement options.

- South Sudanese refugees benefiting from protection related activities in line with UNHCR international standards.

2) Access to quality basic services by refugees and host communities delivered. This will include the improvement/rehabilitation of local health and education infrastructure to benefit both refugee and host communities of all South Sudanese hosting area locations and surroundings. Relevant services will be dispensed based on Congolese standards, and apply to both host communities and refugees. Support that targets the most vulnerable will be provided in order to secure that their specific needs (including protection) are addressed, such as language training for refugees to support their integration into schools.

3) Livelihood opportunities benefiting both refugee and host communities created. While UNHCR will implement basic livelihoods activities, which include liaison with the authorities for access to land etc., the more long-term livelihood interventions will be carried out by operational partners more focussed on development, including organisations benefitting also from EU support in this domain. For instance, it is foreseen that livelihood opportunities provided by agro-forestry will be envisaged and specific activities developed by APN.

4) Peaceful coexistence enhanced and environmental impact minimised. In addition, UNHCR will also cooperate with Africa Parks to safeguard the natural value and character of Garamba National Park and its surrounds. This partnership will begin through a collaborative approach to the environmental impact assessment of the new refugee settlement site. UNHCR will inform African Parks Network about ways to use its dedicated resources for refugees and host communities in a way that create synergies with the overall refugee response The collaboration may include collaborative community based eco-guarding and natural resource management interventions that will provide opportunities for environmental offsets for any unavoidable impacts related to settlement development. The goal will be to create a net environmental gain through promoting protection of the national park, improving community environmental awareness and supporting environmentally sustainable livelihoods for the whole community.

The UNHCR strategy for the South Sudanese refugees in DRC is to make sure the refugees and asylum have access to international protection and that their biometric registration and documentation is facilitated. The institutional void left by the semi-functional institutions and weak rule of law leave many refugees in need of protection from rights violations,

exploitation and other forms of abuse. Human rights violations against the most vulnerable segments of the population, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and violations of child rights are reported to be widespread, particularly in very remote areas. UNHCR is already receiving funds from ECHO to work in a complementary manner for the South Sudanese refugee population the sectors of protection: biometric registration, child protection and SGBV. In the framework of this Action, UNHCR will continue implementing protection activities targeting the most vulnerable individuals and persons with specific needs, especially children. UNHCR will also continue working with both refugee and host communities to strengthen community-based mechanisms for prevention of SGBV / GBV and to provide support to survivors.

Overall beneficiary number: **60,000** (45,000 refugees and 15,000 members of the host population). This includes the settlement of the first **5,000** South Sudanese refugees at Bele, as a newly developed refugee settlement. Beyond this, all future refugees settled at Bele site in the future will also benefit, since the Action includes rehabilitation of roads and basic infrastructure. It further includes an estimated **40,000** refugees from Meri and Biringi and **15,000** members of the host community who will benefit from access to basic services, livelihoods improved natural resource management or other peaceful coexistence measures.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main risks are:
- The security situation deteriorates in the area of operation, including through a possible spill over of conflict from South Sudan
- The authorities do not cooperate and do not fully allow UNHCR to carry out its operations, or do not cooperate in providing required resources
  The authorities impose decisions on UNHCR and the beneficiaries, such as the transfer of the refugee population to separate camps if further mass influx occurs
- Refugees and / or host communities (Kakwa population living around Bele site) do not cooperate (e.g. protests against insufficient assistance).
- The presence of armed groups persists and continues to cause insecurity along the border, affecting the relocation.
- Insufficient funding affects the operation.
- Environmental risk to land, water and atmosphere related to transport, infra-structure development, land transformations and local population increases (contamination of Dungu River (at 4 km of Bele); deforestation, excessive pressure on fish stock, market of bush meat increase if refugees receive cash;
- Conflicts between host village and refugees for water, wood, fish or because of prices increase.
- Inclusion of refugees in government health and other service delivery overwhelms capacities, leading to lower quality/quantity of delivery.

The assumptions for the success of the project and its implementation include:
- Security to access the refugee camps and refugee hosting communities is ensured.
- Refugee influxes into the DRC continue at limited levels as they have in the past year.
- Access to the areas of operation remains possible, including for the transport of goods and items.
- UNHCR and its partners have access to the persons of concern.

