

ANNEX 7

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2014 of the
DCI Pan-African Programme

Action Document for Support to Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Support to Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue CRIS number: DCI/PANAF/037-485		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 18 500 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 17 500 000 for an amount of EUR 7 877 288 from the general budget of the European Union for 2014 and for an amount of EUR 9 622 712 from the general budget of the European Union for 2015, subject to the availability of appropriations following the adoption of the relevant Component 3 of this action is co-financed in parallel by: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC): EUR 1 000 000		
Aid method / Management mode and type of financing	Project Approach Indirect management with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)		
DAC-code	13010	Sector	Population Policy and Administrative Management

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The overall objective is to maximise the development potential of migration and mobility within Africa and between Africa and the EU within the context of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES). The specific objective is 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: a) Africa-EU dialogue and cooperation on migration and mobility; b) Continental management of migration and mobility; c) Support to African Diaspora as development actors.

In terms of thematic coverage, the intervention follows the priorities for future cooperation in the area of Migration and Mobility in the framework of the JAES. This Decision continues and expands projects previously or currently funded under the Thematic Programme for Migration and Asylum: (i) Support Project for the Africa-EU Partnership on Migration Mobility and Employment; (ii) Africa-EU Diaspora Platform; (iii) Supporting the third phase

of the Rabat Process: the Dakar Strategy. It is based on the outcomes of an identification and formulation study that included desktop research, consultations with main stakeholders and lessons learnt from the first two projects.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. *Pan-African context*

2.2.1.1. Economic and social situation and poverty analysis

Africa has experienced impressive growth despite the global economic crisis maintaining an average growth rate of about 4% in 2013. But growth performance varied widely across country classifications and regions. External financial flows and tax revenues play an increasingly important role in Africa's development and economic growth prospects. External financial flows have quadrupled since 2000 and are projected to reach over USD 200 billion in 2014. Africa's poverty rates are declining, according to the Millennium Development Goals Report (AUC et al., 2013a). The proportion of people living in extreme poverty (on less than USD 1.25 a day) in the regions of Central, East, Southern and West Africa fell from 56.5% in 1990 to 48.5% in 2010. However, due to the slow pace of poverty reduction, the actual number of people living in extreme poverty in those four regions increased from 289.7 million to 413.8 million over the same two decades¹. Besides the high rates of poverty, Africa continues to face other challenges such as fragility, conflicts and lack of democratic institutions. Similarly, 26 out of the 47 fragile states identified by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Fragile States Report in 2013 are African. There is also room for more progress in the areas of inclusion, gender equality and environmental sustainability which are needed to further promote sustainable human development.

Remittances sent by the diaspora account for an important part of financial flows to Africa. Encouraging remittances flows is therefore a priority for the EU as well as G7 and G20. Official remittances have been continuing their increasing trend since 2009 and are projected to reach USD 67.1 billion in 2014². Intra-African remittances are also on the rise. The EU is therefore looking into ways of supporting the future African Institute for Remittances once established.

According to the United Nations (UN) Department of Economic and Social Affairs, over 31 million international migrants were born in Africa and about half of those live in another African country. Yet intra-Africa migration is likely to be strongly underestimated by these statistics due to the high prevalence of unrecorded movements and serious data gaps. An overview of the main bilateral migration corridors within the continent highlights the importance of migration towards the continent growth poles as well as the prevalence of forced displacement, in many instances protracted. About 46% of international migrants living in Africa are women and Africa is the world region where the median age of migrants - 30 years - is the lowest and where the proportion of migrants under 20 the highest - 30%. Outside Africa, Europe remains the main destination for Africans. 25% of non-EU citizens living in the EU in 2012 were from Africa (5 million persons).

