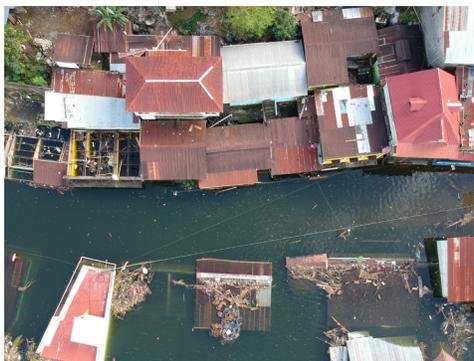


LiD Lives in Dignity GRANT FACILITY

Strategy 2020-2025

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version 1.0



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Acronyms

ADB: Asian Development Bank

AFDB: African Development Bank

CfP: Call For Proposals

DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo

DRC: Danish Refugee Council

EU: European Union

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation

ICMC: International Catholic Migration Commission

ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross

IDA: International Development Association

IDB: Inter-American Development Bank

IDMC: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

IDP: Internally Displaced Person

IFRC: International Federation of the Red Cross

IGAD: Intergovernmental Authority on Development

ILO: International Labour Organisation

IOM: International Office for Migration

IP: Implementing Partner

IsDB: Islamic Development Bank

JDC: Joint Data Center

LiD: Lives in Dignity

NRC: Norwegian Refugee Council

OCHA: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

ODA: Official Development Assistance

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PCD: Policy Coherence for Development

PCSD: Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Framework

PDD: Platform on Disaster Displacement

PRS: Protracted Refugee Situations

PSC: Project Steering Committee

SSAR: Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNDRR: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNOPS: United Nations Office for Project Services

WBG: World Bank Group

WFP: World Food Programme

WHO: World Health Organisation

WHR: Window for Host Communities and Refugees

1. Introduction

The EU-UNOPS Lives in Dignity (LiD) Grant Facility was founded in 2020 to implement the third component of the EU Action Document for “Lives in Dignity - EU Global Facility for Refugees” (EU Action).

This Strategy outlines the purpose of the LiD Grant Facility, its strategic priorities and approach to allocating grants through Standard and Reserve Allocations rounds.

The LiD Grant Facility Strategy 2020-2025 has been approved by the Project Steering Committee (PSC)¹ and may be revised as needed. This document with its annexes constitutes the LiD Grant Facility Strategic Framework for 2020-2025. A Specific Allocation Strategy is elaborated each year, also approved by the PSC of the LiD Grant Facility. The yearly Specific Allocation Strategy has been guided by lessons learned and the desire to plug existing gaps in funding to reflect maximum real-time needs and priorities.

¹PSC is chaired by the EU and UNOPS acts as the Secretariat.

2. The Strategy at a Glance

Mission Statement

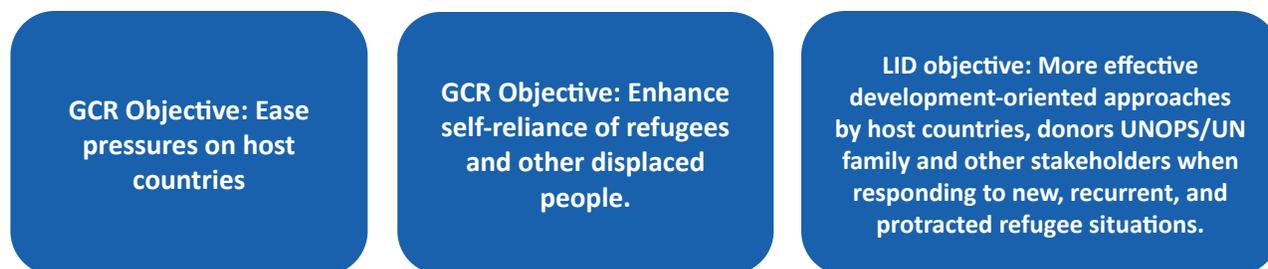
To efficiently and effectively channel funding to promote development-oriented approaches in favour of populations affected by new, recurrent or protracted displacement crises, focusing on early operational engagements with a development focus and furthering resilience and socio-economic growth.

Impact

“Refugees and other displaced persons are productive members of their host communities, and participate in furthering common resilience, socio-economic growth and development”.

Objectives

The LiD Grant Facility’s objectives aim at providing solutions for persons affected by forced displacement and are aligned with the Global Compact on Refugees and the Agenda 2030.



Themes

- Economic livelihood development;
- Spatial planning, housing and settlement;
- Integrated service delivery (i.e. health, education, water & sanitation, energy, etc.);
- Protection in development;
- Addressing disaster and climate-related human mobility.

Strategic priorities
Development-led approach
Needs rather than status based
Coherence & complementary approach

Values
• Partnerships
• Community-based and people-centered approaches
• Efficiency & effectiveness
• Coherence
• Innovation
• Evidence-based action
• Sustainability

3. Context Analysis

3.1 Context Description

Over the course of the past decade, the global forced displacement situation has changed considerably. Largely as a result of the Syria crisis, more people were displaced, yet fewer solutions were available to them.² In 2020, 82.4 million people were displaced forcibly due to violence and conflict. Developing countries host 86 per cent of all refugees, and the vast majority originate just from five countries: Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Myanmar.³

In addition to the increase in number of displaced persons, “the interplay between climate, conflict, hunger, poverty and persecution creates increasingly complex emergencies.”⁴ The COVID-19 pandemic in turn further exacerbated the situation for those displaced. Besides access to healthcare being further restricted, the virus has had a considerable economic and social impact, and access to asylum, to voluntary repatriation and to resettlement was seriously hindered as countries closed their borders.⁵

While new crises continue to emerge, a growing number of displaced persons also find themselves in recurrent and/or protracted displacement situations, often depending on aid in which there are few durable solutions.⁶ Maintaining livelihoods remains a struggle for displaced persons in many contexts.⁷ For instance, in the past few years, renewed conflict and fresh waves of violence emerged in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and the DRC among others.

3.2 Policy Framework

The policy framework of the LiD Grant Facility Strategy is in line with the Charter of the United Nations, relevant international and EU human rights standards, international humanitarian law, refugee law, as well as other international and regional instruments as applicable.

In relation to EU policies, this Strategy builds, in particular, upon EU development cooperation policy and EU approach to migration and forced displacement. More concretely, the EU-UNOPS Lives in Dignity Grant Facility Strategy is in line with the following EU policy documents:

- The 2007 EU Consensus on Humanitarian Aid
- The European Commission’s 2015 Agenda on Migration
- The 2016 Communication “Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance”
- The 2017 European Consensus on Development
- The EU Global Strategy for EU Foreign and Security Policy, 2016
- The 2017 Communication on a Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU’s External Action
- The 2020 EU Pact on Migration and Asylum

²[Global Trends in Forced Displacement in 2020](#), UNHCR, 2021

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

⁵[COVID-19 and refugees](#)

⁶Durable solutions here refer to “solutions that enable refugees to live their lives in dignity and peace” and “they can include voluntary repatriation, resettlement and integration”. In addition, complementary pathways for admission to third countries could be considered ([Solutions](#), UNHCR 2020)

⁷[Global Trends in Forced Displacement in 2020](#), UNHCR, 2021.

In reference to the global level, this strategy draws in particular on the following policy instruments:

- The 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, including the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)
- The 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the outcomes of the 1st Global Refugee Forum in 2019
- The 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in 2015
- The 2016 Agenda for Humanity
- The 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- The 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- The 1992 Agenda 21 on Environment and Development
- 2014 Samoa Pathway - Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action
- The 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for Development
- The 2016 New Urban Agenda

Additionally, the 2015 Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda and the work of the Platform of Disaster Displacement (PDD) and of the High-Level Panel on Internal Displacement are considered as sources of guidance for the LiD Grant Facility.

This Strategy also has a forward-looking approach and LiD Grant Facility will adapt and align with global or regional policy processes and aims, for instance, to build upon the outcomes of the High-Level Officials' Meeting planned for December 2021.

4. Mission Statement

Acknowledging that displacement-affected persons are the best experts about their lives and that their challenges do not occur in silos, the mission of the LiD Grant Facility is:

To efficiently and effectively channel funding to promote development-oriented approaches in favour of populations affected by new, recurrent or protracted displacement crises, focusing on early operational engagements with a development focus and furthering resilience and socio-economic growth.

The foreseen overall impact of the The LiD Grant Facility is that:

“Refugees and other displaced persons are productive members of their host communities, and participate in furthering common resilience, socio-economic growth and development”.

With an overarching aim at providing solutions for persons affected by forced displacement, the LiD Grant Facility has three objectives:

1. Ease pressures on host countries
2. Enhance self-reliance of refugees and other displaced people
3. More effective development-oriented approaches by host countries, donors UNOPS/UN family and other stakeholders when responding to new, recurrent and protracted refugee situations

The first two objectives are aligned with the GCR objectives that together with the SDG framework also lay the foundation for the LiD theory of change and monitoring and evaluation approach (see Annex 3).

The concept of development-oriented approach considers the forcibly displaced and their hosts as economic agents of change who make choices and respond to incentives. It also pays particular attention to institutions and policies and relies on partnerships with and between governments, the private sector, and civil society⁸.

5. Guiding Values and Principles

A rights-based approach is directing the work of the LiD Grant Facility. The key guiding principles include:

Partnership. The LiD Grant Facility believes that participation and association of displacement-affected persons and diverse humanitarian, development and peacebuilding stakeholders are crucial for promoting development-oriented policy approaches to new, recurrent or protracted displacement crises. This approach is elaborated in the spirit of “5 Ps”⁹ that shape the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and on the belief that building efficiently on each other’s strengths and advantages in partnerships allows us to better reinforce global solidarity.

Community-based and people-centered approaches. Wherever possible, the LiD Grant Facility aims to promote community-based and displacement-affected person-centered approaches.

Efficiency. The LiD Grant Facility shall be adaptable to the identified priorities and needs while ensuring high quality services in accordance with the UNOPS approach that enables partners to do more with less through efficient service provision.

Effectiveness. The LiD Grant Facility, like UNOPS in general, aims to “help people achieve individual, local, national and global objectives, through effective specialized technical expertise grounded in international norms and standards.”¹⁰

Coherence. In accordance with Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)¹¹ and the Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development Framework (PCSD)¹², the LiD Grant Facility promotes projects that consider and address the interlinkages between the SDGs. Coherence and maximising synergies are also sought with two other components of the EU Action.