- The borders between the DRC and South Sudan remains open.
- Refugee and local (out of camp or when resources are shared) community leaders accept to be part of the general and sectoral management committees.
- Local authorities and local population cooperate and share resources and community-based infrastructures.
- Settlement space is available to new arrivals, allowing onward movements and registration.
- Environmental risks are fully identified and managed through an EIA and EMP; the assessments confirm the feasibility of the use of Bele site as planned.
- Operational partners continue with their current roles, and in the area of livelihoods operational partners have an increased capacity, allowing for synergies with UNHCR's livelihoods approach.
- Ongoing registration efforts confirm current information about refugees' locations.
- Good working relationship formed between African Parks Network, UNHCR and local authorities
- Good integration in the existing health care system
- Security forces and MONUSCO ensure that the civilian character of asylum is maintained.

Mitigating measures have been considered, including:
- Continuous contact with authorities.
- Sensitisation of refugees and host communities through preliminary discussions between the Kakwa and Zande refugee community leaders and between Kakwa and Zande refugee community leaders and Kakwa host community leaders in order to guarantee acceptance of the refugee population in Bele site and surroundings area by the host community.
- Rather than creating new infrastructure (especially health and education) to benefit refugee communities, UNHCR will support existing local ones to increase their capacity and be able to absorb the needs of both refugee and host communities. This will also have a positive impact on the general protection environment as the adequate share of assistance and mutual benefits of equal access to services will limit possible tensions between refugee and host communities.
- Activities to sensitize and educate the refugees and host community on issues related to the protection of the environment will be conducted by APN.In order to limit the possible environmental risks, especially pressure on bush meat (which is usually cheaper on local markets than other products), in regards to food assistance, in-kind support will be preferred to the provision of unconditional cash.
- Preparedness in case of mass influx.
- Resource mobilization efforts to contribute to the Action.
- Mobilisation of operational partners and support in their resource mobilisation efforts.
- Tripartite MoU discussed, agreed and signed between UNHCR's implementing partner, Malteser and Aba Health Zone in order to clarify roles, support and harmonise approaches.

3.4.   Cross-cutting issues

A diversity angle is firmly embedded in UNHCR's program through the Age, Gender and Diversity methodology, which allows the inclusion of these dimensions in a way that is

sensitive to the specific situation and cultural setting. All evaluations conducted by UNHCR also consider the ADG methodology in order to ensure that UNHCR's programming and planning account for age, gender and diversity specific needs at all times.

In line with its policy on Alternatives to Camps, UNHCR attempts to integrate its response into existing policy frameworks and strengthen existing services while at the same time collaborating with other UN Agencies and other partners already providing services in these sectors. In this context, the UNHCR plans to initiate the process of integrating refugee education and health services into the national structures, strengthen both refugee community and host community resilience while reinforcing the livelihoods activities benefiting both communities.

The UNHCR Environmental Guidelines, revised in 2005, continue to be the principal policy framework for the UNHCR's environmental management. The Guidelines emphasize that environmental issues cut across many sectors and should therefore be addressed wherever possible in the entire planning and management process. To assist with this, several key principles have been identified which will help reduce the impact of refugees and returnees on the environment. These principles are:

- Integrated approach: environmental actions constitute an integral part of refugee assistance operations, and thus are not to be considered in isolation. Environmental issues are considered at all levels and in all sectors of UNHCR's activities. Efforts are made to mainstream environmental concerns and activities into broader country programmes. Besides measures to prevent environmental risks such as those listed under 3.3, refugee camp policy should integrate a sustainable waste and litter management system.

- Prevention before cure: preventive measures should be the norm rather than the exception. The preventive approach puts emphasis on environmentally sound planning and measures in the early stages of refugee assistance operations.

- Cost-effectiveness and overall benefit maximization: Environmental costs and benefits are quantified as accurately as possible so that environmental values and costs are properly taken into account.

Local participation: environmental problems are best handled with the participation of all actors concerned. For field 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. Women and children's participation in environmental activities must be at all phases of the operation.

