

NOTE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Annual Action Programme 2017 – part II for the "Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) in the areas of Migration and Asylum" to be financed from the general budget of the European Union

1. Identification

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| Budget heading | BGUE-B-2016-21.020705-C1-DEVCO BGUE-B-2016-21.020705-C5-DEVCO |
| Total cost | EUR 30 273 912 of EU contribution Contributions of other donors: EUR 1 150 000 <u>- Improving the Management of Remittances and its Use for Development Outcomes in Africa: EUR 15 000 000</u> <u>- Protecting children affected by migration in South-East and Central Asia: EUR 10 000 000</u> <u>- Increasing Knowledge, Improving Practice: Partnership on Migration and Development ; EUR 5 000 000</u> <u>- Support Measures: EUR 273 912</u> |
| Legal basis | Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation for the period 2014-2020 <u>Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action</u> |

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2. Thematic background

The Annual Action Programme 2016 aims to implement the EU budget for 2017 under the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) programme in the areas of migration and asylum, in conformity with the provisions of Article 7 and Annex II of Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation for the period 2014-2020, and the Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2014-2017 of the GPGC.

The GPGC programme in the areas of migration and asylum intends to strengthen political dialogue, cooperation, exchange of knowledge and experience and the capacities of partner countries, civil society organisations and local authorities in order to support human mobility as a positive element of human development. Cooperation, with a rights-based approach encompassing all human rights, addresses the challenges of migration flows, including South-South migration, and the situation of vulnerable migrants, by:

- (a) promoting migration governance at all levels, with a particular focus on the social and economic consequences of migration;
- (b) ensuring better management of migratory flows in all their dimensions, including through enhancing capacities of governments and other relevant stakeholders;
- (c) maximising the development impact of the increased regional and global mobility of people, and in particular of well managed labour migration;
- (d) improving a common understanding of the migration and development nexus;
- (e) enhancing asylum and reception capacities in partner countries.

Following the Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2017 of the GPGC programme, the focus is on the following objectives:

- 1) Promotion of effective governance of migration and mobility and improved management of migratory flows in all their dimensions.
- 2) Enhance the positive impact of the increased regional and global migration and mobility of people on economic, social and environmental development.
- 3) Improving a common understanding of the migration and development nexus.

3. Summary of the Action Programme

1) Background:

The Annual Action Programme 2017 part II includes four actions: i) an Action Document for '*Improving the Management of Remittances and its Use for Development Outcomes in Africa*'; ii) an Action Document for '*Protecting children affected by migration in South-East and Central Asia*'; iii) an Action Document for '*Increasing EU Knowledge: Partnership on Migration and Development (I-KNOMAD)*'; iv) the financing of Support Measures.

2) Coherence with the programming documents:

The measures planned in the Annual Action Programme 2017 fully reflect the priorities indicated in Article 7 and Annex II of Regulation (EU) No 233/2014, and in the MIP 2014-2017 of the GPGC programme.

3) Identified actions:

The Annual Action Programme 2017 – part II includes four actions:

I. *Improving the Management of Remittances and its Use for Development Outcomes in Africa* – EU Budget: EUR 15 000 000

The proposed Action will address the commitments related to remittances made by the EU and its African partners at the 2015 Valletta Summit on migration, and included in the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP), as well as support the achievement of target 10.c of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – to reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent by 2030. The proposed Action will contribute to reduce inequality and enhance financial inclusion in Africa, by: 1) contributing to reduce the cost of remittances transferred within and to Africa, and 2) to maximise their impact for sustainable development, in line with commitments on remittances included in the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP). The proposed

Action will directly intervene in key corridors of at least 7 selected African countries with high remittance transfer costs and be implemented with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Given the importance of remittances sent from EU Member States to countries in Africa, the main sending countries in the EU will also be involved in some of the activities.

