

**THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND
DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA**

**Amendment number 2 to Action Document for the implementation of the Horn
of Africa Window
T05 – EUTF – HoA – ET – 02**

Only text highlighted in grey is an amendment to the existing action document. The rest of the text is exactly the same as the existing action document

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA- SINCE		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 19 845 000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 19 845 000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Indirect Management - Delegation Agreement (PAGODA) with the IDC (Italian Development Cooperation, Directorate General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation)		
DAC-code	43010 13010 15170 16020 24040	Sector	Multisector Aid Population Women Employment Informal Financial Intermediaries

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

SINCE is **based on the first objective within the EU Trust Fund**, namely to create greater economic and employment opportunities, especially for young people and women, with a focus on vocational trainings and the creation of micro and small enterprises.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the Valletta Action Plan, and in particular its priority domains (1) "Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement" and (5) "Return, readmission and reintegration".

To address the root causes of irregular migration, **the geographical coverage of the action** focuses on the four regions of Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR and Oromia, and in

particular specific zones within those regions showing a high incidence of irregular migration, both origin and transit.

The **intervention logic** of SINCE is to reduce irregular migration and its negative impact; to foster a more inclusive economic environment across the region; and to create a more conducive environment for return and reintegration of migrants. The intervention assumes that the creation of productive value chains, the access to economic stability and the improvement prospects reduce the risk of irregular migration. In particular, SINCE intends to enhance the living conditions of potential migrants and returnees through the on the job training and capacity development of the target population in the main migrant prone woredas and regions of the country and in particular in rural towns and urban areas in North and Central Ethiopia.

The main components of SINCE encompass (i) livelihood support, income generating activities and technical vocational training; (ii) support to women and youth entrepreneurship through access to credit and micro-credit.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country context

Internal migration, irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of people are transnational challenges that affect Ethiopia to high degree. A country with an estimated population close to 100 million inhabitants, Ethiopia hosts over a million displaced persons, including about 730 000 refugees, the largest refugee population in Africa. The geostrategic situation of Ethiopia makes it a source of, a destination for, and a transit region for migration and refugee flows, mostly within the region but also to the Gulf countries and Middle East (Eastern Route), Europe (Northern route) and South Africa (Southern route). Ethiopia has an open door policy to migrants and refugees fleeing war, famine and hunger. 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. Ethiopia is increasingly becoming a transit country for mixed migration flows, mainly from Eritrea and Somalia using primarily the Western route, as well as a country of departure for migrants mainly using the Eastern route and to a lesser extent the Southern and Northern routes.

According to demographic projections, more than two million young Ethiopians enter the labour market every year. The challenge of their socioeconomic integration is immense. A lack of success in integrating these young people would be a collective failure and it could risk destabilising Ethiopia. In addition, Ethiopia is regularly hit by humanitarian crises.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges (one paragraph)

Although manifested differently according to local contexts, a complex set of drivers underpins internal migration and mixed migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia: lack of economic opportunities, marginalisation, natural disasters, and food insecurity are at the roots of the problem. While the country has experienced double-digit

positive growth rates during the last decade, the lack of economic opportunities, as well as of participation in economic life, are still very high, adding to a sense of disenfranchisement and constituting an important push factor for displacements. Across the country, population displacement has continued or increased, with returns to places of origin decreasing, and a growing flow of mixed migrants has also moved across the borders, fuelling human trafficking and smuggling of migrants. A culture of migration, amplifying the success stories of those making a good living abroad, spreads throughout the Ethiopian society and constitutes a strong pull factor. Information may also have a key role on migration patterns. At the same time, Ethiopia is also a recipient country for refugees arriving in camps and irregular migrants. They are not allowed to access a regular work permit and, as a result, they survive relying on informal sector activities with no legal status. Insufficient data are available on the subject in Ethiopia.

Women, girls and migrants under the age of 20 are increasingly on the move and they face additional vulnerabilities during their transit or at the point of arrival. Despite the relatively low overall migration rate in Ethiopia if compared to other countries, migration rates have been increasing. 86% of all migrants in Ethiopia are working migrants, seeking employment and 25% migrate from rural to urban areas. In Addis Ababa, internal migrants (all those not residing in the community of their birth) represent nearly half of the population, although there is a recent migration favouring smaller rural cities. A majority of migrants are young at the time of departure: the average age of a migrant in Ethiopia is 24 years old. There is also a large number of unaccompanied minors continuously arriving in Ethiopia (particularly from Eritrea) who are at high risk of trafficking and abuse. With more than 8,500 migrant child returnees registered from the total of over 160,000 deportees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 2013-2014, the issue of migrant children is an important focus for Ethiopia.

