



This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 1

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2015 in favour of the ENI South countries

Action Document for “Community Resilience Initiative to support the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa” (CRI-RDPP)”

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012) in the following section concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.3.1.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	"Community Resilience Initiative to support the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa" (CRI-RDPP) CRIS contract number: 2015/359-758 Financed under the European Neighbourhood Instrument
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Region: countries of the southern Neighbourhood region. The action shall be carried out in the following countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya ¹ and Egypt.
3. Programming document	Programming of the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) - 2014-2020. Regional South Strategy Paper (2014-2020) and Multiannual Indicative Programme (2014-2017)
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Migration and International Protection
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 3,150,000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 3,000,000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2015 Budget line: 21.03.01.01
6. Aid modalities and	Project Modality

¹ The political instability and security situation in Libya will be prior to deciding on the feasibility of implementing this action in Libya.

implementation modalities	Direct management: grant – direct award			
7. DAC code(s)	13010 - Population Policy			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY

This Community Resilience Initiative supports and complements the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in the North of Africa. This action is aligned with the new developmental, inclusive and sustainable approach of RDPPs.

The general objective of the action is to contribute to strengthen the resilience of displaced populations together with their host communities, by addressing socio-economic concerns and promoting a culture of rights, dialogue and social cohesion.

Final beneficiaries are displaced populations together with their host communities. Beside beneficiaries, the main stakeholders are civil society organisations (CSOs) active in the in the field of local development and protection in the targeted countries.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Human displacement has never been so critical since World War II. The Mediterranean region has been affected by a high increase of displacement due to political instability in North Africa, the Middle East and beyond.

The conflicts in the region, notably in Syria, Iraq and Libya, have caused humanitarian consequences of enormous proportions, affecting the whole Mediterranean region and also seriously endangering the stability of the neighbouring countries. The various armed conflicts, as well as social and political upheavals in the region (and beyond), are causing ever increasing displacement of people. The lion's share of these displaced people seeks protection in their immediate region.

The North Africa region serves as a transit and, to some extent, final destination for mixed migration movements. The political and security instability, coupled with limited prospects for local integration and voluntary return, means that the region

continues to witness an increase in the number of persons seeking international protection. By mid-2013, more than 31,000 asylum seekers and 47,000 refugees were registered with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in North Africa².

The conflict between rival armed groups in Libya has displaced more than 400,000 persons inside the country, including Internally Displaced People (IDPs) from 2011 Libya's conflict. As well as the impact on the local population, the fighting is also affecting stranded asylum-seekers, and migrants in Libya – many of them from Middle Eastern countries and sub-Saharan Africa.

In the course of Libya's 2011 and current conflicts, Tunisia hosted up to 1 million persons that sought refuge in Tunisia, including 200,000 non-Libyan nationals. This number would have been higher if it were not for the closure of Shusha camp in Tunisia in mid-2013.

According to UN country statistics³, in 2014 the number of refugees and other people of concern to UNHCR were 96640 in Algeria. Refugees and asylum seekers in Algeria can arguably be divided into three categories: Sahrawi, Sub-Saharan African, Palestinian and Iraqi and Syrian refugees. With regard to the first group, Sahrawi refugees live since long in a protracted situation, in 5 refugee camps in the Tindouf province. The Algerian Government estimates their number at 165000. Pending a registration exercise, UNHCR's assistance programme is based on a planning figure of some 90000 vulnerable refugees in the camps (UNHCR 2013).

Also Morocco is affected to a smaller extent by forced displacement of people, the majority of whom originate from Syria. According to the statistical report on UNHCR population of concern, a total of 4667 refugees and asylum seekers were registered in Morocco in October 2014.

Accurate numbers about the number of migrants and refugees in Egypt are difficult to obtain. According to the latest numbers, a vast proportion of the migrant population in Egypt is composed by refugees, as migratory structures in Egypt are largely characterized by the arrival of refugees fleeing conflict in countries such as Eritrea, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, and more recently Libya and Syria. According to UNHCR data, there were 109,419 refugees and asylum seekers in the country in 2010. Their number increased from 92588 in 2002 to 179762 in 2013⁴.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

At the EU level, the definition of persons who are believed to be in need of international protection follows, first of all, the Refugee Definition of the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol, to which all EU Member States were already party.

