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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 of the Pan-African Programme to be financed from the general budget of the European Union

Action Document for Support to the Africa-EU Dialogue on migration

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Support to the Africa-EU Dialogue on migration CRIS number: DCI/PANAF/041-102 financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/ location	Pan-African The action shall be carried out at the following location: Africa			
3. Programming document	Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) for the Pan-African Programme 2018-2020			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Sector 1: Political dialogue and Pan-African governance	DEV. Aid: YES		
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 12 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 12 000 000			
6. Aid modality and implementation modality	Project Modality Indirect management with International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)			
7 a) DAC code(s)	13010			
b) Main Delivery Channel	47000 Other multilateral organisation			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	The SDGs relevant for the present programme include: 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2, focussed on the eradication of human trafficking as well as 10.7 "Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies"
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SUMMARY

The overall objective of this project is to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people within Africa and between the EU and Africa, thus minimising the risks to the individuals and maximising the development potential of migration for both Africa and Europe.

The specific objectives are as follows:

1. Improved governance of migration and mobility within Africa and between Africa and the EU.
2. A strengthened role and voice of the African diaspora within the migration development nexus.

The increased regional and global mobility of persons between the EU and Africa and within Africa, the inclusion of targets related to migration in the SDGs and the ongoing negotiations on Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees are all evidence of the increased importance of **migration** on the global agenda. Migration is seen, on the one hand, as a powerful vehicle for boosting inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in both countries of origin and destination and, on the other hand, as a risk to both individuals and societies if not managed properly, including humanitarian and security challenges, human rights violations and possible trafficking and abuse. In Africa, migration flows cut across regions, especially the Horn of Africa, West Africa and North Africa/Maghreb but also reach the Southern part of Africa. Saving lives, protecting the human rights of all migrants and maximising the positive impact of migration on development are important policy priorities for the EU, in line with the SDGs, the new European Consensus on Development and the European Agenda on Migration¹. The same principles also guide the AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa as adopted in 2017.

Better addressing migration and mobility issues between the two continents, but also within Africa, are of major concern to both continents. **This was recognised at the 2017 AU-EU Summit in Abidjan and is clearly reflected in the Abidjan Action Plan, which specifically refers to migration and mobility as one of the priority areas.** The action seeks to continue support for the migration dialogues between the EU and Africa (Rabat and Khartoum Processes, the Joint Valletta Action Plan and the continental dialogue). It will strive for a shared and clear understanding of migration and actively support the implementation of the outcomes and conclusions of the dialogues, including the monitoring of their progress. In addition, the project will continue to strengthen cooperation between the EU and Africa towards mobilisation and engagement of the African diaspora in Europe, thereby ensuring their active contribution to the development agenda.

¹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: A European Agenda On Migration, COM(2015) 240 final of 13.5.2015.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

1.1.1 *Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework*

Joint EU and African efforts to tackle the various issues arising from increased migration flows² have continued to show results but the situation demands continuous engagement and coordination on both sides.

At the **global level**, the 'Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration' that is expected to be adopted at the end of 2018 emphasises the importance of state-led processes and platforms at global and regional levels. Negotiations of the **Post-Cotonou Agreement** will also influence the operational context of the new project.

At the AU Summit in January 2018, the **African Union (AU)** embraced the revised AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa (2018–2027) and adopted the Freedom of Movement protocol. The latter marks a new phase in migration management in the African Continent. This framework emphasises the importance of fostering regional integration and the free movement of persons, to provide new opportunities and to enhance the development benefits of migration. Against this backdrop, African states reaffirmed their commitment to stronger engagement with the EU.

Since the adoption of the European Agenda on Migration in May 2015, EU action to address the many challenges of the refugee and migration crisis has been framed by a comprehensive approach. In September 2017, with a mid-term review of the Agenda, the Commission made an overall assessment of the progress made in responding to the crisis and in rolling out the actions foreseen by the Agenda. One of the outcomes of this assessment is that more needs to be done at all levels. The EU and its Member States have repeatedly committed to step up efforts to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement and promote long-term resilience.