II. *Protecting children affected by migration in South-East and Central Asia*

EU Budget: EUR 10 000 000

Two out of five international child migrants were born in Asia – more than any other region in the world. While migration can benefit children and their families, it can also place children in situations of risk, in particular where children are moving outside of safe and legal pathways, and are thus vulnerable to exploitation by smugglers and traffickers; where migrating children are denied access to basic services and to legal recognition by host governments; and where children's rights are violated in the context of repressive responses to immigration control. The proposed Action aims to contribute to the inclusion of children affected by migration in targeted regions and countries in national child protection responses, by; 1) making child protection systems, including alternatives to detention, inclusive of children affected by migration, including those trafficked, 2) enhancing the registration and service-delivery environment for children affected by migration, including those trafficked and 3) making relevant international, regional and national bodies recognize the rights of children affected by migration, including those trafficked. The countries proposed are Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand in South-East Asia, and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in Central Asia. Where critical protection issues spill over to neighboring countries (Laos PDR, Cambodia) there is flexibility in the action to respond to these. The proposed Action will be implemented with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

III. *Increasing Knowledge, Improving Practice: Partnership on Migration and Development*

EU Budget: EUR 5 000 000

The proposed Action aims to improve and make policy-making on migration and forced displacement more evidence-based, as well as contribute to better informed public debate on migration and forced displacement at global and EU level through cutting-edge research and knowledge as well as the design of innovative pilot projects and technical assistance in this policy area. This Action will specifically support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 17.18 (enhance capacity-building support to developing countries...to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts) and 10.7 (Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies). The proposed Action will support a World Bank dedicated thematic Trust Fund to develop research on key thematic areas linked to the migration-development nexus as well as complementarity capacity building interventions (primarily technical assistance) and seed-funding for innovative pilot projects in related areas of intervention

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IV. *Support Measures: EU Budget: EUR 273 912*

The overall objective is to contribute to the achievement of the objectives and specific results of the Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme – Migration and Asylum 2014-2020 by providing support measures to the European Commission, including EU Delegations, for the efficient and effective implementation of the programme as specified in Article 3 of the Common Implementation Rules.

4) Expected results:

The overall results expected from the actions covered by the Annual Action Programme 2017 are coherent with the results of the MIP 2014-2017, notably under **Migration and Asylum**: 1.2 Improved information sharing and operational cooperation between partner countries themselves as well as partner countries/regions and the EU through more efficient migration dialogues; 1.4 Improved protection of migrants' rights, including vulnerable groups and

victims of trafficking in human beings; 1.5 Migrants' economic, social and cultural integration in host societies improved; 1.6 Reinforced capacities of partner countries to address irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling of human beings, as well as labour exploitation; 1.7 Enhanced capacities of partner countries to address refugees and asylum governance according to international standards, including through the protection of rights; 1.11 Improved legal and institutional frameworks established for the provisions of assistance and protection of vulnerable categories of migrants in transit and destination countries; 1.12 Reductions in violations of the human rights of migrants, including the arbitrary detention of migrants; 2.1 Migration dimension is fully taken into account in the elaboration and implementation of partner countries' development strategies and other relevant socio-economic, cultural and environmental policy documents; 2.4 Enhanced research and analysis of South-South remittance flows and improved capacities of partner countries' to reform their legislative and regulatory framework in this area; 2.5 Improved financial literacy of the migrants themselves as well as their family members receiving the remittances; 3.1 Reinforced evidence base on a number of migration and development related topics and integration into EU development cooperation policy and actions; 3.2 Reinforced evidence base on the impact of forced displacement and protracted refugee situations on socio-economic development and integration into EU development cooperation policy and actions; 3.3 Improved capacities for partner countries for policy making in relevant fields. In addition, the overall results expected from the actions covered by the Annual Action Programme 2017 are coherent with the results of the MIP 2014-2017, notably under **under Promotion of child well-being**: 1.1 Children have a legal identity and enjoy this "child first rights" through the establishment and reinforcement of civil registration systems in rural and urban areas; 1.2 Legislative and policy frameworks are revised by governments in order to scale up national birth registration services with priorities given to deprived areas; 3.3 Children live in societies where they benefit from a better protection against all forms of violence, including physical and mental, in various setting; **and under Employment, decent work, skills, social protection and social inclusion**; 2.2 Increased cooperation among employers' and workers' organizations, as well as NGOs and other civil society actors, in implementing measures, including law and regulation, inspection services, etc. to prevent and eliminate child labour, in particular its worst forms as well as forced labour; 4.1 Enhanced capacities of partner countries to respond to the aspirations of socially and economically disadvantaged people (including vulnerable women, children, persons belonging to minorities, indigenous peoples, refugees, migrants and persons with disabilities) and to strengthen their participation in policy processes;

5) Past EU assistance and lessons learnt.