Migration has during the past two years increasingly become an issue of importance for the Government of Ethiopia. Work has been initiated towards enhancing the framework for legal migration; a new labor migration law is expected to get parliamentary approval before the end of 2015. In June 2015, a proclamation to provide for the prevention and suppression of trafficking in person and smuggling of migrants was adopted giving Ethiopia a tool to help prevent and tackle this increasingly important problem.

Ethiopia and the European Union have recently signed a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM). This is now the framework for all future interventions in the sector and a crucial tool for fostering political dialogue between EU Member States/the EU Delegation and Ethiopian authorities.

The Government has been actively supporting the reintegration of returnees and is willing to address migration matters in a comprehensive way. Furthermore, the new country strategy outlined in the Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) makes youth and employment a high priority and intends to achieve results in particular through manufacturing development, including through the opening of industrial parks around the country. The goal of these parks is to promote small to medium

industries and hence generate employment. SINCE is aligned to the GTP II objectives and will also contribute to the provision of employment including linked to the establishment of the new industrial parks in the target regions.

2.3. Lessons learnt

To ensure a strategic and efficient intervention, the preparation of SINCE was supported by an evidence-based approach underpinned by prior experience of IDC and their understanding the local contexts in Northern and Central Ethiopia. SINCE is the result of a comprehensive assessment of migration patterns in Ethiopia, which has been carried out by IDC starting in early 2015 through desk review of available data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United National High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Migration Task Force, the National Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and several meetings with relevant stakeholders. Although pointing out to an overall insufficiency and unreliability of data, the assessment allowed IDC to identify the areas of origin of Ethiopian returnees from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (assisted by OCHA mapping) as well as areas 4 of 19 where the International Labour Organisation (ILO) is already operating through the EU funded action 'Support to the reintegration of returnees in Ethiopia, which contributed to determine SINCE target areas. In particular, IDC identified four target regions namely Tigray, Amhara, SNNPR, Oromia, and in particular specific zones within those regions, showing a high incidence of irregular migration, both origin and transit. Addis Ababa appeared as an important hub for transit and temporary settlement of migrants and/or urban displaced population, particularly Eritreans. Based on these results, the geographic zones identified for the implementation of SINCE are:

Tigray: Southern, Eastern, and Central Tigray

Amhara: South Wollo, North Wollo, Oromia Special Zone, and North Shewa.