Among the European Neighbourhood Instrument South Partner Countries (ENI SPCs), Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Morocco and Tunisia have signed and ratified the 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. In addition, Algeria, Egypt and

² UNHCR Global Appeal 2014-2015 - North Africa, p 2.

³ <https://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Algeria>.

⁴ IOM study on 'Migration in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia: overview of the complex migratory flows in the region'. <https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/Country/docs/Research-on-complex-migratory-flows-in-Egypt-Morocco-and-Tunisia.pdf>.

Tunisia ratified the 1967 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (OAU Convention). The latter has also been ratified by Libya.

While most countries in the region do not have a specific legislation on protection, as a minimum their legal systems contain a referral to non-return persons fleeing persecution. The need to protect refugees is also included in the constitutions of some countries, such as Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia.

Morocco and Tunisia are making significant advances in the development of asylum legislation and are in the process of finalizing a law which establishes the legal framework for asylum in the country. Mobility Partnerships contain commitments to cooperate on promoting international protection and asylum.

With regards to co-operation with non-EU countries in the area of migration and international protection, the EU's overarching policy framework is the General Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM), which among its four thematic pillars comprises the promotion of international protection and enhancing the external dimension of asylum.

As a reaction to the 2013 Lampedusa tragedy, the EU set up the Task Force Mediterranean (TFM), to develop a comprehensive strategy to prevent further losses of lives in the Mediterranean and to identify priority actions based on the principles of prevention, protection and solidarity. Among these priority actions, the TFM affirms that Regional Protection Programmes (RPPs) should be reinforced and expanded.

RPPs were set up by the 2005 Communication on RPPs⁵. According to this Communication, RPPs should be brought forward with the intention of enhancing the protection capacity of the regions involved and better protecting the refugee population there, by providing durable solutions (the three durable solutions being voluntary return, local integration or resettlement in a third country, if the first two durable solutions are not possible).

Further reflections and lesson learnt pointed out the need to go beyond the humanitarian assistance dimension in the refugees issue and to consider protracted displacement not only a humanitarian challenge but a developmental, political and economic one. In this context, the RPP concept incorporated an enhanced developmental, inclusive and sustainable approach to displacement. This is why these programs should now be renamed to Regional Development and Protection Programmes (RDPPs).

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The final beneficiaries of the project are displaced populations⁶ and their host communities in ENI Southern Partners Countries in the North of Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt).

Beside beneficiaries, main stakeholders are Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) active in the in the field of local development, protection and communication (local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), local media, local business communities,

⁵ Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, COM(2005) 388 final.

⁶ This action being based on a community and inclusive approach, this term shall be understood in its broader meaning, including, whenever relevant, Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and migrants.

migrants' associations and all relevant actors emerging from civil society) in the targeted countries.

Local authorities being on the front line in confronting challenges and opportunities that displaced populations bring about, they will be involved, at local level, in the action's design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Central authorities of the targeted ENI SPCs, such as Ministries competent for the different aspects of international protection policy, will be informed of and, whenever relevant, associated to the action through the foreseen coordination mechanisms at country level.

1.1.3 *Priority areas for support/problem analysis*

As a general principle, the primary responsibility for protecting and assisting asylum seekers and refugees lies at national level with the host state, as derivable from relevant international law. ENI SPCs have shown generosity in hosting refugees, notwithstanding the dramatic consequences for their economies and societies. Host communities are heavily affected across the region, and refugees are becoming increasingly vulnerable.

Reception conditions depend on national asylum systems in place (i.e. lack of legal status and work permits for refugees). In some countries in the North of Africa, refugee camps were established, while in others refugees are scattered in urban centres, producing a considerable pressure on the local infrastructures and welfare services. In some cases, both solutions were put in place.