Innovation. The LiD Grant Facility follows the implementation principle of innovation in its work and seeks to promote projects that use innovative approaches.

⁸Inspired from [Forcibly Displaced](#), World Bank 2017, p.4-5.

⁹People, planet, prosperity, peace, partnership. See [European consensus on development | International Cooperation and Development](#)

¹⁰[UN System SDG Implementation](#)

¹¹See EU website [Policy coherence for development](#)

¹²[The Framework for Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development](#), OECD, 2020

Evidence-based action. The LiD Grant Facility supports projects that are data-driven and built on best available information from multiple sources.

Sustainability. The 17 SDGs direct the work of the LiD Grant Facility that aims at contributing to environmental, economic and social sustainability through all of its projects. Particular emphasis will be on SDG targets outlined in the EU Action: 10.7 (migration), 3.8 (health coverage), 4.3 (access to education), 5.1 and 5.2 (gender equality and trafficking), 11.1 (urban development), 16.7 and 16.b (inclusive decision-making, non-discrimination).

6. General Strategic Priorities and Grants Selection Criteria

The specific objective of the LiD Grant Facility outlines more effective development-oriented policy decisions by host countries, donors, development partners, UNHCR, the UN system and other stakeholders when responding to new, recurrent or protracted refugee situations. Derived from this objective, the strategic priorities for LiD Grant Facility are:

- Early coordination with a development focus, leading to **development-led approach to forced displacement in support of a nexus approach and seeking synergies with humanitarian actors;**
- **Needs rather than a status-based approach, including all persons affected by displacements** (such as, refugees, host communities, IDPs, asylum-seekers, persons displaced by climate events, natural disasters and environmental degradation, persons at risk becoming displaced, and voluntary returnees);
- More **coherent and complementary approaches** with strong **synergies** between all partners.

The LiD Grant Facility aims to provide a structure that reinforces the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus¹³ and various interlinkages with a community and people-centered approach allows innovative local approaches to emerge and shape the agenda. The facility aims to promote development-oriented approaches to forced displacement situations, an area that has traditionally been addressed by humanitarian actors. Thus effectively linking humanitarian and development interventions is key to instituting development-oriented approaches to displacement, linking the early operational engagement of development actors with humanitarian organisations. In addition, wherever possible,¹⁴ the peace component needs also to be taken into consideration to ensure solutions to displacement are truly durable.

The LiD Grant Facility is, among others, implementing the HDP nexus approach by allowing grantees to focus on new, recurrent or protracted crises, by focusing on partnerships and integrated programming and allowing a needs-based approach that promotes social cohesion by including host communities, returnees and those at risk of becoming displaced. Through its focus on the HDP approach, and a

¹³Nexus refers to the interlinkages between humanitarian, development and peace actions. The nexus approach refers to the aim of strengthening collaboration, coherence and complementarity. The approach seeks to capitalize on the comparative advantages of each pillar – to the extent of their relevance in the specific context – in order to reduce overall vulnerability and the number of unmet needs, strengthen risk management capacities and address root causes of conflict.” From the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendation on HDP nexus OECD Legal Instruments

¹⁴In some contexts, due to the complexity that political components of HDP nexus approach introduce, and the fact that sometimes the authorities - often seen as main counterparts for development action - are part of the conflict, implementing a truly HDP approach might not be feasible for some grantees.

solutions and needs-based approach, the LiD Grant Facility also aims to contribute to the prevention of displacement. The LiD Grant Facility governance structure also assures that perspectives of humanitarian, development and peace communities are included through representation in all areas.

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) HDP recommendation guides the work of the LiD Grant Facility in relation to the HDP nexus.¹⁵ It provides a framework for strengthening collaboration, coherence, complementarity and programming between humanitarian, development and peace actors.

The LiD Grant Facility intends in particular to contribute to the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)¹⁶ through alleviating pressure on countries hosting refugees and by promoting opportunities for refugees to become self-reliant.

6.1. Allocation Modalities

The LiD Grant Facility follows two allocation modalities:

Standard allocation: allocated through funding windows, this modality constitutes the main process to channel LiD grants. The LiD Grant Facility will launch a Call for Proposals (CfPs) and the frequency, specific scope of the CfP and the amount of funds to be allocated to each window will be determined by the Project Steering Committee (PSC), with the support of the Advisory Board (AB). One CfP can include various funding windows. Further details of the eligibility requirements, selection criteria and guidelines are available in the LiD Grant Facility call for proposals; see section 9 for more details on the LiD Grant Facility Governance structure.

Reserve allocation: A reserve allocation may be set aside to be drawn upon as needed to directly allocate funding outside of the normal standard allocation procedure. As the standard allocation funding windows are determined annually, the reserve allocation provides the PSC with the flexibility to award funding to projects, *inter alia*, in other displacement situations, for new crises, anticipatory activities or outside of the fixed timelines as per the annual allocation strategy. The amount of reserve funding will be determined by the PSC. In case the PSC confirms a reserve allocation for new situations, the early engagement of development actors will be emphasized.

6.2. Thematic Scope

To design the projects, the LiD Grant Facility proposes five themes or areas of intervention to draw upon:

- **Economic livelihood development:** The LiD Grant Facility understanding of livelihood is that it “comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.”¹⁷ In particular, economic livelihood development refers to livelihood protection and promotion of activities for displacement-affected persons that include, but are not limited to, infrastructure repair, rehabilitation, and improvements implemented through food- or cash-for-work or some

¹⁵[OECD Legal Instruments](#)

¹⁶See [Global Refugee Forum](#)

¹⁷See [Sustainable rural livelihoods: practical concepts for the 21st century](#)

other means, replacement of assets such as tools, boats and seeds, as well as interventions focusing on “diversifying livelihoods strategies; creating alternative income-generating activities; providing financial services, such as loans and insurance; and strengthening markets.”¹⁸

- **Spatial planning, housing and settlement:** The LiD Grant Facility understands spatial planning “as methods used largely by the public sector to influence the future distribution of activities in space” and “is undertaken with the aims of creating a more rational territorial organization of land uses and the linkages between them, to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment and to achieve social and economic development objectives. It embraces measures to coordinate the spatial impacts of other sectoral policies to achieve a more even distribution of economic development between regions than would otherwise be created by market forces, and to regulate the conversion of land and property uses.”¹⁹ In general, this theme aligns with SDG 11 that states “Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient And Sustainable”. SDG 11 targets and refers to interventions that focus on accessing adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, upgrading slums, enhancing participatory, integrated and sustainable national and local systems of urban and rural development planning and management and access to sustainable transport.
- **Integrated service delivery** (i.e. health, education, water & sanitation, energy.): Integrated service delivery refers to the integration of social and public services for the population. It focuses on knowledge sharing and facilitates the reduction of silos and duplication leading to better results for individuals, families and communities.²⁰ For the LiD Grant Facility, integration of services refers to those services provided to refugees separately from the host country populations and which are typically administered by humanitarian actors rather than host governments. On the other hand, it also includes horizontal integration, which brings together traditionally separated services, professions and organisations across different sectors (e.g., health, education, WASH) to better serve service users with multiple disadvantages and complex needs.²¹
- **Protection in development.** The LiD Grant Facility applies the broad IASC protection definition that refers to “all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e., human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law).” In particular, due to its focus on development-led approaches, the focus is on protection activities that strongly relate to development, such as strengthening national protection systems (including on child protection and protection from gender-based violence), access to various socio-economic rights, justice/rule of law, housing, land and property issues, registration and identity management, issuance of documentation, counselling and psychosocial support. Specifically, protection activities emphasizing durable solutions, improving social cohesion between displaced persons and host communities, and the inclusion of protection into national development plans are desired.
- **Addressing disaster and climate-related human mobility.** The LiD Grant Facility understands climate-related human mobility as the movement of people driven by sudden or progressive changes in the weather or climate. This can include temporary and permanent, seasonal and

¹⁸ [A Working Definition of Livelihood | i](#)

¹⁹ [Economic Commission for Europe](#)

²⁰ [Integrated Service Delivery](#)

²¹ [Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economiques Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#)

singular, as well as on a spectrum from voluntary to forced movement.²² It can be within a State's border or across its borders. Disaster is understood as a "serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources" and "refer[s] to disruptions triggered by or linked to hydro-metrological and climatological natural hazards, including hazards linked to anthropogenic global warming, as well as geophysical hazards."²³ The interventions under this theme could address both sudden-onset or slow-onset disasters. Sudden-onset disasters "comprise hydro meteorological hazards such as flooding, windstorms or mudslides, and geophysical hazards including earthquakes, tsunamis or volcano eruptions."²⁴ Slow-onset disasters "relate to environmental degradation processes such as droughts and desertification, increased salinization, rising sea levels or thawing of permafrost."²⁵ Addressing disaster and climate-related human mobility includes various proactive and reactive activities that aim — depending on the context — at prevention, mitigation, adaptation or support of climate-related movements, and can include, among others, disaster-risk reduction, resilience-building, climate change adaptation and supported planned relocation activities. The aim is to address "the need for assistance, protection and durable solutions for those displaced by climate change, manage climate risks for those remaining and support opportunities for voluntary migrants adapting to climate change."²⁶

In the selection of the projects, the innovative character of the proposals as well as the diversity among these five themes will be taken into consideration.

