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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX V

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the 2022 annual action plan for the global threats part of the thematic programme on peace, stability and conflict prevention

Action Document for Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Security

ANNUAL PLAN
This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plans in the sense of Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2021/947 establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	**Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Security** OPSYS/CRIS[1] number: ACT-60762 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI-Global Europe)			
2. Team Europe Initiative	No			
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out globally			
4. Programming document	Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention Thematic Programme 2021 - 2027			
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/ expected results	Priority 8 - Addressing global and trans-regional effects of climate change and environmental factors having a potentially destabilising impact on peace and security Specific Objective 1: Increase the effectiveness of efforts to address climate/environment security risks			
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION				
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Addressing global and trans-regional effects of climate change and related environmental factors having a potentially destabilising impact on peace and security			
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 13 (Climate Action) Other significant SDGs: 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnership for the Goals) SDG 6 (Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land)			
8 a) DAC code(s)	15210 - Security system management and reform 41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	10000 public sector institutions			
9. Targets	☐ Migration ☒ Climate ☐ Social inclusion and Human Development ☒ Gender ☒ Biodiversity ☐ Education ☐ Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	**General policy objective**	**Not targeted**	**Significant objective**	**Principal objective**
	Participation development/good governance	☐	☒	☐
	Aid to environment	☐	☐	☒

[1] Depending on the availability of OPSYS at the time of encoding, a provisional CRIS number may need to be provided.

		Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	☒	☐	☐
	Trade development	☒	☐	☐
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	☒	☐	☐
	Disaster Risk Reduction	☒	☐	☐
	Inclusion of persons with disabilities	☒	☐	☐
	Nutrition	☒	☐	☐
	RIO Convention markers	**Not targeted**	**Significant objective**	**Principal objective**
	Biological diversity	☐	☒	☐
	Combat desertification	☐	☒	☐
	Climate change mitigation	☐	☒	☐
	Climate change adaptation	☐	☒	☐
11. Internal markers and Tags:	**Policy objectives**	**Not targeted**	**Significant objective**	**Principal objective**

	Digitalisation
	Tags: digital connectivity
	    digital governance
	    digital entrepreneurship
	    job creation
	        digital skills/literacy
	        digital services
		☒	☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
				☐
				☐
				☐
				☐
				☐
				☐
				☐

	Connectivity
	Tags: transport
	    people2people
	    energy
	    digital connectivity
		☒	☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
				☐
				☐
				☐
				☐
				☐

	Migration (methodology for tagging under development)	☒	☐	☐
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	☒	☐	☐
	Covid-19	☒	☐	☐
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2022-14.020230 – STABILITY AND PEACE - GLOBAL AND TRANSREGIONAL THREATS Total estimated cost: EUR 8 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 8 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Project Modality Management modality to be defined (grant or contribution agreement)			

1.2. Summary of the Action

This action aims to complement the global partnership with UNEP (AAP 2021), which will play a key role in leveraging joint analysis, institutional and systems capacity, and established EU-UN partnerships at the headquarters and field level. The action will build on the lessons learned from the pilot phase of the EU-UN programme (2017-2022) while also facilitating region-specific approaches.

At national and local level, complementary support via this action will allow for wider engagement in regions which are not covered by the partnership programme and which currently receive less attention in the field of climate and security and environmental degradation as the two phenomena are inextricably linked. This will encourage a stronger focus on prevention and contribute to a stronger body of evidence in this regard.

This action will enable the EU to reach local communities through a dedicated sub-granting mechanism, to equip final beneficiaries with tools and support to design policies, plans and consensus-building dialogue processes that address emerging environment-related risks to peace and security at the local level.

The activities aim to equip communities to enhance their response through innovation, risk-reduction, and management and resolution of crises, including those relating to natural resource management, environmental governance, and climate adaptation.

Ensuring support to national and local engagement will thus reinforce and broaden the impact of the activities carried out in the framework of the partnership and facilitate transboundary cooperation between cross-border communities confronted by common challenges.

South-south cooperation will take the form of periodic fora and ongoing dialogue between leaders at all levels to discuss common challenges and opportunities for cooperation, strengthening horizontal linkages between regions and providing an additional dimension to activities addressing climate change and security.