3.5. Stakeholders

UNHCR works in support of the DRC government, provincial and traditional local authorities as well as both refugee and local communities alongside with other UN agencies including e.g. WFP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and FAO (with regular consultations in line with the Refugee Coordination Model, an Inter-Agency coordination forum at Kinshasa / field level, under the leadership of UNHCR, in order to secure complementarity of capacities, better coordination mechanisms that lead to improved targeted support to refugees), as well as national and international NGOs to ensure protection and assistance for refugees. The main governmental partner in the DRC will continue to be the *Commission nationale pour les*

réfugiés within the Ministry of Interior In terms of assistance in specific sectors such as health, UNHCR will continue to work with main implementing and operational partners as well as establishing a partnership with Africa Parks.

Refugees' participation constitutes the corner stone of UNHCR's approach. Persons of Concern and host community members are involved in participatory assessments, monitoring exercises and continued focus group discussions during the annual programming cycle. The participation of refugees and local communities in the development of all projects aiming at a peaceful co-existence and self-reliance is crucial, with a focus on the participation of women and youth.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

Financing agreements are not envisaged.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will begin from the date of signature by the last party of the first contract implementing this Action, or from the earliest starting date of implementation period at contract level in case of retroactive financing, whichever occurs first, and will last until the 31/12/2024.

This operational implementation period will be followed by a liquidation period of 18 months that will end on the 30/06/2026.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

1. South Sudanese refugees have access to adequate settlement areas at an adequate distance from Garamba National Park:

1) Survey looking at the intention of refugees to be relocated.
2) An Environmental Impact assessment and Environmental Management plan developed for the selected site
3) Road infrastructure clearing and rehabilitation (including bridges and culverts).
4) Basic Infrastructure construction and rehabilitation (including reception and registration center, markets, office buildings).
5) Site preparation.
6) Transit infrastructures (including transit centres and assembly points).
7) Transport of refugees for relocation to Bele site.
8) Provision of shelter .

2. South Sudanese refugees and host community have improved access to livelihoods and basic services:

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1) Education infrastructures construction / rehabilitation, and support costs (equipment, wash facilities and part of running costs) in Bele and Meri.
2) Construction of WASH facilities (including water boreholes, latrines, showers, etc including in schools), as well as activities (hygiene promotion, IEC for health

promotion, etc.) and implementation of waste management activities, and support to their running costs

3) Health infrastructures construction / rehabilitation in Bele and Meri (including provision of equipment and supplies) in coordination with the Provincial Health Division (DPS), the Health Zone of Aba and with Malteser (11th EDF health programme implementing partner in Haut-Uélé);
4) Waste management activities
5) Livelihood activities targeting both refugee and host communities.
6) Peaceful coexistence activities (including activities that relate to the protection of the environment and shared natural resources).

The Action will be implemented directly or by selected partners through annual Project Partnership Agreements with UNHCR. Partners are selected by a multifunctional panel established within UNHCR to assure the transparent process. It is normal practice for UNHCR to work with partners that are national or international NGOs, and governmental agencies with specialised expertise. The quality of the implementation will be closely supported and monitored by UNHCR technical focal points, in the areas of protection, livelihood and self-reliance and durable solutions, and Programme staff in Kinshasa and at field level.

Prior approval 20.f granting the use of direct awards without calls for proposal (*actions with specific characteristics that require a particular type of body on account of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation or its administrative power*) is justified for this action as UNHCR has been mandated to implement the CRRF and has the specific, strong expertise and capacities in the region within refugee management being the only entity able to administer this action.

4.4. Indicative budget[3]

Component	Amount in EUR
Outcome 1.1: Bele site development	1 452 900[4]
Outcome 1.2: Infrastructure rehabilitation	1 392 000[5]
Outcome 2.1: Health infrastructure rehabilitation	572 460
Outcome 2.2: Education infrastructure rehabilitation	489 810
Outcome 3: Self-reliance& livelihood projects	573 330
Outcome 4: Peaceful coexistence projects	571 590
Staffing	301 890

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[3] This is considered a multi-donor action, and the financing is in line with the provisions of the Financial and Administrative Framework (FAFA) between the UN and the EU.
[4] This includes: Surveys (Hydro-geological and Environmental), site preparation, Shelters and NFI, Distribution and community Centres, Wash facilities (boreholes, latrines, showers, waste management dispositive|), Facilities for security, lighting and environment activities (reboisement), Relocation cost (transportation and logistics).
[5] This line includes: road infrastructures to Bele (~35km), small crossing infrastructure inside the site, Reception and registration center in Bele, transit centres, assembly points Warehouse, Market place, Offices (HCR, partners).Each transit center and assembly point will have accommodation structures including communal kitchen, wash facilities (water and latrines/shower), security facilities, as well as equipment.

