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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX IV

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action programme for the Conflict Prevention, Peace-building and Crisis Preparedness part of the thematic programme Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention for 2024

Action Document for a Mine Action Governance Facility

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Mine Action Governance Facility OPSYS number: ACT-62437, JAD-1368284 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)			
2. Team Europe Initiative	No			
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out globally.			
4. Programming document	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme on Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention 2021-2027			
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	Priority 3: Supporting peace processes and transitions of conflict-affected societies/ communities, including stabilisation and peacebuilding efforts			
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION				
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Peace, Stability, Conflict Prevention			
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 16 Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies			
8 a) DAC code(s)	15220 Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	1000 International non-governmental organisations (NGO)			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective	
	Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	BUDGET INFORMATION				
	12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s): BGUE – B2024-14.020230-C1 – STABILITY AND PEACE Total estimated cost: EUR 5 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 5 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION					
13. Type of financing	Direct management through: Grants				

1.2 Summary of the Action

Many countries face the issue of contamination of their territories with mines or other explosive remnants of war from recent or past conflicts, which endangers the lives of civilians and impacts on the return of economic activity in the affected areas. An effective mine action strategy and governance structures are crucial to put the available mine action resources, such as for survey and clearance activities, to the most efficient and effective use as well as to strengthen compliance with international mine action standards.

In addition, since demining activities can incur high costs, affected countries are confronted with the challenge of ensuring a transparent financing of the sector, including with international donor support and the inclusion of private sector actors. This action will provide additional expertise to mine-affected countries on the formulation of governance structures and strategies for the management of their mine action sector.

1.3 Zone benefitting from the Action

The Action shall be carried out globally.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Even years after the end of an armed conflict, mines and other explosive remnants of war can pose a danger to civilian lives and the subsistence of communities. At the international level, there has been significant progress on banning the use of mines, which led to the signature of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction”, better known as the Ottawa Convention, in 1997 which today has been ratified by 164 state parties. Yet, nearly 70 countries worldwide still face mine contamination. The UN estimates that landmines alone still kill between 1000 and 2000 people worldwide every month¹. This includes areas where demining efforts have been ongoing for decades, new mine fields being discovered years after contamination took place, as well as the use of mines in currently active conflicts.

In addition to the danger to human life, areas at risk of mine contamination remain inaccessible for extended periods of time and prevent the return of communities to their homes and lands, as well as economic activities in the affected areas and can undermine social cohesion. The governments in affected countries are faced with the challenge of returning such territories to their citizens safely and organising the different actors in the national mine action sector to the best possible efficiency and effectiveness. This requires the formulation of national mine action strategies, which define the priorities, approach to land release and return, as well as the division of labour between the different mine action stakeholders, which depending on the national context may include civilian and possible security sector authorities, as well as international mine action actors, such as specialized NGOs. In addition to the stakeholder management, national mine action authorities determine in their governance approach the financing of mine action activities which require significant levels of funding, and therefore often require including support by international donors and the relations with the private sector in country. Furthermore, they act as standard setters for the mine action, which determine the efficiency and outcome-orientation of the operations that are being carried out, as well as the prioritisation between activities. This complex set of tasks requires a high level of expertise and human resources, which can be a strain on administrations in countries currently facing a conflict or post-conflict period.

Supporting mine action remains high on the agenda of EU foreign policy. All EU Member States are signatories of the Ottawa Convention, which bans mine use globally and promotes the systematic destruction of stockpiles where they remain. The EU has been supporting mine action activities under all five pillars of mine action - clearance, stockpile destruction, mine risk education and awareness, victims' assistance and capacity building - in various countries globally via its rapid response and other emergency funding streams. Importantly, humanitarian mine action projects have often been implemented as a means of confidence building between conflicting parties and/or to support EU-mediated peace processes. Beyond its immediate operational support to mine action, the EU actions also directly support government's mine action capacities, by providing equipment and training support to state mine action operators and to strengthen mine action governance and strategy.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Short problem analysis: While there are many countries globally in which mine action activities are being carried out, these activities sometimes lack the necessary strategy and coherence to be put to the maximum possible effect. By providing additional national and international expertise to mine action authorities in affected countries, mine action governance and strategies can be improved to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in these sectors and put available resources to the best possible use.

