

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

**Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window
T05-EUTF - HoA - SD - 22**

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur, Sudan
Total cost	Total estimated cost: 9,601,205 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: €8,000,000 Non governmental Organisations' co-financing: 1,601,205
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project Modality Direct management grants - direct award
DAC-code	43040 Sector Rural development

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The project is based on objective one "greater economic and employment opportunities" and two "strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people" of the **EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa**, and is aligned with the **Valletta Action Plan** priority domain number one "Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement". The project is also in line with the **Short Term Strategy 2016/17** for the implementation of a special support measure in favour of the people of the Republic of Sudan to be financed from the reserve of the European Development Fund, which has a geographical focus on the peripheral areas and where "climate change and mismanagement of natural resources" was identified as one of the causes to be addressed for increased livelihoods and food security conditions.

This project is part of the global EU response to el Niño phenomenon.

The implementation of this project, and the wider EU's development response to el Niño in the Horn of Africa, under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa is consequent with the effects of climate change on forced migration. Alongside armed conflict and insecurity, **droughts and other climate-change events are a major driver of displacement in the region**, particularly in Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan. A disaggregation of natural hazards versus conflict related displacement (World Bank, 2015) shows that **nearly 30% of forced migration in the region is due to climate change**. Indeed, the latter threatens to undermine development gains and future opportunities, as it increases the vulnerability of households, ethnic and resource-based conflict, and consequent dispossession and forced displacement.

The **geographical scope** of the project focuses on North Darfur, Red Sea and White Nile, which have been severely affected by the impacts of el Niño-related events particularly as regards below average agricultural production. In addition, the three States are characterized by high levels of conflict-driven human displacement and inward migration flows, due to their position at the borders with Libya and Chad, Eritrea and South Sudan respectively. The project has identified four main

indicative localities: Mahla (North Darfur), Agig (Red Sea) and El Salam and El Jebelain (White Nile)¹.

The **intervention logic** of the proposed project is that strengthening community resilience through long-term strategies that link relief, rehabilitation and development approaches, particularly by improving and diversifying livelihoods and enhancing access to water sources, will mitigate short- and long-term effects of recurrent natural hazards on the population of the targeted areas. In doing so, the project will also contribute to enhancing opportunities for local integration of displaced populations, and to mitigating the push factors of irregular migration and smuggling of migrants as well as trafficking of human beings.

The **overall objective** is to contribute to addressing the adverse effects of el Nino on the resilience of already vulnerable regions and communities, and reduce the effects of forced displacement and irregular migration in the region.

The **specific objective** is to strengthen sustainable and alternative livelihoods of local communities, displaced populations and potential migrants in North Darfur, Red Sea and White Nile, in order to avoid a deterioration of the food security and economic situation which would fuel more human displacement. It will do so by mitigating the short-term effects of el Niño on water access and availability as well as on the agricultural and livestock production, and by setting the basis and strengthening the capacity of local communities for service delivery and conflict resolution.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country context

Sudan is considered a fragile State, suffering long lasting internal conflicts and characterised by high social and economic disparities and unequal allocation of public resources. It has a weak economy with soaring inflation, coupled with a high fiscal deficit, binding domestic and international borrowing constraints, lack of external investment and an unsustainable external debt of over \$45 billion. In addition, Sudan's economy has worsened after South Sudan secession with the loss of the 75% oil revenue, resulting in a significant GDP contraction, and the loss of 21% of the population.

With an annual growth rate of 2.8%, the total population was around 39 million in 2014. Sudan is at the bottom of UN Human Development Index 2014, ranking 167 out of 188 countries. The poverty rate in Sudan is 46.5 per cent, with significant variation between rural and urban areas, 57.6 % and 26.5% respectively.

Sudan's lasting internal conflicts have caused large-scale population displacement. About 3,1 million people are internally displaced (IDPs) out of which the majority is found in conflict- affected areas, with an estimated 2.5 million in Darfur, 222,000 in South Kordofan and 176,000 in Blue Nile. Sudan also hosts a large number of refugees and asylum seekers (approximately 367,000 as of 2015 according to UNHCR). The country 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

2.2.2. Sector context

Sudan is characterised by chronic food insecurity due to high poverty levels, prolonged conflicts, human displacement, environmental deterioration, trade restrictions and other natural and man-made disasters. Due to continued shocks and stresses, the resilience capacity of people, communities and institutions is very limited both at the local and national level, making food and nutrition insecurity a

¹ The choice of geographical scope was made on the basis of the following criteria: a) geographical areas affected by El Niño; b) impact on vulnerable populations, including displaced populations; c) possibility of following LRDD approaches together with interventions from ECHO or with other EU-funded on-going resilience actions; d) access to the field for implementing partners; e) possibility of scaling up existing projects; and f) availability of reliable partners.

persistent challenge.