Monitoring, audit and evaluation (to be included in the contract with UNHCR)	
Communications and visibility	1 740
Sub-total	5 355 720
Overhead 7%	374 900
Total	**5 730 620**

4.5. Evaluation and audit

Any partner engaged will be responsible for financial and narrative reporting to UNHCR on quarterly basis, based on which funds for the project are released. UNHCR will conduct monitoring of the progress and achievements of the interventions through regular visits to the project location, as well as structured monitoring and financial verification exercises based on the quarterly reports submitted by any partner, in accordance with UNHCR's standard programme management and project control procedures.

All components of this action will have to be integrated with the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System (MLS)[6] for the reporting of selected output and outcome indicators, and project implementing partners must take part in case study exercises and the learning strategy developed by the MLS. Project implementing partners will be expected to provide regular (at least quarterly) data to the MLS in a format which will be introduced during the contract negotiation stage.

Project implementing partners will have to report against a selected number of the MLS output indicators (see full list in annex IV). The monitoring of these indicators will therefore have to be included in the M&E systems of each component (in addition to the indicators already existing in the project logical framework, see annex III).

The "Agreement on the application of the verification clause to operations administered by the United Nations and financed or co-financed by the European Community" (Annex to the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the UN and the EU[7].

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 the budget at section 4.4. 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.

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[6] T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28

[7] https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/procedures-fafa-un-consolidated_en_0.pdf) foresees that the latter can conduct verifications under specific conditions, while recognizing the UN's Single Audit Principle.

4.6. Communication and visibility

UNHCR will ensure public communication and appropriate visibility of the project and the contribution of the European Union to all stakeholders, including local authorities, beneficiaries, NGOs, CBOs, UN agencies and other partners at the local, regional and national levels. The initiatives may include press releases, journalist visits, audio-visual materials, social media promotion, on-site 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[8] shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Akvo RSR[9] on-line reporting platform, which is available to the public, will be used to communicate and report on this action as well as on all project components. Akvo RSR links directly to the EUTF website. The project logical frameworks will be encoded in their respective Akvo pages and regular reporting of project activities and outputs will take place on this platform.

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[8] https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/17974
[9] Akvo Really Simple Reporting

Annex I: Alignment with EUTF objectives, Valletta Action Plan and Sustainable Development Goals		
EU Trust Fund Strategy	Valletta Action Plan	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Four main areas of intervention	**Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives**	**17 goals**

1) Greater economic and employment opportunities
 	
2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people
 	
3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit
 	
4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration
	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) Legal migration and mobility
	  5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships
	  6. pool offers for legal migration
	  7. organise workshops on visa facilitation
	
	3) Protection and asylum
	  8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes
	  9. improve the quality of the asylum process
	  10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities
	
	4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings
	  11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans
	  12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking
	  13. pilot project in Niger
	  14. information campaigns
	
	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
		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

Annex II: Alignment with OECD DAC policy objectives and Rio markers

Policy objectives and Rio markers data are descriptive rather than quantitative. It gives information on the degree to which Members implement the agreed policies in their aid programmes.

Mark in table below with:

Principal (=100%) (primary) policy objectives are those which can be identified as being fundamental in the design and impact of the activity and which are an explicit objective of the activity.　　2

They may be selected by answering the question "would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?"