Migration is also one of the key areas of cooperation of the **Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES)** that was adopted at the 2nd EU-Africa Summit in Lisbon in 2007. These commitments have since been confirmed in 2010, in 2014 and again in 2017 at the 5th **AU-EU summit in Abidjan** where Heads of States and governments committed to "deepen cooperation and dialogue on migration and mobility" (§10).

A number of **frameworks for dialogues on migration** are currently in place between Africa and Europe. All of these were supported by the previous phase of this programme.

The **Rabat Process** (launched in 2006), is taking place among the countries part of the so-called "western African / western Mediterranean route" (Central Africa, West Africa, Maghreb and Europe). More than 60 countries and organisations gather regularly to discuss questions of migration and development at technical and senior official levels, while ministerial conferences (five so far) define the strategic objectives.

The **Khartoum Process was launched** in 2014 as a platform for political cooperation among the countries along the migration route between the Horn of Africa and Europe thus officially recognizing the importance of this route.

² The first months of 2018 have seen increasing pressure on certain routes and some sudden, and sometimes steep, increases in specific locations. Whilst the pressure remains high, the downward trend of 2017 has continued in the Central Mediterranean for the first three months of 2018. On the Eastern Mediterranean route, following the peak in arrivals over summer 2017, arrivals have again significantly increased since March 2018, – even if overall movements remain limited compared to the period before the activation of the EU-Turkey Statement in March 2016. The concerted action to address irregular transit via the central Western Balkan corridor has clearly put the focus on possible alternative routes.

At the November 2015 **Valletta Summit on Migration in Malta**, the partners jointly came up with the Joint Valletta Action Plan, which included a mandate for both migration dialogues to report on its progress. Moreover, the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP) added the area of return and reintegration as well as root causes of irregular migration to the agenda. Within this new framework for cooperation, a database was developed in order to monitor and report on progress made towards commitments in the JVAP.

The **continental dialogue** on migration is not new and existed already before the Khartoum Process and the JVAP were adopted.³ A technical meeting is planned between the EU and the AU to see if and how to revive this dialogue. Complementarities with other existing dialogues would have to be ensured.

The African Diaspora is also becoming increasingly important as a partner to the EU. The JVAP, for example, included a target aiming to promote diaspora engagement in countries of origin, by referring to:

- (1) developing diaspora investment models aimed at leveraging migrants' savings for local economic development, and by
- (2) strengthening origin countries' outreach and knowledge of their diaspora.

Furthermore, the **AU-EU Summit Declaration** states that "Special attention will be paid to the involvement of young migrants and the diaspora".

The **EU Communication** on "establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration from June 2016 refers to the "facilitation of economic, social and cultural investments of the diaspora in countries of origin".

Furthermore, the European External Investment Plan (EIP) was established in 2016 in order to address the multiple challenges in the EU Neighbourhood and in Africa and promote sustainable development, jobs and growth in partner countries as well as address the root causes of migration.

At the African level, the **2063 Agenda of the African Union** also makes several references to the African diaspora. A special department dealing specifically with diaspora exists; Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO). It is, inter alia, working on a tool kit for governments on how to actively and effectively involve their diaspora in the development process.

The EU recognises the important role that diaspora can play in promoting development and is exploring new ways of promoting strategic dialogue and partnerships with diaspora in Europe and is currently working on an Action Plan to take this cooperation further. This is in recognition of the cross fertilisation and mutual reinforcement of diaspora and migration dialogue within the broader migration discourse.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

Officials from EU and AU Member States as well as the AU and relevant Regional Economic Communities (RECs) will be the main interlocutors of the dialogues and will provide specific political guidance as part of the Steering Committees (SC) and the Senior Officials' Meetings (SOM).

³ The Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) provides the formal basis for the EU-Africa dialogue on migration through its partnership on "Migration, Mobility and Employment (MME)". The MME included a number of flagship projects and technical meetings involving the Commission, EU MS, AUC, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and all African States. It culminated in a Senior Officials Meeting was organised in Brussels (Belgium) in November 2013. The outcome of that meeting formed the basis for the EU-Africa Declaration on Migration and Mobility adopted at the 4th EU-AU Summit in 2014.