Chronic food insecurity in Sudan has been exacerbated by el Niño events, leading to a rapid worsening of the food security situation on the already food insecure population, especially during the 2016 lean season. According to the latest FAO Report², 4.6 million people are acutely food insecure primarily due to the impact of el Niño-related events. In particular, it is expected that the number of resident households in Crisis (International Food Security Phase Classification - IPC - Phase 3 or worse) will be twice as high as in a typical year, as a result of below-average and intermittent rainfall patterns, below average agricultural production in 2015, rising food prices, poor pasture conditions, and scarce availability of water, combined with highest food prices.

Evidence collected in the second half of 2015 shows that the 2015 rainy season had been significantly delayed, below-average and characterised by intermittent dry spell (cumulative seasonal rainfall was reported to be from 25 to 80 percent below-average across the country). Since 90% of the cultivated area in Sudan is rain-fed, rainfall patterns remain a dominant factor for the size of the areas to be planted and the expected yields.

For the period 2015/2016, the area of cultivated land has decreased by 27% compared to the 2014/2015 season, as well as to the 5-year average. For instance, sorghum planted area is estimated to be 35% less than the targeted area, 28% less than last year and 21% less than the 5 years average. The decline of the planted areas has resulted in a significant reduction in the crop yields for the harvest period December 2015/January 2016, which confirms the estimation of country-wide crop failure. For instance, the production of sorghum and millet are estimated to be approximately 55% below the previous year record and 23.3% below the 5 years average. Below-average production is of particular concern in parts of North Kordofan, West Kordofan, Kassala, Red Sea, White Nile and the Darfur States.

The inconsistent rainfalls reported in 2015 have also had negative impacts on the pasture as well as on the availability of water. Livestock is dependent on availability of good pasture and water, which are indeed influenced by the annual distribution and quantity of rainfall. Due to the observed rainfall shortage, the regeneration of pasture has not been consistent and the quantity and quality of fodder is far below average, severely affecting the livestock health due to increased risk of malnutrition and body deterioration. Concerning water availability, a large number of hafirs have not reached their full capacity (more than 200 hafir dams have reportedly dried especially in Red Sea, North Darfur and North Kordofan states).

Whilst in **North Darfur** only 24 % of water demand is met so far, in **the locality of Mahla**, the unmet demand is likely to be higher due to factors of inaccessibility, dispersed settlement and lack of ground water. Surveys conducted in 2015 show that water resources are very scarce and insufficient to cover the needs of the more than 165,000 residents, with each Malha inhabitant having less than 8 liters per day available for personal consumption, far below the minimum emergency standard of 15 liters per day per person. Throughout North Darfur, there are only 28 wells with motorized pumping systems and elevated tanks, out of which 10 are out of use, while the other 18 work at low speed due to poor maintenance and outdated pumping systems. There is also a high number of deep hand-dug wells extremely susceptible to fluctuation of ground water and further excavation is required every time the well dry up. The water collected in the hafirs can only be used for animal consumption and not for domestic use, due to the poor hygienic conditions. Moreover, the existing/functional wells are not evenly distributed throughout the area and therefore people, especially women, are forced to travel long distances in order to fetch water, limiting the amount of water which can be carried. Malha economy is mainly based on livestock trade of camels, sheep and goat (which constitute the main source of income) and on subsistence farming of sorghum, millet, okra and other vegetables; it has

² FAO, 2015-2016 El Niño Early action and response for agriculture, food security and nutrition, April 2016

therefore been severely affected by the insufficient availability of water for agriculture and livestock use, and domestic consumption. The 2015/2016 postharvest assessment for North Darfur indicates that 81 % of the population of Malha has been affected by the impacts of el Niño.

