



EN

THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX III

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the Individual Measure for the multi-country migration programme in favour of the Southern Neighbourhood for 2022

Action Document for Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Refugees, Asylum-Seekers and Migrants in Vulnerable Situation in Egypt

MEASURE

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plan/ in the sense of Article 23(3) of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS Basic Act	Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Refugees, Asylum-seekers and Migrants in Vulnerable Situations in Egypt Individual measure 2022 in favour of Egypt OPSYS business reference: ACT-60771 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe).
2. Team Europe Initiative	There is currently no Team Europe Initiative (TEI) covering migration issues in Egypt
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out in Egypt
4. Programming document	No ¹
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/expected results	Priority area 1: Providing protection to persons in need and host communities Specific Objective (SO) 1: Protection and safety for persons in need ² especially women, minors and victims of smuggling and violence, and host communities is strengthened Specific Objective (SO) 2: Improved resilience and social cohesion for persons in need and host communities

¹ Multi-annual Indicative Programme for a Multi-country Migration Programme for the Southern Neighbourhood (2021-2027) (under approval)

² In this document the term "persons in need" refers to migrants in a broad sense and other persons in need as a result of or linked to migration. Among these are several sub-categories that will be specified in this and other documents as required such as forcibly displaced persons, asylum-seekers, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), other persons in need, especially unaccompanied minors, irregular migrants, women and other persons in vulnerable situations.

	Result 1.1 Persons in need living outside their place/country of residence and host communities benefit from quality lifesaving services Result 1.3: Families are re-united Result 2.1: Persons in need benefit from safe and meaningful access to education and training and livelihood opportunities Result 2.2: Persons in need and host communities benefit from national and community-based services (health, welfare and social services) without any barrier			
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION				
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority Area 1: Providing protection to persons in need and host communities			
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status Other significant SDGs: Goal 1: End poverty in all forms everywhere Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies			
8 a) DAC code(s)	111 – Education, Level Unspecified (43%) 121 – Health (27%) 15190 - Facilitation of orderly, safe migration (30%)			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	21000 - International NGOs 40000 - United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)			
9. Targets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development ³ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

³ For the Neighbourhood, activities related to education shall be marked as part of the “Social Inclusion and Human Development” target, in line with the NDICI-GE programming guidelines.

	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal 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"/>
11. Internal markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation Tags: digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship job creation digital skills/literacy digital services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<u>Connectivity</u> Tags: transport people2people energy digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	COVID-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020110 for Southern Neighbourhood Total estimated cost: EUR 23,606,000. Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 23,000,000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Implementation modalities (type of financing and management mode)	Project Modality Direct management through: - Grants Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.2			

1.2. Summary of the Action

The main priority of the proposed Action is to strengthen the resilience of and contribute to the protection of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants in vulnerable situations in Egypt and to promote social cohesion with host communities in urban centres. Refugees mostly reside in urban centres alongside Egyptian communities across the country, mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. The sharing of public services and subsidies represents an additional challenge for the Egyptian economy, which has already been facing difficulties over recent years. The Action supports the Government of Egypt (GoE) in coping with the socio-economic challenges and pressures of incoming migratory flows and thus represents the Commission's response to the various requests of the GoE for increased support in migration protection. Resilience activities are crucial to support the GoE efforts to provide health services and education to refugees, asylum-seekers migrants and host communities, while further enhancing the capacity of national institutions to absorb and respond to the increasing demand on public services.

The Action builds on and complements the protection support currently being provided under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa – North Africa window (EUTF-NOA) as a component of the EUR 60 million: “Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa”, as well as on the regional programme implemented by UNHCR: “Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification”.

This Action will focus on facilitating access to basic services in the health and education sector and improving their quality, while supporting meeting of basic needs, improving livelihoods and launching child protection measures including family reunification. The Action will be carried out mainly in Egypt's major urban centres of Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta, where the highest concentration of refugees, asylum-seekers and undocumented migrants is found. The target group is constituted of refugees, asylum-seekers, vulnerable undocumented migrants (including minors). These represent the group who have no or limited access to the national Egyptian system, facing challenges exposing them to protection risks and increasing their vulnerabilities. The lower-income strata of the Egyptian host community population in urban settings will be considered too, in order to foster social cohesion and respect the leave no-one-behind principle.

The Action will have two major outcomes, namely: (i) access to multi-sectoral services including meeting of basic needs – focusing on quality of services and facilities, and increased resilience through cash assistance and livelihood support, and (ii) strengthening protection and resilience of minors at risk, especially unaccompanied minors, as 37% of refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt are children, facing vulnerability risks.

The total estimated budget is EUR 23,606,000 million with an expected duration of 48 months.

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

As a result of its economic, geographical and geopolitical situation, Egypt is facing continuous migration flows of different nature, including refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants. The country remains a transit and destination country, as well as a country of origin for migrants. Egypt has traditionally been a country of origin, with migration policies mainly focused on the emigration of workers and diaspora engagement, but it has increasingly become a country of destination and transit for movements and cases of a mixed nature, typically entering from Sudan. The number of refugees and asylum-seekers registered in Egypt has more than tripled since 2011, counting more than 266,726 refugees and asylum-seekers from 63 different

countries in 2021⁴, and a total of 6 million migrants according to the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Among this figure, 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 are considered vulnerable, which is 15% of the migrant population in Egypt. Refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants mostly reside in urban areas alongside Egyptian communities across the countries, and are mainly concentrated in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. Considering the complexity of the drivers of these movements in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, Ukraine and in Sub-Saharan Africa (e.g. conflict, political instability, persecution, looming food crisis, climate change and environmental degradation, demographic changes and lack of economic opportunities), Egypt is likely to experience intensified flows in the medium to long term.

Egypt ratified the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol in 1981, as well as the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention governing specific problems of refugees in Africa in 1980. However, Egypt does not have an asylum legislation in place and the country has maintained reservations to four of the five welfare provisions in the 1951 Convention. Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 1954, the GoE delegated to UNHCR all the functional responsibilities related to registration, documentation and Refugee Status Determination (RSD). The GoE retains the role of issuance of residence permits for people who registered with UNHCR and hold asylum-seeker or refugee cards.