AU Member States as well as African diaspora communities will benefit from increased capacity to dialogue with their counterparts.

Cooperation will be sought with other partners active on mobility and migration governance. These include but are not limited to: GIZ (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) UNCHR (United Nations Refugee Agency); UNECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa); ILO (International Labour Organisation); IOM (International Organization for Migration) the World Bank; IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development); UN Environment; UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification); the African Development Bank, civil society organisations, such as the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC); African diaspora development organisations and diaspora platforms (such as the African Diaspora Network-Europe (ADNE), ADYNE (African Diaspora Youth Network in Europe) and ADYFE (African Diaspora Youth Forum in Europe).

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

For more than a decade, the EU has provided support to the Africa EU dialogue and cooperation on migration and mobility. This has been done through three successive support projects implemented since 2006 by stakeholder organisations including the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP).

These dialogues have been instrumental in strengthening the commitment of the parties to enhance cooperation and share responsibility in full respect of international law, including international human rights law. Although the dialogues are at different level of maturity, the positive impact on overall cooperation is clear. Since the migration crisis in 2015, the Rabat and Khartoum Process have increased the frequency of their meetings and exchanges even on sensitive issues such as return and visa facilitation. Most importantly, the Valletta Summit, which brought together members of both processes, has introduced a comprehensive approach under its five domains Action Plan This approach is reflected in the recently adopted Marrakech Action Plan of the Rabat Process and to a certain extent also within the Khartoum process. The AU EU UN Libya Migration Task Force agreed to during the AU-EU Summit in Abidjan is the most recent addition.

Issues currently being considered for discussion within the continental dialogue, which has yet to be (re)launched as a follow-up to the 5th AU-EU Summit, include but are not limited to diaspora and remittances. An active involvement of both AUMS and EUMS would be required. Considering the multitude of ongoing actions and dialogue processes on migration, the scope of the continental dialogue will constantly have to be measured against the other ongoing initiatives and in particular the JVAP.

A contextual issue that is increasingly affecting migration and mobility governance is **climate change** and the need to ensure better resilience of communities and natural resources to withstand its effects as well as increase efforts to mitigate its consequences. Both environmental issues and climate change are referred to in the JVAP and are recognised as triggers or "root causes" of irregular migration or displacement. This should also be discussed at the continental level through the dialogues. As well as addressing its causal effect on migration, environment and climate change can also provide opportunities to reverse migration and contribute to growth and jobs through the development of competitive low-carbon and climate-resilient inclusive green economies.

Parallel to the dialogues, enhancing **diaspora contributions to development** in Africa is seen as increasingly important, as reflected in the Rabat Process Marrakesh Action Plan, in the African Union's indication of the diaspora as the sixth region of Africa and through the Partnership Forum discussions.

The African diaspora can contribute to the development of their countries of origin through their knowledge, experience and investments and can play a role in national reconciliation processes.

The "Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT)" was set up and established as a legal non-profit organisation under the previous programme. The organisation is currently also receiving funds from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). To maintain their high level of activities, including the organisation of the Diaspora Development Days (DDD), webinars, training and capacity building it is important that they diversify their activities and funding base, and partner with other organisations such as the African Diaspora Network-Europe (ADNE) – in particular in terms of advocacy. The main challenge for ADEPT is to maintain the level of trust bestowed on them by African Diaspora Development Organisations (ADDOs), broaden their membership and funding base and ensure continuity and impact on the development agenda.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
National/regional political instability or conflicts and tensions between governmental partners	Medium	Continuous communication and engagement with key stakeholders for early identification of potential problems and prompt reaction will be ensured
Lack of cooperation between partners and willingness to coordinate with other partners	Medium	A solid and extensive network of contacts with organisations and stakeholders has already been established during the previous phase and will be further consolidated and exploited with a view to improving general cooperation among the partners
Emergence of national/regional policy which conflicts with the objective of engaging with African diaspora	Low	Continuous engagement will be made with key stakeholders to promote engagement with African diaspora
Staff turnover poses continuous risks for ADEPT’s platform management and service delivery	Medium	The establishment and transition phases prioritised development of a sound governance framework. Continuing to support ADEPT’s governance and operations management will ensure the sustainability of the platform. ICMPD will support the platform to ensure institutional knowledge is retained within the platform to guarantee continuity of management and quality service delivery
Assumptions		
The Commission, the AUC and members of the steering committee of the dialogue processes do provide the necessary political leadership and direction		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The management of migration and mobility between Africa and the EU is dependent upon extensive and regular dialogue as well as concrete cooperation. Whilst progress has been made, there is a broad recognition that the Africa-EU cooperation on migration has not fully delivered on its promises.