The total population in **White Nile** is around 2 million people; considerable population movements of largely pastoralists and seasonal agricultural workers across the borders with South Sudan and the neighbouring states of South Kordofan and Sennar State are a recurrent feature of economic life. Significant el Niño-related impacts including reduced availability of water for human and productive use and consumption are reported, negatively impacting in irrigation agriculture along the river Nile and in rain-fed areas. It is expected that droughts will significantly affect the agriculture output in 2016 with negative impacts on the food security situation. **The situation in El Salaam and El Jebelain** is further exacerbated by the large presence of South Sudanese refugees as well as of a significant number of Sudanese returnees, putting additional pressure on the already scarce natural resources including grazing land, water infrastructure and firewood.

In the Agig locality of the Red Sea State, the main challenges that the local communities are facing include irrigation problems, spread of mesquite trees, lack of agricultural pests controls, use of traditional farming tools for agriculture, absence of agricultural extension and unavailability of drinking water, especially in the summer. The irrigation of farmland is achieved traditionally by flood irrigation (spring-floods), which is the only way for smallholder farmers to practice agriculture and pastoralism in the area. Therefore, the communities tend to settle around the valleys (Wadies) to make use of those periodic floodwaters for domestic water, agriculture and pastureland. However, in 2016 specific areas of the Agig locality have seen an escalation of spring-floods both in intensity and in duration, which have endangered assets and increased land erosion. The spring-floods have washed away a substantial amount of suitable agricultural land and destroyed a significant number of hand-dug wells, including water reservoirs. At the same time, nearby localities have been affected by severe and prolonged drought. Agig locality is located near the Eritrean border, and is an area of transit of irregular migration. Ongoing cross-border migration flows are expected to put additional pressure on the host communities' access to natural resources as well as livelihood opportunities.

2.3. Lessons learnt

The proposed project is based on the understanding that the impacts of the 2015-2016 el Niño weather phenomenon are not over. On the contrary, the impacts of el Niño-related droughts, irregular rainfall patterns and rise in the seasonal temperatures, are still growing and will significantly affect the living conditions of local communities, particularly in vulnerable areas; they will impact on agriculture productivity, livestock, food security and nutrition for a longer period. In this regard, whilst the project ensures an integrated response where short-term interventions focused on restoring pre-crisis conditions and ensuring minimum living standards, it also lays the groundwork for the achievement of longer-term objectives, and hence address the structural challenges that increase the exposure and vulnerability of local populations.

2.4. Complementary actions

The level of implementation of national resilience-based interventions by the Government of Sudan is limited. The proposed project is expected to establish strong synergies and maximize the impact by linking short and long-term interventions.

Humanitarian organizations in Sudan are finalizing a multi-sectoral **el Niño Mitigation 3- months Response Plan**, seeking \$83 million to provide immediate support to 3.5 million people in the worst-affected areas. The Mitigation Response Plan includes immediate actions focused on food security, health, nutrition, education and other basic services needed to ensure that families can continue to pursue their livelihoods (including access food, water and income), despite poor harvests and reduced livestock production. The provision of early mitigation responses represents a critical intervention to

reduce the potentially disastrous impact of el Niño in Sudan.

WFP launched on 2015 a two-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), valued at \$693 million and aiming to reach 5.2 million people. Between July and December 2015, WFP intended to reach nearly 3.5 million beneficiaries. The PRRO includes a gradual shift from relief operations to recovery and resilience activities. In addition, WFP's el Niño Response Planning estimates that 1 million people will require food assistance over a period of 4 to 6 months during the 2016 lean season, and will aim to target a total of 732,000 individuals with seasonal food assistance through general food distribution and Food for Assets programmes. WFP will also expand its programme of Take Home Rations (THR) for primary school girls to include schools in states severely affected by El Niño and characterised by already high rates of gender disparity.

In North Darfur **the EU** is funding the "Wadi Al Ku Catchment Management Project for sustainable management of water land and natural resources", led by **UNEP** in cooperation with State authorities and civil society organisations (€7 million), as well as the "Support To the Nomad and Sedentary Food Unsecured Communities in Um Baru Locality" (€1 million). In the Mahla locality, **COOPI** is implementing food security and livelihood activities (mainly livestock vaccination and provision of animal feed) as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities. The proposed project will focus interventions at local level, hence complementing activities under the above-mentioned projects, including those carried out by **UNEP** on water systems and assistance to local authorities on water management.