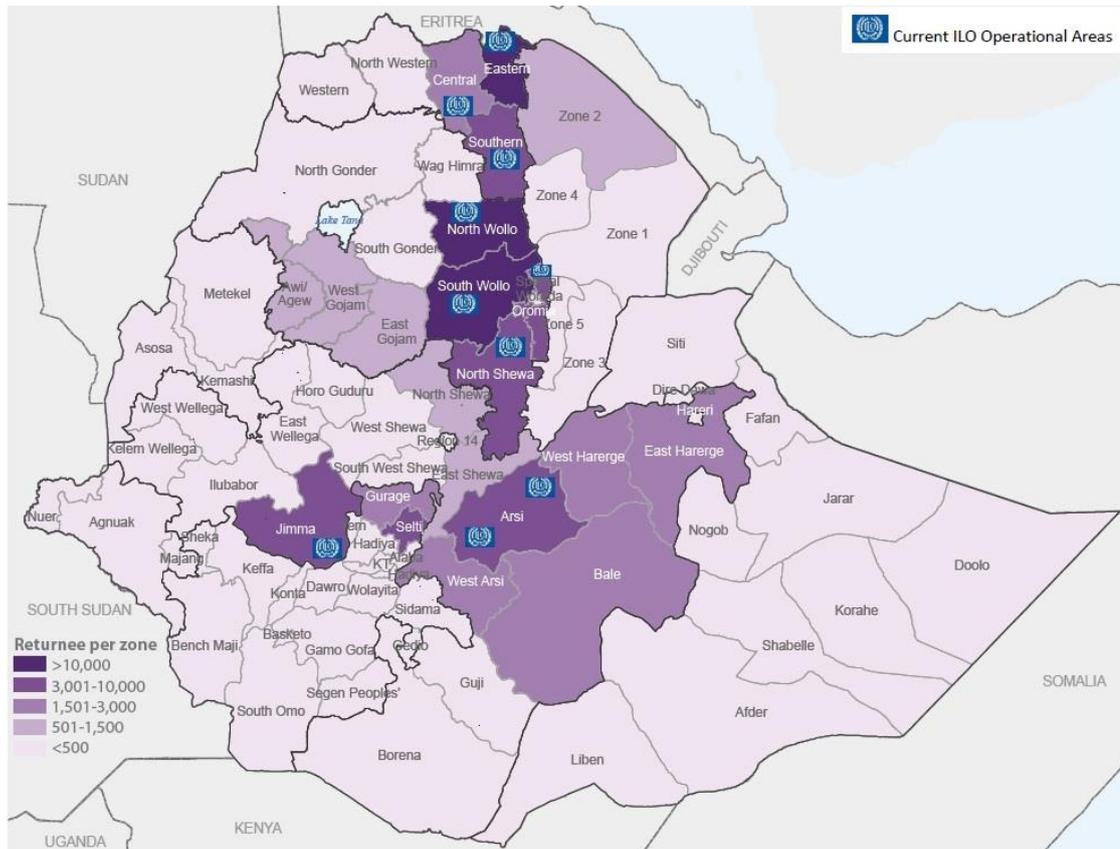
Oromia: Jimma, Gurage, Silte, East and West Hararge, Arsi, West Arsi and Bale

Addis Ababa

Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Regions (SNNPR): Northern zones

SINCE will complement and build on existing partnerships and on ongoing projects in the field of socio and economic empowerment in the regions where the incidence of migration is higher. The project will target the small cities, rural towns, and particularly Addis Ababa, where the target population (potential migrants, returnees) is located, in close coordination with ILO to ensure complementarity between the two actions.

UNOCHA Map of returnee locations and ILO operational areas in the action 'Support to the reintegration of returnees in Ethiopia':



The assessment also revealed that one of the main push factors for internal and international migration is the lack of socio-economic and employment opportunities in the place of origin.

The following are some of the lessons learnt from the high number of projects implemented in Ethiopia by IDC, both through NGOs as well as multi and bilateral channels:

- Implementation through NGOs has a strong added value in terms of knowledge of the context at grassroots level and innovative and locally adjusted solutions;
- A solid understanding of the most appropriate mechanisms to spur micro-financing institutions to expand to new categories of customers such as women and youth-led businesses;
- Importance of strengthening coordination and communication among private and public institutions to improve the capacity to overcome potential bottlenecks in micro-businesses;
- Importance of promoting linkages between training institutions and the private sector in order to provide training tailored to labor market needs;
- The advantage of supporting the organization of micro-entrepreneurs in formal or informal networks to facilitate their access to finance, inputs and markets;

- The significant impact on poverty of innovative financial products tailored to women and youth that allow to reduce required collateral;

SINCE also builds on lessons learnt related to gender mainstreaming particularly within education and private sector, on which IDC has a solid expertise.

2.4. Complementary actions

SINCE complements the proposed EU RESET II action also financed under the EU Trust Fund. Both will focus on migrant-prone regions, particularly interacting geographically in Oromia, Ahmara and SNNPR. SINCE focuses on rural towns and urban areas and some densely populated woredas, whilst RESET II will focus on drought-prone and remote areas (in addition to the above mentioned areas, RESET II will also prioritise Afar and Somali regions). From a thematic perspective, SINCE will focus on creating improved livelihood conditions, while RESET II will be working, in addition to creating employment opportunities, on improving access to basic services and disaster risk management capacity.