This may be adapted by the PSC of the LiD Grant Facility based on the identified priorities. Some examples of possible types of action under each theme are outlined below in the Table 1:

²²As there is no international legal definition for this term, or for climate-related human mobility more generally, the LiD Grant Facility considers the following ODI broad definition: <https://cdn.odi.org/media/documents/10996.pdf>

²³[Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda](#)

²⁴[Key Definitions – Disaster Displacement](#)

²⁵Ibid

²⁶<https://cdn.odi.org/media/documents/10996.pdf>

Table 1

Sector/Theme	Possible examples
Economic livelihood development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wage subsidies to increase employability by earning host-country work experience; - language, vocational, business and other skills training to diminish skills mismatch; - access to markets and value chain interventions; - one-off transfers to increase productive assets; - safe access to low-cost financial services for people on the move; - interventions promoting labour mobility;
Spatial planning, housing and settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upgrading/connecting an IDP/refugee camp/settlement to a city; - technical cooperation with a city's authorities to increase its capacity to better manage influx and outflows of displaced persons; - cash for shelter as part of supporting the voluntary return of IDPs/refugees;
Integrated service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multipurpose cash combined with legal assistance, behavioral change or market support interventions; - partnership with the private sector to provide sustainable water and energy solutions for displaced communities; - interventions that help include refugee children into national education systems; - waste collection interventions that employ migrants/displaced persons and host community members; - support for the local health system to include refugees or IDPs;
Protection in Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - intervention facilitating access to welfare allowances (e.g., old-age and invalidity pensions, widows allowance, etc.) and access to work permits; - housing, land and property (HLP) interventions as part of durable solutions (related to both property left behind and to tenure-issues in place of residence); - cash for protection combined with psychosocial support, case management or legal advice; - interventions exploring how to better integrate protection into national development plans or into the response activities of slow-onset emergencies related to climate change;
Responding to climate-induced human mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implement a project designed after an assessment using the Capacity For Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) tool in a context with many displaced persons/refugees; - interventions related to evacuations and contingency planning for disasters involving displaced persons and building upon their experiences; - projects involving displaced persons from rural areas with agricultural and forestry skills in "greening" a city to increase its adaptation to climate change; - agricultural projects aiming to provide crops better adapted to contexts facing salinization and desertification; - projects providing protection and solutions for climate-related displaced persons - projects for populations at risk of displacement.

The applicant’s proposals should clearly identify the existing and future involvement of displacement-affected persons in the prioritisation, planning and implementation of a given proposal.

6.3. Geographic Scope

The PSC will determine the list of eligible countries for each standard allocation funding window. The focus of a funding window will be a particular forced displacement situation. The PSC may be inspired by, though not limited to, the WB/UNHCR International Development Association (IDA)18 and IDA19 criteria for the Window for the Host Communities and Refugees (WHR)²⁷, EU priorities, UNHCR and Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) statistics, the results of the work of the UNHCR-WB Joint Data Center, complementarity to other EU Actions and the INFORM Global Risk Index.²⁸

Complementarity with other EU and non-EU funded actions will be sought. Overlaps with other existing adequate funding sources are generally to be avoided in order to provide added value by addressing funding gaps. However, in cases where interventions permit a welcomed reinforcement of ongoing efforts, some overlap may be approved.

In general, the selection of eligible countries for standard allocations will be guided by the following criteria²⁹:

IDPs criteria:	Refugees criteria:
Be confronted to an IDP situation and have conflict or disaster-induced IDPs ³⁰ ;	Host a significant refugee population - guide: at least 25,000 refugees ³¹ , or refugees must amount to at least 0.1 percent of its population;
Have an adequate framework for the protection of IDPs;	Have an adequate framework for the protection of refugees;
Have a clear commitment to address the IDP situation, an action plan or strategy with concrete steps, including possible policy reforms for long-term solutions that benefit IDPs and host communities (window of opportunity);	Have a clear commitment to address the refugee situation, an action plan or strategy with concrete steps, including possible policy reforms for long-term solutions that benefit refugees and host communities (window of opportunity);

In addition to the above, and in line with the LiD Grant Facility’s vision of supporting more inclusively displacement affected populations, the Facility may consider eligibility beyond the refugee and IDP

²⁷[IDA19](#) Eligible countries: Burundi, Burkina Faso, DRC, Mauritania, Rwanda, Cameroon, Chad, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Niger, Pakistan, Uganda, Bangladesh

²⁸INFORM Global Risk Index 2021, [INFORM - Global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters](#), The European Commission Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre, 2020

²⁹This criteria for refugee situations is derived from IDA18 WHR but, as mentioned, other considerations — such as EU priorities, funding gaps, UNHCR and IDMC data and definitions, INFORM statistics and real-time needs — are also taken into consideration in elaborating the exact geographical scope for funding windows.

³⁰IDP situation definition to be determined by the PSC based on the advice of the AB for each displacement situation.

³¹Referring to the difficulty of finding exact data and the fluctuations in numbers, this should be seen as an approximate and indicative figure.

criteria above to include returnees, undocumented refugees, stateless persons, host community members and those displaced by disasters and others in accordance with the 2030 agenda pledge to leave no one behind.

6.4. Recommended Key Criteria

The projects benefiting from the LiD Grant Facility shall align with the guiding principles and aim to meet the requirements listed below, as a means of contributing to better, more sustainable results.

Depending on the window of the CfP, i.e., the specific displacement-affected situation, some of the criteria may be outlined as eligibility criteria while others will form part of the evaluation, which will include an assessment of the quality of the projects. The specific criteria will be available to all applicants in the CfP.

- To be **relevant** in relation to the LiD Grant Facility objectives, priorities and themes should demonstrate the ability for impact and where applicable, a policy opportunity for engagement;
- To consider such **cross-cutting issues as public health emergencies and resilience to the pandemics, gender as well as environment and climate change**. In addition to being as inclusive as possible, all projects must carry out an analysis to demonstrate how the project contributes to public health emergency prevention and resilience, is gender-sensitive and enhances gender equality as well as contributes to mitigating climate change and to protecting the environment;
- Supporting **collaboration and equal partnership** is an underlying driver of the LiD Grant Facility in line with the New Way of Working³² and the commitments of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)³³ to pursue multi-stakeholder and partnership approaches. Proposals for projects need to be delivered by two or more organizations in partnership **and at least one actor needs to be a national/local entity** to facilitate the engagement and participation of local actors, local ownership and thus sustainability of the intervention.
- To assure better policy coherence for sustainable development, **projects need to simultaneously address at least two LiD Grant Facility themes/areas of intervention**. This would allow better linkages between different Sustainable Development Goals³⁴ through integrated cross-sectoral programming. For instance, a waste collection intervention that employs migrants/displaced persons and host community members would combine an integrated service delivery and economic livelihood development interventions.
- Projects have to be designed **based on a sufficient evidence base, including but not limited to a joint multi-sectoral assessment and existing data can be used for this purpose**. Projects are also encouraged to consider addressing a problem that is among **the top three priorities of displacement-affected persons³⁵ or a goal/solution put forward by refugees/IDPs and the**

³²On New Way of Working: [https://www.un.org/jsc/content/new-way-working#:~:text=The%20New%20Way%20of%20Working%20\(NWOW\)%20calls%20on%20humanitarian%20and, and%20vulnerability%20over%20multiple%20years](https://www.un.org/jsc/content/new-way-working#:~:text=The%20New%20Way%20of%20Working%20(NWOW)%20calls%20on%20humanitarian%20and, and%20vulnerability%20over%20multiple%20years)

³³[Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework](#)

³⁴[The 17 Goals | Sustainable Development](#)

³⁵This requirement is not a requirement for the reserve allocation, in particular when used for rapid response.

host community. The priority-ranking tools³⁶ could be used in participatory assessments and results reflected in the project proposal;

- **Capacity building/sharing element.** The partnerships between organisations/entities are expected to explore how partners could strengthen each other's capacity. For instance, international actors may provide funding or technical assistance needed for various national and local actors, including refugee-led and IDP-led organisations, to deliver great programs and innovate. National and local actors could in turn explore how they can strengthen the local knowledge of international actors and build connections.
- To apply a **system-strengthening approach** that avoids the creation of **parallel structures**, but instead, to all possible extent, **builds upon existing services, platforms, frameworks and forums.**
- A wealth of **coordination mechanisms and tools exist**; thus the projects ought to explore ways to facilitate access to these resources and, emphasize synergies, among others, with UNCT and UNDAF, collective outcomes process, WG on Durable Solutions, Clusters, CADRI;
- In terms of **sustainability**, the LiD grants should demonstrate how the project will contribute to scalable sustainable results beyond the period of the grant. The grant may be used as seed funding. Regardless, all projects must demonstrate the replicability or continuation of activities beyond the use of the seed funding provided by the LiD Grant Facility.
- **Co-funding** is necessary for IGOs, INGOs, national authorities and both international and local private sector actors. Local authorities and local non-state actors (e.g., CSOs) are exempt from this requirement. The nature and percentage of the co-funding required will be defined in the CfPs.
- To be **innovative** means the proposal has to provide a solution to the defined development problem that has a high potential for strong social impact at a larger scale or shows evidence of achieving significantly better results at a lower cost than existing solutions. The LiD Grant Facility defines innovation broadly to "include new business models, policy practices, technologies, behavioural insights, or ways of delivering products and services."³⁷ Projects focusing on incremental and low-tech innovation are equally encouraged, along with high-tech and unorthodox proposals. The proposed innovation must support displacement-affected populations more effectively than existing approaches.

While not an explicit criteria, proposals for projects to be implemented in two neighboring countries to address a refugee situation are encouraged. These could include, among others, area-based approaches close to borders and cross-border movements, supporting regional platforms, etc.

In order to promote diversity and allow a variety of institutions/organisations to participate, each entity will only be eligible to submit one proposal per funding window or per CFP, as specified in the yearly Specific Allocation Strategy.

The PSC may decide to change or adapt criteria and this change would then be noted in the Specific Allocation Strategy.

³⁶For instance, [Problem & Preference Ranking](#) tool

³⁷Inspired from the [Global Innovation Fund](#) definition of innovation.

6.5. Size and Duration of the Grants

The grants that the LiD Grant Management Facility will allocate may be between 500,000 and 2,000,000 EUR. The Project Steering Committee, upon advice from the Advisory Board, may adjust the range for different funding windows based on assessed need and prioritization. Considering the development focus of the facility, the timeline for grants will ideally be for a period of at least 24 months. The exact allocations and timelines will be determined by the PSC upon advice from the Advisory Board depending on the need and circumstances of the grants to be issued³⁸.

7. Cross-Cutting Themes

7.1 Environment and Climate Change

The Strategy is committed to environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change. Thus all projects that apply for LiD grants need to demonstrate a thorough analysis of environmental impact and measures that are taken to reduce adverse effects (e.g., the use of sustainable materials and products, reduced travel, online meetings where possible, reduced use of paper).