Particular attention will be given to empowering women and youth as two key constituencies in addressing the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. They will be central to increased resilience of fragile communities, including those forcibly displaced. This will in turn mitigate the potentially adverse effect of increased competition for resources on relations between displaced peoples and host communities.

Beneficiaries will be linked with UNEP through the governance structure of the programme, providing an opportunity for greater support to these actions at policy level and for greater vertical coordination between different levels of engagement.

In addressing the interdependence between security and climate change/environmental degradation, the action directly responds to one objective of the Thematic Programme for Peace, Stability and Conflict prevention which aims to strengthen capacities, institutions and policies, and support relevant initiatives at local, national, regional and multinational levels to understand and address climate security risks.

It also directly addresses Sustainable Development Goal 13 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts' and all of its associated targets, as well as indirectly addressing SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals.

All components will be implemented in full complementarity with bilateral and regional programmes and in coordination with EU Delegations and relevant units in INTPA and NEAR.

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

Climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and natural resources depletion, which induce natural disasters, are interdependent challenges that are widely recognized as risks to international security and stability and threat multipliers. Climate change and biodiversity loss in particular exacerbates existing social, economic and environmental risks, which can further contribute to tensions and conflict. Security concerns linked to climate change sea level rise and environmental degradation include impacts on food, water and energy supply, increased competition over natural resources, loss of livelihoods, climate and environment-related disasters, and forced displacement and migratory movements. In conflict-affected countries, climate change and its interrelated environmental issues, such as water stress and shortages can exacerbate existing security risks and vulnerabilities and accelerate natural resources depletion, which may spill over borders and continents through forced mass migration and leading to instrumentalization of forced migrants for cross-border political purposes. Sea level rise also threatens critical maritime infrastructure such as ports, offshore wind turbines, undersea pipelines, electric and telecommunication cables etc. At the same time, state fragility, absence of rule of law, and high levels of crime and corruption, hinder climate-change adaptation efforts and policies aiming at the sustainable management of natural resources, affecting in particular the most vulnerable communities.

Sustained analysis and monitoring of the interaction between physical environmental changes and related socio-economic, demographic and governance variables can help decision-makers to identify emerging environment-and climate-related risks to peace. Such detailed analysis can ensure that governments and international partners have sufficient time to design science-based, context-specific, inclusive policies and plans to address such risks. Plans then need to be translated into actions – which may include development initiatives and political/diplomatic processes – in order to address risks before they degenerate into crises.

Analysis and action are required at the regional level (in addition to country-specific level work) to address environment-conflict risks, because climatic, environmental and governance changes transcend national boundaries. The combination of changed precipitation patterns, infrastructure, and land use upstream, for example, can have

profound impacts on water availability, quality and agricultural productivity among communities downstream. In such contexts, understanding the sources of emerging problems – and identifying solutions that account for and accommodate inter-state relationships and natural resource-sharing arrangements, or lack thereof – requires detailed understanding of current and projected environmental change, and of existing investment patterns, institutional and traditional governance arrangements, and other factors.

Climate change and environmental degradation are already exerting a complex range of stresses on many regions, impacting water, food and energy supplies, and exacerbating strains associated with population growth and urbanization. Interventions have a marked tendency to concentrate on regions where the adverse effects of such stresses are already particularly evident as stakeholders endeavour to contain emerging threats. With a view to engaging fully on prevention as a key component in addressing climate security, this action aims to redress that balance in ensuring linkages in countries where climate-related security threats are not yet as acute, in order to fully develop foresight and early-warning capabilities, and preventive and pre-emptive measures.

Addressing escalating climate- and natural resources-related challenges will require coordinated interventions, including in the framework of agreements on transboundary resource-sharing, investments in biodiversity protection and ecosystem restoration, and technological innovations to address scarcity and foster sustainable resource use and productivity.

Thus, targeted communities are those who are particularly vulnerable to threats to their peace and security related to a wide range of issues including, but not limited to deforestation and desertification, rising sea levels and coastal erosion, degradation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity and unsustainable land use and management of natural resources.