2.2.1.2. Pan-African policy

Migration is one of the areas of cooperation of the JAES which was adopted in 2007 in Lisbon by African and European Heads of State and Government. A Senior Officials Meeting held in Brussels in November 2013 adopted a Draft Action Plan which was subsequently referred to at the 4th Africa-EU Summit in April 2014. The document outlines six priorities for

¹ Ibid.

future cooperation, namely: 1) trafficking in human beings; 2) irregular migration; 3) remittances; 4) diaspora; 5) mobility and labour migration; and 6) international protection. The ‘labour migration’ component includes reference to skills development and recognition, social protection and labour market information systems, hence keeping a link to employment issues. In addition, the document foresees the continuation of the dialogue, through an “Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue” (MMD) underpinning concrete actions in the six priority areas while maintaining the link with other areas - including employment and higher education - within the broader framework of the JAES.

Beyond joint policy documents, Africa-EU Cooperation is further framed by a series of African Union (AU) policy frameworks, including the 2006 Migration Policy Framework for Africa, the 2006 African Common position on Migration and Development, the 2004 AU Ouagadougou Declaration and Action Plan on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, the 1969 Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa and the 2009 AU Convention on the Assistance and protection of internally displaced people (IDPs) or Kampala Convention as regards international protection, the AU Border Programme and the 2012 Declaration of the Global African Diaspora Summit.

The capacities of African Union Commission (AUC) and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have been further detailed in the formulation study report.

In addition to the continental context, a very vivid intergovernmental dialogue and cooperation on migration, the ‘Rabat Process’, is taking place along the countries part of the so-called ‘western African route’ and ‘western Mediterranean route’ (Central Africa, West Africa, Maghreb and Europe). Considering (i) the relevance of the Rabat Process for the MMD, (ii) the good practices which the MMD can draw upon, and (iii) the geographic and policy overlaps between the Rabat Process and MMD, it is of utmost importance to better link the two processes.

The EU is looking forward to replicating such dialogue and cooperation with countries from the ‘Central Mediterranean route’ (Horn of Africa, Mashrek) which currently represent the bulk of irregular migration to the EU. The launch of an ‘EU-Horn of Africa Migration Route initiative (EU-HoAMRI)’ has become a priority of the EU. Contacts are being taken with the AU to ensure synergies with the upcoming AU initiative in the region: ‘AU Regional Conference’ which will also gather Gulf countries, Norway and Switzerland.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) provides the overarching framework for the EUs’ dialogue and cooperation with third countries on migration. It encompasses four pillars, namely: i) organising and facilitating legal migration and mobility; ii) preventing and reducing irregular migration and trafficking in human beings; iii) promoting international protection and enhancing the external dimension of asylum policy, and iv) maximising the development impact of migration and mobility.

In addition, migration is a priority of the overall development policy framework, the 2011 Agenda for Change, under the heading of “inclusive and sustainable growth for human development.” Particular emphasis is put on regional labour mobility and the inter-relationship between migration, mobility and employment. The link between EU migration and development policies is also established under the EU Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) agenda.

The 2013 Communication ‘Maximising the Development Impact of Migration’ and the subsequent Council Conclusions further recognise migration as a “powerful vehicle for

boosting development”. The EU commits, inter alia, to “strengthen migration governance and cooperation in and between developing countries, in particular at regional level, to improve development outcomes for countries of origin, transit and destination”.

In Africa, free movement of persons might be an objective in the founding treaties of both the AUC and the RECs but its implementation within the continent has remained clearly deficient, with relevant instruments being in most cases poorly ratified and implemented. Restrictive policies regulating the entry and stay of migrant workers fuel undocumented migration, taking place outside legal and regulatory frameworks. This in turn puts migrants in a highly vulnerable position (women and minors in particular). Smugglers benefit from this situation, preying on migrants and putting their lives at risk along a number of key mixed migration routes originating in particular from East Africa and the Horn. Appalling practices are documented on routes towards Yemen and Saudi Arabia, South Africa, as well as Sudan, Egypt and Libya³, involving abduction and disappearance, kidnapping, confinement, exploitation in sexual or domestic labour, rape and extortion, increasingly blurring the line between smuggling and trafficking. Trafficking strictly speaking, both internal and cross-border, remains prevalent within Africa (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 2012). Forced labour is the most frequently detected form of trafficking (49%), followed by sexual exploitation (36%). As regards extra-continental flows, about 18% of the total number of victims detected in Western and Central Europe in 2007-2010 was African. The ratification and domestication of the Palermo Protocol on trafficking has greatly progressed in Africa. Yet serious gaps persist in the legislation of a number of countries, and implementation remains a key challenge.