Refugees, asylum-seekers and undocumented migrants in Egypt face some challenges exposing them to protection risks and increasing their vulnerabilities. Amongst those are, for instance, lengthy application processes and short duration of residence permits, constraints related to access to justice and language barriers, limited livelihood opportunities, but also increasing incidents of discrimination and gender-based violence (GBV), and lack of access to basic services due to discrimination, the limitation of available resources, and pressure on these services, equally affecting them and host communities from lower-income urban areas. Protection and basic services (in particular safe access to quality education and health services) are the most pressing needs, besides a lack of livelihood opportunities in the formal economy. Vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), women and girls, persons with disabilities, children, and refugees lacking proper documentation are in greatest need of protection and assistance with basic services. The socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic as well of the food crisis and correlated prices increase are aggravating the needs of the most vulnerable households. According to UNHCR, the COVID-19 pandemic has compounded the already low levels of income and reliance on the informal labour market for vulnerable population groups of all origins.

Following Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, pressures on the Egyptian economy are expected to rise, which may further increase migratory flows. Egypt is the world's largest wheat importer and among the world's top 10 importers of sunflower oil and the war in Ukraine has already led to a 44 per cent increase in the price of wheat and to a 32 per cent increase in the price of sunflower oil, with inflationary pressure still mounting, thereby threatening to turn Egypt's already-existing food vulnerability into an existential threat to its entire economy.⁵ A worsening food security crisis in the country may lead to increasing outgoing migratory flows, including towards Europe, from both Egyptians and from other nationalities currently residing in Egypt. Consequently, new migratory challenges related to protection, basic needs and livelihoods in an urban mixed migration context have become part of the EU-Egypt dialogue and are also reflected in the recently established Egypt-UN Joint Platform on migration. The latter platform has been set up to support cooperation between the government, the UN, development partners and donors as well as to boost coordination and to provide sustainable development resources to migrants and refugees.

EU added value and complementarity

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/egypt/egypt-unhcr-operational-update-july-september-2021>

⁵ <https://www.mei.edu/publications/russia-ukraine-war-has-turned-egypts-food-crisis-existential-threat-economy>

The following Action places itself within the EU-Egypt Partnership Priorities (PP), the main political framework of EU and Egypt's partnership 2021-2027, where both parties have underlined the importance of working together on all aspects of migration, including protection. The PP covers the principles of cooperation, such as the promotion of the human factor, youth, women, political dialogue on democracy and human rights, regional cooperation, and identified three main areas of cooperation: 'Sustainable Modern Economy and Social Development', 'Foreign Policy', and 'Enhancing Stability'.

In line with the Partnership Priorities 2021-2027 between the EU and Egypt, the priorities for cooperation through financial assistance, outlined in the bilateral Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for the period 2021-2027, also cover human development, inclusive growth and digital transition, and social cohesion, modern and democratic state, thus through various programmes. For instance, the Haya Karima (Decent Life) initiative has been spearheaded by the Government of Egypt as an integrated, multi-sector SDG accelerator, with the main objective of improving the quality of life in the poorest rural communities through decreasing multi-dimensional poverty and unemployment rates, thus contributing to tackling the root causes of migration.

On 16 November 2021, the 3rd Egypt-EU Migration Dialogue was held in the context of the visit of Commissioner Johansson to Cairo. While discussions revealed constructive points with Egyptian authorities on all aspects of cooperation on migration, the dialogue emphasised the importance of an enhanced EU support to Egypt regarding the field of migration, including protection. Protection – with increased support in education and health – was identified as a major area for cooperation.

This Action represents the Commission's response to Egypt in support of vulnerable communities currently hosted within the country. "*Protection of those in need*" was established as the third out of the six main pillars of cooperation in the EU-Egypt Migration Dialogue, reflected in the "Prospect for Cooperation on Migration between Egypt and the European Union, 2021-2027". The protection pillar includes support to the health sector, including emergency health care, and the education sector, notably regarding refugees or migrants in vulnerable situations such as unaccompanied minors and separated children. The dialogue places itself in a regional dimension where – as an active and stable member of the Khartoum Process steering committee – Egypt has a role to play in the cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination along the migration route between the Horn of Africa and the EU. This action is also expected to contribute to delivering on the Joint vision for 2030 set out at the latest European Union (EU) - African Union (AU) Summit held in February 2022, where leaders agreed on an enhanced and reciprocal partnership for migration and mobility. This includes deepening cooperation with the aim of better protecting asylum seekers, refugees and vulnerable migrants in need of international protection.

Moreover, the Action responds to one of the key priority areas of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum's⁶ external dimension on "*protecting those in need and supporting host countries*" and the EU's strong commitment to providing life-saving support to millions of refugees and displaced people, as well as fostering sustainable development-oriented solutions. It is also aligned with the partnership approach of the Joint Communication on a Renewed Partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood⁷ of February 2021, where migration and mobility are indicated as priority areas. The Action also aligns with the Communication "Lives in Dignity" (2016)⁸, aiming to put forward a policy framework to prevent dependence on humanitarian assistance in existing displacement situations by fostering self-reliance and enabling the displaced to live in dignity as contributors to their host societies, until voluntary return or resettlement.

⁶ [New Pact on Migration and Asylum | European Commission \(europa.eu\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52021JC0002&from=EN)

⁷ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52021JC0002&from=EN>

⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/refugees-idp/Communication_Forced_Displacement_Development_2016.pdf

The proposed Action builds on the protection and resilience-building interventions that are conducted in Egypt under the EUTF-NOA window (notably T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01 “Enhancing the Response to Migration Challenges in Egypt” and the regional window T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09 “Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa”). Between 2017 and 2021, the EUTF-NOA has been the main instrument through which the EU cooperated with North African partners in the areas of migration, mobility and forced displacement. Egypt benefits from the EUTF-NOA with a total of nearly EUR 91 million in bilateral and regional actions, including the aforementioned EUR 60 million package in response to migration challenges. This latter package comprises seven projects, which aim to boost job opportunities in areas prone to migration, creating employment and building skills of young people, as well as supporting labour-intensive infrastructure development in cities hosting migrants, and other actions (SMEs, skills, health care) for areas with a high concentration of migrants. All the seven projects have been signed and are currently under implementation. The Action will also build on the regional UNHCR-led intervention “Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification”, which focuses on improving protection and expanding access to sustainable solutions for UASC and other categories of children and youth-at-risk along the Central Mediterranean Route.