Lessons learnt in the framework of the project *'Improving the Management of Remittances and its Use for Development Outcomes in Africa'*; from past and present interventions and studies linking remittances and development include; 1) even if the volume of North-South formal transfers is higher, South-South corridors should not be neglected in technical assistance interventions, as informal flows remain predominant in South-South corridors. According to the World Bank, 6 of the 10 highest cost corridors of receiving remittances for USD 200 in the world are actually intra-African corridors¹, 2) mobile money is a fast growing technology, in particular in Africa, and it has a real potential to substantially contribute to lowering the costs and improve access to formal remittances, 3) mobile money also has a strong potential for financial inclusion as it can be used by the unbanked to perform a number of financial operations, 4) linking remittances to other financial services and products (such as bank accounts, saving plans, loans, health insurance, etc.) is key to increase the financial inclusion of migrants and their family, and to maximise the development impact of remittances, 5) working at the improvement of regulatory frameworks should be a greater

¹ Source: World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide (RPW) database

consideration of technical assistance interventions related to remittances, as it is a crucial aspect in view of lowering costs, enhancing competition and fostering innovation, 6) to be successful and bear positive results, the support provided to partner countries needs to be tailored to local market structures, as well as fully integrate sociocultural factors. Sound needs assessments of targeted beneficiaries are also crucial prior to implementing concrete technical assistance, and 7) working based on corridor intervention logic could allow for coherent support both on the sending and the receiving side and promote bilateral agreements on remittances on both sides of the corridors.

Lessons learnt in the framework of the project '*Protecting children affected by migration in South-East and Central Asia*', include that first, children in the context of migration need to be treated first and foremost as children – children affected by migration often receive differential or discriminatory treatment based upon how they are legally categorised: refugee/asylum seeker, victim of trafficking, irregular migrant, and so on. Second, there is a need for systems response – programming for children affected by migration requires avoiding isolated interventions and requires addressing systemic issues. Third, there is a need for data – data on children in migration are fragmented, not always disaggregated by age and sex and often not comparable. The importance of timely, disaggregated and comparable data on children in migration to inform policy development and better target support has been recognized in both the Communication on The Protection of Children in Migration (EU/COM2017/211) and increasing the availability of child-specific data and knowledge is also a priority for the EU Knowledge Center on Migration and Demography, established by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre. Finally, there is a need for better resourced child protection systems - systems lacking resources face difficulties in absorbing newly arriving children and addressing their specific needs. UNICEF will work closely with national authorities to identify sustainable avenues of funding.

Lessons learnt in the framework of the project '*Increasing Knowledge: Partnership on Migration and Development*', draw from the Global Public Goods and Challenges programme past experience in investment in knowledge management, to support the implementation of global agendas increasingly judging the investment in knowledge in and of itself as a global public good. A wide range of initiatives were supported to invest in processes of evidence-based knowledge generation and uptake to underpin effective action. Success in translating knowledge influence and impact has relied on (i) ensuring prioritization; (ii) pro-actively searching for complementarities between thematic and geographic initiatives; (iii) motivating line DGs to participate; (iv) looking for realistic opportunities to develop synergies with Member States or mobilise their expertise; (v) pooling resources with strategic partners for greater impact and (vi) systematically exploring the scope for scaling-up / replication. Another key lesson learned is the need to catalyze partnerships and alliances by engaging in strategic partnerships and alliances at different levels.

Support Measures under the Annual Action Programmes 2014, 2015 and 2016 of the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) allowed the European Commission to perform studies, audits and evaluations with the aim to assess individual actions and to contribute to the strengthening and sometimes reorientation of the programme. These targeted studies and evaluations have proven crucial in contributing to the efficient and effective implementation of the programme.

6) Complementary actions/donor coordination:

The actions will be implemented in complementarity with other EU instruments, and programmes, such as the thematic instruments European Instrument for Democracy and

Human Rights (EIDHR), the other relevant areas covered by the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) programme, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, the Instrument for Pre-Accession and the Partnership Instrument; efforts will be done to increase the subsidiarity and complementarity with the geographic instruments, the European Development Fund (EDF), the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis and the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI). Complementarity will also be sought with EU humanitarian aid and other funding strands, such as the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund managed by the Directorate-General Migration and Home Affairs.

Coordination with actions of other donors will be carefully monitored and required from implementing organisations, in line with the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.

4. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility activities will be based on specific Communication and Visibility Plans for the Actions. Activities will be implemented either (a) by the Commission, and/or (b) by the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and entrusted entities. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action or the Joint Visibility Guidelines for EU-UN actions in the field will be used.

5. Cost and financing

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| Improving the Management of Remittances and its Use for Development Outcomes in Africa | EUR 15 000 000 |
| <u>Protecting children affected by migration in South-East and Central Asia</u> | EUR 10 000 000 |
| <u>Increasing Knowledge, Improving Practice: Partnership on Migration and Development</u> ▼ | EUR 5 000 000 |
| Support Measures | EUR <u>273 912</u> |
| Total EU contribution to the programme | EUR 30 273 912 |

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The Committee is invited to give its opinion on the attached Annual Action Programme 2017 for Migration and Asylum – part II.



ANNEX 1

of the European Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017
part 2 for the Migration and Asylum component of the DCI-Global Public Goods and
Challenges (GPGC) thematic programme

Action Document: Improving the Management of Remittances and its Use for Development Outcomes in Africa

| | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number | Improving the Management of Remittances and its Use for Development Outcomes in Africa CRIS number: MIGR/2017/40109 financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument | | | |
| 2. Zone benefiting from the action/location | Africa - The action shall be carried out at the following location: at least 7 selected African countries with high remittance transfer costs. | | | |
| 3. Programming document | Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme 'Global Public Goods and Challenges' 2014-2017 | | | |
| 4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area | Migration and Asylum | DEV. Aid: YES | | |
| 5. Amounts concerned | Total estimated cost: EUR 15 100 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 15 000 000 This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: Indicative amount of IFAD contribution: EUR 100 000 | | | |
| 6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies) | Project Modality Indirect management with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) | | | |
| 7 a) DAC code(s) | 13010 Population policy and administrative management | | | |
| b) Main Delivery Channel | IFAD – 988 | | | |
| 8. Markers (from | General policy objective | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |

| | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| CRIS DAC form) | Participation development/good governance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | Aid to environment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Gender equality (including Women In Development) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Trade Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | RIO Convention markers | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |
| | Biological diversity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Combat desertification | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change mitigation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change adaptation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flags | Not applicable | | | |
| 10. SDGs | Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent | | | |

SUMMARY

This Action will address the commitments related to remittances made by the EU and its African partners at the 2015 Valletta Summit on migration, and included in the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP). This Action will also support the achievement of target 10.c of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aiming to reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent by 2030.

The **goal** of the Action is to contribute to reduce inequality and enhance financial inclusion in Africa.

The **specific objective** of the Action is to contribute to reduce the cost of remittances transferred within and to Africa, and to maximise their impact for sustainable development, in line with commitments on remittances included in the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP).

Expected results of the Action are as follows:

- 1) Availability of accurate and meaningful data on remittances in the targeted countries and corridors is improved;
- 2) Innovation, technologies and strategic partnerships are promoted towards enhanced competition and lowering costs in key corridors of at least 7 targeted countries;
- 3) National regulatory frameworks on remittances in the targeted countries, and intra-corridor coordination are strengthened in support to the emergence of a truly enabling environment for remittance transfers;

- 4) The number of access points delivering remittances and other financial services is increased and innovative and replicable models linking remittances to financial inclusion are established.

The Action will directly intervene in key corridors of at least 7 selected African countries with high remittance transfer costs. Given the importance of remittances sent from EU Member States to countries in Africa, the main sending countries in the EU will also be involved in some of the activities.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Regional context/Thematic area

In 2016, there were 244 million migrants throughout the world, and 200 million of them regularly send money to their relatives in their country of origin (200 US dollars per month on average). It is estimated that formal remittances to developing countries have exceeded 445 billion US dollars (USD) in 2016, which represents roughly three times the amount of official development assistance (ODA). This figure does not include remittances transfers sent informally, which are believed to be significantly higher.

In 2016, the average cost of a remittance transfer at global level was 7.6 per cent. The average cost of a transfer to sub-Saharan Africa reaches 9.5 per cent, and can exceed 20 per cent in some intra-African corridors. According to the World Bank, the corridor between South Africa and Zambia has the second highest cost in the world (19 per cent on average for a transfer of 200 USD). Between Tanzania and Uganda, the average cost reaches 17.3 per cent on average for a transfer of 200 USD. In Zimbabwe, remittances represented 13.8 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), and in Cabo Verde this figure was 12.32 per cent in 2015.

