

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa

Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window EUTF 05-HoA-SS-50

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Technical Cooperation Facility for South Sudan 2018-2020		
Total cost	Estimated total cost: EUR 2,000,000 Total amount from Trust Fund: EUR 2,000,000		
Aid method/Implementation methods	Direct management/Service, Supply and Grant Contracts		
DAC code	15010	Sector	Public Sector Policy and administration management

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The Action transversally contributes to the pursuit of the **EU Trust Fund objectives** by providing support to the EU in the implementation of development aid in South Sudan. The country is experiencing a man-made humanitarian catastrophe and this is putting in danger the stability of the whole region, notably because of the massive flow of South Sudanese refugees reaching neighbouring countries. The Action is aligned with the **Valletta Action Plan priority domain (1)**, development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, in particular through "investing in development and poverty eradication" and **domain (3)** protection, asylum through the emphasis in strengthening the link between humanitarian assistance and longer term development measures to improve livelihoods, self-reliance opportunities and to facilitate durable solutions.

The project builds on cross-cutting issues of conflict sensitivity, gender equality and strengthening the capacity of local stakeholders.

The **overall objective** of the action is to contribute to an efficient and effective use of the development funds the EU implements in South Sudan, focusing also on the transition and/or complementarity between the humanitarian response and the medium-long term development response.

The **specific objective** is to cover the preparation of activities necessary for the sound implementation of financial resources managed by the European Commission. It also aims to

provide complementary support to on-going actions, as well as to support the identification and formulation of new actions (including joint humanitarian-development ones if possible) of interest for EU engagement in South Sudan. Moreover, support to International Organisations and relevant entities in all sectors of EU development cooperation may be provided. To the extent feasible and depending on the evolution of the political situation, the project could promote and mainstream good-governance practices into line ministries. Finally, the facility might conduct studies, research and training, organise ad hoc events, and will ensure proper communication thereof.

The **logic of intervention** is that by sustaining communication, research, technical assistance and evaluation capacities, the EU Delegation will be able to design a more coherent approach to the current development and humanitarian crisis scenario mitigating the lack of full-staffed presence in the country, which is major constraint. The programme will ensure improvement in the initial assessment and analysis, together with the closer monitoring and evaluation through the external backstopping.

The intended **geographical scope** of the project is the beneficiary country as a whole. The studies, assessments and other technical assistance under this facility will assist in the main stages of the implementation of the programmes and projects.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country/regional context

Following decades of civil war over self-determination, South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in July 2011. In December 2013, what started as a political crisis within South Sudan took a violent turn, and resulted in a cycle of ethnic killings, massive displacement (in June 2017, 1.9 million are internally displaced and 1.8 million have sought refuge in neighbouring countries) and with some 6 million people, more than one in two, estimated to be food insecure, with localised famine already declared (IPC phases 4-5 in May 2017).

The violence and fighting –including along ethnic lines – have fragmented the political class, the army and the population, and so far a peaceful solution to them is far from reach. In August 2015, a peace agreement was signed; however, the fighting in Juba resumed nearly one year later in July 2016. The "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" established a Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU), monitoring mechanisms and a transitional justice regime: all that still remains largely on paper. The resumption of widespread fighting leaves civilians at risk of further mass atrocity crimes. Displaced civilians are at imminent risk of gross human rights violations, inter-ethnic violence and subsequent migration wave. A pervasive culture of impunity has fuelled recurring cycles of armed violence in South Sudan exacerbating the political, tribal and ethnic drivers of the war.

Despite its abundant natural resources and substantial reserves of oil, South Sudan remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Even in famine conditions, the government continues to obstruct humanitarian organizations while spending a large part of its national budget on arms and security-related issues, while only around 4% of it is dedicated to education and health together. Over half of the population is below the age of 18, three quarters are illiterate, and most have to live under very poor health and sanitary conditions with limited economic opportunities. The Government derives 95% of its revenues from oil

production, deeply affected by the fall of international prices. In consequence, public sector wages are increasingly paid late, and recourse to central bank borrowing has triggered triple digit inflation and a rapid depreciation of the currency.