The nexus between environment and migration is mostly described in negative terms, emphasizing forced displacement due to climate change or the negative effects of displaced camps and settlements on the environment. Yet the LiD Grant Management Facility invites projects to explore how forcibly displaced persons could become important contributors to mitigating climate change. For instance, those displaced from rural to urban contexts might have a stronger connection to nature and skills that could be applied in “greening” cities by increasing green infrastructure and vegetative cover to address the more frequent and stronger heat waves. Forcibly displaced persons might also have knowledge and first-hand experience to share about rapid evacuations due to natural disasters or violence, which may help raise preparedness in the host community in relation to evacuations, e.g., due to floods.

7.2 Age, Gender and Diversity

Gender mainstreaming is an important cross-cutting principle. All IPs thus need to demonstrate a gender analysis and be sensitive to the different needs of women, men, boys and girls. Addressing intersectionality of gender with other forms of discrimination, IPs would also need to be mindful of the specific circumstances of persons belonging to racial/ethnic/religious minorities, LGBTIQ persons and persons with disabilities. Projects will need to outline gender-related knowledge and capacity or capacity-building, establish or already have systems and processes to measure gender equality outcomes and consider women’s empowerment wherever possible. Relevant data should be disaggregated by age and sex wherever possible.

The integration of the perspectives and concerns of women, men, boys and girl, as well as that of other diverse groups, in the design and implementation of the project will be expressly assessed during the evaluation process. Projects demonstrating meaningful involvement and attention to the groups will be assessed more positively. Gender, age, diversity and displacement specificities are

³⁸The amount and timelines will be clarified in the Call for Proposals.

also furthermore incorporated in the monitoring framework through cross-cutting priorities and mandatory outcome indicators.

UNOPS has several gender mainstreaming tools, such as the UNOPS Gender Mainstreaming Checklist, the Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit, the Gender Mainstreaming Project Lifecycle, etc. These tools are readily available in various languages and can, together with consultations with the LiD Monitoring and Evaluations Specialist, benefit the work of the IPs.

7.3 Public Health Emergencies and Their Impact

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the lives of those affected by displacement have been challenged in a multitude of ways. All applicants to the funds of the LiD Grant Management Facility are expected to analyse how their project could contribute to preventing public health emergencies, such as COVID-19, and help to make the local economies more resilient vis-à-vis various impacts of the viruses and the measures put in place to manage the pandemics.

Depending on the themes chosen by IPs, the analysis could explore, *inter alia*, how the project helps to address the deepening restrictions in terms of access of displaced communities to health care and education, to improve their labour mobility, diversify their livelihood strategies or counterbalance the negative economic and social impact of more restricted cross-border movements.

The humanitarian and development actors are also expected to illustrate how their working modalities are changing to accommodate the limited international movements and for instance, to prioritize localization strategies that reinforce and put forward the local capacities and actors in a given forced displacement context.

8. Key Stakeholders and Eligible Implementing Partners

The main stakeholders of the LiD Grant Facility are: forcibly displaced persons and their host communities, national and local authorities of the host countries, private sector service providers, chambers of commerce, organizations representing workers, civil society organizations, the EU, regional bodies, UN and international agencies, international and non-governmental organisations.

With regards to eligible Implementing Partners (IP), the following types of entities could apply in partnerships:

- **Governments, including relevant line ministries and other national or regional state authorities;**
- **local municipalities;**
- **local non-governmental organizations, refugee-led initiatives, IDP-led and organizations led by stateless or other displacement-affected persons, civil society organizations;**
- **UN and international agencies;**
- **regional bodies;**

- **international non-governmental organizations;**
- **Academia and Foundations;**
- **international and local private sector actors, chambers of commerce, networks of local private actors, organizations and organizations representing workers.**

9. LiD Grant Facility Governance

The implementation of the Strategy is guided by the Contract between UNOPS and the EU, by the Standard Operating Procedures of the Grant Facility and its governing bodies³⁹.

9.1 LiD Grant Facility Advisory Board

The AB provides non-binding advice on the overall direction of the LiD Grant Facility to the Project Steering Committee (PSC), including the Strategy and Specific Allocation Strategies. Their advice shall be based on their specific and collective expertise and experience in the area of forced displacement and humanitarian/development/peacebuilding.

The AB, which has the advantage of being a global structure, further supports the PSC and UNOPS, as the Grant Facility Manager, to share evidence and knowledge at all levels (global, regional, national and local) through exchanges on learning from best practice in forced displacement. The AB furthermore advises the PSC regarding replication of innovative and effective programming across the geographical scope of the Grant Facility.

The AB is made up of a core group of standing representatives at the global level. The AB moreover engages other relevant stakeholders with expertise and sufficiently diverse experience on an ad hoc basis in order to assure the PSC is provided with the most accurate and comprehensive advice. See Annex 2 for the proposed membership of the AB.

9.2 Local Project Advisory Committee (LPAC)

Considering the importance of understanding the local needs and contexts, the LiD Grant Facility will establish relevant LPACs for selected countries/groups of countries (depending on the project geographical area). The exact composition of the LPACs will be determined in each country/groups of countries, according to the particularities of the different contexts; but will be composed at minimum of representatives of the relevant authorities, of displacement-affected persons, EU Delegations, UN and civil society with expertise in forced displacement and refugee and IDP-led CBOs, if active in the context of project implementation. For the first call, the Local Project Advisory committees will be established once the projects are selected for the different country/group of countries and could be at either the country or multi-country level (or perhaps a more local level if warranted). The establishment of the LPAC for subsequent calls may be decided earlier in the process, if determined to be valuable⁴⁰.

³⁹ToRs of the Advisory Board can be found in Annex 2.

⁴⁰An assessment of potential or perceived conflict of interest of anticipated members of the LPAC will need to form part of the decision making in regards to a decision as to whether or not to establish the LPAC at an earlier stage in the process.

The role of the LPAC is foreseen to play a key role in advising and coordinating efforts with the LiD implementing partners, as well as in regards to identifying and assessing good practices and promoting the learning component of the LiD Grant Facility. The later component regarding learning foresees an interaction with the global Advisory Board. The LPAC may also support the LiD team with monitoring, as needed.

The exact role of the LPAC is still being refined, though it is anticipated that the experience and learning from the first round will inform improvements to the structure and use of the LPAC for the future facility management. The exact structure may also be slightly different depending on the situations.

9.3 LiD Grant Facility Project Steering Committee

The PSC is responsible for providing the strategic direction to the LiD Grant Facility. The PSC will validate the Strategy and take decisions on the fund allocation based on the Grant Facility criteria (i.e., geographical area identification, themes to be covered, type and amount of the grant, validation of selection, and time-frame). The PSC will furthermore monitor the implementation of the Strategy throughout the grants lifecycles.

The decision-making authority for the strategic use of the Grant Facility rests entirely with the European Commission, as the Chair of the PSC.

Membership of the PSC shall be extended to any new donor of the Grant Facility.

9.4 Grant Evaluation Committee (*temporary structure*)

The evaluation committee is a temporary structure established to evaluate submissions and make recommendations to the PSC, who validate the selected proposals, and the relevant UNOPS authority for the awarding of grant agreements. A separate evaluation committee is convened for each individual call for proposal.

The membership of the committee will be adjusted to reflect the regional/country specific nature of each window and to ensure relevant representatives and expertise are represented. The committee shall be composed of a maximum of five individuals, with UNOPS as the Chair. UNOPS must also have a majority representation on the committee, as per its policy. The Grant Evaluation Committee must include at least a person with geographical expertise and a person with technical expertise.

In order to further contextualize the evaluation process and ensure local perspectives and priorities are well reflected, the LiD team shall prepare, in participation with regional/country-based experts, a situational analysis for each displacement situation, including country overviews. These situational analyses will be utilized to guide the evaluation committee.

The Evaluation Guidelines have been elaborated to include a comprehensive evaluation scorecard that aims to differentiate the good from the great, in line with the LiD Strategy. The evaluation criteria will be available to all applicants in the CFP.

In order to assess the innovation component and to better determine what projects have potential to be catalytic, out of the ordinary and have a potential to be scaled up, the LiD Grant Facility team will reach out to Innovation experts in the subject matter area for advice. On a similar note, advice from thematic experts in relation to the five LiD themes may be requested.

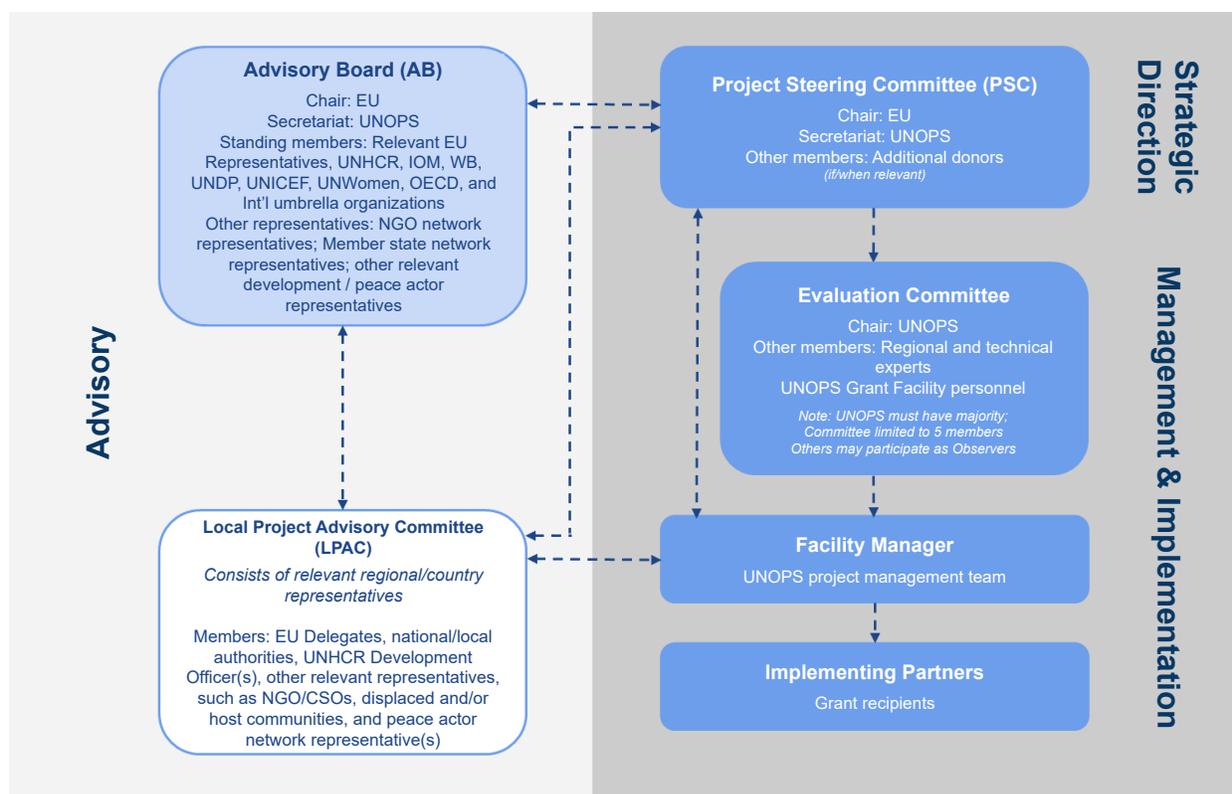
9.5 LiD Grant Facility Manager

UNOPS has been engaged as the LiD Grant Facility Manager. The Facility Manager has delegated authority for the management of the Facility in accordance with UNOPS’ legislative framework. The Facility Manager is responsible for the day-to-day management of the LiD Grant Facility, including managing the selection, issuance and management of grant agreements, financial management, and monitoring and evaluation of the approved projects under the Grant Facility.

