This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 4

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2015 for the Migration and Asylum Programme under the Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme

Action Document for Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in East Africa – budget increase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</td>
<td>Eastern African Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sector of concentration/thematic area</td>
<td>Migration and Asylum DEV. Aid: YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Amounts concerned</td>
<td>Total estimated cost: EUR 1 million Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 1 million</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)</td>
<td>Project Modality Indirect management with Expertise France (EF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. DAC code(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</td>
<td>General policy objective</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid to environment</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality (including Women In Development)</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Development</td>
<td>☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive, Maternal, New born</td>
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</table>
SUMMARY

The overall objective of the proposed action is to support countries in Eastern Africa / Horn of Africa to address mixed migration flows and to pave the way for strengthening the link between forced displacement (refugees, IDPs and returnees) and development, by assisting selected countries in Eastern Africa to develop and implement a comprehensive response to mixed migration flows and strengthening their capacities to efficiently address these issues, in cooperation with the civil society.

The proposed action aims in particular to increase the budget of the project Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in Eastern Africa" (DCI –MIGR/2014/353-157) currently under preparation and foreseen to be signed before the end of 2015. This project was adopted as a Special Measure of the DCI-Global Public Good and Challenges, Migration and Asylum component in December 2014.

This budget increase of EUR 1 million will increase the EU contribution from EUR 5 million to EUR 6 million. The top-up amount will be allocated to the first specific objective of the project in order to enhance the services provided to forcibly displaced people and migrants.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Regional and Sector Context

The broad developmental challenges faced by the Eastern African region are by and large those of Africa as a whole, and include undiversified markets with low value addition, overdependence on raw material exports, low levels of effective trade and economic integration, lack of infrastructures, regional food insecurity, conflicts and political instability.

The Eastern Africa/Horn of Africa sub-region is characterised by a long history of underdevelopment and conflict. The long period of lawlessness in Somalia and the long Sudanese civil war had a destabilising effect on other parts of the region. Whilst there is a gradual consolidation of state power in Somalia the internal conflict in South Sudan and the rise of Islamic extremism pose a threat for a stable regional development framework. Other countries of the sub-region (Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania) have been less affected by conflict and therefore experienced some remarkable economic growth. Governance remains however
a challenge in almost all countries of East Africa. In terms of regional integration efforts, the sub-region is split in three main regional organisations (IGAD, EAC, and COMESA) with partly overlapping membership.

The Horn of Africa is affected by 3 long-lasting conflicts: the fragmentation of Somalia, the sensitive separation of Sudan and South Sudan, and the unresolved dispute between Ethiopia and Eritrea. Substantial parts of the population experience political exclusion and economic marginalisation, sharpened by chronic and cyclic food insecurity with high climate variability and acute droughts in the (semi-) arid lands, creating a protracted humanitarian crisis. Local conflicts over equitable access and share of natural resources are intensifying. Throughout the region, the population suffers from a very high burden of diseases, with the world’s highest maternal and child mortality rates. Mines and explosive remnants of war further diminish opportunities for earning a living and leave behind victims long after the armed conflicts have ended. These combined challenges lead to forced migration and high numbers of refugees/IDPs, most of whom are hosted by neighbouring countries in the region.

The EU’s interests in the Horn of Africa are defined by the sub-region’s geo-strategic importance, the EU’s historic engagement, its desire to protect vulnerable populations, to support the welfare of the people and help lift them from poverty into self-sustaining economic growth. The EU also needs to protect its own citizens from the threats that emanate from some parts of the sub-region and address common challenges such as piracy, terrorism, global warming, irregular migration etc.

Migration in the Horn of Africa is a complex phenomenon, as countries in the region are not only countries of origin for large-scale migratory flows, but at the same time also transit and destination of various groups of migrants. Migration flows are rising in the region, be it along the southern migratory route (from the Horn of Africa, East Africa and the Great Lakes towards Southern Africa) the northern route (through Sudan, Egypt, Libya to Europe) or the eastern route (via Djibouti to Yemen).