The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, adopted in 2015, recognises the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development, and the relevance of international migration for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination.

Among the 17 **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, **Goal 10** on reducing inequality within and among countries sets ambitious objectives related to migrant remittances (10c): *By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.*

The **Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)**, also adopted in 2015, further mentions the commitments required from the international community to exploit new technologies, and to promote financial literacy and inclusion, and improve data collection, in order to maximise the development impact of remittances.

Every 16 June, the **International Day of Family Remittances** aims to raise global awareness about the contribution of migrant workers to the well-being of their families and communities of origin and benefits from a growing endorsement from public and private sectors.

Remittances also form an important part of ongoing discussions for a **Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**, building upon the **New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants** adopted on 19 September 2016.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

At EU level, according to Eurostat, in 2015, the 28 Member States were host to 19.8 million migrants from third countries. Remittances originating from the EU to developing countries represented 63.7 billion USD in 2014 according to the World Bank. This estimated amount is comparable to the total official development assistance (ODA) from the EU and its Member States (68 billion euros in 2015 according to Commission figures).

In this context, the approach of the EU in relation to the nexus between migrant remittances and development is fully aligned with the AAAA and with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations.

While the EU has addressed migration under its development policy for years, the European Commission has significantly stepped up its efforts in the last years. With the launch of the European Agenda on Migration in May 2015 and the new Partnership Framework in June 2016, this renewed approach responds to the need to address the challenges and the opportunities of migration, both in the short and the long term.

In the area of remittances, the **European Agenda on Migration** is committed towards facilitating cheaper, faster and safer remittance transfers, and commits to earmark at least EUR 15 million through the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) to support flagship initiatives in developing countries.

The June 2016 Communication from the European Commission on "Establishing a new **Partnership Framework** with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration", and the subsequent European Council conclusions (28 June 2016), proposed the establishment of an European Union "**External Investment Plan**". The EU External Investment Plan shall aim at supporting investments in Africa and the EU Neighbourhood countries as a means to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, while tackling the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement. It provides a specific, coherent overall framework for the promotion of investment in these geographical regions, by leveraging funds from the EU, its Member States (MS) and other donors and financing from Financial Institutions (FIs) and the private sector. The External Investment Plan will be based on three pillars: a new investment fund (pillar 1) including a new guarantee facility, a technical assistance component to help local authorities and companies develop a higher number of sustainable projects and attract investors (pillar 2); and a range of dedicated thematic, national and regional EU development cooperation programmes combined with structured political dialogue targeted at improving the investment climate and overall policy environment in the countries concerned (pillar 3).

The **new European Consensus on Development**, endorsed by the European Parliament on 1 June 2017, calls for the EU and its Member States, through development policy to, *inter alia*, work with private sector partners and others to lower the cost of remittances and promote faster, cheaper and safer transfers in both source and recipient countries, thus harnessing their potential for development.

The **Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP)**, agreed at the Valletta Summit on migration in November 2015 between European and African Heads of State and Government, reiterates this commitment as well as the two objectives set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Joint Valletta Action Plan also sets additional objectives to:

- implement country specific programmes, maximising the impact of remittances notably in rural areas

- support financial education and inclusion of migrants and their families
- identify corridors for remittances transfers where the partners commit to substantially reduce the costs by 2020, from Europe to Africa and within Africa, in compliance with existing national legislation
- explore, identify and promote innovative financial instruments to channel remittances for development purposes and to increase the volume of transfers through the formal remittance channels.

In addition to these objectives, the Joint Valletta Action Plan includes commitments to quickly implement concrete initiatives. In the area of remittances, the Action Plan commits to operationalise the **African Institute for Remittances (AIR)** of the Africa Union (AU) to serve as a focal point for all stakeholders on African remittances, a centre of excellence on African remittances as regards research, advocacy and private sector engagement; and a hub through which technical assistance and capacity building regarding remittances would be provided to relevant African Union Member States' institutions (central banks, ministries, banks, and non-bank financial institutions).