In 2012, Sub-Saharan Africa was host to almost 2.8 million refugees, and more than a third of the world's 28.8 million internally displaced persons from conflicts were in Africa (UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 2012). Stateless persons also face increasing challenges. Although some progress has been made in a number of African countries in terms of improving national frameworks on refugee protection, capacities still need to be built to ensure implementation and effective access to protection.

One of the ways in which migration can positively impact on development is through adequately leveraging remittances and other diaspora resources. In 2012, an estimated 30 million African migrants sent at least USD 60 billion in remittances to support more than 20 million family members back home. In some African countries, remittances can represent as much as 23% (Lesotho) of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (World Bank). Yet their positive impacts are hampered inter alia by the high cost of sending remittances to and within Africa. Diaspora potential contribution to economic development goes beyond remittances, fostering inter alia, trade, foreign direct investment, businesses creation and entrepreneurship. Diasporas also make significant social and cultural transfers and numerous diaspora organisations develop philanthropic projects and initiatives.

2.3. Lessons learnt⁴

The JAES focuses both on intra-African and Africa-EU movements, which raise challenges of a very different nature in terms of their governance.

³ FRONTEX figures indicate that between January and September 2013, more than 45.000 migrants attempted to cross the Mediterranean to reach the EU, with 70% crossing through the Central Mediterranean (mainly from Libya).

⁴ Lessons learnt were notably identified by the Intermediate evaluation of the MME Support project : http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/evaluation-mme-rabat_final_2.pdf ; and by the Review document of the MME Partnership's 2nd Action Plan: http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/sites/default/files/documents/mme_review_final.pdf

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, policy and legal frameworks, and institutional/operational links between the three layers. Competing processes and lack of political will are other issues.

The management of migration and mobility between Africa and the EU essentially rests on voluntary dialogue and cooperation. There is general recognition that the Africa-EU Partnership has not fully delivered on its promises. Capacity constraints and insufficient engagement from EU Member States linked to the existence of parallel dialogue processes ('dialogue fatigue') was an issue. So was the perceived lack of structure and of added value of a dialogue with no operational impact.

Key lessons learned are 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 cooperation areas under the JAES and with other dialogues (e.g. Rabat Process, Euromed, ACP-EU, EU-HoAMRI) should also be reinforced. States and RECs have a crucial role to play in achieving the goals of the Partnership, along with the two Commissions. This needs to be reflected in the intervention design, including through decentralising the implementation of certain activities, within the frameworks of the commonly agreed continental agendas. Support should be provided to accompany this role.
- Diaspora organisations and other Non-State Actors (NSAs) should be given a more prominent role
- Since it would not be appropriate to design "one-size-fits-all" activities, capacity-building should be offered to RECs and Member States on a demand-driven basis, in complementarity with regional and national programmes.
- The dialogue should be more clearly rooted in the relevant Africa, EU and joint frameworks and more clearly serve the purpose of assessing progress in implementing those commitments.
- More emphasis should be put on effective communication and networking activities.
- The choice of implementing institutions needs to take into account the need to foster trust and confidence from all parties in what remains a challenging political context.