SINCE will complement and build on the 11th EDF funded programme "*Support to the reintegration of returnees in Ethiopia*" implemented by ILO which aims at assisting the reintegration of returnees through a holistic approach; providing individualised and rights based reintegration assistance to returnees with a particular focus on vulnerable women; and institutional development through capacity building of service providers to provide effective and efficient services to returnees. The beneficiaries of the project are around 27,000 people including returnees, victims of trafficking, their families and vulnerable local community members within the locality where returnees are settling in. A needs assessment and a market assessment of the economic opportunities in the communities of return or, the main migrant prone woredas of the country, has been undertaken and should be a crucial input for SINCE. The activities carried out under SINCE should complement, in urban areas and with a specific focus on women and youth, what the project implemented through ILO has already achieved.

SINCE will help cover the gap, both in geographical and in thematic terms not sufficiently covered by other development partners, including EU Member States, and by implementing necessary activities that to a certain extent fall outside of the scope of the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme (NIP). It addresses the motivations that encourage Ethiopians to voluntarily migrate for economic reasons, contributing to long-term development in their places of origin. SINCE, however, focuses on offering new economic opportunities and jobs, directly addressing the push factors that are forcing Ethiopians currently to migrate because of poverty and destitution. Thus, SINCE is implemented in full complementarity with other EU interventions in Ethiopia also responding to the overarching objective of addressing the root causes of irregular migration.

The 6.4 million Euro EU "*Women's Breakthrough Project*" is another effort on which SINCE is built. The project will enhance women's economic status in Ethiopia by improving the living conditions of vulnerable women in Oromia, SNNPR, Gambella and Benishangul Gumuz. The expected results are: improved women's entrepreneurship and vocational skills in the target regions, enhanced financial access

to start-up capital for Income Generating Activities and improved linkages between the women entrepreneurs and formal/informal networks, associations, cooperatives, private sector, as well as with relevant public institutions.

Italy shows a strong commitment to addressing the root causes of migration and preventing irregular migration from Ethiopia. IDC is currently implementing a 2.12 million Euro multi-sectorial intervention through Italian NGOs under the acronym of VRDAM in support of vulnerable people, potential migrants and returnees in Ethiopia. IDC has additionally allocated 2.5 million Euro to support the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) project “*Youth mobility, food security and rural poverty reduction: fostering rural diversification through enhanced youth employment and better labour mobility*”. The geographic areas of implementation of this project, selected by IDC, FAO and local authorities, are the similar to SINCE but focused on the non-urban rural areas. The action includes activities related to data collection and promotion of agriculture entrepreneurship.

IDC has continuously involved the Ethiopian authorities in the design and implementation of all its interventions in the country. In particular, the multisectorial intervention of 2.12 million Euro has been closely discussed and agreed with the main relevant governmental stakeholders, and the same is valid for the FAO project with the respective relevant line ministries. This approach will ensure a strong political buy-in of the Ethiopian authorities on the migration and mobility actions, also based on the commitment undertaken with the recently signed Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM). IDC is actively participating to the Development Assistance Group (DAG) that has recently endorsed the utilization of the Valletta Summit Actions Plan as the key document for promoting policy dialogue between development partners and the Government of Ethiopia on migration. In light of strengthening the partnership with the Ethiopian counterparts, IDC has also recently committed to support the Ethiopian Government on the creation and distribution of an awareness and information campaign, specifically requested by the Ethiopian authorities, for stemming irregular migration.

IDC country strategy is based on a long-standing experience in the development of various productive sectors and strong partnership with relevant Ethiopian stakeholders, offering a significant comparative advantage in the field of entrepreneurship promotion. IDC has traditionally supported Ethiopian institutions in providing credit and micro-credit for the establishment of small and micro enterprises, primarily for women and youth. In particular, IDC is implementing three initiatives specifically focusing on women economic empowerment and entrepreneurship development in the same target regions for a total amount of 16.4 million Euro, through bilateral channels as well as through the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

Particularly UNIDO, funded by IDC, is currently implementing a project for the creation of job opportunities for youth and women. It aims to strengthening their economic empowerment through the development and growth of Ethiopian SME, in particular by facilitating access to entrepreneurship training schemes, facilitating access to the financial schemes for youth and women through financial mechanisms,

and promoting a policy dialogue on entrepreneurship development, amongst relevant stakeholders, for an inclusive and sustainable enterprise development.