Interventions at community level need to be guided by solid environmental data and monitoring; by an understanding of regional governance and security trends; and by knowledge of best-practice environmental solutions, including the sustainable resource-sharing and peacebuilding opportunities that such solutions may offer.

The geographical scope of this action is broad and as such, it will cover many countries in which persistent and significant challenges to governance and rule of law are further amplified by the convergence of climate change, conflict and insecurity. The action aims to increase the sensitivity of actions and interventions to these challenges in order to ensure a more tailored response to such fragile contexts.

The emphasis on data-driven analyses backed up by qualitative assessments and a community-led process will also support the addition of a further dimension to existing early warning systems. This aims to ensure that responses to climate- and environment–related aggravations of latent tensions and emerging conflicts will be more adapted to the drivers of instability and the effects on different groups.

A more thorough understanding of how climate change and environmental challenges can affect conflict dynamics and the rights of communities in fragile countries and the governance in such regions can inform and result in greater protection of their rights and equip them with tools to better anticipate and adapt to threats to their livelihoods and security.

2.2. Problem Analysis

Priority Area and sectors:

This action is proposed under Priority 8 of the Thematic MIP: Addressing global and trans-regional effects of climate change and related environmental factors having a potentially destabilising impact on peace and security

Key cross-cutting issues: The action directly addresses climate-change, environmental degradation and conflict sensitivity issues and risks (i.e. risks of doing harm, unintended negative impacts, etc.) and prioritises the integration of gender considerations in the analysis of climate-related security risks, as well as the design of inclusive interventions and responses to build resilience to these risks. As such, its principal objective is to ensure that these cross-cutting issues are better integrated into peacebuilding actions.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

The principal implementing partner(s) will be one or two global and/or regional funds, which will administer the grants and will act in close coordination with EU and other key actors - particularly the members of the UN Climate Security Mechanism: UNEP, UNDP and DPPA. The action seeks to leverage and build upon the multiple initiatives carried out in this field as well as those of other partnerships between the UN and the EU.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is to support fragile and crisis-affected regions, countries and communities to achieve resilience and sustain peace by addressing the climate and environmental risks that drive conflict and instability.

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) of this action focus on three priorities:

1. Communities have an enhanced capacity to build resilience to climate change- and environment-related risks and security threats at local level. Their actions are informed by science-based, integrated risk assessments, in order to simultaneously reduce conflict risks, build peace and security, and strengthen partners' capacity in relation to climate change adaptation and resilience to environmental degradation, and sustainable management of natural resources.

2. Communities have the opportunity to engage with each other within and across regions on an ongoing basis to foster cooperation between countries and regions facing the full range of interrelated climate and environment-related security threats, and promote social cohesion while addressing tensions related to climate change stress and challenges, including on natural resources and land.

3. Community actions receive support from coordinating partners within their regions and global policy support from the EU-UNEP partnership. In addition, their work feeds into effective policy responses and measures at national, regional and global level address security threats related to climate change. Regional implementing partners and UNEP ensure fluid articulation between these levels.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are:

1.1 Communities have access to strategies and tools to enhance their resilience to climate change, environmental degradation and conflict prevention; and their capacity to anticipate and address environmental risks to peace and security is enhanced.

1.2 Community interventions are led by the communities themselves, inclusive and gender considerate, evidence-based, and supported by data analysis and qualitative risk assessment

2.1 Spaces and frameworks for dialogue and are created/optimised to facilitate horizontal collaboration, information-sharing, and co-development of solutions with partners within and between regions.

2.2 South-south cooperation is strengthened and supported to promote regional-specific knowledge exchange and capacity and integrated approaches for action.

3.1 Policy development and planning support to address cross-cutting environmental risks to peace and security are proposed in close collaboration with regional and global partners.

3.2. Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1 and 1.2

    i. Local partners are equipped with data tools and capacity-building activities to inform a strengthened, evidence-based approach to greater resilience to climate security, and for greater community resilience and peacebuilding opportunities.

    ii. Communities will design their interventions with access to technical expertise guidance to inform decisions that are environmentally sound and promote community resilience and conflict prevention.

