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ANNEX IV

to Commission Implementing Decision on Annual Action Programme 2021 for the Conflict Prevention, Peace-building and Crisis Preparedness part of the thematic programme Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention

ANNUAL MEASURE

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ (Financial Regulation), and action plans in the sense of Article 23 of Regulation (EU) 2021/947 of the European Parliament and of the Council².

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Climate change and security: conflict sensitive community based technological solutions for conflict prevention [OPSYS/CRIS] ³ number: 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 2: Promote conflict prevention and conflict resolution measures, including by facilitating and building capacity in confidence-building, mediation, dialogue and reconciliation processes; 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	Climate change, Peace, Conflict Prevention, Security
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: SDG 16 Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies Other significant SDGs: SDG 13 Climate Action: Regulating and reducing emissions and promoting renewable energy SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy: Access to renewable, safe and widely available energy sources for all,

¹ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p.1).

² Regulation (EU) 2021/947 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 June 2021 establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe, amending and repealing Decision No 466/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU) 2017/1601 and Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 480/2009 (OJ L 209, 14.6.2021, p.1).

³ Depending on the availability of OPSYS at the time of encoding, a provisional CRIS number may need to be provided.

	SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production: Reversing current consumption trends and promoting a more sustainable future, SDG 15 Life on Land: Reversing man-made deforestation and desertification to sustain all life on earth, SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls			
8 a) DAC code(s) ⁴	15220 Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution 41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel @	41000 United Nations Agency, Fund or Commission (UN) 21000 International non-governmental organisations (NGO)			
9. Targets ⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education ⁶ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance ⁷			
10. Markers ⁸ (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
	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 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

⁴ DAC sectors (codes and descriptions) are indicated in the first and fourth columns of the tab 'purpose codes' in the following document: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandrcodlists.htm>

⁵ Actual contribution to targets will be confirmed ex-post based on a standardised methodology.

⁶ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

⁷ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

⁸ For guidance, see <https://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/> (go to "Data collection and resources for reporters", select Addendum 2, annexes 18 (policy) and 19 (Rio) of the reporting directive).

If an action is marked in the DAC form as contributing to one of the general policy objectives or to RIO principles as a principal objective or a significant objective, then this should be reflected in the logframe matrix (in the results chain and/or indicators).

	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers⁹ and Tags¹⁰:	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"/>
	Connectivity @ 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 @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<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: BGUE – B2021-14.020230-C1 – STABILITY AND PEACE Total estimated cost: EUR 3 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 3 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing¹¹	Project Modality Direct management through : - Grants Indirect management with the entities to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.2.			

1.2. Summary of the Action

With the natural resources of the planet already overburdened, climate change adds to the competition for fertile land, water, energy and minerals. In many cases this leads to varying degrees of conflict and violence. The development and deployment of new technologies, tailor-made to address climate related issues identified at community level, could play an essential role in addressing climate change and increasing resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. Technological innovation can also contribute to stability and conflict prevention, for example technologies that promote efficient water use or mobile apps to track rain-fall patterns allowing herders to plan routes that avoid farmed land. Promoting conflict sensitive, innovative, climate change solutions - in particular those targeting local

⁹ The internal markers have been created to report on the implementation of the Commission's own policy priorities in areas where no DAC reporting tool is available. For the sake of consistency and comparability, the methodology is equivalent to the DAC markers, with three possible positions (main target, significant target, not targeted)

¹⁰ Methodology for additional tagging providing granularity on internal markers is under development.

¹¹ Art. 27 NDICI

needs and those initiated and implemented by local communities – not only strengthens resilience but also provides opportunities for cooperation across dividing lines on issues of common concern, thereby helping to lower the risk of disasters and conflicts. Furthermore, actions which enable partnerships (between governments, private sector entities, financial institutions, NGOs, and research and education institutions) and boost innovation, can act as a catalyst for empowerment of the local communities and for local solutions.

In addressing the interdependence between security and climate change, this action directly responds to the 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.

This action aims to strengthen resilience of conflict-affected societies by encouraging and facilitating conflict sensitive, community-based technological solutions to climate change.