Significant (=40%) (secondary) policy objectives are those which, although important, are not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.　　1

Not targeted (=0%) means that the activity has been screened against, but was found not be targeted to the policy objective.　　0

Policy objectives	*(more info on http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/methodology.htm)*	
GENDER EQUALITY	Activity intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex.	1
AID TO ENVIRONMENT	Activity intended to produce an improvement in the physical and/or biological environment of the recipient country, area or target group concerned (linked to Rio Markers hereunder)	1
PARTICIPATION DEVELOPMENT / GOOD GOVERNANCE	Activity intended to enhance elements of participatory development (PD), democratisation, good governance (GG) and the respect of human rights.	1
TRADE DEVELOPMENT	Activity intended to enhance the ability of the recipient country to formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade.	0
REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH (RMNCH)	An activity should be classified as RMNCH related if it enables the following objectives: •Prevent unintended pregnancies by enabling women and girls to choose whether, when and how many children they have •Ensure pregnancy and child birth are safe for mothers and babies •Promote child health (up to year 5)	1
Rio Markers	*(more info on https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/dg/devco/thematic-activities/rural-development-food-security-nutrition/Documents/rio_markers_info_note.pdf)*	
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	It promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of bio-diversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.	1
CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION	It contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.	0
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	It intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience.	0
COMBAT DESERTIFICATION	It aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.	0

Annex III: Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action and can be revised as necessary: The activities, the expected outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the Action, no amendment being required to the financing decision.

	Results chain	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Support refugees and host communities in Haut-Uélé Province of the DRC to live in safety and dignity, and with access to livelihoods and basic services, by creating a more conducive environment for sustainable economic and social development and in a way that minimizes environmental impact and conforms to international standards and best practice.			
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	1. South Sudanese refugees are settled in an integrated manner with their host communities and at an appropriate distance from Garamba National Park.	# of refugees living in adequate dwelling in Bele site (disaggregated by sex)	Field reports, Partners progress reports	• Security to access the refugee camps and refugee hosting communities is ensured. • Refugee influxes into the DRC continue at limited levels as they have in the past year. • Access to the areas of operation remains possible, including for the transport of goods and items. • UNHCR and its partners have access to the persons of concern. • The borders between the DRC and South Sudan remains open.
Specific objectiv e(s):	2. South Sudanese refugees and host community have improved access to land, livelihoods and basic services to the mutual benefit of both	# of persons who have improved access to land, livelihoods or basic services (disaggregated by sex) # of refugees and host community members	Field reports, Partners progress reports	

	communities and in a way that significantly reduces the impact to the local environment.	benefitting from the livelihood projects (sex-disaggregated) (target: 1,400 refugees / 350 from host community) # of refugees and host community members enrolled in and benefitting from peaceful coexistence projects (sex-disaggregated) (target: 15,000)		• Refugee and local (out of camp or when resources are shared) community leaders accept to be part of the general and sectoral management committees. • Local authorities and local population cooperate and share resources and community-based infrastructures.
Outputs	1.1 Intentions of refugees to be relocated are identified 1.2 Environmental Impact assessment conducted and Environmental Management Plan developed 1.3 Improved access to Bele site 1.4 Basic infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated 1.5 Site prepared 1.6 Transit infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated 1.7 Refugees to be relocated to Bele site 1.8 Shelter provided to refugees relocated	# of refugees declaring their intention of being relocated to Bele site (target: 5,000) (disaggregated by sex) Status of environmental Impact assessment (y/n) Km of road infrastructure cleared and rehabilitated # of reception and registration facilities constructed (y/n) # of warehouse constructed (target: 1) Market infrastructure supported (y/n) # of plots demarcated (target: 1,000) # of transit centres constructed (target: 4) # of assembly points constructed (target: 3) # of refugees relocated to Bele (target: 5,000) # of shelter kits provided to refugees relocated (target: 1,000)	Field reports, Partners progress reports	• Settlement space is available to new arrivals, allowing onward movements and registration. • Environmental risks are fully identified and managed through an EIA and EMP • Operational partners continue with their current roles, and in the area of livelihoods operational partners have an increased capacity, allowing for synergies with UNHCR's livelihoods approach. • Ongoing registration efforts confirm current information about refugees' locations. • Good working relationship formed between Africa Parks, UNHCR and local authorities • Good integration in the existing health care system • Security forces and MONUSCO ensure that the civilian character of asylum is maintained.