Beyond resettlement, the search for viable and feasible approaches for displaced people remains a key priority and resilience of host communities is an essential component of any solution. Durable solutions need to be re-addressed with a larger emphasis on the positive contributions and potential of displaced people for the development of host communities. The inclusive approach of putting the local communities, beside the displaced people, in the centre of consideration seems the way ahead.

In this context, the particular strategic importance of civil society, of volunteer organisations and migrants' communities (including diasporas) should be underlined and further analysed, while cooperation with these partners should be reinforced and better coordinated.

2 **RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Risk of political instability in the region and possible changes of governments.	Medium to High	The political situation is constantly monitored and mitigation measures have been designed, to apply if the security situation deteriorates. Democratic structures and principles are firmly supported in the framework of the EU's political dialogue with partner countries.

<p>Migration and international protection-related matters might be highly sensitive issues.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>In the framework of the RDPP, and under the coordination of the EU Delegations to ensure coherence of political messages, constant dialogue and coordination with relevant central authorities are facilitated.</p>
<p>Engaging CSOs, including local media and private sector, in international protection-related activities is not seen as an added value by central authorities.</p>	<p>Medium to High</p>	<p>The EU's political dialogue with partner countries includes the requirement to engage with CSOs at national level and to promote a more enabling environment for the work of civil society. Engagement of civil society will be constantly secured by the action team. Involvement of these stakeholders at national level will be promoted and progress in this respect will be encouraged and supported.</p>
<p>Regional activities not backed up by activities at bilateral level. Risks of duplication and dispersion of funds, especially in some of the targeted countries.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Strong collaboration with EU Delegations and constant coordination with other relevant programmes and projects. The foreseen needs' assessments will identify whether the proposed activities are more relevant for some of the targeted countries or whether, in some of them, they are already implemented by other programmes and projects. It will be ensured that this action is consistent with the bilateral ENI programming and that duplication of activities and dispersion of funding are avoided.</p>
<p>Assumptions</p>		
<p>The security context is permissive enough to allow access to displaced populations and their host communities.</p>		
<p>The governments are willing to improve the legal frame to ensure the protection of displaced people.</p>		
<p>Service providers allow displaced populations access to essential services.</p>		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

In the Neighbourhood South region two RPPs/RDPPs were recently implemented: the 'Regional Protection Programme in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia: providing support

to UNHCR activities⁷ and the 'Regional Development and Protection Programme for refugees and host communities in the Middle East'⁸ (Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq). While the RDPP in the Middle East has started in mid-2014, the RPP in the North of Africa ended early this year.

An evaluation of all RPPs implemented in different parts of the world is about to be launched (ten RPPs in total). This evaluation will only partially be relevant for the proposed Action, given the fact that only the above-mentioned RDPP in the Middle East, whose activities started in mid-2014, includes a socio-economic development focus. Nevertheless, any useful recommendation of the upcoming evaluation will be taken into account, either during the inception phase or in the course of implementation of the programme during an ad hoc review exercise. This action takes however account of relevant recommendations formulated by the last available evaluation of RPPs that were developed in the context of the Programme for Freedom, Security and Justice for the years 2005 to 2010 (the Hague Programme) and completed in 2009⁹.

This action is in line with the recommendation of the Task Force Mediterranean (TFM) to set in place and strengthen RPPs/RDPPs. This was further called for in the European Council Conclusions of June 2014 and the Justice and Home Affairs Council Conclusions of October 2014¹⁰.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

This action supports and complements the RDPP in the North of Africa to be funded by the European Commission under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)¹¹. This action is aligned with the new developmental, inclusive and sustainable approach of RDPPs.

The implementing organisation of CRI-RDPP will participate in the consulting committee of the RDPP in the North of Africa. The exact composition of the consulting committee will be determined through consultations during the inception phase of the RDPP. Its composition should be guided by a spirit of partnership and include a certain number of committed states, the European Commission, the implementing bodies and ad-hoc observers, depending on the focus.