IDC is one of the development partners since long engaged in the vocational training sector in Ethiopia (TVET). Furthermore, the link with the labour market has always been one of the priority aspects of every vocational training initiative implemented in Ethiopia. Finally, IDC is finalizing a feasibility study of all four industrial parks planned by the government under the Growth and Transformation Plan II and is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Agriculture, being the only bilateral partner in the Steering Committee created for the establishment of such parks, together with concerned UN agencies. Furthermore, a specific project to promote productive work for youth and women, funded by IDC with EUR 0.6 million through UNIDO, will be implemented in the areas of the planned industrial parks.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

At institutional level, synergies will be sought with the Migration Task Force, established within the Prime Minister Office, ARRA, and relevant line Ministries. At multilateral level, the UN and related agencies have different coordination mechanisms (OCHA, UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF, ILO, FAO and UNIDO, as well as IOM). SINCE management structure will also participate in coordination bodies with these agencies. Furthermore, SINCE builds on existing collaboration with micro-finance institutions, the Ethiopian Micro and Small Enterprises Development Agency, and TVET institutions in the selected areas of intervention, where IDC has been traditionally operating.

Donor coordination becomes a crucial issue in view of a certain fragmentation and of the large number of initiatives on the matter. The EU+ Migration Coordination Forum, recently established responds to the need for coordinated action at EU level and SINCE management structure will participate fully in it. The Joint Programming (JP) exercise ongoing on the Country, could also offer a unique opportunity for strengthening the coordination of EU MS and other development partners on migration. SINCE will therefore contribute to the advancement of the exercise and it will capitalize on the JP results.

Through participation in the Technical Working Group (TWG), which usually meets on a monthly basis, the action will be coordinated with other migration-related projects. The TWG is chaired by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and its members have until now included the EU, ILO, IOM, the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UN WOMEN, Ethiopian Employers Federation, Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Union and a number of Government institutions.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The **overall objective** of SINCE is to **contribute to reducing irregular migration** from Northern and Central Ethiopia by improving the living condition of the most

vulnerable population, including potential migrants and returnees with specific focus on youth and women.

The **specific objective** is to create **greater economic and employment opportunities**; by establishing inclusive economic programmes that create employment opportunities, especially for young people and women with a focus on rural towns and urban areas, particularly Addis Ababa, in the most migration prone regions (Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, SNNPR) of Ethiopia, including vocational training, creation of micro and small enterprises and start-up of small livelihood activities. Some actions will in particular support returnees after their return to their places of origin.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The expected results and the main activities are as indicated in the following table:

Expected Results	Main Activities
<p>Result 1 Enhanced livelihood conditions and economic empowerment of most vulnerable women and youth in particular particularly potential migrants and returnees, through a multi-sector approach</p>	<p>A 1.1 – Develop a baseline survey and data collection, disaggregated by gender and age; A 1.2 - Socio-economic analysis of the selected woredas to identify the most appropriate business and livelihood opportunities, disaggregated by gender and age, complementary to needs assessment and market assessment already undertaken by IDC, UNIDO, FAO and ILO, with focus on Addis and SNNPR which were covered by the ILO needs assessment, but not by the ILO market assessment; A 1.3 - Selection of beneficiaries through community targeting and/or other identification schemes, fully coordinated with UNIDO, FAO and ILO to avoid duplication; A 1.4 - Identification of women and youth associations and micro-financial service providers, in complementarity with the service provider assessment undertaken by UNIDA, FAO and ILO; A 1.5 - Professional vocational training and basic related skills; A 1.6 - Business and financial training for women and youth-led businesses; A 1.6 - Assistance to start up small livelihood activities and facilitation of access to market, based on relevant market analysis; A 1.7 - On the job training on operations and maintenance of simple water schemes and infrastructures; A 1.8 - Promotion of networking of women and youth-led businesses; A 1.9 - Assist women and youth-led business in accessing credit and micro-credit; A 1.10 - Business assistance to beneficiaries throughout the project.</p>
<p>Result 2 Increased coordination and capacity of training- and financial service providers in complementarity and collaboration with on-going support given by UNIDO, FAO and ILO</p>	<p>A 2.1- Support TVET institutions to offer better quality and/or market oriented training and networking; A 2.2 - Foster public-private dialogue by creating a system of coordination of institutions involved in entrepreneurship development; A 2.3 - Assess the capacity of the financial institutions in serving specific target groups (women and youth), in complementarity with the service provider assessment undertaken by UNIDO and ILO; A 2.4- Assist non-financial and financial institutions to provide qualitative training to women and youth entrepreneurs on enterprise development.</p>