The country faces huge challenges in its state and nation building efforts to transition out of fragility. Decades of civil conflict left South Sudan with virtually no economic and social infrastructure and only a rudimentary public administration system.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

The provision of the basic social services, health and education, together with the food security efforts denote the EU commitment with the South Sudanese population to improve its resilience. This issue entails a reflection on handover/complementarity of the support after humanitarian interventions in transition to medium and long-term development processes. In the absence of proper Government policies on which to build on, the EU is supporting governance where possible. The EU is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance in Juba (through experts from the Overseas Development Institute - ODI) until at least the beginning of 2018 to prepare budgets and address macro-economic challenges. Also, the EU is providing technical assistance to enable South Sudan to become a full member of the EAC therefore enjoying the benefits of a stronger regional economic integration. The national capacities in Public Finance Management are a tool for a better delivery of social services to the population, but remain clearly underdeveloped. The support in the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCISS) completes the three axes of the EU intervention.

Bearing in mind the current circumstances, the lack of historical data to establish the foundations of a solid development plan and the unfeasibility of a real policy dialogue over the different sectors needs and challenges, this facility will be an effective and flexible tool to orient and provide coherence of EU programmes.

2.3. Lessons learnt

The lessons learnt from previous technical cooperation facilities implemented in South Sudan with other EU resources prove the catalytic power of these funds, the flexibility and adaptability to an extremely changing environment.

In April 2012, the Decision FED/2012/023-869 established the Technical Cooperation and Economic Governance Facility (TCEGF) which allowed the issuance of 25 contracts (24 for services and one financial agreement with IMF) in the different domains of the special support to South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013.

In addition, in May 2013, the Decision FED/2013/024-832 set up the second phase of the TCEGF, extending the funds available for 20 new contracts (18 for services and two action grants).

On the basis of the limitations of EU development cooperation in South Sudan, there is a clear need to continue providing technical assistance and support to formulate, implement and evaluate programmes and projects. The EU Delegation needs accurate information and analysis on the various sectors of South Sudan's economy as this will improve planning. The expertise in the field and the inputs it can provide, under the current circumstances, are

essential to keep a more grounded presence in the country and prepare forthcoming programmes.

2.4. Complementary actions

This programme will complement EU development interventions in South Sudan, which range from basic services (food security, health and education) to economic governance, rule of law and support to the ARCISS. This action focuses on the different phases of planning. The technical assistance is expected to support the EU Delegation in each critical phase, such as preliminary sector studies, identification and formulation of EU cooperation programmes and projects in South Sudan, as well as the backstopping for policy dialogue and local implementation of the programmes. It might also benefit other donors' activities targeting sectors in which the EU is engaged in terms of knowledge sharing, coordination and complementarity.

2.5. Donor coordination

Donor coordination is an additional challenge in South Sudan. There is a limited resident donor community in Juba, including only five EU Member States (France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and UK) and two more members of the EEA (Norway and Switzerland). Besides, the conflict has reduced to the minimum indispensable the presence of most of Embassies and International Organisation Representations. Some of the work is done in remote from other neighbour countries or the respective headquarters.

This environment hampers effective donor coordination and even limits the dialogue with the government, cooling the interactions at all levels. The intended interventions under this technical assistance programme will include specific provisions to assure donor communication and coordination, both through the regular face-to-face Development Partners meetings or through telematics means.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The **overall objective** of the programme is to contribute to an efficient and effective use of the development funds the EU implements in South Sudan, focusing also on the transition and/or complementarity between the humanitarian response and the medium-long term development response.

The **specific objective** is to cover the preparation of activities necessary for the sound implementation of financial resources managed by the European Commission. It also aims to provide complementary support to on-going actions, as well as to support the identification and formulation of new actions (including joint humanitarian-development ones if possible) of interest for EU engagement in South Sudan. Moreover, support to International Organisations and relevant entities in all sectors of EU development cooperation may be provided. To the extent feasible and depending on the evolution of the political situation, the project could promote and mainstream good-governance practices into line ministries. Finally, the facility might conduct studies, research and training, organise ad hoc events, and will ensure proper communication thereof.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Considering the heterogeneity of the potential actions to develop, there are not a precise number of contracts or technical support to undertake. They will be limited by the nature of the projects, the programme priorities and the funds available in the facility. So, there is not a quantitative target to achieve (indicator) but a qualitative target in terms of pertinence, proportionality and relevance.