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

Climate change is widely recognised as a threat multiplier¹² since it often accelerates or deepens existing and underlying vulnerabilities and instability, but it can also be a conflict driver, particularly when coupled with migration and demographic challenges. The climate crisis is deepening inequalities as it most often impacts those who are poor, vulnerable or marginalised in a disproportionate manner. According to UNDP's human development report, this happens for two reasons: i) exposure - many developing countries are located in geographies particularly exposed to the impacts of climate change; ii) vulnerability - poor and vulnerable communities have a lower adaptation capacity.¹³

The European Union has been at the forefront of global climate action, negotiating an inclusive international framework to respond to this challenge. In addition, the EU is investing significant effort to help increase the level of global ambition and to lead the way in accelerated climate action on all fronts while recognising the severe implications that climate change poses to international security and stability. The EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy¹⁴ identifies climate change and environmental degradation as factors potentially exacerbating conflicts. The European Green Deal¹⁵ highlights that the global climate and environmental challenges are a significant threat multiplier and a source of instability, and commits the EU to working with partners to increase climate and environmental resilience. Furthermore, the new EU Climate Adaptation Strategy¹⁶ highlights the clear link between climate change and security and promotes enhanced climate adaptation measures at a global scale as a key tool to prevent climate related conflicts. Land degradation, water scarcity, natural hazards and biodiversity depletion are related to conflict, violence and migration. In 2019, 25 million people worldwide were internally displaced because of natural hazards.¹⁷ Migration is an adaptation strategy, but social patterns of discrimination and exclusion often persist also after people move and remain potential causes of conflicts. Climate-related disaster events are growing in frequency, and with the increased interconnectedness of socioecological systems around the globe, these systems have become more vulnerable to environmental changes, to inequalities in society and to the unequal impacts of disturbances and disasters.

Community driven technological solutions often work because they are bottom-up and context-specific. And yet they can also have a transformational effect on a broader scale. To harness this, it is important to balance the need to pay attention to local specificity while also facilitating greater inter-connectedness and networking between groups and organisations. Climate technologies that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions include renewable energies such as wind energy, solar power and hydropower. To adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, climate technologies, such as drought-resistant crops, early warning systems or sea walls can be used. There are also 'soft' climate technologies, such as energy-efficient practices or training for using equipment¹⁸. Developing and transferring technologies to support national actions on climate change has been an essential element from the beginning of the

¹² <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/01/1031322>

¹³ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020_chapter2.pdf

¹⁴ [eugs_review_web.pdf \(europa.eu\)](https://eugs-review.web.pdf(europa.eu))

¹⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

¹⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2021:82:FIN>

¹⁷ <https://www.unhcr.org/flagship-reports/globaltrends/globaltrends2019/>

¹⁸ https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc /StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEM/0e7cc25f3f9843ccb98399df4d47e219/174ad939936746b6bfad76e30a324e78.pdf

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process. In 1992, when countries established the Convention, they included specific provisions on technology in the original text. The Paris Agreement¹⁹, requests further work on technology research, development and demonstration, as well as endogenous capacities and technologies. Making sure that such technology transfers are done in a conflict sensitive way is an essential element.

The ambitious agreements need collective and innovative solutions to achieve the dramatic changes required to halt and adapt to the changing climate, as well as limit the chances of climate related conflicts. Therefore actions which encourage locally led, tailor made climate change solutions are a needed as an appropriate addition to the global climate change efforts.

2.2. Problem Analysis

Short problem analysis:

Climate change and environmental degradation reverse progress towards long-lasting sustainable peace, posing a risk to human security and driving instability and conflict. Climate change can act as a risk multiplier in several ways and can be described as a driver of complexity, contributing to conflict situations, especially in vulnerable contexts. In this context, the focus should not only be on factors exacerbating vulnerability but also on factors promoting resilience, such as technological advancements and community driven, innovative solutions. As it stand now, the world's poorest countries play a minuscule role in low-carbon technology markets as buyers, sellers or innovators—despite being the most vulnerable to extreme weather events, flooding, damage to infrastructure, and habitat loss. The reason behind their small role in the climate related technologies can, to an extent, be explained by scarcity of inputs, human, physical, financial, and organizational capital, needed to develop the said technologies. Developing, low-income and conflict prone countries encounter several obstacles to develop and boost climate change related technology. The up-front costs are high. And their success ultimately requires governments to create favourable policies and procedures which facilitate innovation.²⁰