Activities related to Output 2.1 and 2.2:

    i. Regional grant coordinators will establish a network of beneficiary communities and organisations to facilitate ongoing knowledge exchange and dialogue.

    ii. The global coordinator will establish more periodic inter-regional fora to facilitate the identification of common challenges and responses and strengthen community engagement at global policy level.

Activities related to Output 3:

    iii. Communities will be supported to create/access pathways to influence and engage policy-makers at national, transnational level to enhance the inclusiveness of policy design.

3.3. Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change: As stated, the overall objective of this action is to support fragile and crisis-affected regions, countries and communities to achieve resilience and sustain peace by addressing the climate and environmental risks that drive conflict and instability through enhanced capacity to provide data and analysis leading to sound policy response and community-level action.

As such, environmental and climate risk assessment is the core component of the action itself and no further assessment is deemed necessary. Likewise, prevention of environmental degradation, protection of biodiversity and resilience to climate change are the essence of the action and thus do not require further mainstreaming, although specific impacts on land and natural resources should be taken into account.

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 equality will be mainstreaming through every output, starting with the inclusion of gender-disaggregated data, which can help inform policy that takes into account the specific effects of climate change on the security of women and girls, minorities and other vulnerable groups. Interventions will prioritise an inclusive approach focussing on facilitation of access of these groups to dialogue and decision-making spaces.

Human Rights: This action aims to ensure a rights-based approach which takes into account the fact that climate change acts as a threat multiplier and its effects on vulnerable populations. Specific attention should be given to rights of indigenous peoples, who may be particularly vulnerable, as well as environmental human rights defenders and advocates.

Democracy: The action will ensure that actions particularly at the policy formulation and community level are inclusive, participatory and emerge from partners themselves enhancing ownership by institutions and civil society alike.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience: This action aims to further improve conflict sensitivity in by recognising the need to integrate an evidence-based understanding of the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation into analysis and policy to ultimately ensure more responsive action in peacebuilding and conflict prevention and/or resolution at all levels of engagement. This also serves to ensure that do no harm and negative impacts mitigations are supported.

Disaster Risk Reduction: DRR is a core tenet of the adaptation/mitigation aspect of this action. Policy proposals and responses will be formulated with a view to strengthening the capacity of partner regions, countries and communities to anticipate and adapt to the effects of climate change and environmental degradation.

3.4. Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
1.	Lack of political support on the part of governments/regional or local authorities.	M	H	Regional stakeholders will provide guidance on engagement with authorities and in order to manage risks and incentivise collaboration.
2,3.	Data needed to perform analysis using climate change and security risk analysis is not available at national level	H	M	Work with regional and/or sub-national datasets, including geospatial data. Support strengthened capacity within region to provide analysis.
1.	Lack of entry points for capacity building.	M	M	Identify potential entry points at different levels or through other existing projects, train focal points outside the selected area, access focal points through trans-boundary fora and other international agencies
1, 3.	Safety and security conditions in selected countries or regions do not allow activities to take place as planned	H	M	Select community action locations based on feasibility analysis (political, security, logistical factors) and in consultation with local actors. Prioritise locations in which a reasonable level of security expected during action life cycle. Alternatively, online convening of meetings may permit action implementation even if security issues or other access issues prevent in-person presence.

| 3. | Communities will not engage at regional level due to a lack of trust; | L | H | Identify projects and partners that already have a track record and a good level of community trust, rights based approaches, gender responsiveness and community involvement
Engage with field-based partners from the outset to understand how different proposals might be interpreted and understood.
Engage in awareness-raising regarding the objectives of regional coordination. |

Lessons Learnt:
Within this action, lessons and good practices from the engagement under the UNEP partnership will be applied.