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The EU Strategic Framework for the Horn of Africa, adopted by the Council of the EU in November 2011, identifies migration as a common challenge, noting that the EU holds a dialogue with the region to step up cooperation on migration. However, until recently cooperation between the EU and Eastern African countries in the area of migration has been limited, as this issue has often been associated with sensitive topics: border controls, national security, terrorism, the lack of economic opportunities and human rights violations. Nevertheless, a shift has occurred, due in part to the tragedy in Lampedusa but also to the recent expulsions of irregular migrants from Saudi Arabia where a total of 370.000 foreign workers – Ethiopians and Somalis - were deported back to their countries due to a change in the Saudi Arabian labour policy and increasing reports of victims of human trafficking. As a result, there now is an increased interest in the region to step up dialogue on migration with the EU.

In this context, Italy and the EU launched a joint initiative titled the EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route Initiative, later renamed the Khartoum Process; a political process on migration with the countries of the Horn and Eastern Africa, as well as the main Mediterranean transit countries, thus gathering countries of origin, transit and destination along the migratory route from the Horn of Africa to Europe. Following a preparatory Senior
Officials Meeting in Khartoum in October 2014, the Khartoum Process was formally launched at a Ministerial meeting in Rome on 28 November 2014, which also endorsed the Khartoum Process Political Declaration.

The European Agenda on Migration, adopted in May 2015, refers in particular to the importance of supporting regional migration dialogues with African partner countries, and makes a direct reference to the Khartoum process. In the context of this new momentum for improved cooperation on migration matters between the EU and Eastern African countries, the current Action intends to contribute to the concrete operationalization of the commitments taken in the Khartoum Declaration. The Action will address the challenges described above, with a particular focus on supporting selected countries to address mixed migration flows in the region.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The target groups of the Action will be: (i) governmental authorities, judicial, prosecutorial and law enforcement authorities and representatives of the legislative power and legal practitioners in the target countries who will benefit from increased capacities and expertise, as well as strengthened cooperation networks to deal with mixed migration flows; (ii) the civil society organisations working in this area who will benefit from increased capacities and improved mechanisms for addressing mixed migration flows, as well as enhanced cooperation with criminal justice authorities; (iii) the actual and potential migrants who will benefit from improved mechanisms for assistance and enhanced awareness of their rights and the risks involved in irregular migration.

The final beneficiaries of the Action will be the actual and potential migrants (of different status), including children, their local communities, and the society at large in the target countries. The most vulnerable groups (women, children, and disabled people) will be specifically considered.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The main causes of migration and displacement in the Horn of Africa are violent conflict and political instability; poverty and lack of economic opportunities; climate change and environmental degradation; food crisis; etc. People are on the move for a combination of reasons that fundamentally are related to safeguarding physical and economic well-being. In this context, it is often difficult to clearly distinguish irregular migrants from refugees. The concept of "mixed migration" has thus appeared to describe these complex population movements including refugees and asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking, economic migrants and others often travelling in an irregular manner. It consists of flows of people who are on the move for different reasons but who share the same routes and means of transport. The concept of mixed migration draws attention to the fact that migration flows include various groups of persons in need of different levels of protection.

The region hosts significant populations of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and movements of mixed flows of persons in need of international protection and other migrants are prevalent. At the end of July 2014, Ethiopia overtook Kenya as the largest refugee hosting country in Africa, sheltering over 600,000 refugees. Significant numbers of refugees and internally displaced people are in situations of protracted displacement and in need of longer-term and more self-reliance-based solutions where development actors should ideally be more involved, in coordination with humanitarian actors.
The current situation provides both challenges and opportunities for development. For countries of origin, migration can contribute to poverty reduction through remittance transfers and diaspora investment initiatives. Financial, human and social capital from the diaspora can directly contribute to meeting social development goals, including the MDGs on health and education. For destination countries, migration can help bridge labour market gaps, provide labour to fuel structural economic transformation, drive innovation through migrants’ dynamism, and contribute to social security systems.