2.4. Complementary actions

As indicated by the project mapping undertaken in the identification and formulation phases, complementary actions are numerous, covering key recent, on-going and planned interventions at global, intra-ACP, continental and regional (RECs) level. Projects under the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) Programme, such as the upcoming action on 'Maximising the Impact of Global Remittances in Rural Areas', will apply to some African countries. Of particular relevance is the technical assistance programme 'Migration EU Expertise (MIEUX)', which is expected to enter into a 3rd phase and relies on EU expertise for short-term demand-driven actions. Any support to the Rabat Process would be complementary to current and/or future support to that process under the GPGC. Synergies will also be sought with the Intra-ACP Migration Facility under the 10th EDF, and regional programmes ongoing under the 10th EDF (West Africa) or possible future programmes under the 11th EDF, ENPI (Euromed-Migration IV), and the Directorate-General for Home Affairs (HOME) Asylum and Migration Fund. Under the 11th EDF in particular, migration

programmes could be expected covering respectively the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Eastern and Southern Africa ('Southern migratory route').

2.5. Donor coordination

Cooperation will be sought with other partners active on these topics such as GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) (AU border programme), UNHCR, UNECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa), ILO (International Labour Organisation) and IOM (International Organisation for Migration) (AUC-RECs draft joint programme on labour migration), World Bank, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) and African Development Bank (remittances). In addition, the facility under the programme will remain open to other stakeholders/donors for them to contribute. Donors will also be able to coordinate as part of the steering structures of the various components (see 3.5. below).

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

Overall objective: Maximise the development potential of migration and mobility within Africa and between Africa and the EU

Specific objective (purpose): Improve the governance of migration and mobility within Africa and between Africa and the EU, and enhance the role of African diaspora as development actors.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

Expected results

The proposed interventions include three interrelated components:

Component 1: Africa-EU dialogue and cooperation on migration and mobility

Result 1.1. The knowledge base for the dialogue is enhanced

Result 1.2. A structured and result-oriented process to conduct Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue is pursued, with adequate involvement of Non-States Actors

Result 1.3. An effective monitoring system for the implementation of joint commitments is in place

Result 1.4. The dialogue is supported by an effective networking and communication strategy

Result 1.5. The platform for state-driven dialogue along the 'West Africa/western Mediterranean route' (Rabat Process) informs the JAES and addresses related migration and mobility challenges

Component 2 – A demand-driven and needs-based facility to enhance inter and intra-continental cooperation on migration and mobility

Result 2.1. The AUC capacities to lead continental policy development and harmonisation are strengthened in line with the thematic priority areas of the MMD Action Plan 2014-2017

Result 2.2. RECs and African States' capacities to adopt and implement continental instruments and policies are strengthened in line with the thematic priorities of the MMD Action Plan 2014-2017

Result 2.3. Africa-EU cooperation and dialogue on migration and mobility are enhanced through joint and pilot initiatives, in line with the MMD Action Plan 2014-2017

Component 3 – Capacities of African diaspora in Europe to engage in development

Result 3.1 - The Africa-Europe Development Platform (AEDP) of diasporas is effectively engaged for development in Africa

Main activities

Component 1 foresees the strengthening of the Africa-EU Migration and Mobility Dialogue. The dialogue will be enriched through the development of a knowledge base of available data and research (Result 1.1). Targeted and result-oriented meetings will be organised along the priorities of the MMD Action Plan 2014-2017 while a senior officials meeting and regular meetings of the key stakeholders will drive the policy process. A migration dialogue will be launched between the EU, the Horn of Africa and neighbouring countries (EU-HoAMRI), in full synergy with AU related initiatives in that region (Result 1.2). An effective monitoring system for the implementation of joint commitments (R1.3) will be developed in order to support decision making on the prioritisation of actions. Furthermore, the programme will put in place an effective networking and communication strategy which will include the development of communication tools and the publication of quarterly newsletters (R1.4).