In the East, **DFID** is implementing a project called Water for Three States (£20 million 20132018) which aims at providing access to sustainable clean drinking water sources, improved sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion in selected rural areas of Gadaref, Kassala and Red Sea States, and at designing a comprehensive and feasible plan for rehabilitation and expansion of water and sanitation systems in Port Sudan. The proposed action, especially for the Red Sea component, will benefit from the lesson learnt and studies prepared by **DFID**.

In White Nile, **ECHO** is implementing various WASH, livelihood and education projects, including large-scale interventions to support South Sudanese refugees. The proposed action complements and builds on the achievements of **ECHO**'s interventions in this geographical area, and has been formulated in consultation with **ECHO** in order to coordinate and provide an integrate response to the adverse effects of El Niño.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

In the food security sector, there is a donor coordination group composed of the EU, the Netherlands, Canada, Japan and Italy. Areas of concentration are South Kordofan and Kassala. Most of the projects are aimed at improving smallholder's production in traditional rain fed areas, except for Japan, which is more interested in providing technical assistance to improve the performance of the irrigation sector (rice).

At regional level, institutional weaknesses in policy implementation and strategic planning have made it difficult to put in place proper sector coordination, which is often organised in an informal manner.

Reinforced coordination amongst donors must be seen as part of the on-going broader European Union's dialogue and cooperation with African countries on migration and mobility at bilateral, regional and continental level. At national level, the Migration Working Group composed of the EU, EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland will oversee the implementation of the Action in as much as it aims to address root causes of irregular migration and displacement.

The Action Plan approved at the EU-Africa Valletta Summit on migration and the ***EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa*** identified domains and priorities which will guide donor coordination and interventions.

The Short Term Strategy 2016/17 for the implementation of a special support measure in favour of the people of the Republic of Sudan provide clear orientations to the EU and the EU Member States on how to better join efforts in order to address more effectively their development cooperation.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The overall objective is to contribute to addressing the adverse effects of El Nino on the resilience of already vulnerable regions and communities, and reduce the effects of forced displacement and irregular migration in the region.

The specific objective is to strengthen sustainable and alternative livelihoods of local communities, displaced populations and potential migrants in North Darfur, Red Sea and White Nile. to strengthen sustainable and alternative livelihoods of local communities, displaced populations and potential migrants in North Darfur, Red Sea and White Nile, in order to avoid a deterioration of the food security and economic situation which would fuel more human displacement. It will do so by mitigating the short-term effects of El Niño on water access and availability as well as on the agricultural and livestock production, but also to set the basis and strengthen the capacity of local communities for service delivery and conflict resolution.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The **expected results** are as follows:

- ***Result 1. Improved access to and availability of water for human, agriculture and livestock use and consumption***

The proposed project is expected to improve the access to and the availability of water both for human and productive consumption through the construction/rehabilitation of water facilities (including wells, boreholes or hafirs) and the promotion of more sustainable natural resources management systems.

In order to achieve this result, different activities will be implemented according to the specific needs/challenges identified, including:

- Conduct mapping of existing water sources and facilities to assess the current situation, estimate feasibility, costs and anticipated benefits of any rehabilitation/construction works;
- Conduct community-participatory needs assessment to identify local communities' needs and concerns (gender-related concerns and needs will be duly taken into account) in terms of access to water resources for human and productive use, and consumption;
- Promote water conservation and water harvesting techniques and practices at the households and community levels;
- Promote conflict prevention and mitigation activities to avoid conflicts over the control of natural resources between local communities and newcomers;
- Create new, or strengthen, existing water management systems including through:
 - o construction/rehabilitation of flood protection dams (Gabion-Dams), permeable rock-check dams of varying sizes at threatened villages to protect inhabitants, assets and agricultural land;
 - o elaboration of water management and development plans at basin level to guarantee a number of wells with permanent water during dry spells;
 - o establishment of rangeland management systems to limit distance to water for animal and permanence during dry spells;
 - o preparation of contingency plans jointly discussed and elaborated with local communities and local government integrating preparedness to future crisis and post-crisis response

mechanisms.