In July 2016, at the initiative of ADEPT (EU funded Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform), the **Nairobi Action Plan on Remittances** was signed by a number of African Diaspora Development Organisations (ADDOs), Money Transfer Operators (MTOs), private sector organisations, civil society organisations, governments and international development agencies on the occasion of the fifth Diaspora Development Dialogue (DDD5). The Action Plan recalls the commitments on remittances included in the SDGs and the Joint Valletta Action Plan and urges involved stakeholders to take necessary steps for their implementation.

Remittances also constitute one of the 4 areas of cooperation included in the **EU-ACP Dialogue on Migration and Development**. As part of this Dialogue with the ACP Group of States, joint recommendations on remittances were endorsed in 2012 and 2013, (1) to improve the legislative and regulatory framework of sending and receiving countries, (2) to broaden formal channels, and (3) to promote access to financial services, with particular attention to rural areas.

In December 2015, the EU has revised its legal framework, with the adoption of the **revised Payment Services Directive (PSD2)**¹, which aims at harmonising payments made in EU Member States and is expected to enter into force in 2018. With this revised Directive, the EU aims to contribute to strengthen transparency, innovation, security and competition on remittance transfers made from and within the EU. The revised Directive will increase consumer rights when **sending transfers and money remittances outside the EU or paying in non-EU currencies**. The current PSD only addresses transfers within the EU and is limited to the currencies of the Member States. PSD2 will extend the application of the PSD rules on transparency to "one-leg transactions", hence covering payment transactions to persons outside the EU as regards the "EU part" of the transaction. This should contribute to better information of money remitters, and lower the cost of money remittances as a result of higher transparency on the market.

In May 2017, the Commission has issued a **Staff Working Document (SWD) on Digital4Development: mainstreaming digital technologies and services into EU Development Policy**². Although not directly referring to the use of digital solutions for

¹ Directive (EU) 2015/2366; OJ L337/35 of 23.12.2015

² SWD(2017) 157 final

transferring remittances, this SWD provides orientations to promote the use of digital technologies as an enabler for sustainable development. Recommendations made in this SWD should be duly considered in a context where remittance transfers to developing countries made from and/or to a digital device have been increasing at a very fast pace over the past few years; and this trend is expected to continue and be amplified in the years to come.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

Target groups

The main target groups will be the governments with responsibilities in the area of migration and mobility, remittances, and financial inclusion, in selected countries, as well as other actors from the public and private sectors and civil society, involved in the remittances market. The following stakeholders will be particularly targeted: relevant ministries, central banks, regulatory authorities, international organisations (IOs) and specialised agencies, regional organisations, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), global and regional development banks, local governments, Remittance Service Providers (RSPs) and other private sector companies, civil society organisations and other community-based organisations.

The Action will also target the African Institute for Remittances (AIR) by ensuring that the lead implementing partner will work closely with and involve AIR in its activities under this Action, in order to support its operationalization, in line with the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP).

Final beneficiaries

Final beneficiaries will be the migrant population, their families, as well as potential migrants from partner countries concerned by migration and mobility.

Diaspora organisations are at the same time a key stakeholder and beneficiaries of the Action. Their experience is of paramount importance to help identify gaps and bottlenecks as well as best practices, especially for remittances sent to rural areas.

The visibility, activities and outcomes of the Action will be promoted in relevant international fora such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), the G20 and the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI), the G7, the Global Forum on Remittances, Investment and Development (GFRID), the European Development Days, and EU-Africa coordination meetings.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

a. High remittance costs

Despite a decline in the average price to remit USD 200 to and within Africa (currently 9.5 per cent), it remains well above the global average price (7.4 per cent). This is almost double the 5 per cent G8 and G20 has set as objectives, and over three times the 3 per cent target of the SDGs. The lack of transparency from money transfer operators (MTOs), the lack of consumers' information on alternative options available, the lack of market competition, and the lack of remittance infrastructure (and therefore competition) in remote areas, in particular rural areas, are some of the main factors explaining why it is difficult to significantly lower prices.

b. Lack of data on remittances

The lack of accurate and meaningful data on remittances is another important challenge remaining to be addressed. One of the main challenges to improve the quality of data on remittances is the prevalence of informal transfers. Figures published by organisations producing data on remittances (World Bank, International Monetary Fund, central banks) can also vary broadly due to differing definitions, methodology, classifications, sources, etc. The lack of coordination and data circulation between organisations producing data on remittances is another issue impeding the improvement of the data's quality.

c. Limitations in maximising the productive use of remittances

Remittances constitute an important share of the GDP in a number of developing countries and therefore represent a vital source of income for local populations, and contribute to basic needs such as food, health care, education, housing, and social protection. The low value of most remittance transfers sent to developing countries however makes it difficult to mobilise remittances for productive use.