This Action also complements initiatives of other DGs within the Commission. Since 2016, over EUR 20 million from DG HOME’s Asylum, Migration and Integration fund were transferred to protection-related support under the "Regional Development and Protection Programme for North Africa (RDPP NA)", to International Organisations and NGOs to implement projects in, amongst others, Refugee Status Determination (RSD), capacity-building for the Egyptian Government, legal assistance or medical care. DG ECHO’s Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) for North Africa (Algeria, Egypt and Libya) has also been taken into account. Complementarities with DG HOME, DG ECHO and EU agencies (e.g. the European Union Asylum Agency) have been sought. These synergies and complementarities have been streamlined into the Action all the way down to the proposed indicative activities, to avoid potential overlap of activities amongst various initiatives of different DGs. The Action will also support the roll out of the Interagency Education Strategy of DG ECHO led by UNICEF and UNHCR, which shall guide the interventions of different agencies and NGOs in the education sector for refugees and migrants in Egypt. Furthermore, this action will tangentially support INTPA’s engagement with the IGAD Platform and the Sudan/ South Sudan initiative since, apart from Syrians which represent the largest caseload, most other refugees are from Sudan and South Sudan and the rest of the Horn of Africa.

This Action also complements initiatives. Since 2016, over EUR 20 million from the Asylum, Migration and Integration fund were transferred to protection-related support under the "Regional Development and Protection Programme for North Africa (RDPP NA)", to International Organisations and NGOs to implement projects in, amongst others, Refugee Status Determination (RSD), capacity-building for the Egyptian Government, legal assistance or medical care. The Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) for North Africa (Algeria, Egypt and Libya) has also been taken into account. Complementarities with other Union programmes have been sought. These synergies and complementarities have been streamlined into the Action all the way down to the proposed indicative activities, to avoid potential overlap of activities amongst various initiatives. The Action will also support the roll out of the Interagency Education Strategy led by UNICEF and UNHCR, which shall guide the interventions of different agencies and NGOs in the education sector for refugees and migrants in Egypt.

The Action situates itself under the Priority area 1 of the Multi-annual Indicative Programme for a Multi-country Migration Programme for the Southern Neighbourhood: *Providing protection to forcibly displaced persons, including asylum-seekers, refugees, IDPs, and other persons in need, including migrants in vulnerable situations, as well as hot communities, notably in North Africa*, which is currently under approval.

Despite the continuous support, the EU-EU Member States (EUMS) Migration Roundtable established in 2021 has flagged the needs of migrants and refugee population in Egypt continues to remain underfunded resulting in a number of humanitarian needs left unanswered.

2.2. Problem Analysis

Egypt seeks to provide refugees with protection and access to basic public services, including education and health. However, for a country with a population of 105 million, one third of them is living below the poverty line according to a report of the World Bank statistics⁹. Based on UNHCR's November 2020 assessment of the pandemic's impact, women and men above 24 were the most affected in terms of socioeconomic vulnerabilities due to significant job losses. Hardest hit are those with temporary employment (45% of all refugees and asylum-seekers in the labour force age) notably three quarter of this latter figure. The quality of health and educational services accessible to Egyptians is a problem, where quality is low. Moreover, practical impediments to access to quality services exist, for instance, some groups, such as Syrian, Sudanese, Libyan, Yemeni, some Palestinian refugees and asylum-seekers are granted access to public education on equal footing with Egyptians, while others – mainly non-Arabic speaking nationals – are excluded due to factors related to language. They face severe administrative barriers when attempting to access services, which can lead to a lack of inclusion. The UNHCR reports that its population of concern, which includes refugees and asylum-seekers, almost tripled over the past ten years, with more than 260,000 refugees and nearly 60,000 asylum-seekers¹⁰ and an estimated 70,000 long-term Palestinian refugees¹¹.

There is lack of data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers as well as on their needs in Egypt. Data remains scattered and official figures provided are not fully substantiated by a sound methodological approach. Contributing to advancing data collection and analysis on migration would support evidence-based policies on migration governance and to better tailor the support provided to address the needs of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers.

Education: Egypt hosts a predominantly young and a highly diverse refugee population in need of adequate education services at all levels. While Syrian, Sudanese, South Sudanese and Yemeni Arab speaking refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants are granted access to the national education system, access to education remains challenging for other nationalities such as Iraqi, Somali, Ethiopian and Eritrean. Children of these other nationalities often rely on non-formal education options with patchy quality and perspectives in the so-called 'refugee community schools'. These are outside the formal education system and deliver certificates that are not accredited by the Egyptian Ministry of Education (MoE). Another option for them is private schools, which only few refugees enrol in, due high costs. As a result of these challenges, many children see no options to pursue education which, in turn, contributes to an increase in the number of out-of-school children at the secondary school level. This leaves them increasingly vulnerable to be exposed to various protection risks and significantly reduce their perspective to engage in livelihood activities.

Moreover, those refugees who can access public education often face difficulties, as do Egyptian children, in terms of overcrowded classrooms, lack of educational materials, issues over the quality of education and reliance on private lessons to make up for gaps presented by the education system. In addition to overcrowded classrooms, many student migrants and refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities have poor educational support at home and few opportunities to access remedial and/or online education. According to UNHCR, economic constraints contribute to discontinued education, as refugee adolescents/youth are often compelled to enter the labour force, typically in the informal sector, exposing them to protection risks. Notwithstanding the government efforts to address the problem of quality

⁹<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32812/Understanding-Poverty-and-Inequality-in-Egypt.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

¹⁰ <https://www.unhcr.org/eg/about-us/refugee-context-in-egypt>

¹¹ <https://www.unhcr.org/publications/fundraising/539809f60/unhcr-global-report-2013-egypt.html>

education, it remains a common concern. For this reason, it is essential to contribute to improving the quality of educational services and of facilities used by the most vulnerable, as well as ensuring financial support to the most vulnerable, to ensure quality access to education without interruption for everyone.