The expected results are:

Result 1: Projects identification/formulation is supported.

The Action will contribute to the identification of priorities and the formulation process (with particular attention to their sustainability), including the realisation of the necessary technical and feasibility studies.

Result 2: Sector studies, trainings, reviews and evaluations are produced and regularly updated to ensure EU programme quality, knowledge sharing and capacity building as the foundations of the national policy dialogue and strategy planning.

The Action will focus on studies related to the main areas of EU cooperation with South Sudan, i.e. education, health, rural development / food security, rule of law and support to implementation of the ARCISS, economic governance and migration/refugees as common thread. In addition, cross cutting issues assessment and other subjects of interest may be explored (pipeline), e.g. gender, climate change, renewable energy, private sector development, infrastructures, etc.

Result 3: Sectorial Technical Assistance is provided to the key stakeholders, including South Sudanese at all levels of Government and civil society, of the main issues regarding EU development cooperation.

Technical assistance will be conducted to support mainly the local institutions that must play a role in the EU programme execution.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

- *The main risks are the following:*

Risk	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigation measures
Safety and security conditions in some areas prevent minimum levels of access required for successful carrying out of the studies and researches.	M	Potential working regions under continuous scrutiny of the security conditions. Full accomplishment of the security restrictions
Government participation and	M	Continuous dialogue with the TGoNU, bilaterally and together with the international community in

support weakened due to the stalemate in implementation of the provision of the ARCISS.		support and follow up of the ARCISS
Absence of qualified firms and professionals due to the instability in country derived from the political situation and conflict, the negative macroeconomics and microeconomics results, human rights situation, displaced population and humanitarian crisis.	L	Flexible procedures under the Country wide crisis Declaration facilitate the procurement using the negotiated procedure with organizations willing to work in South Sudan

- *The assumptions on which the success of the project and its implementation depend:*

- The evolution of the conflict allows a minimum level of social and political stability and security conditions to enable the implementation of the technical support
- Availability of qualified Technical Assistance willing to work in South Sudan

3.4. Crosscutting issues

Gender: Women and girls are often among the most vulnerable groups. Their situation is even worst among forcibly displaced populations. Moreover, women and girls within host communities share a higher burden. The project's strategy will focus on:

- Raising awareness on gender and gender mainstreaming in consultations, meetings, presentations, and various other fora to provide food for thought and fuel for action.
- Promoting women's voices in decision-making, for example through disaggregated consultations to ensure activities respond to specific roles and priorities of women and vulnerable groups – which would otherwise not emerge in mixed consultations.
- Disaggregating by gender all consultations, planning, monitoring and impact evaluation so that the programmes ensure gender equity.

Environment and climate change: any product drafted or implemented under the facility will adhere to national legislation and international best practices on natural resources management. This is in line with the SDG 17.7, which aims at promoting the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries.

Communication: in addition to the external technical assistance to government entities, International Organisations, NGOs and Community Based Organisations, the programme will ensure proper communication. In order to highlight and spread out the knowledge, every action should include the communication means and coordination strategy with the different stakeholders, and the corresponding budget. Moreover, it will enhance the presence and the visibility of the EU among the development and international cooperation actors in South Sudan.

3.5. Stakeholders

Direct beneficiary: the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of South Sudan, and all stakeholders in EU development cooperation work, including public authorities at different levels. Important stakeholders are also the civil society and people of South Sudan, who will reap the benefits of the assistance delivered through a better planned and implemented process.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, where applicable

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

4.2. Indicative period of operational implementation

The implementation period will be 36 months, whilst the overall execution period (including a closure phase of no more than 24 months) will not exceed 60 months from the date of approval of this Action Document.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

The project will, in principle, be implemented via service contracts, framework contracts, supplies and grants to be concluded according to established EC rules and procedures.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount in EUR
<i>Result 1: Projects identification/formulation are supported.</i>	300,000
<i>Result 2: Sector studies, trainings, reviews and evaluations are produced and regularly updated to ensure EU programme quality, knowledge sharing</i>	1,050,000

<i>and capacity building as the foundations of the national policy dialogue.</i>	
<i>Result 3: Sectoral Technical Assistance is provided to the key stakeholders, including South Sudanese at all levels of Government and civil society, of the main issues regarding EU development cooperation.</i>	500,000
<i>Evaluation and audits</i>	75,000
<i>Communication and Visibility</i>	75,000
TOTAL	2,000,000

4.5. Evaluation and audits

Ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission according to the nature of the contracts awarded, the applicable regulations and set inside the individual contracts. Audits and expenditure verification assignments might be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission.