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

- National mine action authorities and other relevant civilian state authorities in countries affected by mine contamination;
- State mine action operators;

¹<https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/04/1135252#:~:text=More%20than%20two%20decades%20since,to%20be%20killed%20or%20maimed.>

- International mine action operators (such as specialised NGOs or international organisations);
- Communities living in mine-affected areas.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this action is to strengthen mine action governance capacities in mine-affected countries globally.

The Specific Objective of this action is to support the development of effective mine action governance structures which enable efficient, effective, and accountable mine action operations.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the Specific Objective are:

- 1.1 Improved knowledge and capacity on mine action governance in affected countries.
- 1.2 Increased efficiency, accountability and outcome-orientation of national mine action strategies

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1

- Analysis of national mine action governance structures and strategic documents, including the division of tasks and responsibilities between civilian and security sector authorities, government and third party mine action operators and models of financing mine action;
- Support to the design of inclusive, participatory processes for the formulation or reform of national mine action strategies.

Activities relating to Output 1.2:

- Provision of additional national and international expertise to national mine action authorities and other relevant civilian state authorities to support the revision and/or formulation of national mine action strategies with a focus on efficiency, accountability and outcome-orientation inspired by international best practices;
- Synthesis of international best practices in mine action governance and assessment of usefulness for respective local context.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

The effects of climate change are an increasingly present factor exacerbating existing pressures on natural resources and the environment. Activities under this action will be taking into account the potential environmental impact of mine contamination and the responding mine action activities and ensure a mainstreaming and ensure that climate-sensitive approaches are employed wherever possible.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that the gender dimension will be streamline across all activities of this action, including the mainstreaming of gender-specific needs in the design of mine action governance and strategies.

Human Rights

The violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms are indicators and triggers for conflicts. Activities under this action will rely on the international human rights framework as reference framework for their analysis and approach.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that projects to be funded under this action should aim to tackle challenges relating to disability and enhance the

participation of people with disabilities when appropriate and relevant for the objectives of each project.

Reduction of inequalities

The EU supports the application of whole of society approaches to peacebuilding support. The activities under this action will support the creation of inclusive and participatory mine action governance structures which ensure that the perspectives and needs of affected communities are taken into account.

Democracy

The Treaty on European Union recognises that in its relations with the wider world, the EU shall uphold and promote its values, including democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. The EU Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy and the European Consensus on Development recognise the importance of ensuring that the EU's external action is conflict sensitive, especially in fragile contexts. This is also now a legal and financial requirement of the NDICI-GE regulations in relation to conflict sensitive programming. In line with the EU political, legal and policy framework, this Action will contribute to enhance peacebuilding, democracy and rule of law, as well as human security, by providing support to mine action governance frameworks abiding by international agreements and standards.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

This action will adopt a conflict-sensitive approach to all its activities, taking into account how approaches to mine action governance can impact affected communities, also in a negative way.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Projects to be funded in the framework of this action should take into account any risks of environmental degradation, climate change and natural disasters overall and aim to reduce those risks, especially when constituting an opportunity to strengthen state, societal or community resilience or achieving peacebuilding and security objectives.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
1	Lack of political will at senior decision making levels within the governments of partner countries.	M	H	The implementing partner to be selected will have to demonstrate existing international networks and experiences that will serve as the basis for the establishment of a trust relationship with the beneficiaries. This will be supported by the EU Delegations in selected partner countries.
1	Lack of engagement or trust of other stakeholders in the respective mine action sectors.	M	M	The implementing partner to be selected will select experts that are well-established and connected in the context that they operate in, enabling the design of an inclusive process based on local circumstances.
1	Changes in the political situation or stability in beneficiary countries could decline rapidly.	M	H	In cooperation with the EU Delegations in beneficiary countries to be selected, the potential risks and impacts on the implementation of the action will be assessed and structures put in place in order to mitigate potential security risks. The action will also rely on existing or future conflict analyses and conflict sensitivity assessments conducted by the EU, implementing partners and like-minded partners.

Lessons Learnt:

Via its humanitarian and rapid response funding streams, the EU has been supporting activities under all five pillars of mine action in mine-affected countries worldwide. Any of these sectoral activities, such as survey and clearance operations or mine risk education or support to victims are framed by the capacities of the respective country's mine action governance sector and guided by the principles of its mine action strategy. The national mine action authorities in charge of the management of these sectors are faced with a variety of challenges, such as the definition and allocation of tasks for state mine action operators and international third-party operators; the financing of the

mine action sector; and the relationship with the private sector, the needs of economic actors and communities whose lands are affected, and others. In order to effectively tackle these challenges, which if not addressed will negatively affect both people's livelihoods and the economic prosperity of affected regions, there is a need for efficient management of the sector, including by an increased national and international expertise that is available to the main stakeholders in the mine action sector.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that

IF the mine action governance capacities of the national mine action authorities of affected countries are strengthened

THEN mine action operations will be carried out more effectively and in line with international best practices

BECAUSE national mine action authorities will employ efficient outcome-oriented strategies tailored to local needs.