Health: Primary healthcare service is provided to all migrants and refugees on equal footing to Egyptian nationals. Reproductive and family planning services are provided to everyone, in addition to mental care services provided to all students, including migrants and refugees. Screening for Hepatitis C, Diabetes and non-communicable disease under the initiative of 100 Million Healthy Lives included all migrants and refugees. The Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) drafted Egypt's National COVID-19 Preparedness and Responsiveness Plan (COVID-19 NPRP) to develop a national comprehensive COVID-19 response against the spread of the pandemic in Egypt. In support to this, a bilateral EU Budget Support programme, with an allocation of EUR 89 million, aims at assisting Egypt in responding to the immediate threat that COVID-19 presents to the Egyptian population at large with a focus on the most vulnerable communities by: i) reinforcing the capacity of the health system to respond to COVID-19; ii) scaling-up prevention measures including through awareness campaigns (transparent risk communication reaching out all the population); iii) strengthening the inclusive governance on side of the Egyptian authorities. COVID-19 treatment and vaccine were also provided to all migrants and refugees according to the same criteria applied to Egyptians.

However, challenges remain in terms of language barriers, referrals, and costly secondary and tertiary healthcare. UNCHR also underlined the issue of high out-of-pocket costs. These barriers limit access to those services for the most vulnerable strata of the population. Further support to improve the quality of the services provided, as well as broadening the scope and accessibility is needed against the background of budgetary pressures. Most support is needed in mainstreaming refugees, asylum-seekers, undocumented migrants and the most vulnerable host communities in the public system, as well as the provision of subsidized health care services and coverage for medical expenses. GBV remains a key priority and one of the main concerns in the current environment. Incidents of rape, verbal, physical and sexual harassment, domestic violence, harmful traditional practices and forced/early marriages are often reported to the UNHCR. In 2021, UNHCR Egypt recorded a staggering 63% increase from the previous year for GBV reported incidents, with around 91% of reports filed by sub-Saharan African Persons of Concern (POC), which remain the most affected population. In this light, it is essential to ensure that the quality of health services provided, the health facilities and the precarious financial ability of the target group in covering health-related costs are addressed and supported.

Basic Needs: Negative coping mechanisms are prevalent among refugee populations struggling to meet their basic needs, especially since the outbreak of COVID-19. The impact of the global food crisis, as well as correlated price increase of essential commodities are aggravating factors. In 2021 more than 50% of the registered refugees and asylum-seekers were living below the national poverty line, while 95% were found to be living below the minimum expenditure basket (MEB), and 83% below the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB). This means that the majority were having difficulties in meeting their basic needs such as rent, food and health-related costs.¹² Only 25% of eligible vulnerable refugees are benefiting from multi-purpose cash-based assistance (MPCT), with a persisting imbalance in targeting between Syrian and non-Syrian refugee caseloads. It is acknowledged that in an urban context without sustainable livelihood options, refugees and asylum-seekers remain dependent on humanitarian aid and will increasingly resort to harmful coping strategies to meet their basic needs. More support for the host community is also essential for better integration and enhancing social cohesion.

Protection and Child Protection: Refugees, asylum-seekers and unregistered migrants face limitations in accessing formal livelihood opportunities although many of them work in the informal economy like half of the Egyptian workforce. This exposes the most vulnerable, notably of sub-Saharan origin, and in

¹² UNHCR Egypt Priority Sectors for 2022

particular girls and women, adolescents, and UASC, to increased protection risks. Uncertainties and contingent difficulties caused by COVID-19 have had a widespread detrimental impact across a range of needs, for people already living under these challenging circumstances. As of December 2021, there were 4,090 UASC registered with UNHCR in Egypt, a figure that has more than doubled since 2016. The largest portion of new UASC arrivals in Egypt are Eritrean. Since late 2018, there has been an increase in Sudanese and South Sudanese UASC arrivals. Other populations represented include Ethiopian and Somali.

Most UASC have fled conflict, persecution, detention, and violence in their home countries, and have often left their families to seek refuge elsewhere. On the journey from their home countries most are smuggled, and many become victims of trafficking. Upon arriving in Egypt, UASC must navigate the legal system, find accommodation, access education, create community connections, seek financial assistance, trace their families, and access health care – often while attempting to overcome harassment, linguistic barriers, fractured and confusing service provision, and the psychological impacts of trauma. These difficulties are in turn exacerbated as they must deal with their new environment with no guardianship and often without the skills or coping strategies to deal with the situations they face. Being children alone additionally puts them at greater risk of safety concerns, such as violence, sexual harassment, and exploitation.¹³

Concerning stakeholders, the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) leads migration affairs in coordination with relevant line ministries, in particular the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education and Technical Education. The MFA is a key entry point at national level. At the Egyptian level a coordination/monitoring committee on migration has been set up in 2016. The National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCPIMTIP) was established on 7 November 2016 according to the law No. 82/2016 and was formed on 23 January 2017 following decree No. 192/2017 from the Egyptian Prime Minister. The Committee has 30 members; the Committee's mandate is to lead governmental efforts to prevent and combat illegal migration in Egypt as a country of origin, transit and destination. NCCPIMTIP has been positioned as the focal point for all policies, national guidelines, action plans and programs related to the issue of illegal migration. NCCPIMTIP also acts as an advisory body to relevant authorities and institutions, reporting directly to the Prime Minister. Other potential stakeholders include municipal authorities in the areas targeted and community leaders at the level of host communities as well as civil society.

There are about 30 international organisations and agencies including UN agencies and non-governmental agencies assisting refugees and migrants across Egypt responding to humanitarian and development needs. Close coordination and in some cases cooperation will be sought in the framework of existing co-ordination mechanisms such as the Donor Partners Group on Migration, the EU-EUMS Migration Roundtable, the technical sectorial working groups on education, health, protection and cash assistance. All those existing mechanisms shall support in ensuring complementary of interventions, expertise and approaches to implementation such as community based approaches.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective/Impact: The socio-economic prospects and dignity of migrants in vulnerable situations, of refugees and of asylum-seekers under protection is enhanced in Egypt, as well as for vulnerable host communities.