However, the detrimental effects of poorly managed migration may also undermine progress towards sustainable development. Migrants in an irregular situation are often more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, especially in the context of smuggling of migrants and human trafficking. In this context, national and regional migration policies and capacities in the Horn of Africa need to be improved to ensure that individuals can migrate through legal and safe means, rather than taking risks through irregular ways. Effective migration governance is therefore crucial. Governments must provide opportunities for and facilitate legal migration, but also protect vulnerable migrants, and prevent criminal activities such as human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

Among the most worrying phenomena associated with migration in and from the Horn of Africa are smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings (THB). Large numbers of migrants, among them persons who may be in need of international protection, have increasingly become targets of kidnapping – from refugee camps - and have been subjected to extortion, torture and severe sexual and physical violence by criminal groups involved in the smuggling of persons.

The Northern route via Sudan and Egypt / Libya to Europe is of particular concern to the EU as many migrants and refugees experience much suffering or even die while trying to reach European shores. Migration flows originating and transiting in the countries of the Horn of Africa represent a significant share of the asylum seekers who arrive to Europe by undertaking hazardous journeys through the Sahara and the Mediterranean. Although this is not a new phenomenon, the tragedy of Lampedusa, where a boat with around 500 migrants sank off the Italian coast in October 2013, leading to about 360 deaths, raised public awareness and has brought new political momentum for cooperation with countries in the region and has triggered a strong call for EU action.

According to the EU border control agency Frontex 276,000 migrants entered the European Union illegally in 2014, nearly 220,000 of them arriving via Mediterranean. Around 3,500 people are known to have died at sea.

A record 153,000 people made the perilous journey across the Mediterranean to Europe in the first half of 2015. (Source: UN/Frontex) In the first five months of the year, more than 1,865 migrants may have drowned attempting the journey (Source: IOM).

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
The Action may be exposed to the main following political, administrative, and physical risks:
- low level of commitment to, and low prioritisation of, addressing mixed migration flows by the concerned national authorities, given the number of competing priorities in the target countries (medium risk);
- structural changes within the public administrations of the target countries, namely preventing inter-agency cooperation and/or causing frequent turnover of officials, resulting in lack of continuity and embedment at institutional level (low risk);
- Security and political stability in the countries concerned, notably with respect to the risk of politicisation of migration (low risk).

To minimise these risks, the level of which will greatly depend on the countries which will be selected, efforts will be made to ensure that the Action is fully understood by all stakeholders and that due account is taken of their expectations from the outset. The Action will build effective communication channels and maintain networks between stakeholders for promoting continued attention to mixed migration issues and fostering inter-agency cooperation. Wherever possible the Action will build upon existing national structures and initiatives, and EU Delegations will be closely involved. The Action is based on the assumptions that the national authorities in the target countries are committed to addressing the challenges of mixed migration flows, are willing to facilitate implementation of activities, and are receptive to adopting the recommendations provided.

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

- Particular attention to vulnerable categories’ special needs must be ensured, including women and children and trafficked victims, who might be at risk of abuse and exploitation before, during and after their migration.
- Support should not solely focus on government authorities, but also include non-governmental organisations, to make the actions and programmes complementary and more efficient.
- Due to the sensitive nature of the Action in such a context as the targeted Horn of Africa countries, it is essential to maintain a continued consultation with stakeholders all through the project lifecycle, in order to build trust and common understanding.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The EU is currently implementing a wide range of migration related development programmes in the Horn of Africa: most notably a recently ended 5 million EUR Regional Protection Programme for the Horn of Africa (Kenya and Djibouti), and in Ethiopia a 10 million EUR programme to strengthen government capacity on overall migration management, raising awareness and provide support for the reintegration of returnees from Saudi Arabia.

The EU also provides long-standing technical and financial support to a number of migration dialogues in Africa. Since 2009, 3.6 million EUR were allocated to the Africa-EU Migration, Mobility and Employment Partnership (MME) under the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES), while 3.5 million EUR were given in support to the Rabat Process, focusing on West, Central and North of Africa. In addition, a 10 million EUR support project was launched in July 2014, funded through the 10th EDF, to support the implementation of the migration dialogue with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states.
The 2014 AAP of the Pan-African Instrument includes a 17.5 million EUR allocation for "Support to Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue", with the specific objective to improve the governance of migration and mobility within Africa and between Africa and the EU and enhance the protection of migrants’ rights. The project will be implemented on the basis of three interrelated components: (1) Africa-EU dialogue and cooperation on migration and mobility; (2) Continental management of migration and mobility; (3) Support to African Diaspora as development actors. It is also foreseen that the first component will include direct support for the Khartoum process.