Equally, evaluation assignments could be included in the particular contracts. Additionally, an evaluation and audit of the joint Technical Cooperation Facility is foreseen.

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

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

4.6. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

As stated in paragraph 3.4, every single action funded by this facility shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific plan, to be elaborated as part of the action document.

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 country in case.

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

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

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

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

Annex II: Indicative Logframe Matrix of the Action

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	The overall objective of the programme is to contribute to an efficient and effective use of the development funds the EU implements in South Sudan	Number of projects approved or in pipeline, funds from EUTF allocated, studies and reports published, communication actions.	The Decision FED/2012/023-869_TCEGF_25 contracts The Decision FED/2013/024-832 set up the second phase of the TCEGF_20 contracts. All contracts closed or in the last phase before closing	In June 2017 there are not new on going actions.	Qualitative targets. Local presence. Needs assessment accuracy. Monitoring and communication quality. Allocation of XXXX M€ from EUTF during 2017-2020	Progress reports and annual assessments	- The evolution of the conflict allows a minimum level of social and political stability and security conditions to enable the implementation of the technical support - Availability of qualified Technical Assistance willing to work in South Sudan

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Specific Objective(s): Outcome(s)</p>	<p>The specific objective is to cover the preparation of activities necessary for the sound implementation of financial resources managed by the European Commission.</p> <p><i>In particular:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide complementary support to on-going actions, - To support the identification and formulation of new actions. - To support to International Organisations and relevant entities in all sectors of EU development cooperation. - To promote and mainstream good-governance practices into line ministries. - To conduct studies, research and training, organise ad hoc events. - To ensure proper communication 	<p>Studies, technical expertise and training, conferences and communication activities provided.</p>	<p>In TBD 2017 the reception phase new on going actions.</p>	<p>In TBD 2017 the reception phase new on going actions.</p>	<p>To be quarterly reports during inception phase</p>	<p>Progress reports and annual assessments</p>	<p>The evolution of the conflict allows a minimum level of social and political stability and security conditions to enable the implementation of the technical support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of qualified Technical Assistance willing to work in South Sudan - Federal, State and Local authorities are willing to cooperate for the implementation of the programme 	<p>Federal, State and Local authorities are willing to cooperate for the implementation of the programme</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Outputs</p>	<p>Result 1: <i>Projects identification/formulation are supported.</i></p> <p>Result 2: <i>Sector studies, trainings, reviews and evaluations are produced and regularly updated to ensure EU programme quality, knowledge sharing and capacity building as the foundations of the national policy dialogue.</i></p> <p>Result 3: <i>Sectoral Technical Assistance is provided to the key stakeholders, including South Sudanese at all levels of Government and civil society, of the main issues regarding EU development cooperation.</i></p>	<p>Studies, technical expertise and training, conferences and communication activities provided.</p>	<p>In June 2017 there are not new on going actions.</p>	<p>In June 2017 there are not new on going actions.</p>	<p>To be determined during inception phase</p>	<p>Progress reports and annual assessments</p>	<p>The evolution of the conflict allows a minimum level of social and political stability and security conditions to enable the implementation of the technical support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of qualified Technical Assistance willing to work in South Sudan - Federal, State and Local authorities are willing to cooperate for the implementation of the programme
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Activities	<i>Applicable to all results:</i> <i>- Preparation of ToR</i> <i>- Identification of potential providers</i> <i>- Launch of negotiated procedures for service/supply contracts or grants</i> <i>-Monitoring contracts and deliveries</i> <i>-Communication of relevant results with the stakeholders and integration in programme activities</i>	Number of ToRs prepared Contracts signed Contracts follow up Actions derived from contracts outputs Communication activities performed				Programme Managers reports. WIKI	
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Annex III: EUTF HOA indicators as part of the Monitoring and Learning System

Annex - List of Output Indicators for the EUTF HOA

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