Specific Objectives/Outcomes (SO):

¹³ From Saint Andrews Refugee Services (July 2020) "Children on the Move, Understanding the migration experiences of Eritrean, Ethiopian, and Somali unaccompanied children in Egypt", p.4

1. Unaccompanied minors, are better protected and benefit from immediate and longer-term protection (SO1)
2. Access to quality basic health and educational services for migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities is improved (SO2)
3. Basic needs and livelihood perspectives for migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers are better satisfied (SO3)

Expected outputs:

Output 1:

- 1.1 Access for migrants and forcibly displaced unaccompanied minors to family reunification programmes is facilitated or supported.
- 1.2 Current basic needs (e.g. legal or psychosocial) of unaccompanied minors are managed and catered for, preferably according to a case management approach.

Output 2:

- 2.1 Measures promoting access to services (notably entering, re-entering or being retained in education and benefiting from primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare) for migrants, forcibly displaced persons and host communities are put in place.
- 2.2 Service-related capacities of front-line staff (e.g. teachers, trainers, nurses, etc.) are strengthened to improve the quality of the services, with special attention to gender-specific dimensions such as Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH).
- 2.3 Service-related facilities (e.g. schools and clinics) are improved to enhance the quality of the services, with special attention to gender-specific dimensions such as GBV and SRH .

Output 3:

- 3.1 Assessment of the needs of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities are carried out to improve data available.
- 3.2 Migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities are assisted to meet basic needs and improve their livelihoods, with tailored attention to specific needs of vulnerable girls and women.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1 can include but must not be limited to:

- Family reunification, which includes resettlement activities and support to family reunification procedures (children and youth-at-risk to join parents abroad), screening and interviews with child/youth, with caregiver and/or parents/relative abroad, and home visits;
- Child protection programmes, which includes access to registration and best interest procedures for UASC, long-term psychosocial health and legal advice/assistance for UASC.

Activities related to Output 2.1 can include but must not be limited to:

- Infrastructure work and/or rehabilitation (e.g. of community schools classrooms);
- Delivery of capacity-building trainings and tools, technical assistance, Training of Trainers (TOT) of front-line staff in health and educational facilities;
- Provision of cash for education and health care access (referrals, drugs, consultations)/ support of education through grants, including non-formal options for refugee children.

Activities related to Output 3.1 can include but must not be limited to:

- Data collection and surveys, reports and needs-assessments;
- Multi-purpose cash assistance for livelihoods and basic needs with particular attention to the needs of women and female headed households;

- Labour training/programmes for livelihoods, investment in self-reliance opportunities with particular attention to the needs of women and young people.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection, Climate Change and Biodiversity

Outcomes of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The SEA screening concluded that no further action was required.

Outcomes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project).

The EIA screening classified the action as Category C (no need for further assessment).

Outcome of the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project).

The CRA screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender concerns will be mainstreamed throughout all activities under this Action to the extent possible, with various outputs placing specific attention to the gender lens, notably GBV response and SRH. In addition to this, health and specific needs of women will be prioritised, as well as empowerment and participation of women and girls in education. The interventions funded within this Action will be aligned with the EU's external policy on gender equality and women's empowerment; the Action will ensure that assistance provided is tailored to the needs of women and girls and thus contributing to the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III¹⁴. Unaccompanied minors will be provided with specialised, gender specific and child-sensitive assistance and protection.

Human Rights

This Action is designed to mainstream human rights all along the document, its outcomes, outputs and activities. It will ensure full respect of the human rights of migrants, forcibly displaced persons and their communities, based on non-discriminatory principles, self-determination and participation of the migrants as well as confidentiality and right to privacy. The Action ensures that the principle of leaving no-one behind is fully respected. The Action seeks to provide timely, relevant and quality support to vulnerable people along migratory routes so that their needs and rights are met. It recognises the universal right to health, education and protection, as per the Article 25 and 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Protection and assistance mechanisms will take into account the specific situation and vulnerability of migrants, such as ensuring the best interest of the child, as well as gender and age dimensions. As the Action focuses in part on unaccompanied minors, it will also work in respect of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as D0. Nevertheless, should persons with disabilities be part of the targeted group, special attention will be given throughout the process taking into account the specific situation and the degree of vulnerability.

¹⁴ JOIN 2020 17 final – EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III – An Ambitious Agenda for Gender Equality

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Peaceful coexistence with local populations is also a cross cutting issue which will be considered across all elements of the implementation, through needs assessments and context analysis. For the success of the Action, it is essential that efforts are made to maintain dialogue with local population and ensure the sensitisation of the community. Leave no-one behind approach is applied.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learned

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
1 External environment	Increased insecurity, political instability/ security concerns, negatively impacting implementation and/or Implementing Partners (IPs)	M	M	EU Delegation, – together with the selected implementing partners – will engage with relevant authorities at the highest level possible to advocate for the programme’s right-based approach and other principles. If effective follow-up and monitoring mechanisms cannot be established, operations will be put on hold or postponed. Continuous cooperation with international actors, MS, EUDEL and all internal stakeholders.
	Changing Government priorities, including the risk of politicisation of migration	L	H	In close cooperation with the EU Delegation, the Action will promote regular inter-stakeholder dialogue and information exchange, based on evidence, regarding the benefits.
	Access issues related to security. Suspensions in implementing activities in the event that access is not possible.	M	M	Action continues to coordinate with involved partners, authorities and communities regarding security. Activities may be delayed until the security situation in the target area is sound and there is no potential for harm for the beneficiaries or project staff.
	COVID-19 recrudescence or sudden pandemic of communicable diseases	H	H	Follow up the evolution and adapt accordingly including via reprogramming to achieve the intended results of the Action in consultation with the donor. Foster new/remote delivery methods according to access restrictions, negotiate humanitarian access taking into account safety of the staff and national regulations.
	Fluctuation rates/ inflation /liquidity problems/ collapse of banking system in	M	M	Careful planning of bank transfers to ensure sufficient liquidity, identification of alternatives forms of payment.