Furthermore, migration has been identified as an intervention area under the cross-regional envelope of the RIP for Horn of Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean, with an indicative allocation of 25 million EUR. The overall objective is to contribute to an improved management of the mixed migratory flows, including by building capacities and providing protection to vulnerable migrants, thereby enhancing the impact of migration on development. The intervention area has foreseen three specific objectives: (1) build capacities to support improved migration governance; (2) support regional integration processes through facilitation of legal migration; and (3) support national and regional initiatives in addressing root causes of irregular and forced migration flows.

In addition, the projects to be implemented in the framework of this action will have to be closely coordinated with any actions or programmes that would be the outcome of the Valletta Summit on Migration in November 2015, in order to ensure synergies and to avoid any potential duplication.

The current Action will ensure coherence and complementarity with the ongoing programmes and projects described above, and will in particular act as a pre-cursor to future projects under the RIP for Horn of Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean.

The European Agenda on Migration adopted on 13 May 2015 referred to establishing a pilot multi-purpose centre for migrants in Niger. The centre should be established by the end of 2015. The current Action will also aim; amongst others, at establishing and strengthening information/service centres for migrants. Although due to different characteristic of migratory flows in East and West Africa, the populations catered for by the centres and the services provided might differ considerably, lessons learnt from both actions should be analysed and used to build a coherent EU approach to such centres in the future.

**Donor coordination** will be ensured at two levels: i) by the European Commission services at headquarters level and ii) through relevant EU Delegations, at the field level. EU Member States will be kept informed by the European Commission where appropriate, namely in the relevant Council working groups and other settings such as meetings that will be organised as part of the Action’s activities. In target countries of the Action, donor coordination, including with other relevant non-EU donors, will be ensured by the EU Delegations, namely in the frame of existing formal or informal donor coordination settings. In addition, donor coordination will be sought through the Action by the Implementing partner entrusted with the implementation of the Action.
3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The Action's intervention strategy aimed at developing and reinforcing national frameworks for enabling countries to efficiently address mixed migration flows will be in line with a migrant-centred approach. The Action will provide a positive spill-over to the benefit of cross-cutting issues such as human rights and good governance. Vulnerable groups of migrants will be particularly targeted by the Action, such as women and girls, children, and disabled persons. Emphasis will be put on the gender dimension and results will, to the extent possible, be disaggregated by sex and age.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The overall objective of the action is to support countries in Eastern Africa /Horn of Africa to address mixed migration flows and to pave the way for strengthening the link between forced displacement and development.

Specific objective 1: To assist national authorities in the setting-up or the strengthening of safe and rights-respectful reception offices for migrants/asylum seekers/refugees.

For the countries of transit or destination, mixed migration flows raise considerable challenges relating mainly to the regulation of the entry of migrants into their territory. Migrants may be and are sometimes perceived as threats to the country's integrity and security. However, national security responses tends to create more temporary and highly unsafe migration routes which put into danger the life of migrants and ultimately makes it more difficult for the authorities to identify and manage the migrants crossing their country.

In this context, the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat (RMMS) identified in 2014 a major continuing trend of “undocumented migrants and asylum-seekers who will continue to suffer from severe protection deficits emanating from both state authorities and private actors. Many migrants and asylum-seekers are expected to be subjected to abduction, torture, sexual violence, and other forms of exploitation in their journeys. (…) The pattern of criminal elements (human traffickers/smugglers) operating with impunity and with the collusion of state authorities is expected to continue.”

Contradictory responses to migration, inadequate legislative and policy frameworks are to a large extent a current trend in all the concerned countries in the region. To properly address and manage this challenge, governments in the region need assistance to strengthen their capacities to provide complementary actions to security responses and deliver the appropriate services responding to the migrants’ needs.