The 'Marrakech Action Plan 2018-2020' was adopted by the Partners of the **Rabat Process in Morocco in May 2018**. Key African and European CSO stakeholders were consulted in the preparation of this document. Moreover, this Action Plan is aligned to the domains of the JVAP Action Plan and synergies are as such already being sought. However, a new Action Plan post-2020 may have to be negotiated to guide the dialogue, reinforce its practical implementation and contribute to the realisation of the JVAP. Since its inception, the **Khartoum Process** has progressively become an established migration dialogue based on a shared and clear understanding of migration and mobility among partners, and a suitable framework for policy development in the region. It has made significant progress in consolidating its own unique identity and *modus operandi*, both in terms of governance and in terms of defining priorities for content development and translation into action. It has the potential to expand its thematic priorities and is already moving in this direction. In this vein, while sustaining the focus on facilitating the cooperation in addressing trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, the Khartoum Process will most likely continue to broaden its spectrum of activities reflecting the JVAP context.

The JVAP SOM, which will take place in November 2018, will feed into the follow up phase of the JVAP. The **JVAP database** is a key deliverable of the JVAP. While the present database has provided valuable insights, it might have be further developed at the technical level or an alternative be found to suit a broader scope of users and a variety of needs. Weaknesses identified both at the conceptual but also at the input and output levels need to be addressed to improve the value of such a tool.

Possible alignment between the continental dialogue and JVAP will also be pursued insofar as possible in close coordination with the AUC.

Key lessons learnt from the current Migration Mobility Dialogue Support Programme include the following:

- ✓ Complementarities and synergies between the various initiatives should be enhanced, including linkages between the dialogue, on the one side, and the more operational cooperation initiatives, on the other side.
- ✓ Complementarities and synergies with other priority cooperation areas under the JAES and with other dialogues (e.g. Euromed, ACP-EU, AU Horn of Africa Initiative) should also be reinforced.
- ✓ Diaspora organisations and other non-state actors (NSAs) should still be given a more prominent role.
- ✓ Capacity-building activities should be clearly identified as follow-up measures to implement operational and political commitments endorsed under the dialogues. These activities should be linked to Actions Plans and Recommendations stemming from the Dialogues. These capacity building activities will not only add value to the dialogues but – by focusing on the development of tools to support and facilitate the day-to-day work of practitioners (e.g. new skills, guidelines, sharing of best practices) – will also help avoid possible "*dialogue fatigue*" of political partners.
- ✓ The right balance should be sought between the need for partners to meet regularly and exchange in order to produce solid content and generate valuable knowledge on the one hand and the need to concentrate on implementation in order to meet political

results and operational outcomes on the other. Concretely, the frequency of meetings and events should be adjusted to ensure more time for implementation of meeting outputs and outcomes, and for the monitoring of implementation (to determine, for example how meeting outputs/outcomes have influenced national programmes, policies and legislation).

- ✓ Engage in a consultation process to further align the dialogues' discussions with regional and national policy frameworks, whilst ensuring strong involvement of African Institutions and stakeholders in this process.
- ✓ Use the JVAP database as a strategic tool to feed into the operational discussions within the Dialogues. This tool could be used for needs and gaps analyses and for identification of successful practices and impact analysis.
- ✓ Strengthen impact monitoring within the dialogues; identify concrete indicators to establish that the knowledge generated within the dialogues guides decision-making and policy making processes on migration issues.
- ✓ Active involvement of EU and AU Member States necessary.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Complementary actions are numerous, covering recent, on-going and planned interventions at global, intra-ACP, continental level – including the Trust Fund and External Investment Plan (EIP) – and at regional (RECs) and national (NIPs) level. Under the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) Programme, the technical assistance programme "Migration EU Expertise (MIEUX)" is of particular relevance, as well as other thematic programmes which address some of the root causes of migration and its consequences (such as on environment and climate change, resilience, sustainable agriculture and food and nutrition security). Synergies will also be sought with programmes under the 11th EDF, ENPI (Euromed-Migration), and the Directorate-General for Home Affairs (HOME) Asylum and Migration Fund.