Promoting peace and security is one of the key foreign policy objectives of the EU²¹ and prevention is at the core of its peace endeavors as an efficient and cost-effective approach. Addressing the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, which can act as risk multipliers and contribute to the complexity of conflicts, is essential for building and maintaining sustainable peace. As climate change and environmental degradation are global challenges that know no borders, the risks stemming from them often cuts across boundaries and affects entire regions. At the same time, the EU acknowledges that addressing the impacts of climate change and halting resource degradation may give new impetus to bring communities together for conflict resolution and peacebuilding. As first experiences already demonstrate, the sustainable management of environmental issues and natural resources before, during or after conflict, especially through cooperative governance and local dispute settlement mechanisms, can build confidence and support peace and stability. A fresh wave of technological innovation is deepening our understanding of tough environmental challenges — and also giving us new ways to solve them in a conflict-sensitive way.

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

- Conflict and climate change affected communities; this action will aim to strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable communities to better cope with the climate change stressors thus preventing potential conflicts, while boosting local climate change technological innovation.
- Youth and women led initiatives and associations will be the main target beneficiaries as the priority of the action is to empower these groups and provide them with knowledge and skills to address local impacts of climate change and put forth their ideas.
- National research and development institutions, innovation incubators; these beneficiaries hold the knowledge and know-how when it comes to market research, feasibility studies and scalable solutions. This action will aim to connect relevant national and local actors to facilitate fruitful cooperation and exchange of ideas.
- Community led climate and environment related dispute mechanisms; the aim is to strengthen such mechanisms where they exist and help create new ones where they are lacking.

¹⁹ The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016.

²⁰ <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/33474/9781464815003.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>

²¹ Art. 21 TEU.

- International and local civil society actors, national and local authorities and stakeholders such as private sector organisations as partners of direct beneficiaries; to be successful this action needs the cooperation of all the relevant stakeholders- civil society organisations play an important role to complement state led activities while the private sector brings its own added value and is an essential actor.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this action is to strengthen resilience of conflict-affected societies by encouraging and facilitating conflict sensitive, community-based technological solutions to climate change. It will create opportunities for cooperation across dividing lines on issues of common concern, lowering risks from disasters and of conflicts.

The Specific Objectives of this action are:

- 1.1 To boost growth and competitiveness of community-based, innovative low-carbon technologies with high-impact to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in conflict-affected communities;
- 1.2 To foster participation and leadership of women and youth on climate change related technology initiatives that have a link with conflict resolution mechanisms;
- 1.3 To build capacity of conflict-affected communities by providing trainings and support which facilitates development and deployment of locally relevant climate technologies.

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

Output 1.1 contributing to Specific Objective 1

- Development of innovative technologies, adaptation practices and tools facilitated and accelerated;
- New innovations encouraged and facilitated.

Output 2.1 contributing to Specific Objective 2

- Collaboration and knowledge and information-sharing, in particular among women and youth groups, is enabled.

Output 3.1 contributing to Specific Objective 3

- Communal resilience to climate change enhanced as well as their capacity to participate in addressing climate change risks to peace and security.

The impact of the action is to strengthen local communities' resilience to climate change, boost innovation and locally initiated and shared technological solutions and consequently reduce risks from disasters and conflict.

3.2. Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1

- Technical and financial assistance and supporting services provided to create an enabling environment for the development and promotion of conflict sensitive, innovative and climate-resilient technologies;
- Provision of technology and infrastructure upgrades.

Activities related to Output 2.1:

- Activities linking inventors, community leaders with experts and investments to stimulate community lead climate related low-cost clean energy and climate adaptation technologies, such as solar power, biogas, irrigation and water efficiency measures. Activities may also include market and value chain assessments and feasibility studies;
- Provision of mentoring and coaching to support women and youth-led innovative climate change solutions.