A dedicated envelope (indicative amount: EUR 2 000 000) will allow for a continuation of support to the dialogue, networking and communication components of the Rabat Process (R1.5) at the end of the current support project ('Supporting the 3rd phase of the Rabat Process: the Dakar Strategy'-ending mid-June 2015). This will allow for: (i) enhancing synergies with the JAES MMD; (ii) informing the JAES MMD; (iii) more efficient use of financial and human resources; and (iv) making the JAES MMD benefit from good practices from the long-established Rabat Process. Activities under this envelope will be developed on the basis of an evaluation of the current support project and in line with the forthcoming strategic Programme for the period 2015-2017 (the Rome Programme) which is expected to be adopted by the end of 2014.

Component 2 concerns the establishment of a MMD Facility to support the undertaking of concrete actions which contribute to the implementation of the MMD Action Plan. The facility will address one of the major operational shortcomings of the previous MME framework. Its activities will span all three levels of interaction – continental, regional and national – but also operate across levels to ensure synergy and coordination and support regional and continental integration. To this end, it will support institutional capacity development at the level of AUC (R2.1.) and the RECs (R2.2.) in the development, monitoring and implementation of pan-African migration and mobility frameworks and also support the implementation of initiatives addressing specific issues and/or geographical areas of the inter-continental dialogue agenda (R2.3).

The facility will be demand-driven and needs-based. The demand will emanate from the relevant African and EU Institutions and Organisations operating at continental, regional and

national levels and will concern actions which are in line with the Africa-EU MMD Action Plan 2014-2017 and identified as part of the structured dialogue (component 1). The demands will be processed by the management team of the facility on the basis of baseline assessments and regular work plans, and will be submitted to the Commission for approval on the basis of a series of criteria (*i.a.* complementarity exercise, relevance, in-kind or financial contributions, added-value).

Component 3 specifically aims at consolidating the Africa-EU Development Platform that was developed with the support of the EU within the framework of the Africa-EU ‘Diaspora Outreach Initiative’. It is co-financed in "parallel co-financing" by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). Concrete achievements of the Platform include the identification of over 800 diaspora organisations in Europe, the strengthening of their capacities and the creation of the first diaspora network in Europe. One of the major challenges faced by this initiative is the empowerment and transfer of leadership to the diaspora platform. The MMD will support the transition phase of the Africa-EU Platform mainly through consolidating the capacity of the platform to become an autonomous entity and building the capacities of the network of African Diaspora Organisations (ADOs) focal points in Europe, and maintaining the mapping of ADOs in Europe started under the previous programme, emphasising qualitative capacity aspects (skills, resources, etc), effective engagement in development activities in Africa (actual initiatives), and linkages with partners in Africa. It will further support communication and information sharing, including tools for supporting dialogue and development of diaspora-led initiatives in Africa, and the publication of quarterly bulletins of information on the AEDP, highlighting significant examples of best practices and lessons learnt.

The three components are strongly inter-linked and connection between dialogue results and initiatives at inter and intra-continental level will be ensured by communication and monitoring mechanisms, as well as by the governance of the programme in which Member States of both Europe and Africa are represented. In addition, having both sub-regional dialogues (EU-HoAMRI and Rabat Process) and the continental dialogue (MMD) covered under one single action will allow for enhancing coherence and visibility of EU cooperation with Africa in the area of migration.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risks/Potential adverse impact	Level	Risk management/strategy measures
Insufficient commitment of key stakeholders to engage in Africa-EU dialogue on migration and mobility	Medium	Effective networking and communication strategy; more structured and result-oriented dialogue, with clearer link to operationalisation of commitments, including support (see infra); steering committee enlarged to States and RECs ensuring sustained political relevance of the dialogue
Insufficient commitment and resources of key stakeholders to engage in concrete cooperation on migration and mobility	Medium	Support offered through the project for the implementation of concrete Africa-EU cooperation activities + adequate awareness raising strategy on funding opportunities on offer; peer pressure for action fostered by increased focus on monitoring of commitments implementation; demand-driven logic of support ensuring it responds to specific priorities and needs
Insufficient AUC/RECs commitment and resources to planned activities related to continental management of migration and mobility	High	Project aligned to AUC legal and policy frameworks and priorities in the area of migration and mobility; support offered through the project