National coordination mechanisms in each of the targeted ENI SPCs will also be envisaged to ensure the participation of CSOs implementing the projects and other relevant stakeholders. These mechanisms shall not duplicate existing working groups, forums or platforms, but rather build on and complement existing national coordination tools.

Strict complementarity and coordination will be sought with relevant initiatives funded at bilateral and regional level by the EU and other donors. The foreseen mapping of migration and international protection-related actions in the

⁷ Decision DCI 2010/022-219 - Thematic Programme for Migration and Asylum AAP 2010 part 2 - Action Fiche 5 RPP.

⁸ Decision DCI 2013/025-074 - Regional Development and Protection Programme for refugees and host communities in the Middle East (Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq).

⁹ The 2009 evaluation is available at the following link: <http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/evaluation/search/download.do?jsessionid=1Q2GTTWJ1m0pM7kSWQ90h1v1CBzxjvJpV2CLp0BgQxQv8zyGqQ3j!1601440011?documentId=3725>.

¹⁰ Council of the European Union 14044/14 PRESSE 505 PR CO 48.

¹¹ The financing decision for the 2015 Annual Work Programme for AMIF is still pending.

Mediterranean region, to be finalised by the Euromed Migration IV project¹², as well as other on-going relevant inventory and gaps assessment exercises, will help ensure synergies and coordination.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Considering the situation in each targeted country, the CRI-RDPP shall incorporate a Right Based Approach (RBA) during all phases of the action, based on the toolbox prepared by the European Commission. The implementation of a RBA is founded on the universality and indivisibility of human rights and the principles of inclusion and participation in the decision-making process, non-discrimination, equality and equity, transparency and accountability. These principles are central to the EU development cooperation, ensuring the empowerment of the poorest and most vulnerable, in particular of women and minors.

The implementation of a RBA requires a context-specific assessment of the human rights situation, which will be part of the foreseen needs assessments and will include a gender analysis.

In addition, this action aims indirectly at reinforcing CSOs in providing and upgrading their services to local communities and in fostering interaction and networking among CSOs and between authorities and civil society. Strengthening this participatory approach lies at the heart of the good governance principles and is a core component of democracy.

This action will take in account that environment-related issues are significant when dealing with resilience of refugees and host communities, as shown in the experience with Lebanon and Jordan. Due to population increase, water availability and sanitation (including wastewater treatment capacity) as well as waste management are pressing challenges in situations of displacement/refugees both for hosting communities and any refugee camp. In addition, the human right to water includes a specific dimension when dealing with refugees/vulnerable populations and this aspect will not be neglected in the project.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives

General objective

The general objective of the action is to contribute to strengthen the resilience of displaced populations together with their host communities, by addressing socio-economic concerns and promoting a culture of rights, dialogue and social cohesion.

Specific objective

The specific objective of the action is to empower displaced populations and their host communities through sustainable interventions at local level, with a particular focus on socio-economic development needs and on the promotion of rights, dialogue and social cohesion.

Expected results (by components)

Component 1: needs assessment, coordination and communication.

¹² Decision ENI/2014 / 037-383.

R1.1: The needs of displaced populations and their host communities in the targeted countries are properly assessed.

R1.2: Coordination and response mechanisms are enhanced in the targeted countries, with a particular focus on the empowerment of local CSOs dealing with displaced populations and their host communities.

R1.3: A more balanced communication on displaced people, based on real facts and figures, is encouraged and developed through local media and other relevant stakeholders, with a particular focus on the respect of fundamental rights and the facilitation of dialogue and social cohesion at local level.

Component 2: community-based interventions to enhance resilience.

R2.1: The resilience of displaced populations and their host communities is enhanced, by improving their economic and social well-being, and supporting, whenever relevant, inclusive local economic development plans.

R2.2: The promotion of a culture of rights, dialogue and social cohesion and the protection of vulnerable groups are encouraged and strengthened at community level.