Coordination with donors will also be ensured through their participation in / membership of the steering committees and governance structures of the various components.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The very nature of migration is crosscutting. Therefore, the proposed action will include aspects of various other themes such as human rights, environment and climate change, rights of the child and gender. Considering that the overall objective is to improve migration governance at national, regional and continental levels, the proposed action will also contribute to good governance.

The crosscutting nature of migration also means that a multi-stakeholder approach is necessary to address migration in all of its dimensions. Relevant authorities and actors should be involved in migration governance at all levels.

Finally, the collection, analysis and sharing of disaggregated data – as an essential tool to guide migration governance and the execution of migration policy – should be a crosscutting priority which underpins the action.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The overall objective of this project is to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people within Africa and between the EU and Africa, thus minimising the risks to the individuals and maximising the development potential of migration for both Africa and Europe.

The **specific objectives** are as follows:

1. Improved governance of migration and mobility within Africa and between Africa and the EU.
2. A strengthened role and voice of the African diaspora within the migration development nexus.

This programme is relevant for the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of Goal 10 but also promotes progress towards Goals 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2. This does not imply a commitment by the countries benefiting from this programme.

The **expected results** are as follows:

Component 1: DIALOGUE

1.1. Dialogue processes

- Intergovernmental collaboration and cooperation on migration and mobility is enhanced.
- Increased participation of stakeholders at various levels allows for the processes to be more inclusive.
- Technical expertise and knowledge generated within the dialogues feed into policy making at country and regional levels.

1.2. Monitoring and reporting system

- Migration reporting, monitoring and governance is improved through the effective use of the JVAP database or alternative monitoring tool identified.

Component 2: DIASPORA

2.1. Diaspora Platform

African Diaspora co-operation, co-ordination and synergy created through the African diaspora platform ADEPT.

2.2 African Diaspora Development Organisations (ADDOs)

Strengthened role of the African Diaspora Development Organisations (ADDOs) as actors of change.

4.2 Main activities

The following indicative list of activities will be considered:

Component 1: DIALOGUE

1.1. Dialogue processes

- Support meetings of the Khartoum and the Rabat Processes, including joint meetings as well as those with other initiatives (e.g. the AU Horn of Africa Initiative)
- Support the chairmanship of the processes (e.g. expert deployment, development of tools for knowledge-sharing, peer-to-peer study visits, information exchange sessions)
- Targeted small-scale technical assistance activities (STA) to follow up on conclusions/recommendations during the thematic meetings (training sessions, study visits, information exchange sessions, etc.). These STAs will provide the opportunity to respond quickly and continuously to individual requests from partners without engaging into complex and time-consuming approval procedures or long-term project management.
- Deployment of experts and peer-to-peer exchanges between public administrations
- Development of tools to support evidence-based policy and decision-making including handbooks and manuals (compiling, for example, technical recommendations from thematic meetings, consultations, trainings)

1.2. Monitoring and reporting system

- Further develop the JVAP database or alternative system into an easy to use monitoring system
- Use the Data extracted from the Database or alternative setup to develop periodic stocktaking reports

Component 2: DIASPORA

2.1 Diaspora Platform

Continue to support the Diaspora Platform (ADEPT) as a permanent EU-Africa diaspora-led platform, to ensure provision of core services to its membership and to implement a portfolio of specialised/demand driven programmes (such as the organisation of the Diaspora Development Days (DDD), an experts database, or a volunteering initiative, or the facilitation of funding applications and development projects implementation).