- ***Result 2. Increased income opportunities related to drought- resilient agriculture and sustainable Income Generating Activities (IGAs)***

This result is expected to be achieved through the promotion of more sustainable and diversified IGAs and livelihoods opportunities. This will be done by promoting more sustainable agricultural techniques and piloting drought-resistant crops to decrease the vulnerability of local communities to natural hazards-related impacts on agricultural productivity. Activities will take in due consideration the needs of local communities and displaced populations (refugees and IDPs) in order to avoid conflicts between the two groups over limited livelihood opportunities and enhance peaceful coexistence. In addition, activities will take into account gender-related issues and concerns to avoid fostering social and gender- based exclusion and discrimination. They will promote women engagement in newly established IGAs through training and capacity building in order to: a) strengthen their access to agricultural resources (including access to and property of land and other inputs such as seeds) and services (including access to formal and informal financial services/loans/credit as well as access to the market); and b) improve their income.

In order to achieve this result, different activities will be implemented according to the specific needs/challenges identified, including:

- Conduct mapping and needs assessment of existing livelihood opportunities in the targeted areas;
- Conduct community participatory needs assessment with a particular focus on the needs of vulnerable groups including women, people with disability, refugees, IDPs and poor local households, to be completed by participatory post-crisis recovery plans to support severely affected individuals and households;
- Promote conflict prevention and mitigation activities to avoid conflicts over livelihoods opportunities between local communities and newcomers. Conflict prevention and mitigation activities will include participation of local authorities as well as religious and traditional leaders to ensure strong institutional support. In particular, local authorities should duly take into consideration additional pressure put by refugees and IDPs and other categories of migrants on the service delivery system so as to cater for the needs of a larger pool of users;
- Promote alternative livelihoods to avoid more people resorting to negative or illegal coping mechanisms (including smuggling and human trafficking);
- Promote drought-resistant agricultural techniques/practices and crops between smallholder farmers;
- Conduct comprehensive training programmes to local communities' members on different topics including a) sustainable agriculture system; b) nutrition; c) farming as a business; d) value addition; and e) technical and commercial skills related to the economic life of the community. According to the main livelihoods within the target communities, trainings might include other relevant topics such as basic animal health in livestock-based community economies;
- Strengthen the linkages between smallholder producers, the market and (if available) the private sector in order to ensure minimum availability of food and inputs in the markets and accessibility of local communities to markets also during crisis situations.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
<i>Security</i>	High	Coordination and cooperation with international actors, local NGOs, community groups and leaders, Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), as well as other Government of Sudan's entities will be ensured on a regular basis. The situation in the targeted areas will be constantly monitored in order to a) guarantee the safety of the implementing partners staff and beneficiaries; and b) comply with national security rules and procedures.
<i>Limited choice of implementing partners</i>	Medium	In the choice of the implementing partners, the EU Delegation will ensure that the selected NGOs have built positive working relationships with the Government of Sudan and HAC in order to allow for a smooth and timely implementation of the project activities
<i>Restricted access to the project areas</i>	Medium	Government security regulations may impede access of the international staff to the target areas. In this regard, international staff will increase back-up and remote support to the local staff in the field.
<i>Staff recruitment and retention</i>	Medium	In the choice of the implementing partners, the EU Delegation will ensure that the selected NGOs have good retention policies and invest on building staff capacity and competencies. This will ensure a low turnover risk which could otherwise delay the implementation of the project activities.
<i>Economic crisis</i>	Medium	Regular monitoring of the economic situation as well as mitigation plans to ensure that exchange rates fluctuations will not affect the implementation of the project activities.

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

- Peace prevails and security is maintained to allow access and free movement in the targeted States;
- Target communities will effectively support the project;
- Adequate human and technical resources are available timely and locally to ensure the implementation of the project activities.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

Throughout the project, the value of **social inclusion** will be strengthened and constantly reaffirmed. In this regard, the participation of local communities and in particular members of

vulnerable groups of the population - women, children, disabled and others - will ensure that potential barriers are identified and solutions are elaborated in a participatory way in order to avoid conflicts. For example, it is possible that at the mid-point of the project, communities might become concerned about the status and engagement of certain population groups. Through careful and continuous discussions and monitoring, such issues can be addressed early on, before they lead to larger problems.

The project will address cross-cutting issues such as **gender**. Gender-related issues are quite sensitive in Sudan, but the project will explicitly ensure that women are involved in community decision-making processes and in community structures responsible for the management of natural resources. In addition, the project will ensure that women are involved in the identification of suitable livelihoods techniques.