As the majority of the activities to be undertaken are closely interrelated to those undertaken in the EU funded action 'Support to the reintegration of returnees in Ethiopia' implemented by ILO, and to those undertaken in the IDC funded actions on women economic empowerment implemented through UNIDO, ILO and UNIDO will be contracted to provide technical assistance and coordination among the different actions. The technical assistance will include support to the capacity building of service providers and the trainings provided to ensure national coherence and alignment in services provided. ILO and UNIDO will also liaise with relevant government institutions and assist, in close collaboration with IDC and EUD, in the coordination of the actions as well as in the drafting of guidelines for the call for proposals and contribute to the selection procedure to ensure complementarity between all activities.

IDC, individually and jointly with the EU Delegation, will also engage with the Ethiopian counterparts in regular dialogue for enhancing the political buy-in of the project.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main assumption is that short and long term grievances arising from economic and social exclusion, marginalisation and inequality are important drivers of forced displacement and irregular migration. If SINCE can meet the long term economic and social needs creating opportunities especially for young people and women, it will catalyse stability, inclusive economic growth, social cohesion and development in the target area. SINCE can help provide alternative opportunities, stimulate stability, inclusive economic and social growth. Young people and women faced with limited prospects of finding a job will have little opportunity to develop stable lives in their home communities. Supporting their entrepreneurship is a key stabilizing factor. Vocational training schemes developed in close partnership with the private sector should also be supported as well as micro financial schemes to make possible the start of business.

A second assumption is that SINCE can have much greater impact by ensuring information, experience and lessons generated across the program are used to influence other development programming. As all interventions have a positive or negative impact on the development context and by using analysis to target programming, it is more likely to have a positive effect.

The main high risks are as follows:

- Government buy-in is limited in sensitive issues concerning returnees and potential migrants;
- Evidence gaps exist: research on migration is challenging due to the insufficiency and data unavailability;
- Humanitarian crisis in target areas. In this regard, Ethiopia is suffering strong alterations of rain patterns that are associated to periods of humanitarian crises that could constitute a major push factor for irregular migration;
- Perceptions of exclusion through inappropriate targeting of SINCE beneficiaries;

- Eritrean refugees could benefit from SINCE's activities, but this would depend on the evolution of the government's out of camp policy allowing them to work in the formal sector.

Mitigating measures have been considered, including:

- Policy dialogue with the relevant institutions, including at EU high level-Resilience and humanitarian interventions in vulnerable target areas;
- Continuous support and assistance by IDC staff and experts;
- Strategic collaborations among different stakeholders active in the field.

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

Gender

Overall, special attention must be paid to empowering women and addressing extensive gender discrimination. Women will be directly targeted in SINCE as a consolidation of their position within their communities act as a disincentive for migration. At least 50% of beneficiaries targeted with entrepreneurship development and training activities shall be women.

Capacity development

SINCE aims at enhancing local capacity in service provision through promotion of local procurement, on the job training, and also sharing of know-how. The aim is to foster the use of available or potential local economic resources, with a view to creating a better micro economic environment also contributing to prevent irregular migration.

3.5. Stakeholders

Ethiopian federal institutions. Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Children, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity.

Local authorities. SINCE entails an integrated approach where different stakeholders implement multi-sectorial activities in close collaboration with the local authorities in the target geographical areas. Implementing NGOs are expected to work closely with the regional, zone and woreda relevant offices, as well as with kebele administrations. All interventions in each geographical area will be identified, appraised and validated in close coordination with the local authorities in order to ensure their alignment with their development plans.

International organisations involved in migration and employment. Relevant international organisations engaged in migration and employment matters will be consulted to ensure coherency and complementarity between activities.

Civil society organisations (CSOs). CSOs are important partners that will be implementing the majority of activities in close coordination with IDC, ILO, UNIDO and local authorities.

Associations of migrants. In order to enhance the impact and sustainability of the project, associations of migrants both in Ethiopia and Europe will be involved during the implementation of activities by the selected NGOs and relevant entrepreneurs associations. Their participation will be crucial in terms of baseline information, awareness raising and creation of networks between returnees and potential migrants.