Decision-making processes at AUC/RECs/States level hamper timely implementation of activities	Medium	The European Commission will retain decision-making power
Insufficient commitment and resources of diaspora organisations in Europe to project planned activities	Low	Continuation of already started activities under the AEDP, which enjoy support from diaspora organisations in Europe; leading role of the diaspora in designing and planning for the next stage; leading role of diaspora organisations in implementation stage; resources available through the project
Lack of synergies between AEDP and AUC diaspora-related activities	High	Need for an EC/AUC discussion, possibly at higher level, on existing disagreements

In terms of **sustainability**, at the financial level, enhanced capacities of the targeted institutions to deliver services as per their mandate should help raise the profile of migration and mobility issues within those institutions, hence contributing to increased financial allocations as well as sustained external funding. At the institutional level, the action proposals which are rooted in existing or developing policies, programmes and activities of the targeted institutions and in line with expressed priorities, should enjoy a significant level of beneficiary commitment and ownership. This is a major factor of institutional sustainability and will be further ensured through the demand-driven approach at regional and national levels. Sustainability at policy-level should be ensured through support to better, and hence more sustainable, policy frameworks and governance mechanisms.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

The very nature of migration is cross-cutting. Therefore, the proposed action will include aspects of various other themes such as human rights and gender, the latter recognising the increasing feminisation of migration. 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. In thematic terms, climate change as a driver of migration will be taken into consideration and appropriately tackled through the foreseen dialogue mechanisms and other project activities.

3.5. Stakeholders

The final beneficiaries are the migrants themselves, including vulnerable groups. The funding beneficiaries are International Organisations and other partners contributing to the implementation of the action (see 4.3.1 below). The policy beneficiaries of the proposed action are: the relevant AUC Departments; the RECs; relevant national institutions dealing with migration in Africa and Europe; NSAs, including African diaspora organisations in Europe.

The European Commission will solely retain the overall responsibility for the implementation of the action, with the full involvement of the EEAS. The beneficiaries will however be consulted on the implementation of the action and/or be involved in the governance structure of the related dialogue processes as follows:

- Under component 1 (R1.1. to 1.4.), the AUC and a number of RECs and African/European States will be part of the ‘core group’ in charge of providing overall political guidance to the dialogue process; the AUC will be consulted on the implementation of the action
- Under component 1 (R1.5.), a REC and a number of African and European States are part of the ‘steering committee’ of the dialogue (Rabat Process)
- Under component 2, the ‘core group’ will be consulted and the AUC will be involved in the validation of the requests which will be made by policy beneficiaries with the technical support of relevant stakeholders

- Under component 3, diaspora organisations members of the diaspora platform are part of its steering structure⁵; while separate reporting on the actions will be made to current (Commission and SDC contributing EUR 1 000 000) and future donors

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. 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.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in sections 3.2. and 4.3. will be carried out, is **54 months** from the adoption of this Action Document, subject to modifications to be agreed by the responsible authorising officer in the relevant agreements. The relevant Committee shall be informed of the extension of the operational implementation period within one month of that extension being granted.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

Indirect management with an international organisation

This action with the objective of maximising the development potential of migration and mobility within Africa and between Africa and the EU within the context of the JAES may be implemented in indirect management with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation mode is justified because (i) experience (see ‘lessons learned’ *supra*) shows that a cohesive frame under a single contract will allow to better operationalise the MMD Action Plan and link up political dialogue with concrete actions; (ii) budget implementation tasks will be sub-delegated to other entities; (iii) additional contributions will be expected from other donors/stakeholders. The choice of the implementing partner is justified because it (i) has extensive experience and expertise in facilitating migration dialogue processes with Africa and migration expertise facilities; (ii) has the necessary thematic and geographic knowledge; and (iii) has a proven track record of implementing related projects by partnering with a range of partners and was in charge of the previous projects related to the Diaspora platform and the Africa-EU migration dialogue; and (iv) has the necessary financial and operational capacities.