	2.1 Increased access to primary and secondary education for both refugee and host community children through construction / rehabilitation of schools	# of primary schools constructed / rehabilitated / supported (target: 6) # of secondary schools constructed / rehabilitated / supported (target: 6) # and % of the target population (resident/host communities and displaced persons) attending primary and secondary education (disaggregated by displacement status and gender), as well as learning outcomes.	Field reports, Partners progress reports	
	2.2 General level of hygiene enhanced through construction of WASH facilities (including water boreholes, latrines, showers etc.)	Percentage of the target population (resident/host communities and displaced persons) with access to an improved water source and sanitation facilities (disaggregated by displacement status) # of springs and / or boreholes constructed (target: 13) # of temporary communal latrines constructed (target: 200) # of family latrines constructed (target: 1,000) # of temporary communal showers constructed (target: 250) # hygiene promotion campaigns conducted (target: 1) # health centres equipped/constructed / rehabilitated		

	2.3 Increased access to health for both refugee and host community members through construction / rehabilitation of health infrastructures (including provision of equipment and supplies)	(target: 1) # of laboratory rehabilitated / supported (target: 1) # equipment and supplies provided (y/n) # of garbage bin installed (target: 120) # of garbage pits constructed (target: 12) # of solar street lights installed (target: 36) # of environmental projects implemented (target: 5)		
	2.4 Environmental impact in and around Bele site is limited through waste management and other activities implemented	Average income of the target population (resident/host communities, including displaced persons), (disaggregated by displacement status and gender) Access to land per household (ha) (disaggregated by displacement status and gender)		
	2.5 Livelihood opportunities enhanced (through implementation of an agroforestry pilot project)	# of livelihood projects (target: 4)		
	2.6 Peaceful coexistence between refugee and host communities improved through implementation of activities that relate to enhanced protection of the environment and share of natural resources	Number of conflicts between and among displaced and host communities. # of peaceful coexistence projects implemented (target: 3)		

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

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS *</td></tr>
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1. Greater economic and employment opportunities	Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)
1.1 Number of jobs created	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Job** (permanent, short term, cash for work, etc.) **Location**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	**Type of support** (acces to finance, business development, training, equipment, market access, etc.)
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of support** (funding, finance education, entrepreneurship prog., business dev service, etc.)
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of TVET** (professional training, skills dev scheme, internship, other)
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Job** (permanent, short term, cash for work, incentive, etc.)
1.6 Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved	
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	
1.7 bis Financial volume granted to individual recipients	

2. Strengthening resilience	Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Use of infrastructure (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, domestic energy, legal, etc.)
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Service** (health, education, water, sanitation, jousing, energy, legal, nutrition, etc.)
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group**
2.4 Number of people receiving food security related assistance	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of assistance** (social protection schemes, training on agri practice, agri inputs, land dev, etc.)
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	**Types of support** (irrigation, rehabilitation, improved management, etc.)
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of practices and rights** (health, education, water, energy, rights, etc.)
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	**Type of service** (health, education, etc.)
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	**Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit)

CROSS-CUTTING	Optimal disaggregation
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathered	**Type of actors** (state-level, local authorities, civil society) **Goal of** the group/platform (coordination or learning)
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	**Types ot tools** (studies, needs assessment, market assessments, reporting and statistics, etc.)
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	**Focus of research**

3. Improving Migration Management	Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)
3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members	**Type of projects**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted.	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Protection** (protection measures, medical and pshychosocial, shelter, food, legal, etc.)
3.3 Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group**
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	**Gender** **Age group** **Types of assistance** (transportation, pre-departures councelling assistance to obtain documents, return tickets, travel escorts, assistance upon arrival, etc.)
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	**Gender** **Age group** **Types of assistance** (income generating, medical, education, housing support etc.)
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strenghtened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	**Types of support** (capacity building, operational support, etc.)
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	**Target groups** (state, non-state)
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP) **Age group**
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	
3.10. Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	**Gender** **Age group**
3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	**Types of activity** (media campaigns, etc.)

4. Improved governance	Optimal disaggregation (in addition to geographical location)
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	**Gender** **Type of capacity building**
4.2 bis Number of Institutions and Non-State actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	**Gender** **Type of capacity building**
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Activities** (community dialogue, civilian mediation, peacebuilding, awareness raising, etc.)
4.4 Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Services** (medical assistance, psycho-social assistance, counselling, accomodation, legal counselling, family tracking, travel docs, assistance to voluntary return, etc.)
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported	
4.6 Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	**Types of output**
4.7 Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy	
4.8 Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	

Definition and methodology will be introduced to the implementing partners of the action