Youth. Under 25 will be directly targeted in SINCE, as migrants are quite young at the time of migration.

The Migration Task Force and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs will be crucial stakeholders. For the training activities, both the Ministry of Education and the TVET institutions located in the areas of intervention will be the main stakeholders, with whom the activities of skills development and link to the labour market will be designed. The Entrepreneurship Development Centers, Chambers of Commerce, Micro-Finance Institutions, together with the Regional Micro and Small Enterprise Development Agencies (REMSEDA), will be the main stakeholders for the entrepreneurship development components, with whom IDC has already a strong collaboration through ongoing projects.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement

A financing agreement is not envisaged.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be 65 months. Whilst the overall execution period (including a liquidation period of no more than 18 months) will not exceed 83 months from the date of approval of this Action Document by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

SINCE is implemented in Indirect Management by means of a Delegation Agreement (PAGODA IMDA) with the Italian Development Cooperation (Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 17 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 567/2014. The IDC has successfully passed the EU's pillar assessment to be entrusted with the implementation of this action.

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

This implementation is justified because, as detailed in point 2.5 above, IDC has extensive experience in executing actions in the fields of irregular migration, vocational training, and enterprise development. IDC also has experience in contracting UN agencies to implement certain aspects of its programmes and has strong and positive links with the relevant agencies of the Government of Ethiopia.

All on-going and planned IDC initiatives are implemented in close coordination with the central and regional government institutions (Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Children, Ministry of Industry).

A Steering Committee composed by EU Delegation, representatives of the Government of Ethiopia, ILO, UNIDO and IDC will be formed and tasked to ensure the overall supervision of the initiative.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount in EUR thousands
Output 1: Enhanced livelihood conditions and economic empowerment	14 000 000
Output 2: Increased coordination and capacity of training and financial service provider	4 500 000
Monitoring, Audit & Evaluation	400 000
Communication & Visibility	100 000
IDC Indirect Management Fee (5%)	945 000
Total	19 945 000

4.5. Monitoring, evaluation and audit

Following regular field visits by the IDC and coordination meeting with SINCE stakeholders and partners, an annual report on the progress of the action, including a financial chapter on expenditure incurred, will be produced by IDC.

IDC will commission two external evaluations by independent consultants: a mid-term evaluation and a final impact assessment.

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements. Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission. The amount allocated for external evaluation and audit purposes is shown in the budget. Evaluation and audit assignments will be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

4.6. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility shall be based on the plan produced during the baseline survey and distributed to the relevant stakeholders. Local and international media will be involved during the implementation. Videos of the projects will be produced as a tool for enhancing knowledge on migration to divulgate achievements and results of the project.

A logical framework showing targets and indicators is attached.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Intervention logic	Indicators	Sources & means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall Objective</p> <p>Contribute to reducing irregular migration from Northern and Central Ethiopia by improving the living condition of the most vulnerable population, including potential migrants and returnees with specific focus on youth and women.</p>			<p>The overall assumption for the effective implementation of the project is the institutional support and harmonization among relevant stakeholders on the different initiatives to ensure a sustainable impact on target beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Specific Objective</p> <p>Establishing inclusive economic programmes that create employment opportunities, especially for young people and women with a focus on rural towns and urban areas, particularly Addis Ababa, on the most migration prone regions (Amhara, Tigray, Oromia, SNNPR) of Ethiopia, including vocational training, creation of micro and small enterprises and start-up of small livelihood activities. Some actions will in particular support returnees.</p>			
<p>Result 1</p> <p>Enhanced livelihood conditions and economic empowerment of most vulnerable women and youth in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Baseline survey and final survey carried out - Socio-economic context analysis, needs assessment and market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyses and assessments elaborated during the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy dialogue with the relevant institutions, willingness and commitment to collaborate among