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	To strengthen mine action governance capacities in mine-affected countries globally.	<p>1 The intervention contributes to a multilateral approach to conflict prevention, peacebuilding and stabilisation in the given context of the action (not at all, limited degree, medium, significant, fully)</p> <p>2 The intervention minimised risks and maximised positive outcomes on peace and security (Y/N)</p> <p>3 Number of persons directly benefiting from the intervention (M/W/B/G)</p> <p>4 The project scores 'High' or 'Medium' on the conflict-sensitivity index? (Y/N)</p>	To be defined	To be defined	Qualitative assessments	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	To support the formulation of effective mine action governance structures which enable efficient and accountable mine action operations.	<p>1.1 Number of trained or supported entities acting to prevent conflict and build peace (M/W)</p> <p>1.2 The intervention was implemented using a conflict sensitive – do no harm approach. (not at all, limited degree, medium, significant , fully)</p> <p>1.3 A gender, age and disability perspective was mainstreamed throughout the implementation of the intervention. (not at all, limited degree, medium, significant , fully)</p>	To be defined	To be defined	Final report	
Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	1.1 Improved knowledge and capacity on mine action governance in affected countries.	<p>1.1.1 Number of knowledge-based products developed</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of meetings with national, regional and international bodies.</p>	To be defined	To be defined	Final report	
Output 2 relating to Outcome 1	1.2 Increased efficiency, accountability and outcome-orientation of national mine action strategies.	<p>1.1.1 Number of knowledge-based products developed</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of meetings with national, regional and international bodies.</p>	To be defined	To be defined	Final report	

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 country /territory.

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 60 months from the date of the 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 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.

4.3.1 Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant

The grants will contribute to achieving specific objectives in section 3.1.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

The type of applicants targeted for grants under this action are non-governmental and not for profit organisations.

(c) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to non-governmental or not-for-profit organizations selected using the following criteria: specialized expertise in international mine action standards, mine action governance and the support to the formulation of national mine action strategies drawing on international best practices, well-established international networks in the mine action field and the integration with other stakeholders in the sector.

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 objective pursued under this action requires specific specialisation, expertise and experience in supporting mine action governance in affected countries globally, as per article 195, paragraph f) of the Financial Regulation.

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

In case the selection of implementing partners as per the criteria and conditions set out above might not prove successful, changes from direct to indirect management mode will provide the possibility to identify other types of applicants according to the same criteria. Respectively, the following will be used as identification criteria to identify partners for either direct or indirect management: specialized expertise in international mine action standards, mine action governance and the support to the formulation of national mine action strategies drawing on international best practices, well-established international networks in the mine action field and the

integration with other stakeholders in the sector.

The part of the action under the budgetary envelope reserved for grants may, partially or totally and including where an entity is designated for receiving a grant without a call for proposals, be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the criteria defined in section 4.3.1.c 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)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3	
Objective 1: EU Mine Action Governance Facility composed of	5 000 000
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.3.1	
Grants – total envelope under section 4.3.1	5 000 000
Totals	5 000 000

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The action is managed by the European Commission's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) as contracting authority. In order to promote synergies with other actions, other relevant Commission services and the EEAS will be regularly updated.

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 and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

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:

The selected implementing partners will be responsible to collect, analyse and monitor data based on a monitoring and evaluation plan developed prior to the start of the implementation of activities. The monitoring and implementation plan will include a baseline assessment of performance indicators. Indicator values will be measured on a country-by-country and on an aggregated basis.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, an evaluation will not be carried out for this action or its components.

In case an evaluation is not planned, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner. 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 may be shared with the partners 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, apply the necessary adjustments. The financing of the evaluation may 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 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 “[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)”, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union’s support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are **in principle** no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

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 chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as (tick one of the 4 following options);

Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Group of actions level (i.e. top-up cases, different phases of a single programme)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
Contract level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	
	(...)	
Group of contracts level (i.e. series of programme estimates, cases in which an Action includes for example four contracts and two of them, a technical assistance contract and a contribution agreement, aim at the same objectives and complement each other)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	