9.6. Implementing Partners

IPs of the LiD Grant Facility are responsible for delivering the results of the approved projects funded by the Grant Facility in line with the grant agreement, logical framework and budget.

IPs may range in terms of type of entity and geographic location. Please see Section 8.



Graphic: LiD Grant Facility Governance Structure

10. Enabling the Strategy

10.1. Through Meaningful Participation of Displacement Affected Communities

Committed to community-based and people-centered approaches, the LiD Grant Facility has incorporated various ways to assure meaningful participation of displacement affected communities.

Regarding the grants selection, the CfP and evaluation process assess the meaningful engagement of displacement-affected persons and those applications that demonstrate an extensive involvement will score higher. More concretely, the process evaluates whether the project responds to one of the top three priorities expressed by affected persons, the level of engagement of the population in the design of the project itself, as well as their involvement in the delivery/implementation of the project.

Additionally, the LiD Grant Facility requests projects to apply as a partnership in which at least one of the partners is a national or local entity. Local private-sector partners, representatives of local municipalities and local CBOs often include displacement-affected persons. This requirement is thus expected to support the meaningful participation of displacement-affected communities throughout the project.

The LiD Grant Facility will translate its CfP and other documents into French and Spanish as a means of making it more locally accessible. In addition, webinars will be conducted for potential grantees to review the requirements of the CfP, not least as a means of supporting non-traditional and other organizations with lower levels of capacity in responding to CfPs at this level to do so.

The LiD Grant Facility governance structure also aims to involve displacement-affected persons who will be among the members of LPACs. Finally, efforts will be made to examine how they will be involved in collecting, assessing and disseminating good practice.

10.2. Through Synergies with the EU LiD Action Other Components

The coherence and complementarity with the other two components of the EU LiD Action is key to ensuring that possible synergies are explored and maximized. Linkages with the first and second component, the EU-funded project on multilateral development action on forced displacement through the UNHCR/World Bank Joint Data Center, the deployment of Senior Development Officers and regional platforms, is assured at several stages of the LiD Grant Management Facility work, including:

- UNHCR and WBGs that are key stakeholders in implementing the 1st and 2nd components of the EU Action are part of the Advisory Group of the LiD Grant Management Facility.
- Synergies with the other two components of the EU Action are an important element in selecting eligible countries in the framework of the Specific Allocation Strategy.
- Regular meetings with JDC and UNHCR teams implementing the 2nd component and the EU team are conducted to exchange information and discuss how synergies could be created in particular context between the three components of the EU Action.

- JDC-produced data will be considered in the selection process of IPs to prioritize projects based on data collected in the countries under consideration.
- The UNOPS team will liaise with UNHCR Development Officers to get input and advice in relation to LiD Grant Management Facility projects taking place in the countries they cover.

10.3. Through Building upon What Already Exists

The LiD Grant Facility wants to promote and test new ideas and ways of working, yet emphasises building upon existing assessments, partnerships, services, coordination mechanisms, platforms, frameworks, forums and tools. Therefore, applicants are expected to draw upon existing data and information sources to advise their programming, either from their own sources or through existing local/country-based common assessments and available research on the given context or from another context if relevant. The LiD Grant Facility does not require a specific assessment for the purpose of the application; and in fact supports ongoing efforts to consolidate data collection activities and to avoid assessment fatigue.

The facility further supports new partnership initiatives, but also aims to support existing collaborations.

Projects are encouraged to demonstrate how they facilitate access to existing tools and resources and emphasize synergies, among others, with objectives and activities foreseen in national development plans, in collective outcomes (if defined for the country), MIRPS, SSAR, IGAD regional platform priorities, PDD goals and activities and GRF pledges.

10.4. Through Lighter Requirements for IPs During the Implementation Process

The LiD Grant Facility structure and procedures aim to ensure that the requirements on grantees are not overly cumbersome, as a means of ensuring value for money. A focus on efficiency will be kept throughout the development of procedures.

In order to allow the IPs to focus on project implementation, yet to assure gathering and analyzing valuable learning, the UNOPS LiD team together with the AB/LPACs members will explore mechanisms to proactively accompany and document the projects to ensure compilation and transfer of knowledge within a region and across regions.

10.5. Through an Innovation and Learning Culture

The review and dissemination of learning and good practice is a key component of the LiD Grant Facility. With the facility's focus to provide visibility and support to projects that promote new approaches to programming for displacement-affected populations, the LiD team will work alongside the displacement-affected populations, grantees, the LPAC and the AB to establish a mechanism for the identification, analysis, peer review and documentation of good practices. Space for affected populations and grantee interaction and knowledge sharing will be provided, linkages and interactions with the LiD team, LPAC and AB explored and enhanced, and dissemination via existing platforms and mechanisms prioritized. At the end of each grant, a debriefing exercise will be conducted to reflect on the experience and lessons learned, including those related to the internal workings of the project.

As part of the LiD Grant Facility's commitment to contributing to the learning for development-oriented approaches to displacement and in order to provide a safe environment to innovate, failure is acknowledged as a potential consequence. Learnings and recommendations shall be derived from failure and incorporated and disseminated through the established LiD mechanisms.

In order to contribute to assessing the impact of LiD Grant Facility-financed projects, the facility will explore the use of the Self Reliance Index (SRI) as a pilot initially with grantees who are already partners to the initiative and willing to include this as part of the project, where relevant. The use of the SRI provides an opportunity to contribute to an existing, multi-partner initiative that aims to provide a comprehensive and common approach to assessing impact. As the Facility matures, the integration of the SRI may be considered more thoroughly.

Annex 1: Specific Allocation Strategy for 2021 - Recommended Funding Windows

1. Introduction

In 2021, three standard funding windows, covering three different displacement situations, are recommended to be launched simultaneously in one Call for Proposals (CfPs) as the Phase one of the LiD Grant Facility. The displacement situations are situated in Asia, Latin America and Africa (one per region). The Project Steering Committee (PSC) may open additional funding windows through the exceptional Reserve Allocation modality, or by deciding to start the LiD Grant Facility Phase 2 in 2021, instead of 2022.

2. Response Strategy and Allocation Principles

- The decision to simultaneously launch CfPs for three geographical areas emphasizes **the global nature of the Lives in Dignity (LiD) Grant Facility** and facilitates early on exchange of lessons learned and good practice between the regions, drawing from different contexts.
- Recognizing that all refugee and displacement situations are in a dire need of support, and noting no prioritization, **the displacement situations that the LiD Grant Facility has identified for support are divided into Phase 1 and Phase 2.**⁴¹ The facility will begin with two phases to ensure feasibility in terms of operational management but importantly to also provide sufficient space for reflection and learning, thus contributing to a higher value of its actions.
- As forced displacement is often a regional issue where many uprooted persons cross international borders, **a regional approach to addressing the issue has been chosen.** This is also important from the solutions perspective, allowing, for instance, through LiD grants to support projects that aim at facilitating voluntary returns in safety and dignity or promoting cross-border labour migration. A regional approach is also recommended to reinforce the synergies with the regional platforms (IGAD, MIRPS, SSAR⁴² and any future additional regional platform that may be created) that are supported by the second component of the EU Lives in Dignity Action.
- Funding windows are based on **a specific displacement situation** in order to focus the efforts of the grant facility, narrow the scope of the CfPs, and maximise the benefits of the allocated funding. A displacement situation is defined as a particular forced displacement situation affecting several neighbouring countries.
- The reasoning behind the decision as to whether a displacement situation was included into Phase 1 or Phase 2 was **shaped mainly to allow a diversity of aspects that are important from a learning perspective - key for this global facility- to be included as early as possible.** The initial implementation will be able to advise future programming.

⁴¹Phase 2 may be subject to change, and additional situations may be added in future pending timeline and available funding.

⁴²IGAD stands for The Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa, SSAR for Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees and MIRPS for Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework in Central America and Mexico.

- The exact **funding allocated to each funding window** is determined based on the amount the Project Steering Committee (PSC) warrants per specific displacement situation, considering, among others, fund allocations provided by other funds/donors to each respective displacement situation; specific needs identified by the EU, its institutional priorities, and the recommendations of the AB members.
- **Each grant may be between 500,000-2,000,000 EUR.** The values are significant enough to provide meaningful impact, while also allowing the grant facility to distribute the available funding to a wide range of actors across various displacement situations. With the above values, between 2-8 grants are expected to be issued per funding window.

3. Recommended Funding Windows for 2021 - LiD Grant Facility Phase 1

3.1. 1st Funding Window - development-led responses to the Afghanistan displacement situation.

Projects that take place in one or several of these 3 countries can benefit from this funding window: Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

- The Afghanistan displacement situation was chosen to be part of the Phase 1 as it has **strong combined dimensions of protracted, recurrent and also new displacement patterns** and an important population in need of development-oriented approaches. In addition, the learning of the Afghanistan context could be valuable to many different forced displacement situations worldwide.