2.2 African Diaspora Development Organisations (ADDOs)

Strengthen the collaboration between the EU, Africa and the African diaspora development organisations (ADDOs) through synergies with ongoing migration dialogue processes, mobilisation of diaspora expertise through consultations, operationalisation of the partnership with the African Union's Citizens and Diaspora Directorate (CIDO) and enhancement of the visibility – and thereby awareness and understanding – of EU-Africa cooperation on diaspora activities.

4.3 Intervention logic

Intra-African and Africa-EU movements of people is both an opportunity and a challenge. The bulk of the migration flows are mixed and it is therefore essential for the countries involved to adopt a comprehensive approach.

The continental management of migration and mobility is rooted in a complex and pyramidal legal and institutional structure involving three interdependent governance levels - the AU, the RECs and African states. Key weaknesses have been identified in terms of capacities and legal frameworks and the institutional/operational links between the three layers. Competing processes and lack of political will are other issues.

The proposed action is based on the assumption that good management of migration and dialogue between countries of origin, transit and destination are essential for the protection of the rights of migrants. The management of migration and mobility between Africa and the EU essentially rests on voluntary dialogue and cooperation but it is set in a broader binding human rights framework. The Rabat Process, the Khartoum Process and the JVAP (which brings the two dialogues together to address a broader range of migration related issues) are unique in terms of cooperation on migration between the two continents. These dialogue processes are essential stepping stones for addressing and enhancing the rights of African migrants.

The continued support to the diaspora platform, ADEPT, ensures that the voice of the African Diaspora is heard and taken into consideration at the policy and technical level both within the EU and in Africa thus ensuring a more inclusive rights-based process.

Increased dialogue and exchange between the EU and Africa in the sector of migration will result in an enhanced understanding, awareness and knowledge of the complex factors leading to migration opportunities and challenges at all levels. This understanding should contribute to the countries jointly identifying areas of collaboration and synergies. The exchange of lessons learnt and expertise is an enabler for countries to enhance the technical and thematic knowledge of all involved thus contributing to a more rights based and sustainable environment for the end beneficiaries, the migrants and refugees themselves.

This analysis is based on the evidence from the previous phase of the project that dialogue leads to action and rapprochement even on sensitive issues such as the protection of the child and more difficult issues such as visa facilitation and return and reintegration. It will also preempt possible conflicts and enable lessons learnt to be shared and distributed thus strengthening the overall migration governance systems.

Continued support to the diaspora platform, ADEPT, will enhance the level of cooperation between the various ADDOs in Europe and also allow for joint messaging vis-à-vis external stakeholders, thus enabling the voice of the African diaspora to be reflected at the policy making level and ensure that they can play an active role within the overall development agenda. This voice will also feed into national and regional policy making thus making the resulting migration governance systems more inclusive and bottom-up.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

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

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

N/A.

5.4 Implementation modalities

Both in indirect and direct management, the Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures affecting the respective countries of operation⁴.

5.4.1. Indirect management with an international organisation

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

This implementation entails:

- 1) The management of the dialogue processes and of the monitoring and reporting system for component 1;
- 2) The provision of assistance to the Diaspora Platform and the strengthening of the collaboration between the EU, Africa and the African diaspora development organisations (ADDOs) for component 2.

The entrusted entity intends to sub-delegate the management of activities as follows:

⁴ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/restrictive_measures-2017-04-26-clean.pdf

Component 2 will be sub-delegated to ADEPT through a grant contract.

This implementation is justified because of the thematic knowledge of ICMPD in the field of migration management, its experience in the management of similar projects, and its prior experience as secretariat of various migration dialogues, including the migration dialogues to be supported through this action.

The entrusted entity would carry out, inter alia, the following budget-implementation tasks: procurement, grants, contracting , payments, audits, monitoring and reporting.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission’s authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (in EUR)
5.4.1 Indirect Management with ICMPD	
Component 1: dialogues	9 000 000
Component 2: diaspora	2 500 000
5.11 Communication and visibility	500 000
5.9 Evaluation and 5.10 Audit	Will be covered by another decision
Total	12 000 000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The entrusted entity, ICMPD, would manage the two different components of the project in cooperation with other partners.

Component 1

For the dialogue component, no dedicated steering committee will be set up as this is already embedded in the organisational structure of the migration dialogues themselves of which the Commission is an integral part. In addition, the Commission and ICMPD will hold regular technical meetings to ensure proper project implementation.