Activities related to Output 3.1:

- Technical steps to ensure better division of resources, improved governance of the natural resources sector and integration of technical and climate scientific solutions into conflict resolution.

3.3. Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

The main objective of this action is to strengthen resilience of conflict-affected societies by encouraging and facilitating conflict sensitive, community-based technological solutions to climate change. It will create opportunities for cooperation across dividing lines on issues of common concern, lowering risks from disasters and of conflicts. Therefore, environmental and climate risk assessment is the core component of the action itself and no further assessment is deemed necessary. It is also evident that environmental protection and climate change are the essence of the action and thus do not require further mainstreaming.

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 mainstreamed through every output, starting with the inclusion of gender-disaggregated data, and by encouraging a better understanding of how women and men, girls and boys are differently affected by conflict and climate change and by promoting participation of women, girls and boys in the foreseen activities and training.

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 the rights of vulnerable populations.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. However, the action will ensure that activities 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 by promoting conflict sensitive climate change technology and the importance of providing space for climate change solutions from the ground.

Disaster Risk Reduction

DRR is at the core of the adaptation/mitigation strategies and activities of this action. Activities envisaged with this action will be implemented with a view to strengthening the capacity of communities to anticipate and adapt to the effects of climate change.

3.4. Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
1,5	Lack of entry points for capacity building within communities	M	M	Identify potential entry points at different levels or through other existing projects, train focal points.
1	Lack of security to work at local level	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 project life cycle.
1,5	Communities will not implement conflict resilience measures due to a lack of trust	M	H	Identify projects and partners that already have a track record and a good level of community trust.

Lessons Learnt:

Measures with a focus on community lead initiatives have successfully strengthened relationships, reduced tensions between communities, and provided new avenues for addressing local-level climate-related risks.

This action explicitly sets out to encourage the learning of lessons in the field of climate change and conflict. Existing international efforts to better govern natural resources, such as the OECD Due Diligence Guidance on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains or the Kimberley Process, can serve as examples and providers of valuable lessons about how more effective and sustainable governance can be built.

Other climate and community related projects suggest the following good practices: 1. High-level political buy-in, combined with structural, pragmatic implementation processes; 2. Broad participation and stakeholder engagement from the beginning; 3. Alignment with national priorities, needs and capabilities.

3.5. The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action, based on the theory of change, is that
IF innovative climate-change technological solutions which are conflict sensitive and targeted to the local needs are promoted and supported at community level in climate change affected fragile areas and
IF conflict-affected communities with the active participation of women and youth, cooperate and lead the efforts to address climate change effects through innovative technological solutions
THEN communities are more aware about climate change risks and involved in the search of technical tailored solutions and consequently more resilient to climate change effects and
THEN conflicts can be reduced and prevented ensuring a lasting stability
BECAUSE the technological solutions are tailored to the local needs and
BECAUSE the technological climate change solutions can contribute to economic development, poverty alleviation and peaceful coexistence.

The focus of the actions to be supported will be on concrete community-led climate change solutions. Research, capacity building and documenting of lessons learnt can and should be a part of the activities but cannot be their sole or principle aim.