As mentioned above, the LiD Grant Facility funding aims to promote development-oriented policy approaches to new, recurrent and protracted crises. Afghanistan is first of all a protracted refugee situation (PRS), but it has recurrent disaster-induced displacement and also new displacement due to increasing insecurity. All three countries are qualified by UNHCR as Protracted Refugee Situations (PRS): Afghanistan and Pakistan both as PRS countries of origin, as well as countries of asylum, and Iran as a PRS country of asylum for refugees from Afghanistan. Some of the refugees from Afghanistan to Pakistan arrived already in the late 70s.

These three countries are also all affected by recurrent displacement situations. Both Afghanistan and Pakistan are countries where recurrent displacement happens due to conflict⁴³ as well as climate-related causes, such as floods in Pakistan,⁴⁴ and drought in Afghanistan.⁴⁵ IDMC, discussing the INFORM data mentioned that “the only country in the Middle East ranked “very high” on the risk scale is Iran, where a significant proportion of the population is exposed not only to geophysical hazards, such as earthquakes and tsunamis, but also to riverine floods.⁴⁶” The Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) outlines that “Iran is prone to Earthquake, flood, storm, landslide and drought”.

⁴³See [2016 Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview - Afghanistan](#) and Nicolini, [Internal displacement in Pakistan: finding solutions](#), 2014.

⁴⁴See Brickle, Lindsey, and Alice Thomas. “Rising waters, displaced lives.” *Forced Migration Review* 45 (2014). [Rising waters, displaced lives](#)

⁴⁵See [Background Paper Nansen Initiative South Asian Regional Consultation Climate Change, Disasters, and Human Mobility in South Asia](#) and *Spotlight: Afghanistan - Blurred lines between multiple drivers of displacement* in Global Estimates 2015, [https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/Publicaciones/2015/10092](https://www.acnur.org/fileadmin/Documentos/Publicaciones/2015/10092.pdf?file=fileadmin/Documentos/Publicaciones/2015/10092)

⁴⁶[Global disaster displacement risk](#)

For instance, in 2019, disasters induced the internal displacement of 117,000, leading to a total of 1,198,000 disaster-induced internally-displaced persons in Afghanistan.⁴⁷ Additionally, 461,000 persons were newly displaced due to conflict and violence in Afghanistan.⁴⁸ New displacements continue in Afghanistan and already in the first two months of 2021, 21,834 persons became internally displaced. In Pakistan, 16,000 persons were newly displaced due to violence in the country⁴⁹ and 100,000 persons were displaced due to disasters in 2019 and 15,000 still remained in this situation by the end of 2019.⁵⁰ In Iran, 520,000 persons were displaced internally by disasters in 2019.⁵¹

- Wherever possible, the LiD Grant Facility aims to rapidly **build synergies between the LiD Action work in relation to regional support platforms for refugee situations**, to maximize its impact and effectiveness.

Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan are part of the SSAR support platform⁵² that aims in a collaborative way to support the voluntary return of Afghan refugees, host country-inclusive policies and national and local systems that provide services for both refugees and host communities. LiD Grant Facility supported projects in these contexts can thus explore possible synergies with the 2nd component of the EU Action that focuses on reinforcing regional support platforms. Such a collaboration would increase the effectiveness and impact of LiD Grant Facility projects impact on affected persons, if well aligned with the SSAR activities.

- **An enabling policy environment in Afghanistan**

Although the degree of violence remains very high in the country, in February 2020, the Taliban and the U.S. government signed a peace agreement.⁵³ The peace talks also started between the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Taliban in September 2020.⁵⁴ Despite the fragility of the peace process, it can be seen as a window of opportunity in a country that has been in conflict for decades.

In addition, in November 2020, the Afghanistan Conference took place in Geneva, where the international community pledged “at least US\$ 3.3 billion for the first year of the upcoming quadrennial, with annual commitments expected to stay at the same level year-on-year”⁵⁵. As to refugees, during the Global Refugee Forum in 2019, 7 pledges were made concerning Afghanistan - 3 by the Afghan government, Bulgaria, Denmark, Turkmenistan and the IIED. These pledges focused on creating jobs and opportunities, enhancing data collection, expanding returnees’ access to education, expansion of health care, issuing ID cards to Afghan refugees abroad and supporting returnees with skills training. Support to the application of the CRRF in the Afghan displacement situation and assistance to ongoing durable solutions were also outlined.⁵⁶ In addition, 9 pledges concerned Pakistan, among others, related to refugees tertiary education and mental health.⁵⁷

⁴⁷[Afghanistan | IDMC](#)

⁴⁸[Pakistan | IDMC](#)

⁴⁹Ibid

⁵⁰Ibid

⁵¹[Iran \(Islamic Republic of\) | IDMC](#)

⁵²[SSAR support platform](#)

⁵³[War in Afghanistan | Global Conflict Tracker](#)

⁵⁴[Afghanistan Overview](#), World Bank Group

⁵⁵[2020 Afghanistan Conference - Ministry for Foreign Affairs](#)

⁵⁶[Pledges & Contributions](#)

⁵⁷Ibid

- Furthermore, the **Afghanistan forced displacement situation** has been over the last few years, and in particular since 2020, **affected by larger migration dynamics that can worsen the situation for Afghan refugee returnees and local communities and increase protection and other risks for Afghans on the move**, if not considered and addressed rapidly.

More specifically, in addition to refugee return from Pakistan and Afghanistan, since 2020, there is an increasing trend of spontaneous returnees (labour migrants) and deportations from Pakistan and Iran to Afghanistan. Due to COVID-19, many Afghans working in Iran and Pakistan lost their employment or were afraid of COVID-19 and its measures and returned to Afghanistan. For instance, according to IOM “2020 was the largest return year on record, with nearly 860,000 undocumented Afghan migrants coming back from Iran.”⁵⁸ As noted by UNHCR, “if unprepared and unsupported, these returns will amplify the vulnerabilities of returnees and local communities, increase tensions over scarce resources, and add to protracted internal displacement.”⁵⁹ IOM mentions regarding these spontaneous returns that “they are likely to become internally displaced and face significant financial hardship with very limited job opportunities.”⁶⁰

In addition, “an increase in the movement of predominantly young, urban and mobile Afghans beyond the region toward Europe was seen in 2019. By year-end, Afghans constituted the largest group of mixed arrivals of migrants and refugees in Europe, surpassing Syrians. These movements continued in early 2020.”⁶¹ Those from Afghanistan⁶², but also from Pakistan⁶³ who decide to move towards Europe, transit through Iran to take the Eastern Mediterranean mixed migration route, often using precarious irregular migration pathways and smugglers and are vulnerable to trafficking, exploitation and other protection risks.⁶⁴

This funding window will be open as one lot of the CfP that will be published in June 2021. The size of the funding window is approximately EUR 4,000,000.

The general eligibility criteria and the 5 themes identified in the LiD Grant Management Facility Overall Strategy are applicable to this funding window.

3.2. 2nd Funding Window - development-led responses to the Sahel region displacement situation.

Projects that take place in one or several of the following 6 countries could benefit from this funding window: Mauritania, Niger, Chad, Mali, Burkina Faso and also including Nigeria.

This crisis and these countries were selected for Phase 1 for various reasons, among others, because:

⁵⁸[Explosion on Afghan-Iranian Border Damages IOM Reception Centre, Stalls Services to Afghan Returnees](#)

⁵⁹[SSAR support platform](#) p.13

⁶⁰[Populations at risk: Implications of COVID-19 for hunger, migration and displacement](#), p.35

⁶¹[SSAR Support Platform document - A Partnership for Solidarity and Resilience](#) p.11

⁶²[An overlooked and deadly migration route to Turkey and Europe; Deciding To Leave Afghanistan \(2\): The routes and the risks; Untitled](#)

⁶³[Istanbul – a new Europe for illegal migrants?](#)

⁶⁴[Populations at risk: Implications of COVID-19 for hunger, migration and displacement](#)

- Sahel region countries are affected by a **deepening displacement crisis that is at risk of spilling over to other countries and regions and development-oriented assistance for displacement has been underfunded** in these countries⁶⁵. These states have also suffered for years from **protracted and recurrent displacements, from internal and cross-border movements and important West African mixed migration routes across these countries. The learning of the Sahel context, with these multifaceted displacement patterns, could be in particular valuable to many different forced displacement situations worldwide.**
- Due to the high number of IDPs in these countries, **this choice also demonstrates the LiD Grant Facility commitment to support both refugee and IDP populations and to build upon current international policy momentum** that led to the creation of GP20 Plan of Action⁶⁶ and UN SG’s High Level Panel on Internal Displacement. The Sahel is chiefly confronted to an internal displacement dynamic⁶⁷, although several refugee caseloads do exist. This would partly contrast with the other situations that will be addressed with the first group of calls, potentially providing interesting insight and lessons that could be fruitful for further developments.

Both the number of refugees, and in particular the IDP populations, are on rise in the Sahel region. As of May 2020, UNHCR states that the evolution of IDP population in 5 Sahel countries (Mauritania, Niger, Chad, Mali and Burkina Faso) over the last 12 months has risen from 604,774 IDPs in May 2019, to 1,531,577 by May 2020.⁶⁸ The highest proportion of persons of concern to UNHCR in these 5 Sahel countries are IDPs (49%).⁶⁹ As of 28th of February 2021, 53,4% of IDPs are situated in Burkina Faso, while 57,2% of refugees are in Chad and 27,2% in Niger.⁷⁰ Regarding Nigeria, UNHCR notes that as of 31st of January 2021, 66,116 refugees were in Nigeria, the majority of them from Cameroon and by 30th of November 2020, Nigeria had 2,719,454 IDPs.⁷¹ UNHCR wrote in mid-2020 that: “substantial numbers of refugees have fled to neighboring countries, and the situation risks spilling over into the coastal countries of Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo”, “as well as northward to North Africa and Europe.”⁷²

This deepening displacement situation takes place in countries that have for years been affected and fragilized by protracted refugee situations (PRS)⁷³. Five out of 6 Sahel countries eligible for LiD Grant Facility funds (all except Burkina Faso) are affected by displacement situations categorized by UNHCR as PRS. While some of these countries are countries of origin (CoO) for PRS - such as Mali and Nigeria -, others constitute countries of asylum (CoA) for PRS, such as Mauritania (for refugees from Mali and Western Sahara), Niger (for refugees from Mali and Nigeria) and Chad (for refugees from Sudan).⁷⁴

⁶⁵[Document - 2020 Sahel Appeal](#)

⁶⁶The 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GP20) Plan of Action is a three-year multi-stakeholder Plan of Action to Advance Prevention, Protection and Solutions for IDPs.