	Egypt/ lack of available cash in country			
3 People and the organisation	Local staff threatened/ intimidated or feeling accused because of their activities in favour of migrant population	L	M	Maintain a constant relation with local communities, build trust relationships and social engagement. Support vulnerable Egyptians host communities to avoid feelings of exclusion.
4 Legality and regulatory aspects	Diversion and misuse of funds/ fraud	L	M	Work with pre-vetted and reliable partners, run third party monitoring, spot-checks and inspections.
	Loss of EU-funds caused by double-funding of projects as a result of weak coordination between departments or with external donors	L	M	Intense scoping and needs-assessment, discussion with Embassy, coordination with other relevant DGs (notably HOME and ECHO) and the GoE.
5 Communication and information	Strong public criticism against the Action	L	L	In close consultation with the EU, the selected IP(s) will issue prompt response to media coverage or other forms of criticisms with counter-argument based on facts to rectify false information and counter negative perceptions. At the same time, the IP will develop and disseminate knowledge management products showcasing the successes of the programmes of the Action

Lessons Learned:

- In agreement with the authorities and the donor community, the EUTF EUR 60 million programme (2017-2024) in Egypt has focused on creating job opportunities and developing skills among migrants to enable them to secure a livelihood within Egypt or in their home countries. These programmes will be ongoing until mid-2025. The package includes health programmes (notably one by the German Red Cross in cooperation with the Egyptian Red Crescent: “Supporting communities – building health for all” or Plan International on child protection). Building on those lessons learnt, namely the importance of providing these services through community centres reaching out systematically to migrants and host communities from community centres this Action proposes to complement the EUR 60 million package. Indeed, the Action will include as target beneficiaries the forcibly displaced as well as addressing other services than those just purely economic -notably education, health and child protection – in order to address a multi-dimensional vision of poverty, vulnerability and resilience for migrants, forcibly displaced and host communities.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has triggered an unprecedented global health, humanitarian, socioeconomic crisis, also impacting on human rights. More than two years into the pandemic, the mix of overlapping crises with a rise in extreme poverty, political instability, conflict, disasters, and food insecurity have driven needs of forcibly displaced people to new levels. The pandemic has further intensified ongoing

humanitarian crises that, if left unaddressed, will increase fragility, risks of displacement and human suffering in the long-run. While primarily a health crisis, COVID-19 has also exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, caused widespread economic disruptions, and generated multiple new humanitarian and protection needs. It is important to continue to support health needs and access to the health system together with increased socio-economic needs. It is now clear that conflict-related violence, combined with poor protection governance and the COVID-19 pandemic are contributing to higher protection needs across the region.

- Activities proposed in the interventions need to be based on a flexible approach that can adapt to changing situations. They should support an inclusive approach to protection while also maintaining well targeted protection services for different migration profiles. Knowledge of local dynamics should be strengthened to ensure interventions are adapted to the context, while strengthened cooperation with national and local actors will help to ensure continuity. Moreover, in the design of the programme, the diversity of the partners with different mandates, structures and operating manners needs to be taken into account, and appropriate coordination tools and mechanisms to be set-up. Optimal coordination is needed to avoid overlapping between actions, despite the support provided by the project and similar actions implemented by the same bodies within the areas of health, education, protection and the COVID-19 crisis. Cooperation with a combination of entrusted International Organisations, INGOs and local actors with complementary of mandates, knowledge, relations with counterparts and ways of implementation is thus the approach chosen for this Action.

3.5 Intervention Logic

Refugees, asylum-seekers and irregular migrants face challenges in accessing basic services due to the limitation of available resources and pressure on these services, equally affecting them and host communities from lower-income urban areas. Protection and basic services (in particular safe access to quality education and health services) are the most pressing needs, besides a lack of livelihood opportunities in the formal economy. Vulnerable groups such as UASC women and girls, persons with disabilities, children, and refugees lacking proper documentation are in greatest need of protection and assistance with basic services. The socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic are aggravating needs of the most vulnerable households.

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is thus that there is a necessity to support the access to basic services, to help meeting basic needs and to provide protection to refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants in vulnerable situations and host communities in order to contribute to their socio-economic prospects and dignity and to improve social cohesion amongst the country.

IF access for migrants and forcibly displaced unaccompanied minors to family reunification programmes is facilitated or supported (output 1.1) and current basic needs (e.g. legal or psychosocial) of unaccompanied minors are managed and catered for (output 1.2), AND its related assumptions hold true (e.g. family reunification programmes successfully take place, and effective legal and psychosocial support/assistance is provided), THEN unaccompanied minors, are better protected and benefit from immediate and longer-term protection (SO1).

IF measures promoting access to services for migrants, forcibly-displaced persons and host communities are put in place (output 2.1), service-related capacities for front-line staff (e.g. trainers, nurses etc.) are strengthened (output 2.2), and service-related facilities are improved (output 2.3), AND its related assumptions hold true (e.g. capacity-building is strengthened, training and cash for education is provided, and infrastructure and/or rehabilitation is supported), THEN access and quality of basic health and educational services for migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, and host communities is improved (SO2).

IF assessments of the needs of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities are carried out to improve the data available (output 3.1), and migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers and host communities

are assisted to meet basic needs and improve their livelihoods AND its related assumptions hold true (e.g. cash assistance is provided and labour training programmes successfully take place), THEN basic material needs and livelihood perspectives for migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers are satisfied (SO3)

3.6 Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	The socio-economic prospects and dignity of migrants in vulnerable situations, refugees and asylum-seekers under protection is enhanced in Egypt, as well as those vulnerable host communities.	<p>% of target populations (migrants in vulnerable situations, refugees and asylum-seekers, host communities) reporting an improved feeling of safety and dignity</p> <p>% of target populations stating that livelihood support and basic needs opportunities provided have had a positive impact on their socio-economic well-being</p>	0	To be determined during contracting stage	IP M&R Systems	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	Unaccompanied minors, are better protected and benefit from immediate and longer-term protection (SO1)	<p>% of unaccompanied minors having access and support to EU funded protection services reporting they are physically and emotionally more secure</p> <p># of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, re-united with their families with EU support, disaggregated by sex, age group, nationality, location</p>	To be determined during contracting stage	To be determined during contracting stage	IP M&R Systems	<p>No further negative development of COVID-19 crisis</p> <p>No shocks or adverse external developments put in jeopardy the current environment for migrants in Egypt</p>