3.5. The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that:

IF the EU supports inclusive and gender considerate community level engagement as a key component in addressing climate security in countries and regions where climate-related security threats are not yet as acute, in order to fully develop foresight and early-warning capabilities, and preventive and pre-emptive measures;

And IF the EU works with authorities to facilitate and optimise articulation between policy-makers and local-level actors regarding the challenges and responses to climate change and environmental degradation and the security aspects and peacebuilding opportunities thereof;

And IF EU support to climate security coordination frameworks strengthens communities' participation and access to higher level fora and inter-regional platforms;

THEN the EU will contribute to strengthening community-level access to tools and knowledge regarding climate security and greater preventive action to counter the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation as a risk multiplier in crisis-affected regions and countries, and in the capacity of harnessing conflict prevention and peacebuilding opportunities and enhance community resilience.

3.6. Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators:	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	Fragile and crisis-affected regions, countries and communities achieve resilience and sustain peace by addressing the climate and environmental risks that drive conflict and instability.	Number and type of specific climate change and environment-related security risks reduced through improved resilience from interventions and participatory approaches.			Assessments and progress reviews carried out under the project	*Not applicable*
Outcome 1	Communities have an enhanced capacity to build resilience to climate change- and environment-related risks and security threats at local level. Their actions are informed by science-based, integrated risk assessments, in order to simultaneously reduce conflict risks, build peace and security, and strengthen partners' capacity in relation to climate change adaptation and resilience to environmental degradation.	Number of local-level dispute resolution, dialogue, mediation and peacebuilding mechanisms that are equipped to understand climate-related security risks Number of communities that have built greater resilience to climate-related security risks using sustainable and inclusive nature-based solutions Number of communities using new skills/knowledge or practices to improve resilience to climate-related risks, particularly related to security			Assessments and progress reviews carried out under the project. Thematic reports. Regional analyses.	Communities are in a position to address challenges at a local level
Outcome 2	Communities have the opportunity to engage with each other within and across regions on an ongoing basis to foster cooperation between countries and regions facing the full range of interrelated climate and environment-related security threats	Number of intra- and inter-regional initiatives supported by the action enabling community dialogue on climate, environment, peace and security linkages and issues.			Assessments and progress reviews carried out under the project. Fora documentation.	Coordination and dialogue frameworks are sustainable and inclusive
Outcome 3	Community actions receive support from coordinating partners within their regions and global policy support from the EU-UNEP partnership. In addition, their work feeds into effective policy responses and measures at national, regional and global level address security threats related to climate change. Governance ensure fluid articulation between these levels.	Number of transnational, national and /or local strategies/plans incorporating security and peace aspects of climate change			Assessments and progress reviews carried out under the project. Thematic reports.	Communities and authorities are willing to engage on policy formulation and design.
Output 1 related to Outcome 1	Communities have access to strategies and tools to enhance their resilience to climate change; and their capacity to anticipate and address environmental risks to peace and security is enhanced.	Number of local-level dispute resolution, dialogue, mediation and peacebuilding mechanisms that are equipped to understand climate-related risks, including those related to security.			Assessments and progress reviews carried out under the project	Capacity-building activities have the support of communities.

Output 2 related to Outcome 1	Community interventions are evidence-based, supported by data analysis and qualitative risk assessment.	Number of communities that build resilience to climate-related security risks using sustainable and inclusive evidence-based solutions			Assessments and progress reviews carried out under the project
Number of vulnerability, environmental, climate and disaster risk assessments conducted with support of the EU-funded intervention	Communities are willing to collaborate with implementing partner
Output 1 related to Outcome 2	Spaces and frameworks for dialogue are created/optimised to facilitate horizontal collaboration, information-sharing, and co-development of solutions with partners within and between regions	Number of initiatives allowing for collaboration and exchange within and between regions.			Assessments and progress reviews carried out under the project.
Regional analyses	The added-value of coordination and knowledge exchange is recognised by communities
Output 2 related to Outcome 2	South-south cooperation is strengthened and supported to promote regional-specific knowledge exchange and capacity.	Number of communities engaged in wider coordination frameworks in a gender responsive way			Assessments and progress reviews carried out under the project.
Thematic reports.	Communities are in a position to engage with these frameworks and benefit from them.
Output 1 related to Outcome 3	Policy development and planning support to address cross-cutting environmental risks to peace and security are proposed in close collaboration with regional and global partners.	Number of transnational, national and /or local strategies/plans incorporating security aspects of climate change and opportunities for peacebuilding in a gender sensitive manner			Assessments and progress reviews carried out under the project	Policy-makers engage with communities and local authorities when at the policy development stage.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries.