Migration, and particularly **irregular and forced migration**, is expected to be addressed by the overall objective of the proposed project. In fact, the project aims at improving the living conditions of the local communities and the displaced populations in the target areas with the aim of fostering peaceful coexistence and integration, and hence avoiding primary and secondary movements.

Finally, the project is expected to have a positive and significant impact on the **environment** through the rehabilitation and improvement of water facilities and water points, the promotion of more environmentally sustainable management systems, as well as through the promotion of more sustainable IGAs and livelihoods opportunities.

3.5. Stakeholders

The ultimate beneficiaries will be the local populations living in the targeted localities, in North Darfur, White Nile and Red Sea, who will be able to benefit from the increased and improved livelihood opportunities as well as from the improved water resources and management systems.

The main stakeholders in the project will include:

- Local host communities, who will benefit directly and indirectly from improved IGAs and livelihoods through the promotion of more resilient agricultural/farming practices, alternative IGAs, reduced labour competition, and strengthened linkages with the markets. Local host communities will benefit from improved and more sustainable development as well as increased access to, and availability and control over, natural resources, particularly water sources.
- Traditional leaders, who play a fundamental role within the local communities to ensure that newly promoted agricultural and natural resource management practices are culturally and socially accepted.
- Refugees, IDPs and migrants. They will benefit directly and indirectly by the creation of more sustainable and improved living and economic conditions in the target areas. The creation of a more conducive and resilient environment within the hosting areas is central to ensure a better integration of displaced populations avoiding inter-communal conflicts and resorting to negative/illegal coping strategies.
- Local and national authorities: they will benefit indirectly from improved living and economic conditions in the target areas, which will reduce the need for external assistance, as well as from the creation of a more sustainable use of natural resources at the household and community levels. Local authorities will be engaged in the implementation of project activities, and coordination/communication will be regularly ensured.

- The private sector. Its role is important in the long-term to ensure increased economic opportunities for the local products as well as improved accessibility to, and availability of, food due to an expected rise in the demand/offer and thanks to increased outreach capacity of existing markets.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement

It is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The indicative 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, is 88 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

Result 1 and result 2:

The envisaged implementation modality is Direct Management. Grant contracts will be concluded with NGOs using the negotiated procedure in line with the "crisis declaration" under which Sudan is covered and the use of flexible procedures.

A maximum of 3 grants are foreseen to contribute to the overall objective, to reach the project purpose and expected results. The implementation of grants will be done by NGOs and will be subject to direct supervision by the EU Delegation.

- In order to be eligible for a grant, the beneficiary must:
 - ✓ be legal persons or an entity without legal personality and
 - ✓ be non-profit-making and
 - ✓ be a non-governmental organisations, and
 - ✓ be established in a Member State of the European Union, or Sudan, and
 - ✓ be directly responsible for the preparation and management of the action with the co-applicant(s) and affiliated entity(ies), not acting as an intermediary
- The indicative amount of the EU contribution per grant is EUR 2 000 000 – 3 000 000.
- The grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries and to co-beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries).
- The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 36 - 48 months.
- The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants is 90%.

4.4. Indicative budget

	EU contribution	NGOs contribution	Total
<i>Result 1. Improved access to and availability of water for human, agriculture and livestock use and consumption</i>	4,893,750	1,000,753	5,894,503
<i>Result 2. Increased income opportunities related to drought-resilient agriculture and sustainable IGAs</i>	2,936,250	600,452	3,536,702
Evaluation and Audit	1 ,		
Communication and Visibility	50,000	0	50,000
Total		1,601,205	9,499,680

4.5. Evaluation and audit

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.

A mid-term review of the project will be conducted between 18 and 22 months after the beginning of the implementation.

4.6. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

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

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

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

LOGFRAME MATRIX OF THE ACTION

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

Please note that baselines and indicators will be defined during the inception phase.