3.6. Logical Framework Matrix

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

Results	Results chain (e): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (e): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To encourage and facilitate conflict sensitive, community-based climate change technological solutions ultimately strengthening resilience, providing opportunities for cooperation across the dividing lines on common issues and decreasing risks from disasters and conflicts.	1 Number of conflict sensitive climate change technological solutions. 2 Number of specific climate change security risks reduced as a result of strengthened resilience from the action.	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	1 Growth and competitiveness of community-based, innovative low-carbon technologies with high-impact to reduce greenhouse gas emissions boosted.	1.1 Increase in competitiveness and growth of community-based, innovative low-carbon technologies in crisis-affected regions 1.2 Number of crisis-affected countries benefiting from the action.	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	
Outcome 2	2 Participation and leadership of women and youth on climate change related technology initiatives and conflict resolution mechanisms fostered.	2.1 Number of women and youth using new skills/knowledge to participate in climate change related technology initiatives and climate change conflict resolution mechanisms.	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	
	3 Trainings and support which facilitates development and deployment of locally relevant climate technologies provided, capacity of local communities built.	3.1 Number of trainings and support provided. 3.2 Number of actors taking part in trainings and capacity building activities.	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	
Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1 Development of innovative technologies, adaptation practices and tools facilitated and accelerated.	1.1.1 Number of new conflict sensitive climate change technological solutions.	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	
Output 2 related to Outcome 1	1.2 New innovations encouraged and facilitated.	1.2.1 Number of new conflict sensitive climate change technological solutions.	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	
Output 1 related to Outcome 2	2.1 Collaboration and knowledge and information-sharing, in particular among women and youth groups, enabled.	2.1.1 Number of instances/processes in which groups collaborate with other partners to initiate and disseminate new	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	

		technologies which address climate-related risks to peace and security				
Output 2 related to Outcome 2	3.1 Communal resilience to climate change enhanced as well as their capacity to participate in addressing climate change risks to peace and security.	3.1.1 Number of local-level dispute resolution, dialogue, mediation and peacebuilding mechanisms that are equipped to understand climate-related security risks 3.1.2 Number of communities that build resilience to climate-related security risks using sustainable nature-based solutions.	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	To be defined at project level	

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/regional organisation/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 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 measures²².

4.3.1. Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

The action may be implemented through grants

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grant will contribute to achieving the objectives in section 3.1

(b) Type of applicants targeted

The type of applicants targeted for these direct awards are non-governmental organisations 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 international non-governmental and not for profit organisations selected using the following criteria: expertise on climate change and longstanding experience working on peacebuilding and security related matters; experience and operational capacity to work in the countries of intervention; experience and track record of engaging with local communities on peace and conflict issues; experience working on climate change in conflict-affected contexts; capacity and credibility to foster collaborations with other relevant stakeholders, including private sector, at country and global level.

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 and expertise in climate change and a good knowledge of and experience on peace and conflict issues, as per article 195, paragraphs a) and f) of the Financial Regulation.

4.3.2. Indirect Management with an international organisation

This action, or part of it, may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

²² 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.

An organization capable of reaching the community levels on a global scale, with an aim to encourage and support scalable, conflict sensitive climate change technologies and solutions. In addition, experience working with a broad range of actors, notably related to climate change and conflict resolution, international NGOs and local civil society organisations, state bodies; operational capacity in the countries of interventions; capacity to engage on these topics at the global policy level.

The implementation by this entity entails strengthening resilience of conflict-affected societies by encouraging and facilitating conflict sensitive, community-based technological solutions to climate change, creating opportunities for cooperation across dividing lines on issues of common concern, lowering risks from disasters and of conflicts, as set out in section 3.1.

4.3.3 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 indirect to direct management mode, and vice versa will provide the possibility to identify other types of applicant according to the same criteria.

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)
Specific objectives 1, 2 & 3	
Direct management via grants or Indirect management with international organisation	3 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision
Communication and visibility – cf. section 6	N.A.
Contingencies	0
Total	3 000 000

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 collaboration with the European External Action Service (EEAS) and relevant EU Delegations.

In order to promote synergies with other actions, other relevant Commission services 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.

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:

- indicators of the logframe matrix, including the collection of baselines and data collection (responsibilities, timing, and source of funding)
- and meaningful participation of stakeholders will be ensured

The action will be a multi-country action with its own monitoring and evaluation plan to define the changes that the project aims to achieve within the target populations of the respective country of implementation. An overall monitoring and evaluation plan will be established by the lead organisation, which will detail the monitoring and evaluation tools and quarterly reflection meetings will be held to be able to monitor and track progress towards the project's outcomes, including the ones on gender equality. 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 evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination²³. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

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

5.3. 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

²³ See best [practice of evaluation dissemination](#)

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 Intervention²⁴ (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		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Option 2: Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
Option 3: Contract level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	
	(...)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	

²⁴ [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](#).