⁶⁷[Situation Sahel Crisis](#)

⁶⁸[Document - 2020 Sahel Appeal](#)

⁶⁹Ibid

⁷⁰[Situation Sahel Crisis](#), numbers do not include Nigeria.

⁷¹[Country - Nigeria](#)

⁷²[Document - 2020 Sahel Appeal](#)

⁷³According to UNHCR (2020), “protracted refugee situations are those in which at least 25,000 refugees from the same country have been living in exile for more than five consecutive years. Refugees in these situations often find themselves trapped in a state of limbo: while it is not safe for them to return home, they also have not been granted permanent residence to stay in another country either.”

⁷⁴[UNHCR Global Trends 2018](#)

Furthermore, this is also a context that has recurrent displacement patterns as many of those fleeing violence have been displaced several times,⁷⁵ while Niger, Nigeria, Chad and Mali are also impacted by disasters and climate change, leading to recurrent displacement due to flooding and drought. For instance in Nigeria, rivers often burst their banks and in 2019 there were 157,000 new displaced persons due to disasters. In Niger and Mali, both drought and flooding cause disaster-induced displacements.⁷⁶ As the LiD Grant Facility purpose is to efficiently and effectively channel funding to promote development-oriented policy approaches to new, recurrent and protracted crises, the Sahel region combining all these different types of displacements fully meets this purpose, in addition to constituting a learning opportunity for many other displacement situations worldwide.

Moreover, all 6 eligible countries are situated on main global mixed migration routes. More concretely, three main mixed migration routes affect these countries: first, Western Africa route (in particular concerns Mauritania, but also Mali as arrivals to Canary islands include persons from Mali), West and Central African route (concerns all 6 countries eligible for LiD grants) and Central Mediterranean Route from West and Central Africa (concerns Niger).⁷⁷ The region is also affected by southbound mixed migration movements, including evacuations from Libya to Niger and expulsions from Algeria to Niger.⁷⁸ This target population is often at risk of various protection issues, such as physical violence, robbery, detention, bribery and extortion, death, kidnapping and sexual violence.⁷⁹ Moreover, lessons learned from forced displacement programming in a wider mixed migration contexts would provide valuable knowledge to other countries affected by mixed migration.

- The Sahel region countries are **in particular affected by climate-change related slow and rapid onset disasters**, and as mentioned above, **disaster displacement is recurrent**⁸⁰.

One of the cross-cutting issues of the LiD Grant Facility is environment and climate change and adaptation to climate-induced displacement is one out of the 5 areas of interventions/themes. The LiD Grant Facility acknowledges and emphasizes that all states in the world are affected by climate change. However, as the Sahel region is considered as one of the most vulnerable to climate change, it was considered a priority in this regard. Incorporating the climate-induced displacement related learning from the Sahel region into the work of other regions is among the objectives of good practice sharing in the framework of the LiD Grant Facility.

- Sahel region countries targeted by the LiD Grant Facility were **among the first ones to pilot the HDP approach and to adopt collective outcomes**, allowing LiD Grant Facility projects to **build on the existing strong nexus-related knowledge in the region**.

The LiD Grant Facility purpose is to promote development-oriented approaches to forced displacement situations, an area that traditionally has been mainly addressed by humanitarian actors. The HDP nexus approach is thus crucial for the LiD Grant Facility. For instance, all 6 countries eligible for LiD Grant Facility funds had collective outcomes adopted by 2019⁸¹. Moreover, 2 out of the 6 EU HDP nexus pilot countries are also situated in the Sahel region (Chad and Nigeria). Building on this nexus

⁷⁵[Document - 2020 Sahel Appeal](#)

⁷⁶[INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT - IDMC](#)

⁷⁷[InterRegionalRoutes Map V3 23 Dec](#)

⁷⁸[Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: West Africa](#)

⁷⁹[Mixed migration during Covid-19](#)

⁸⁰[UN: Sahel region one of the most vulnerable to climate change](#)

⁸¹[Collective Outcomes Progress Mapping](#)

experience and learning from the nexus-related knowledge from these countries in order to share with other countries worldwide, are strategically important for the LiD Grant Facility.

- This selection also aims to **maximize the synergies with the first component of the EU LiD Action**: Chad and Niger are countries where the 1st component of the EU Action is implemented by the Joint Data Center (JDC).

Both in Chad and Niger, the JDC focuses on filling the data analysis and knowledge gaps based on the National Poverty Survey, in order to support authorities and the international community to better programme for displaced and host populations⁸².

- Working in these countries also allows building upon the **enabling policy momentum created by the Global Refugee Forum (GRF)**.

For instance, 29 pledges were made regarding Niger and 8 by Niger authorities.⁸³ The pledges most relevant for the LiD areas of interventions concern women's economic empowerment, improving energy access for refugees and fighting desertification, expanding livelihood opportunities and refugees' access to land.⁸⁴ Nigeria also benefited from the policy momentum created by GRF - 11 pledges made concerned it. Among others, the Government of Nigeria made 9 pledges⁸⁵ about improving access to documentation for displaced populations, including refugees and IDPs into national development plans and ensuring availability and access to durable solutions for IDPs and refugees.⁸⁶

This funding window will be open and part of the Call for Proposal that will be published in June 2021. The size of the funding window is approximately EUR 4,000,000.

The general eligibility and thematic scope discussed in the LiD Grant Management Facility Overall Strategy is applicable to this funding window.

3.3 3rd Funding Window - development-led responses to the displacement situation in Central America.

Countries cooperating under the MIRPS/Regional Comprehensive Protection and Solutions Framework (Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico and Panama).

⁸²<https://www.jointdatacenter.org/what-we-do/#scope>

⁸³As of 14.04.2021 The Pledges and Contributions Dashboard

⁸⁴[Pledges & Contributions](#)

⁸⁵As of 14.04.2021 The pledges and Contributions Dashboard

⁸⁶[Pledges & Contributions](#)

The main reasoning behind choosing these countries for the LiD Grant Facility Phase 1 is based on the following:

- Like Sahel and Afghanistan, the Central American situation is a **complex displacement setting where new and recurrent, internal and cross-border displacement patterns are interwoven with mixed migration, and where the crisis is deepening due to the COVID-19 pandemic.** This means an important population of various types of displaced persons are in a dire need of development-oriented approaches to promote holistic and sustainable solutions. Moreover, while this complexity is difficult to address through humanitarian and development programming, **learning of the challenges, lessons learnt and good practice related to innovative approaches in such contexts, constitute an important source of knowledge for many other displacement situations worldwide.**

Many of these Central American states face new displacements. For instance, UNHCR stated regarding the year 2019 that “violent crimes and insecurity forced thousands of people to flee within and out of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. More than 247,100 were internally displaced in Honduras, and some 71,500 were uprooted inside El Salvador.”⁸⁷ In 2020, the trend progressively increased and people became uprooted due to violence, food insecurity, climate change and limited access to social and economic development.⁸⁸ While Honduras and El Salvador have the highest numbers of IDPs, Mexico and Costa Rica host the majority of refugees and asylum-seekers (more than 80% of total refugees in Central America).⁸⁹ Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico are also countries that face recurrent displacement situations due to high risk of disasters. These countries have experienced displacements due to hurricanes, floods, landslides and are also prone to earthquake risk⁹⁰. In Mexico, wildfires are also mentioned as a cause of displacement.⁹¹ In 2020, hurricanes Eta and Iota affected 3.9 million Hondurans and 15,000 were left without shelter.⁹²

In a similar fashion as that of the Sahel and Afghanistan displacement situations, the Central America crisis also takes place in a wider context of mixed migration. Mexico, Belize, Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador are mainly associated with the Central American Migration route. Panama and Costa Rica are also used by Asian, African and Caribbean countries’ nationals to transit towards North America.⁹³ In addition to northbound movements, deportations to Mexico and Central America take place regularly. Climate-related cross-border movements from Honduras towards North America were also outlined in 2020.⁹⁴

- **Existing MIRPS regional support platform⁹⁵ allows for strong synergy between LiD action second and third components, thus maximising its effectiveness.**

⁸⁷[2019 End-year report](#)

⁸⁸[Document - Central America Operational Update December 2020](#)

⁸⁹[Situación Situación de Centroamérica & Mexico](#)

⁹⁰[Technical Paper: The risk of disaster-induced displacement](#) Central America and the Caribbean, IDMC and NRC, 2013

⁹¹[Internal Displacement IDMC](#)

⁹²[Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

⁹³Ibid

⁹⁴[Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

⁹⁵[The MIRPS](#)

More concretely, as mentioned, the aim is to link the activities of the various LiD Action components early in the implementation to collaborate and reinforce one another in order to maximize impact for displaced and host communities. For instance, the advocacy carried out in the framework of the MIRPS regional platform can be supported by LiD grants. Choosing MIRPS countries in phase 1 allows the LiD Grant Facility to build on existing momentum and collaboration.

- The forced displacement patterns in the world are interwoven with rapid urbanisation and internal displacement in particular has become predominantly urban. **As Central America states have a high percentage of urban population, innovation and interventions can recognize and support this and the learning from LiD grants in this regard is valuable for other LiD targeted displacement contexts** that currently have more rural populations, yet a trend of rapid urbanisation.

According to UNHCR, while at the beginning of the last decade more IDPs were located in rural areas, in 2019 “two out of three IDPs were in urban or semi-urban areas” in the contexts where UNHCR worked with IDPs.⁹⁶ Referring to the World Bank data on percentage of urban population from total population⁹⁷, while the average urban population percentage for Afghanistan displacement situation countries is 46%, for Sahel 36%, 65,1% of total population in average live in urban areas in the 7 Central American countries.

- There is currently a **positive policy momentum in relation to the Central American displacement situation**. For instance, El Salvador passed a law on internal displacement in early 2020 and Mexico is in the process of developing an IDP law⁹⁸. In Mexico, the reform of the Migration Law was approved in December 2020. This reform aims to assure “a regular and orderly migration within the country” and “favors the economic inclusion of migrants in Mexico and their contribution to the national economy. Changes brought by this reform include a prohibition of detaining migrant children.”⁹⁹ Also the change of administration in the US is expected to affect the mixed migration dynamics in the region.¹⁰⁰
- **The EU has committed to support the MIRPS process** and the MIRPS countries. The CfP will contribute to concretizing this commitment, at a point where **the outgoing chair, Spain (an EU Member State) is also encouraging greater support**.
- The experience gained in the LiD facility could guide further action in the new EU programming cycle in the region.