Key initiatives have been launched in some countries in the region in order to establish migration centers, in cooperation with national authorities, aiming at providing direct assistance and referral services to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. By using these existing structures in close cooperation with the stakeholders involved, the setting-up or the reinforcement of reception offices should be pursued under the proposed Action.
Moreover, these offices should be placed under the responsibility of concerned government authorities (health, social affairs, justice) which will actively contribute to their management and organisation. A transparent dialogue with Interior services should take place in this respect in order to guarantee their acceptance and understanding of the reception offices principles.

Reception offices acting under the responsibilities and with the involvement of national authorities at local level, should be established along the three migration routes to receive, inform and support the migrants in providing assistance and referral support according to their profile to relevant government services, international organisations and non-governmental organisations, in respect of international human rights legislation.

This budget increase to the Action will specifically strengthen this objective, which is the key component of the entire project. The two remaining specific objectives of the project that will not benefit from the increase are:

**Specific objective 2:** To support and facilitate the fight against criminal networks by capacity building and assistance to partner countries in developing evidence-based policies and conducting criminal investigations, notably by collecting and analyzing information on criminal networks along the migration routes.

**Specific objective 3:** To support local authorities and NGOs in the provision of livelihoods and self-reliance opportunities for displaced persons and host communities in the neighboring host countries and if relevant and feasible, in South Soudan.

**Expected result 1:** At least 10 reception offices with involvement of the national authorities at local level, preferably from Ministries of Justice, Health and Social affairs, are operational along the three migration routes to receive, inform, provide assistance and referral services to migrants in the context of mixed migration flows in respect of international human rights legislation.

Impacts:
- Contribution to changing the perception of migrants/asylum seekers/refugees in the country and in the manner of addressing the issue at government level.
- Increased capacities of the national authorities of partner countries to fulfil their responsibilities towards migrants on their territory.
- Contribution to building trust and confidence between EU and the East African countries on migration management.

4.2 Main activities

The additional funds will allow increasing the services provided to migrants and hence the achievement of the overall expected results of the action, both in qualitative and quantitative terms.

The main activities foreseen under this objective will include:
- Training and capacity building
- Awareness raising and information campaigns
• Peer-to-peer support
• Legal and social counselling
• Basic health assistance
• Limited provision of basic equipment for the proper functioning of the reception offices

The establishment or reinforcement of reception offices will mainly be done through partnerships with organisations already present on the ground. In particular, financial support could be directly or indirectly provided to organisations (for instance DRC, NRC, UNHCR, IOM, etc.) in order to support them to extend or reinforce their current network of reception offices, provided that these offices will be acting in partnership and under the responsibility of national authorities and in line with the Action's objectives.

Partner countries' public structures, such as medical centers, hospitals, social services representations, could also be directly or indirectly supported in order to reinforce the existing services by the provision of a dedicated office for migrants hosting, information and assistance. According to the inception phase assessment results, other innovative partnerships may be found to allow the establishment / reinforcement of reception offices for migrants under the responsibility of national authorities and following a sustainable perspective.

Information actions identified according to the preferred communication channels of the migrants in the region may be implemented in order to disseminate information about the reception offices and the global network of existing migrants/asylum seekers/refugees support offices per country.

The final number and geographical location of reception offices in the region will depend on the willingness and commitment of partner countries to fulfil their responsibilities towards migrants on their territory and cannot be anticipated at this stage.

An inter-ministerial/inter-agency dialogue, initiated during the inception phase, should support the process of establishment of reception offices, in order to ensure a coherent approach between security response and services provided by the reception centers.

4.3 Intervention Logic

This section will be developed in the project description with the implementing partner

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements
implemented, is 48 months from the date of the 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 modalities

5.3.1 Indirect management with a Member State agency

This action will be implemented in indirect management with Expertise France (EF) in cooperation with other Member States in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation is justified because the Action aims to support the implementation of the newly established EU-Eastern African Migration Dialogue, the Khartoum Process, and it is deemed most appropriate to implement the Action though a relevant EU Member States Agencies, to allow for a full EU political as well as operational visibility.

EF has a consolidated experience in development cooperation - mainly in the field of governance, MDGs, post-crisis operations- and has been positively assessed and found compliant with the requirements of Article 60 of the applicable Financial Regulation in a view of carrying out budget implementation tasks through indirect management agreement.