4.2. Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

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[2].

4.3.1. Direct Management (Grants)

The implementation method will be a direct grant to the Climate and Development Knowledge Network.
(a) Purpose of the grant(s)
The objective of this component is to manage a sub-granting facility.
(b) Justification of a direct grant
Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grants may be awarded without a call for proposals to an entity that has the thematic and operational capacity to manage such facility in a specific geographical region.
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 the nature of the action requires a specific type of beneficiary for its technical competence, specialisation or administrative power (Article 195 FR).

4.3.2. Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances

In the interest of the programme, or if the negotiations with the selected entity fail under direct management, this action may be implemented in indirect management with a partner to be defined. The implementation by this entity entails the carrying out of activities as described in chapter 3 aiming to strengthen the resilience of crisis-affected countries by developing integrated approaches to conflict risk analysis, as well as actions on the ground. In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria (mandate and operational capacity, experience and added value of the organisation)

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.

4.5. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Indirect management /Grant	8 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2, **Audit** – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision

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[2] www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

Communication and visibility – cf. section 6	n/a
Contingencies	n/a
Totals	8 000 000

4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

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

The first tier of this mechanism will be the Steering Committee, comprised of designated representatives of the European Commission's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI), UNEP and the coordinating implementing partners at global and regional level. EU Delegations and other services may also be invited to participate as appropriate.

The Steering Committee will also be responsible for decision-making and adaptive management of the action when implementation challenges or new opportunities arise. It will meet at minimum biannually during the action's inception and throughout its implementation to:

i)   consider how to respond to requests for support;
ii) discuss strategic matters, such as the selection, prioritisation and sequencing of initiatives in different focus regions;
iii) share updates on other initiatives and key political developments in focus regions; and
iv) review implementation progress based on the agreed workplan, results framework and budget.

Regional consultations will play a critical role in ensuring that partnership interventions are aligned to ongoing efforts, while encouraging regional dialogue and collaboration to address climate-related risks to peace and security.

Thus, the second tier of the governance mechanism will be comprised of Regional Advisory Committees established for each region, bringing together Steering Committee together with relevant entities at the regional and country levels, including but not limited to representatives of regional organisations, EU Delegations and UN actors as appropriate. Regional Committees will convene at least semi-annually to:

i)   exchange on key initiatives linked to climate change and security, as well as political and development priorities for the region;
ii) guide decisions on prioritisation of partnership activities and implementation strategies for the region; and
iii) foster synergies with other EU and UN initiatives at regional and country level.

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(s) 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 will be carried out according to section 4.6.

5.2. Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, evaluations of single components/projects are carried out via an implementing partner.

The Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake mid-term or final evaluations for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. 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 action.

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.

These obligations apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, the partner country (for instance, concerning the reforms supported through budget support), contractors, grant beneficiaries or entrusted entities. 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 from the amounts allocated to the action. 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.

APPENDIX 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention[3] (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: 'a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one'. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a 'support entities'. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention is defined in the related Action Document and it is revisable; it can be a(n) (group of) action(s) or a (group of) contract(s).

Tick in the left side column one of the three possible options for the level of definition of the Primary Intervention(s) identified in this action.

In the case of 'Group of actions' level, add references to the present action and other action concerning the same Primary Intervention.

In the case of 'Contract level', add the reference to the corresponding budgetary items in point 4.5, Indicative Budget.

Option 1: Action level		
☐	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Option 2: Group of actions level		
☐	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
Option 3: Contract level		
☒	Single Contract 1	To be defined
☐	Group of contracts 1	NA

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[3] ARES (2021)4204912 - For the purpose of consistency between terms in OPSYS, DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI have harmonised 5 key terms, including 'action' and 'Intervention' where an 'action' is the content (or part of the content) of a Commission Financing Decision and 'Intervention' is a coherent set of activities and results which constitutes an effective level for the operational follow-up by the EC of its operations on the ground. See more on the concept of intervention.