The entrusted entity would manage the different components of the project in cooperation with other partners. The entrusted entity intends to sub-delegate the management of activities as follows:

- Some activities to be determined as part of the component 1 (results 1.1. to 1.4.) might be sub-delegated to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). This is due to the involvement of IDEP in the political dialogue of the MMD.

- Specific actions to be implemented as part of Components 1 and 2 might be sub-delegated to other partners such as EU Member States agencies or International Organisations (e.g. the IOM, the UNHCR or the ILO) to benefit from their operational capacities and expertise. The selection of partners will be based on calls for expression of interest and working

⁵ As per AEP ‘articles of association’ adopted in 2012 and available here: <http://ae-platform.org/ae-background-documents>

arrangements will be detailed in a Memorandum of understanding with the implementing partner. In that context, ICMPD will be requested to liaise with interested EU Member States agencies and to work with relevant agencies in the implementation of the components 1 and 2 of the project, including in the support to the Rabat Process. Regular coordination meetings would be held with Member State agencies to ensure their full involvement in the action.

- Under Component 3, a grant will be provided by ICMPD to the Non-Governmental Organisation African Foundation for Development (AFFORD), which has been tasked to implement the transition period of the setting up of the diaspora platform. Activities will subsequently be sub-delegated to the AEDP once it has a legal entity and capacity to manage the sub-delegation.

For sub-delegations, appropriate provisions will be included in the delegation agreement.

The entrusted entity is currently undergoing the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. The responsible authorising officer of the Commission deems that, based on the compliance with the ex-ante assessment based on Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the entity can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

Subject to the following, 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 shall apply.

The responsible authorising officer may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(3) 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 other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

4.5. Indicative budget

Module	Amount in EUR (EU budget 2014)	Amount in EUR (EU budget 2015)	SDC contribution in EUR (Indicative)
4.3.1. Indirect management with ICMPD			
Component 1: Dialogue	2 500 000	2 500 000	
Component 2: Facility	4 300 000	5 700 000	
Component 3: Diaspora platform	1 077 288	1 422 712	1 000 000
Totals	7 877 288	9 622 712	1 000 000
Grand total	18 500 000		

4.6. Performance monitoring

The following **indicators** have been identified in the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme of the Pan-African Programme:

- Number of joint initiatives organised to promote the exchange of good practices between Africa and Europe on the issues included in the MMD Action Plan
- Number of countries ratifying and implementing the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols on the smuggling of migrants and on trafficking in persons
- Number of countries ratifying and implementing the OAU Convention on refugees and the Kampala Convention on Internally Displaced Persons
- Number of African countries and RECs implementing continental policy frameworks on migration and mobility
- Number of African diaspora organisations active as part of the AEDP
- Number of development projects where African diaspora in Europe play a significant role through funding and transfer of knowledge/skills

Performance monitoring will be done at three levels: (i) use of performance indicators in accordance with the Logical framework; (ii) development of monitoring systems for the purpose of strategic planning of activities; and (iii) a mid-term evaluation (see 4.7. below). The various Progress Reports will be used as basis for monitoring. Project Steering Committees will oversee the various components of the action.

4.7. Evaluation and audit

A mid-term evaluation will be carried out. This will be procured by ICMPD. The European Commission will be involved in this evaluation. Audits and/or expenditure verifications shall be conducted every year in line with the stipulations of the Delegation Agreement.

In addition, the European Commission may procure an additional auditing and evaluation of the action. This would be carried out by independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission in accordance with European Commission Rules and procedures on the basis of specifically established terms of reference. Such auditing and evaluation would be funded under a separate source of funding.

4.8. 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 before the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 4.5 above.

The measures shall be implemented either (a) by the European Commission, and/or (b) by the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, financing agreements, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements. The communication and visibility measures will be carried out tentatively as from the second quarter of 2015.

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.