The entrusted entity would undertake budget implementation tasks, notably acting as contracting authority, concluding and managing contracts and grants, carrying out payments and recovering moneys due.

The EU Member State agency may entrust the implementation of specific activities related to a given component of the project to another member of the consortium whose procedures and systems are assessed and comply with international standards and may make use of specific expertise provided by the other members of the consortium or by other institutions. Appropriate provisions will be included in the indirect management agreement.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The Action will take place mainly in the Eastern/ Horn of Africa region. Countries indicatively to be included, but depending on their level of commitment are: Djibouti, Somalia, Eritrea, Soudan, South Soudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Yemen, Egypt and Uganda. The final decision will be taken by the Steering Committee following the assessment that will be undertaken during the inception phase.

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.
5.5 Indicative budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</th>
<th>Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Specific objective 1: <em>To assist national authorities in the setting-up or the strengthening of safe and rights-respectful reception offices for migrants/asylum seekers/refugees.</em></td>
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<td>Evaluation and audit</td>
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<td>Communication and visibility</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>€ 1,000,000</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
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</table>

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The implementing entity will provide the European Commission with full information on the implementation of the Action. The European Commission will remain fully engaged in the policy dialogue, planning, monitoring, annual reviewing, reporting and evaluation process. A project Steering Committee, with the European Commission as a member, will be established to provide overall strategic guidance, take decisions, assess and, if necessary, adapt activities. The Steering Committee will meet at least twice a year. The Action planning documents, such as work plans and detailed timetables, methodological documents, experts CVs as well as the Action’s outputs will be subject to the European Commission approval before presentation to the Steering Committee.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

Performance monitoring will be ensured through streamlined joint reporting in the context of the action DCI-MIGR/2014/353-157, currently in preparation, regular debriefing and the full involvement of the project Steering Committee.

Performance of the action will be measured on the basis of indicators, which will be further specified and detailed during the inception phase. The baseline for measuring indicators should be available at project inception phase following the needs assessment.

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 log frame. 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).

5.8 Evaluation
Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term and final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The terms of reference for the evaluation is already planned to take place and is catered for in the budget of the DCI-MIGR/2014/353-157 action, currently in preparation. The indicative amount earmarked for this purpose is EUR 100 000.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner countries 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 countries, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

5.9 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.

5.10 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 5.5 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.
APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

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 without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention logic</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baselines (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Targets (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Sources and means of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall objective</td>
<td>To support countries in Eastern Africa /Horn of Africa to address mixed migration flows and to pave the way for strengthening the link between refugees/ forced displacement and development.</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific objective</td>
<td>To assist national authorities in the setting-up or the strengthening of safe and rights-respectful reception offices for migrants/asylum seekers/refugees.</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>Trust and confidence between EU and East African countries on migration management are enhanced.</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>- Close relations between national and EU authorities responsible for migration management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>Current perception of migrants/asylum seekers/refugees in the country and at governmental level have changed positively.</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>- There is no competition between migrants and host communities to access resources/basic services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 2</td>
<td>Capacities of the national authorities of partner countries to fulfil their responsibilities towards migrants on their territory are increased.</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 1</td>
<td>At least 10 reception offices are operational along the migration routes to receive, inform, provide assistance and referral services to migrants.</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
<td>To be determined during the inception phase</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Activities may include:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Training and capacity building</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Awareness raising and information campaigns</td>
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<td>• Peer-to-peer support</td>
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<td>• Legal and social counselling</td>
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<td>• Basic health assistance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Limited provision of basic equipment for the proper functioning of the reception offices</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- National authorities are committed to address mixed migrations flows
- Cooperative relationships between ministries exist
- Migration related issues are prioritised in political agendas
- National authorities in the target countries are receptive to adopting the recommendations provided
- Accessible information on migrant’s needs along the main routes of migration
- Basic services are available
- National authorities are involved in the management of reception centres for migrants
- National authorities are cooperative with the local team for the implementation of the activities
- Partnerships with organisations (IOs, NGOs) already present on the ground are established.
- Security and political stability in the countries concerned prevail
- Security conditions allow to travel throughout the countries of intervention