4.2 Main activities

For the component 1, the main activities are (this is an indicative and non-exhaustive list):

A.1.1.1: Building on already existing relevant context analysis exercises, assessments at country level of the needs of displaced populations and their host communities are conducted and delivered, with a particular focus on socio-economic development needs and on the gaps in terms of promotion and communication of rights and facilitation of dialogue and social cohesion.

A.1.2.2: Where not already existing, inventories of civil society organisations (local NGOs, local media, universities, migrants' associations and all relevant actors emerging from civil society) active in the support to displaced populations and their host communities in the targeted countries are elaborated.

A.1.2.3: Setting up or complementing appropriate coordination and response mechanisms, including referral systems, and networks of CSOs active in the field of local development and protection, including capacity building activities, whenever relevant.

A.1.3.1. On the basis of the needs assessments, and in close cooperation and coordination with the EU-funded regional communication programme OPEN¹³ and with other relevant initiatives, tailor-made communication and advocacy actions will be designed and carried out, with the aim to provide the broader public with balanced information on forced displacement, with a particular focus on the respect of fundamental rights and the promotion of dialogue and social cohesion.

For the component 2, the main activities are (this is an indicative and non-exhaustive list):

A.2.1.1. On the basis of the above-mentioned needs assessments, and in line with the priorities established for each country, small-scale concrete actions are designed, selected and implemented by CSOs and, whenever relevant, local authorities, local

¹³ Decision ENI/2014/037-324.

business communities and other relevant actors, active in the field of socio-economic local development. Grants are awarded through tailor-made calls for proposals or other suitable sub-granting modalities.

A.2.2.1. On the basis of the above-mentioned needs assessments, and in line with the priorities established for each country, community-based concrete actions are designed, selected and implemented by local CSOs or other relevant actors, active in the field of protection, human rights or community mediation (the list of fields of expertise is not exhaustive). Grants are awarded through tailor-made calls for proposals or other suitable sub-granting modalities.

4.3 Intervention logic

The intervention logic is further detailed in the indicative log-frame enclosed to this Action Document. This action is designed to be implemented in the North of Africa region and to complement the RDPP in the North of Africa to be funded under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). The foreseen needs' assessments, to be carried out in close coordination with the EU Delegations, will identify whether the proposed activities are more relevant for some of the targeted countries or whether they are already implemented by other programmes and projects. It will be ensured that this action is consistent with the bilateral ENI programming and that duplication of activities and dispersion of funding are avoided.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts implemented, is **48 months** from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation modalities

5.3.1 Grant: direct award to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to IOM.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because IOM, as the leading international migration organisation, has extensive experience and

competences in supporting migration dialogue at all levels (global, regional and local) and local development, specifically targeting migrants' communities. IOM's membership of 157 countries counts all EU Member States as well as all North African target countries of the CRI-RDPP. Given the sensitive nature of engaging on displacement and protection issues with civil society in the region, IOM's membership, presence, on-going project portfolio, and in-depth knowledge of the local situation as well as governmental and civil society stakeholders in North Africa, makes it uniquely placed to lead the CRI-RDPP through a direct grant. In this context, it may not be possible to engage in sub-granting calls for proposals to civil society in all target countries, requiring also the capacity of IOM to take on an increased role in leading or directly sub-granting activities to identified CSOs on the basis of the needs assessment and inventory.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has signed a Framework Agreement with the European Commission in 2011 and entered into a Strategic Cooperation Framework with the European External Action Service and participating Directorates General of the European Commission in 2012. IOM was positively evaluated by the EC through the Seven-Pillar Assessment in 2014. As a regular implementing partner in migration-related actions funded by the EU, the proven positive experience with IOM justifies the choice to implement this complex Action through a direct award to IOM.

IOM has worked extensively with CSOs and local authorities throughout the North Africa region in recent years, and particularly since the 'Arab Spring', both as project partners and in terms of capacity building. Under the coordination of its Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa based in Cairo, IOM has over 200 staff and 8 offices in the CRI-RDPP target countries as well as an important project portfolio relevant to the CRI-RDPP objectives.