Component 2

In addition to the ADEPT Board of Trustees (BoT), a steering committee will be set up, including the Commission, the implementing partner and other donors. A meeting will be held every year to take stock of progress made, discuss ideas and problem areas.

In addition to the above, stakeholder meetings may be set up by the Commission to ensure proper project outcome dissemination and synergies.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the complex nature of the action, a mid-term evaluation(s) will be carried out for this action via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect to a follow up phase and to ensure that the changing nature of migration is adequately reflected in the contract activities.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least one month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

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

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures, which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

ICMPD will continue to work with an in-house communication team, but may outsource certain activities (procurement) e.g. to update the existing communication and visibility plan.

APPENDIX: INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ⁵

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	The overall objective of this project is to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people within Africa and between the EU and Africa, thus minimising the risks to the individuals and maximising the development potential of migration for both Africa and Europe.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of migration policies adopted which are line with the international human rights/migration frameworks. 2. Number of regular border crossings within Africa and between the EU and Africa 3. Number of human trafficking cases reported 4. Number of cases of migrant smuggling reported 	To be defined during the inception phase/to be confirmed with migration profiles.	To be determined during the inception phase in cooperation with beneficiaries	Relevant government policies and legislation, migration profiles; reports from government agencies and internat. Orgs. (IOs), JVAP database, final evaluation of previous phase. Frontex	
Specific objective(s): Outcome	SO 1. Improved governance of migration and mobility within Africa and	*1.Number of joint EU-AU declarations and common positions in multilateral fora	To be defined during the inception phase. The	-All dialogue meetings (in particular Ministerial Confs and SOMs) result in	Dialogue reports, media, IOs assessments and reports,	Political climate allows smooth cooperation between the EU and African countries, as well as

⁵ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

	between Africa and the EU	2. Number of consultations held with civil society, private sector, diaspora, youth, women representatives and local authorities	final evaluation of the previous programme will be used.	concrete commitments or roadmaps -Actions are prioritised and follow-up is carried out. -All key officials are enabled to take part and implement commitments/planned actions. - The JVAP database or alternative monitoring system becomes an efficient and effective reporting and monitoring tool for all partners	Project progress reports	between African countries Partners remain committed to the work conducted under the Dialogue, to following up on conclusions and recommendations, and to work jointly on the reporting and monitoring -Partners remain committed to sharing of information -Appropriate officials are selected for capacity building activities and other initiatives
	SO 2. Strengthened role and voice of African diaspora in the migration development nexus	1. Extent to which new migration policies reflect the voice of the African diaspora 2. Number of new ADDOs registered with ADEPT 3. Number of ADDOs trained 4. Number of people reached through DDDs, webinars and EDDs. -	To be defined during the inception phase. The final evaluation of the previous programme will be used.	-ADEPT/ADDOs contribute to consultations or participate in all key int. policy meetings related to African diaspora -Network is visibly strengthened and new initiatives rolled out	Project Management reports, ADEPT reports, reports from technical meetings, IO reports	-Partners continue prioritisation of the diaspora related issues and remain committed to the dialogue -Partners remain committed to share information -Diaspora partners remain committed, efficient and effective in implementation
Outputs	SO1.1.1 Collaboration and cooperation is enhanced through a series of working group meetings, thematic events and Senior Officials' Meetings tailored to the needs	1. No of thematic meetings organised 2. No of trainings held 3. No of STA followed up upon	To be defined during the inception phase. The final	-All current participating EU/African MS continue to actively participation -High level of	Meeting reports, interviews with officials survey/interv	-Partners remain committed to the dialogue. -Migration and relevant issues covered by the