Outcome 2	Access to quality basic health and educational services for migrants and host communities improved (SO2)	<p># of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and host communities having access to health and education services (disaggregated migrants, host communities)</p> <p>% migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and host communities having access to health and education services reporting benefits (disaggregated according to migrants, host communities)</p>	To be determined during contracting stage	To be determined during contracting stage	IP M&R Systems	<p>No further negative development of covid-19 crisis</p> <p>No shocks or adverse external developments put in jeopardy the current environment for migrants in Egypt</p>
Outcome 3	Basic material needs and livelihood perspectives for migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers are better satisfied (SO3)	<p># of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, host communities having access to services supporting basic material needs and improved livelihoods (disaggregated according to status, gender)</p> <p>% of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, host communities having access to services supporting basic material needs and improved livelihoods who report satisfaction with service (disaggregated according to status, gender)</p>	To be determined during contracting stage	To be determined during contracting stage	IP M&R Systems	<p>No further negative development of covid-19 crisis</p> <p>No shocks or adverse external developments put in jeopardy the current environment for migrants in Egypt</p>
Output 1 related to Outcome 1	Access for migrants and forcibly displaced minors to family reunification programmes is facilitated or supported	# of minors accessing family reunification programmes	To be determined during inception stage	To be determined during inception stage	IP M&R Systems	<p>No further negative development of covid-19 crisis</p> <p>No legal and operational impediments blocking travel and entry to location of family reunification</p>

Output 2 related to Outcome 1	Current basic needs (e.g. legal or psychosocial) of unaccompanied minors are managed and catered for, preferably according to a case management approach	<p># of unaccompanied minors that access services (disaggregated by type of programme (psychosocial, health, education, legal etc.), and disaggregated by gender, nationality)</p> <p>% of unaccompanied minors who access services (disaggregated by type of programme (psychosocial, health, education, legal etc.), managed according to case management approach (disaggregated gender, nationality))</p>	To be determined during inception stage	To be determined during inception stage	IP M&R Systems	<p>No further negative development of covid-19 crisis</p> <p>IP is able to ensure referral and coordination system with other service providers to minors</p>
Output 1 related to Outcome 2	Measures promoting access to services (notably entering, re-entering or being retained in education and benefiting from primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare) for migrants, forcibly displaced persons and host communities put in place	<p># of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, and individuals from host communities having access to education, vocational training with EU support, disaggregated by gender, migration status, age group and type of education / training</p> <p># of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and individuals from host communities benefitting from national and community-based services (health, welfare and social services), disaggregated by sex, migration status and age group, type of service</p>	To be determined during inception stage	To be determined during inception stage	IP M&R Systems	<p>No further negative development of covid-19 crisis</p> <p>IP is able to coordinate and cooperate with other service providers in health and education</p>

Output 2 related to Outcome 2	Service-related capacities for front-line staff (e.g. teachers, trainers, nurses etc.) are strengthened, with special attention to gender-specific dimensions such as Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)	<p># of front-line staff completing capacity development (disaggregated – area of competence/skills; profession; gender)</p> <p>% of front-line staff completing capacity development indicating acquisition of relevant competence (% of initial entrants to training) (disaggregated – area of competence/skills; profession; gender)</p> <p># of front-line staff trained on inclusive gender-sensitive dimension (disaggregated by heath/education)</p>	To be determined during inception stage	To be determined during inception stage	IP M&R Systems	<p>No further negative development of covid-19 crisis</p> <p>Resources and conditions are in place to ensure front-line staff retention</p>
Output 3 related to Outcome 2	Service-related facilities (e.g. schools and clinics) are improved, with special attention to gender-specific dimensions such as GBV and SHR	<p># of facilities (health and/or education) that have been built or rehabilitated (disaggregated education/health)</p> <p>% of facilities which have been built / rehabilitated taking into account gender-specific dimensions</p>	To be determined during inception stage	To be determined during inception stage	IP M&R Systems	<p>No further negative development of covid-19 crisis</p> <p>Running and maintenance costs for facilities are covered into the future</p>
Output 1 related to Outcome 3	Assessment of the needs of migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities are carried out to improve data available	<p># of surveys carried out with successful % of participation</p> <p># of reports created presenting data collection results</p>	To be determined during inception stage	To be determined during inception stage	IP M&R Systems	<p>Surveys are not blocked by physical constraints</p> <p>There are enough participants willing to reply and provide reliable source of data</p>
Output 2 related to Outcome 3	Migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities are assisted to meet basic needs and improve their livelihoods, with tailored attention to specific needs of vulnerable girls and women	<p># of beneficiaries in receipt of cash-assistance (disaggregated family unit/individual; gender)</p> <p>% of participants completing livelihood programmes or training (% of no of initial entrants) (disaggregated – area of</p>	To be determined during inception stage	To be determined during inception stage	IP M&R Systems	Level of demand does not increase significantly relative to current projections

		competence/skills; profession; gender)				
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this Action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with Egypt.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this Action, during which the activities described in section 3.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the Action with EU restrictive measures.¹⁵

4.3.1 Direct Management (Grants)

a) Purpose of the grant(s)

Main outputs to implement via grants (without prejudice of the rest of the outputs depending on the proposals/capacities)

Contributing to Outcome/Specific Objective 1:

- Child protection programmes, which includes access to registration and best interest procedures for UASC, long-term psychosocial health and legal advice/assistance for UASC.

Contributing to Outcome/Specific Objective 2:

- Infrastructure and/or rehabilitation work
- Delivery of capacity-building trainings and tools, technical assistance, Training of Trainers (TOT) of front-line staff in health and educational facilities

Contributing to Outcome/Specific Objective 3:

- Labour training/programmes for livelihoods, investment in self-reliance opportunities with particular attention to the needs of women and young people

b) Type of applicants targeted

In order to be eligible for a grant, the lead applicant must be (1) a legal person, and (2) non profit-making, and (3) be a non-governmental organisation, and (4) be established in a Member State of the European Union or Egypt, and (5) be directly responsible for the preparation and management of the Action with the co-applicant(s) and/or affiliated entity(ies), not acting as intermediary. Any co-applicant(s) must satisfy the same eligibility criteria.