In Egypt, the EU-funded START project includes activities to support training and employment opportunities for Egyptian communities with large numbers of returnees from Libya. The Swiss and Italian-funded LIFE project focuses on capacitating and linking local actors (municipal authorities, CSOs, etc) in two Egyptian governorates with Egyptian communities abroad to collaborate on local economic development projects.

In Libya, since 2012 IOM has been working closely with the numerous CSOs that began to develop in the wake of the revolution including projects to support IDPs and delivering psycho-social support to vulnerable populations. Despite the difficult circumstances, IOM continues to work closely with NGOs and CSOs in Libya, delivering trainings and capacity building programmes on areas such as humanitarian assistance and assistance to victims of trafficking.

IOM's programming in Tunisia also continues to include projects aimed at supporting CSOs and local development. The EU-funded START project includes activities providing capacity building as well as small grant opportunities for CSOs and local authorities to implement small-scale local development initiatives in communities hosting large numbers of forcibly displaced and Tunisian returnees from Libya.

In Morocco, IOM implements the FORSATY project in Tangiers and Tetouan; the project works with local authorities and CSOs to deliver educational programmes,

after-school activities, vocational training and career services to vulnerable communities. IOM Morocco also implements the EU and Swiss funded Joint Migration and Development Initiative which builds capacity and develops small-scale projects with Moroccan diaspora groups and local actors in Morocco to implement local development projects.

In Algeria, IOM is currently establishing its office in Algiers, with an initial priority of engaging in cooperation with national authorities to promote community stabilisation and rural development.

(c) Maximum rate of co-financing:

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 95% of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(d) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement:

4th Quarter 2015.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provision.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Budget Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
5.3.1. – Community Development Initiative to support the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa (CRI-RDPP)	3,000,000	150,000
Component 1 (needs assessment, coordination and communication)	1,000,000	
Component 2 (community-based projects)	2,000,000	
Totals	3,000,000	3,150,000

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Overall project management will be conducted from IOM Tunisia and a full-time Project Manager will be assigned to the project, based in IOM's Tunis office which will also provide requisite financial and administrative support. The Project Manager, in collaboration with respective country offices and in consultation with relevant specialists within IOM's regional offices in Cairo and Brussels, will be responsible for coordinating project activities across the target countries as well as coordination and delivery of narrative and financial reports.

IOM Tunisia has been suggested as the project management site due to: (i) capacity and experience of IOM Tunisia staff who have been involved with similar small-grant distribution projects with CSOs previously, including the EU-funded project, START, as well as assessment projects identifying impacts and needs of displaced Libyans and host communities; (ii) in addition to IOM's operations in Tunisia, Tunis also currently hosts an office for IOM Libya thus coordination will be facilitated for Libya activities through management from Tunisia; (iii) limited IOM presence in Algeria will require greater managerial oversight which will be facilitated by having Tunisia as the management site.

Project Officers will be assigned in each of the target countries and will be allocated to the project either on a full or part time basis depending on the scope of activities in the relevant country. In cases where the Project Officer is allocated only on a part-time basis, IOM will ensure that the designated staff member is also engaged on a related project to ensure synergies and use of appropriate staff skills and local knowledge. Project officers will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the project including liaison with government officials, Civil Society Organisations and other relevant stakeholders, identification and oversight of project partners and service providers, and monitoring of budget. Project Officers will also oversee the development and implementation of the needs assessments and communications strategies under Component One of the project. Project Officers will report regularly to the Project Manager and consult with the Project Manager to address any challenges that may be faced in the project's implementation.

Project activities to be implemented in Libya will be coordinated and implemented either through IOM Libya's office in Tunis or the office in Tripoli depending on the nature of the activity and security conditions in Libya. Project activities in Algeria will be coordinated by the Project Officer in IOM Tunisia.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the log-frame matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

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

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels including for policy revision.

Where an evaluation is foreseen and is to be contracted by the Commission, the Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least three months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.9 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10 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 and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.5 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

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.