The general eligibility and thematic scope discussed in the LiD Grant Management Facility Overall Strategy is applicable for this funding round.

This funding window will be open and Call for Proposals will be published in June 2021. The amount foreseen for this funding window is approximately EUR 4,000,000.

⁹⁶[Global Trends 2019: Forced Displacement in 2019](#), p.33.

⁹⁷[Urban population \(% of total population\) | Data](#)

⁹⁸[Internal Displacement IDMC](#)

⁹⁹[Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

¹⁰⁰[Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

4. LiD Grant Facility Phase 2

The following displacement situations and countries are foreseen to be eligible for Phase 2 of the LiD Grant Facility implementation.

Latin America: Venezuela and countries most affected by the Venezuelan situation - Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region: Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda.¹⁰¹

Rohingya situation: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand.¹⁰²

Internal displacement in Asia (Iraq, Laos and Philippines).

5. Possible Funding Windows for Reserve Allocation

Grants under this funding window follow the reserve allocation modality and are foreseen to assure a possibility to intervene on a case by case basis for additional situations to promote development-oriented approaches and early engagement of development actors, if considered appropriate by the PSC. The reserve allocation provides the PSC with the flexibility to award funding to projects in other displacement situations or outside of the fixed timelines per the annual allocation strategy.

A sum dedicated to Reserve Allocations may be put aside and can be set off in the wake of rapid-onset or slow-onset emergencies or for other above-mentioned purposes at any point during the lifecycle of the project by the decision of the PSC.

¹⁰¹It was decided to address Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region countries in Phase 2 as there are more countries and considerably higher numbers of affected persons compared to the Sahel crisis.

¹⁰²It has been decided to defer the Rohingya situation to Phase 2 due to the current political situation in Myanmar and as some ongoing programming had to be halted in the country.

Annex 2: ToRs of Advisory Board and list of AB members

Annex 2.1: ToRs of the Advisory Board

1. Purpose of the Advisory Board

The Advisory Board (AB) provides non-binding advice on the overall direction of the LiD Grant Facility to the Project Steering Committee (PSC). Their advice shall be based on their specific and collective expertise and experience in the area of forced displacement and humanitarian/development/peacebuilding.

The AB, with its advantage as a global structure, further supports the PSC and UNOPS, as the Grant Facility Manager, to share evidence and knowledge at all levels (global, regional, national, local) through exchanges on learning from best practices in forced displacement. The AB furthermore advises the PSC regarding replication of innovative and effective programming across the geographical scope of the Grant Facility.

2. Roles and Responsibilities of the Advisory Board

The AB is made up of a core group of standing representatives at the global level. The AB moreover engages other relevant stakeholders with expertise and sufficiently diverse experience on an ad hoc basis in order to assure the AB is provided with the most accurate and comprehensive advice. See *Annex 2.2 for the proposed membership of the AB.*

The EU is the chair of the AB and UNOPS acts as Secretariat.

During the course of the project, new members may be invited to join the AB. This will be done either upon suggestion from a member of the AB or a request from an external entity to the Chair. The Chair will then submit the validation of the new member to the Advisory Board. The new entity will be invited to join the AB if 50% of the voting members of the AB approve this new member.

3. Relationship with the Project Steering Committee

The Advisory Board provides non-binding advice to the Project Steering Committee (PSC). As such the members of the Advisory Board should not be part of the PSC, except EU representatives and UNOPS, in order to avoid conflicts of interest.

4. Ethics and Conflict of Interest

Recognizing that entities with membership on the AB may have concurrent roles as implementing partners to the LiD Grant Facility, all AB members shall adhere to the LiD Grant Facility Ethics and Conflict of Interest policy.

5. Frequency of Meetings

It is recommended that the AB meets bi-annually in order to facilitate a more dynamic review and provide space for recommendations to the Grant Facility.

The duration of the meeting will be determined in advance depending on the content of the agenda.

The meetings will be held online, on a platform to be agreed on by the AB members.

6. Agenda

The Agenda will be prepared by the Secretariat with inputs from the members and sent out by the Chair.

7. Process of Amendment of the Terms of Reference

These ToRs (Terms of Reference) can be amended at a meeting with majority consensus of the listed membership and consent of the Chair.

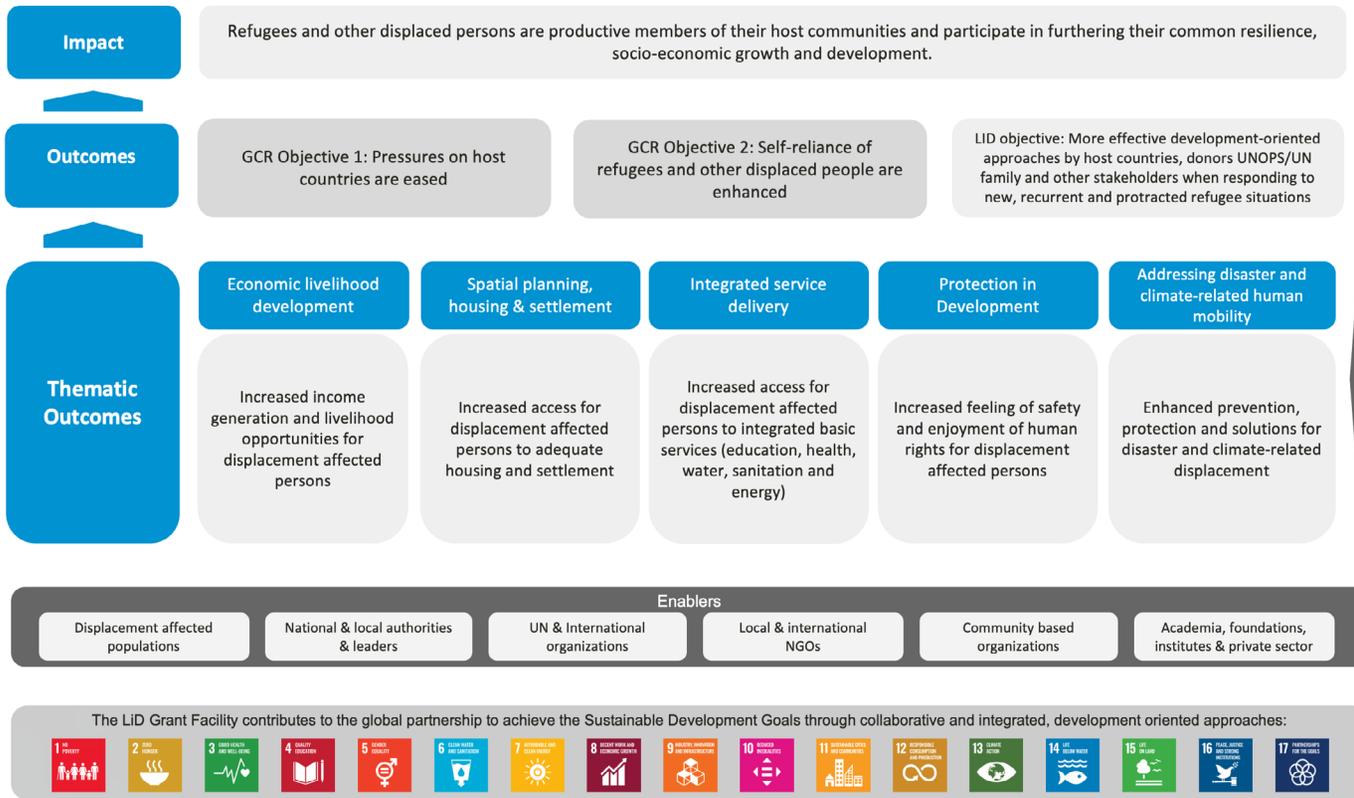
Annex 2.2: List of AB members

1st Group - to be convened in April 2021				
#	Entity representation	Organization / Institute	No. of Representatives	Membership status
1.	Funding source / Action owner	EU (INTPA, ECHO)	3 members	Standing - Chair
2.	Donor representation	TBD - if relevant	TBD	Standing
3.	Grant Facility Manager	UNOPS	2 members + Secretariat	Standing
4.	UN agency - substantive mandate (refugees & forced displacement)	UNHCR	1 member + 1 alternate	Standing
5.	UN agency - substantive mandate (migration)	IOM	1 member	Standing
6.	UN agency - substantive mandate (development/poverty reduction)	UNDP	1 member	Standing
7.	UN agency - substantive mandate (children)	UNICEF	1 member	Standing
8.	UN agency - substantive mandate (gender)	UN Women	1 member	Standing
9.	Global development actor	World Bank	1 member	Standing
10.	Global development actor	OECD	1 member	Standing
11.	European umbrella organizations with expertise in forced displacement	ECRE	1 member	Standing
12.	International umbrella organizations with expertise in forced displacement	ICVA	1 member	Standing
13.	International umbrella organizations with expertise in forced displacement	CONCORD	1 member	Standing
14.	International NGO with expertise on internal displacement	IDMC	1 member	Standing
15.	International umbrella organisation with expertise on migration management at local municipality level	Mayors Migration Council	1 member	Standing
16.	National NGO representation	TBC	1 member	Standing
17.	Academic/Research Institute	TBC	2 members, at least 1 from the global south	Standing

The AB membership may be extended to other actors by the decision of the PSC.

Annex 3: Theory of Change

LiD Theory of Change



- Assumptions**
- Partner countries and regional organisations are committed to promoting an enabling environment and providing an adequate degree of political leadership in support of solutions for displacement affected populations
 - Multi-themed, development focused interventions to displacement situations promote more comprehensive, sustainable results for displacement affected populations
 - Effective and healthy collaboration amongst stakeholders promotes the best use of partner capacities and complementarity of projects for better results
 - Displacement affected populations engage with actors to seize socio-economic opportunities
 - There is a conducive operating environment enabling stakeholders to securely access locations to effectively implement and monitor project activities, as required

LiD **Lives in Dignity**
GRANT FACILITY