	Project description	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Target (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective	<i>To contribute to improving and strengthening local population resilience to natural disasters</i>	% of people living in poverty absolute among targeted population in the project areas; % of people suffering from food insecurity among targeted population in the project areas (IPC 3 and higher).	X people in poverty among targeted population in the project areas in year Y; X food insecure people among targeted population in the project areas in year Y	X-x people in poverty among targeted population in the project areas in year Y+y; X-x of food insecure people among targeted population in the project areas in year Y+y	Project baseline, implementation, monitoring and evaluation data Relevant reports on poverty and food security in Sudan	
Specific Objective	<i>To strengthen sustainable and alternative livelihoods of local communities, displaced populations and potential migrants in North Darfur, Red Sea and White Nile</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of smallholders producers (farmers/pastoralists) conducting sustainable livelihoods activities • number of smallholders producers (farmers/pastoralists) involved in innovative IGAs 	X smallholders producers (farmers/pastoralists) adopting environmentally sustainable techniques in year Y; X smallholders producers (farmers/pastoralists) conducting innovative IGAs in year Y	X+x (farmers/pastoralists) adopting environmentally sustainable techniques in year Y+y; X+x (farmers/pastoralists) conducting innovative IGAs in year Y+y	Project baseline, implementation, monitoring and evaluation data Photo documentation and direct observation	Peace and stability prevails
Expected Results	<i>Result 1. Improved access to and availability of water for human,</i>	access to water (%) of	1.1 Xx% of community	1.1 Xx+% of community	Project baseline, implementation,	Availability of seeds and

<p><i>agriculture and livestock use and consumption</i></p> <p>Result 2. Increased income opportunities related to drought-resilient agriculture and sustainable IGAs</p>	<p>community members</p> <p>1.2 amount of water (liters) available for agricultural and livestock use</p> <p>2. number of people (and % of households) requiring food assistance during crisis</p>	<p>members having access to water in year Y</p> <p>1.2 Liters of water available for agricultural and livestock use per family in year Y</p> <p>2.1 X people requiring food assistance during crisis in year Y</p> <p>2.2 Xx% of households requiring food assistance during crisis in year Y</p>	<p>members having access to water in year Y+y</p> <p>1.2 Liters+ of water available for agricultural and livestock use per family in year Y+y</p> <p>2.1 X-x people requiring food assistance during crisis in year Y+y</p> <p>2.2 Xx-% of households requiring food assistance during crisis in year Y+y</p>	<p>monitoring and evaluation data</p> <p>Relevant reports of WFP, OCHA, ECHO</p> <p>Photo documentation and direct observation</p>	<p>agricultural inputs</p> <p>No major natural disasters occur</p>
<p>A.1.1 Conduct mapping of existing water sources and facilities to assess current situation, estimate feasibility, costs and anticipated benefits of any rehabilitation/construction works</p> <p>A.1.2 Conduct community participatory needs assessment to identify local communities' needs and concerns (gender related concerns and needs will be duly taken into account) in terms of access to water resources for</p>				<p>Progress Monitoring Reports prepared by the implementing Agencies</p> <p>The tentative budget is 10,000,000</p>	<p>Targeted communities have initial capacity and willingness to take on initiative</p> <p>Adequate human and technical resources are available timely and locally to ensure the implementation of the project</p>

<p>human and productive use and consumption</p> <p>A.1.3 Promote water conservation and water harvesting techniques and practices at the households and community levels.</p> <p>A.1.4 Promote conflict prevention/mitigation activities to avoid conflicts over the control of natural resources between local communities and newcomers</p> <p>A.1.5 Create/ Strengthen existing water management systems</p> <p>A 2.1 Conduct mapping/needs assessment of existing livelihood opportunities in the target areas.</p> <p>A 2.2 Conduct community participatory needs assessment with a particular focus on the needs of vulnerable groups including women, people with disability, refugees, IDPs and poor local households to be completed by participatory post-crisis recovery plans to support severely affected individuals and households.</p> <p>A 2.3 Promote conflict prevention/mitigation activities to</p>					activities
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	<p>avoid conflicts over livelihoods opportunities between local communities and newcomers</p> <p>A 2.4 Promote alternative livelihoods to avoid more people resorting to negative/ illegal coping mechanisms (including smuggling and human trafficking)</p> <p>A 2.5 Promote drought-resistant agricultural techniques/practices and crops between the smallholder farmers</p> <p>A 2.6 Conduct comprehensive training to local communities members on different topics including a) sustainable agriculture system b) nutrition c) farming as a business, d) value addition and e) technical and commercial skills related to the economic life of the community</p> <p>A 2.7 Strengthen the linkages between smallholder producers, the market and (if available) the private sector</p>					
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