Other essential characteristics of the potential applicants are the long term experience in the countries, the knowledge and expertise in the domain of protection and resilience to ensure effective implementation.

¹⁵ <https://sanctionsmap.eu/#/main>

4.3.2 Indirect Management with a Member State Organisation, EU specialised agency, or international organisation – pillar assessed entity

This Action may be implemented in indirect management with one or more entities, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- proven established experience and operational capacity in the management and implementation of health, education, livelihood support, protection and/or family reunification actions in the country targeted;
- technical competence in the sector and leverage for policy dialogue, including technical expertise in managing mixed migration flows;
- administrative capability and the experience to implement this type of intervention due to its mandate and expertise;
- extensive network of national and international partners, which can be drawn on;
- demonstrated capacity to coordinate with various stakeholders including national ministries, local authorities international organisations, INGOS and NGOs and among international and local actors at both EU and country level.

4.3.3 Changes from indirect to direct management (and vice versa) mode due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

If the implementation modality under indirect management, as described under 4.3.1, cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, this Action may be implemented in direct management (grants) following the criteria defined in 4.3.1 above.

4.4 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 provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this Action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third-party contribution, in currency identified
Outputs 1 composed of:	5 000 000	
Grants (direct management):	N/A	
Indirect management – cf. section 4.3.1 and 4.3.2	2 500 000	
Outputs 2 composed of:	10 000 000	
Grants (direct management):	N/A	
Indirect management – cf. section 4.3.1 and 4.3.2	5 000,000	
Outputs 3 composed of	8 000,000	

Grants (direct management):	N/A	
Indirect management – cf. section 4.3.1 and 4.3.2	4 000 000	
Grants – total envelope under section 4.3.1	11,300,000	606 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2		
Audit – cf. section 5.3	200 000	
Communication and visibility – cf. section 6	N.A.	
Totals	23 000 000	606 000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The Action shall be included in new and existing national coordination mechanisms/working groups between Institutions and key stakeholders in each of the targeted countries, including those under the leadership of the EU Delegations, with the ultimate aim to foster synergies, including with other EU and MS funded interventions. These mechanisms shall not duplicate existing working groups, fora or platforms, but rather build on and complement existing national coordination tools implementing partner(s) will have established presence in the target countries.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the Action.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 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's 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 (not less than annual) 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 direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

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).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

As stated in the Better Regulation, to be comprehensive, the monitoring system put in place must also cover the objectives of the Action. Implementing partners' monitoring system is therefore expected to measure, and report, on progress in relation to the planned outputs, outcomes and impact of the Action by means of RACER (Relevant, Accepted, Credible, Easy, Robust) and SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-related) indicators related to a baseline situation. A balanced indicator system should also include both quantitative and qualitative indicators as well as gendered indicators to be able to monitor gender equality. In addition, considering the multi-country nature of this Action, indicator values will be measured, and reported, both on a country-by-country basis and in an aggregated manner.

Establishing corresponding baselines and targets for each indicator selected will be the responsibility of implementing partners' and this information will be provided at contracting level (at the latest at the end of the inception phase). If a baseline survey is deemed necessary, correlated periodic and/or final studies to collect results data during and/or at the end of implementation will need to be envisaged. Such surveys can be financed under the regular budget of the Action and should be budgeted accordingly at contracting level (through specific budget lines identified for this purpose).

The Monitoring system put in place will collect and analyse data to inform on progress towards achievement of planned results to feed decision-making processes and to report on the use of resources. Considering the multi-country nature of this Action, the separation of tasks and coordination on monitoring and reporting duties between the implementing partners involved in the Action will have to be detailed and agreed upon by all parties involved at contracting stage. In addition, Result-based reporting will be used to foster the active and meaningful participation of all stakeholders involved in the action. In this sense, result-based reports will be presented and discussed during the Action's steering committee or any other relevant coordination mechanisms established in the framework of this action.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the Action, a mid-term or a final evaluation will be carried out for this Action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

In case a mid-term evaluation is envisaged, it will be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect to the intention to launch a new phase of the Action when relevant.

In case a final evaluation is envisaged it will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes, including for policy revision, taking into account in particular the fact that the field of migration management is sensitive, thus it requires close analysis of its effectiveness as well as the level participation of direct beneficiaries (right holders), as well as the accountability of the partner countries involved.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates envisaged 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 countries and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner(s) and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner countries 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.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

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 audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Communication and visibility is a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions, to advertise the European Union's support for their work to the relevant audiences.

To that end they must comply with the instructions given in the [*Communication and Visibility Requirements of 2018*](#) (or any successor document), notably with regard to the use of the EU emblem and the elaboration of a dedicated communication and visibility plan, to be completed for every Action at the start of implementation.

This obligation will apply equally, regardless of whether the Actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU Member States. In each case, a reference to the relevant contractual obligations must be included in the respective financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

Communication and visibility measures may be funded by another measure constituting a Financing Decision. For the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this Action, the Commission may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, as part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union. Visibility and communication measures should also promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds.

Effectiveness of communication activities on awareness about the Action and its objectives as well as on EU funding of the Action should be measured.

Implementing partners shall keep the Commission and concerned EU Delegation/Office fully informed of the planning and implementation of specific visibility and communication activities before work starts. Implementing partners will ensure adequate visibility of EU financing and will report on visibility and communication Actions as well as the results of the overall Action to the relevant monitoring committees.

Any Actions related to communication and visibility will be coordinated with the strategic communication Actions of the EU Delegations, to ensure coherence of narrative and message, as well as horizontal strategic communication.

For the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this Action, the Commission may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, as part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union. Visibility and communication measures should also promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds. Effectiveness of communication activities on awareness about the Action and its objectives as well as on EU funding of the Action should be measured.

Implementing partners shall keep the Commission and the EU Delegation/Office fully informed of the planning and implementation of specific visibility and communication activities before work starts. Implementing partners will ensure adequate visibility of EU financing and will report on visibility and communication Actions as well as the results of the overall Action to the relevant monitoring committees.