Intervention logic	Indicators	Sources & means of verification	Assumptions
<p>particular potential migrants and returnees, through a multi-sector approach</p>	<p>assessment undertaken based on sound methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of community targeting groups created - At least 80% of the target population (disaggregated by sex and age) with improved access to livelihood and Income Generating Activities - Number of people from vulnerable communities having completed professional vocational trainings and basic related skills (disaggregated by sex and age) -Number of people from vulnerable communities having completed the job training (disaggregated by sex and age) -Number of people from vulnerable communities having completed business and financial training (disaggregated by sex and age) - At least 30% improvement of beneficiaries' income - Average 20% increase of productivity in main value chains in vulnerable communities - Number of functioning networks of women and youth led business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -M&E system of the project; - Regular reports; 	<p>stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of strategic collaborations among different stakeholders (associations of migrants, research institutes, UN agencies, EU Member States etc...). - No major institutional changes that could jeopardize the timely and effective implementation of activities - Political stability and no relevant external factors that could hamper development interventions

Intervention logic	Indicators	Sources & means of verification	Assumptions
	<p>created and/or strengthened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -% of women and youth assisted in their negotiations with financial institutions which obtained finance -% of assisted women and youth entrepreneurs who developed business plan 		
<p>Result 2</p> <p>Increased coordination and capacity of training and financial service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment capacity of financial institutions developed - Number of TVET institutions supported - Number of new or adapted curricula developed and implemented by TVET institutions - Number and frequency of coordination meetings on entrepreneurship development - Average increase in number of women and youth served by financial and non-financial institutions - Number of trainers trained, of which at least 40% women for assisting young and women entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Studies and analysis elaborated during the programme - National statistics, supplemented as needed by data generated from the programme - Data elaborated during the programme - Regional and woredas level statistics - UN documents - Record of the vocational trainings - Records from regional relevant offices - Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy dialogue with the relevant institutions, willingness and commitment to collaborate among stakeholders - Creation of strategic collaborations among different stakeholders (associations of migrants, research institutes, UN agencies, EU Member States etc...) - No major institutional changes that could jeopardize the timely and effective implementation of activities - Political stability and no relevant external factors that could hamper development interventions

Activities	Resources:								
<p>Result 1</p> <p>1.1 – Develop a baseline survey and data collection, disaggregated by gender and age</p> <p>1.2 - Socio-economic analysis of the selected woredas to identify the most appropriate business and livelihood opportunities, disaggregated by gender and age, complementary to needs assessment and market assessment undertaken by IDC, UNIDO, FAO and ILO, with focus on Addis and SNPPR which were covered by the ILO needs assessment, but not by the ILO market assessment.</p> <p>1.3 - Selection of beneficiaries through community targeting and/or other identification schemes, fully coordinated with UNIDO, FAO and ILO to avoid duplication</p> <p>1.4 - Identification of women and youth associations and micro-financial service providers, in complementarity with service providers assessment undertaken by UNIDO, FAO and ILO</p> <p>1.5 - Professional vocational training and basic related skills</p> <p>1.6 - Business and financial training for women and youth-led businesses</p> <p>1.6 - Assistance to start up small livelihood activities and facilitation of access to market, based on relevant market analysis</p> <p>1.7 – On the job training on operations and maintenance of simple water schemes and infrastructures</p> <p>1.8 - Promotion of networking of women and youth-led businesses</p> <p>1.9 - Assist women and youth-led business in accessing credit and micro-credit</p> <p>1.10 - Business assistance to beneficiaries throughout the project</p> <p>Result 2</p> <p>2.1- Support TVET institutions to offer better quality and/or market oriented training and networking</p> <p>2.2 - Foster public-private dialogue by creating a system of coordination of institutions involved in entrepreneurship development</p> <p>2.3 - Assess the capacity of the financial institutions in serving specific target groups (women and youth), in complementarity with the service provider assessment undertaken by UNIDO and ILO</p> <p>2.4- Assist non-financial and financial institutions to provide qualitative training to women and youth entrepreneurs on enterprise development</p>	<p><u>Programme Staff:</u></p> <p>Head of programme</p> <p>Head of administrative section</p> <p>Programme Assistants</p> <p>Administrative Assistants;</p> <p>Technical experts/consultants</p> <p>Local staff</p> <p><u>Logistic</u></p> <p>Office Equipment and supplies</p> <p>Vehicles</p> <p><u>Selected NGOs</u></p> <table data-bbox="1332 821 1836 965"> <tr> <td>Output 1</td> <td>14,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Output 2</td> <td>4.500.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluation</td> <td>300,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication</td> <td>100.000</td> </tr> </table>	Output 1	14,000,000	Output 2	4.500.000	Evaluation	300,000	Communication	100.000
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