<p>of participating states, supported by the dialogue.</p> <p>SO1.1.2 The number of participating countries and stakeholders is increased and the dialogue processes are more inclusive through participation of non-stake actors at various levels.</p> <p>SO1.1.3 The technical expertise and knowledge generated within the dialogues are shared with partners in an accessible format and feed into programme-development and policy making.</p> <p>SO1.1.4 Targeted capacity building and technical assistance activities are carried out to ensure readiness of partners to implement commitments made, and to reinforce cooperation and links between components.</p>	<p>4. No of active high level participants in the migration dialogues</p> <p>5..Number of participating countries in the dialogue meetings</p> <p>6. Number and type of non-state actors and IOs participating,</p> <p>7. Number of demand-driven training sessions, level of uptake, appreciation and participation in trainings</p> <p>8. Level of the appreciation of the dialogue by the participants.</p> <p>9. Effectiveness of secretarial support</p> <p>10. Number of STAs developed and implemented</p>	<p>evaluation of the previous programme will be used.</p>	<p>appreciation</p> <p>-Consultations with relevant CSO, Research centres, private sectors and IOs ahead of key Dialogue meetings /conferences; their input is taken into account.</p> <p>-Manuals for thematic areas are developed.</p> <p>-At least 1-2 training sessions/technical workshops per year</p>	<p>iews, reports (gov., media, IOs)</p> <p>Reports/ participants lists of meetings and consultations</p> <p>Feedback from Data Focal points/JVAP Secretariat reports</p> <p>Meetings reports/ participants' list</p>	<p>dialogue continue to be considered as priorities.</p> <p>-Willingness of partners to include non-state actors and consider their contributions</p> <p>-Participants share information, contribute to the development of the tools/research and adopt recommendations</p> <p>-Level of interest in participating is maintained.</p> <p>-Appropriate officials are nominated</p>
<p>SO1.2. 1. The JVAP pilot database is further developed and updated based on stakeholders' feedback, and becomes a fully-fledged operational tool in support of migration governance</p> <p>SO1.2.2 Increased capacity of the JVAP Focal and Contact Points in using the Database efficiently in order to get regular data updates;</p>	<p>1. Number of surveys/ interviews organised for enhancing JVAP functionalities, amount and quality of feedback provided</p> <p>2. Accuracy and quality of reports generated from database</p> <p>3. Number of reports generated</p> <p>4. Speed of input and output</p> <p>5. Level of understanding and application of JVAP database</p>	<p>To be defined during the inception phase. The final evaluation of the previous programme will be used.</p>	<p>-To be defined; A "Lessons learned" Report is developed, JVAP database is evaluated</p> <p>-All JVAP Focal Points are covered by capacity building activities; assessment evidence substantial uptake</p> <p>At least 10 new user profiles use the</p>	<p>Feedback and stakeholder interviews, evaluation report</p> <p>Training reports, post-training assessment</p> <p>Project reports</p>	<p>-Participants share information, contribute to the development of the tools/research and adopt recommendations</p> <p>-Level of interest in participating is maintained.</p> <p>-Appropriate officials are nominated</p> <p>-Appropriate level of interest and awareness exists with</p>

	SO1.2.3 Broader range of stakeholders use and contribute to the system/database toward improving the data collection	6. Number of new stakeholders using the JVAP database		system		stakeholders /potential contributors
	SO2.1 Continued support provided to the Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT) to ensure provision of core services to its membership, and the status of independent and permanent diaspora-led and managed platform SO2.2 Dedicated support provided by the Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT) to implement a portfolio of specialised/demand driven programmes Platform toward expanding its reach and scope of activities with ADDOs	1. Effectiveness of organisational set up(funding diversification, steering and conceptualisation, planning and monitoring) 2. No of ; Diaspora organisations given observer status in relevant processes; 3. Number of capacity building activities carried out for ADDOs, number of diaspora tech. meetings to African partner countries ; 4. Number of new members of ADEPT (paying and non-paying), number of development experts in ADEPT's pool; 5. Status of new activities rolled out (including Grant Fund for ADDOs and Practitioner Academy, diaspora volunteering initiative) 6. No of DDDs organised 7. No of Outreach activities 8. No of ADDOs trained	To be defined during the inception phase To be defined; No Grant Fund or Academy exist at present	To be defined during the inception phase; Observer status received	Project Management reports, ADEPT reports, reports from technical meetings, IO reports	-Appropriate level of interest and awareness exists with stakeholders to participate/contribute to ADEPT/ADDOs work -Appropriate support/acceptance is provided from partner governments