A negative correlation between remittances and development is also sometimes pointed out as it is esteemed that remittances can increase inequalities among local communities in receiving countries, or can encourage local populations to rely too much on this additional source of revenue, thereby reducing incentives to work at the same time as reducing the living standards of remittance senders.

d. Lack of access to formal remittances and prevalence of informality

On the sending side, irregular migrants are almost automatically excluded from accessing formal financial services such as a bank account, and therefore not able to send formal remittances to their country of origin, due to the absence of formal identification. With an estimated 50 million irregular migrants over the world³, the lack of access to formal remittance services is one of the major issues to be addressed in relation to remittances.

On the receiving end, the lack of financial access points in remote areas (in particular rural areas), and the financial illiteracy are also major constraint in terms of access to formal remittance services. These aspects contribute to explain why the share of informal remittance flows to developing countries remains so high (between 35 and 250 per cent of formal remittances depending on sources).

f. Lack of coordination between stakeholders

A large number of stakeholders are involved in relation to remittances and how to maximise their contribution to development: national governments, regulatory bodies, Central Banks, private sector, international and regional organisations, civil society organisations, *etc.* Establishing harmonised approaches is absolutely crucial and at the same time extremely challenging. Therefore, activities at local, national, regional and global levels need to be coordinated. Fostering strategic partnerships between relevant actors is key.

³ Source IOM

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

| Risks | Risk level (H/M/L) | Mitigating measures |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| There is a lack of stability in the political context and/or regulatory frameworks of the partner countries where the activities will be implemented. | M | The countries/remittance corridors where activities will be implemented will be selected following a rigorous selection process during the initial assessment phase. The stability of the political context and national regulatory frameworks will be important criteria for selection. |
| There is a lack of commitment from partner countries to reach the Valletta targets related to remittances and SDG 10.c | L | The remittances/development nexus is among the migration-related areas which gather the most support from African partner countries, in particular because remittances can effectively contribute to development in partner countries. This risk level is therefore relatively low, but commitments will also be a criterion to consider for selection of targeted countries. |
| The capacities of involved stakeholders in target countries are not sufficient to reach expected results. | M | Some of the activities under the Action will aim to strengthen capacities of relevant stakeholders in targeted countries. In addition, the Action will be aligned with the objective included in the Joint Valletta Action Plan to identify corridors for remittance transfers where the partners commit to substantially reduce the costs by 2020, in compliance with existing national legislation. The initial assessment will follow this approach for the selection of targeted countries/corridors. |
| Activities taking place in each targeted partner country are standard and not adapted to the national context. | L | The initial assessment and selection of targeted countries/corridors will build on the expertise, prior experience and knowledge by implementing partners of the remittance context at country-level to design tailor-made activities for each targeted country/remittance corridor. |
| Dominant MTOs and other types of remittance providers in targeted countries lead anti-competitive practices on the national market in targeted countries, preventing the Action to reach expected results | M | Some activities implemented under the Action will aim to improve regulatory frameworks and to enhance competition in view of lowering the costs in the long run, which will also contribute in the medium to long run to address antitrust practices. |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| related to enhancing markets competition. | | |
| Assumptions | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is political stability and the security situation is sufficient in targeted countries. • National authorities in targeted countries are committed to improve remittance regulatory frameworks and to lowering the costs associated to remittances. • The EU, its Member States and all involved stakeholders, are committed to support the Action and to participate to activities when relevant, in coordination with targeted countries in Africa. • There is strong commitment, cohesion, coordination, and complementarity between the different implementing partners and part of the value-added of the Action stems from their respective specialisation and capacity to coordinate effectively to implement activities. | | |

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

Despite ambitious goals set at global level to lowering the costs of transferring remittances, the average total cost of sending money to and within Africa has increased in 2016 according to figures provided by the African Institute for Remittances (AIR)⁴, pleading for intensifying efforts towards lowering remittance costs to and within this region.

Lessons learnt from past and present interventions and studies linking remittances and development include the following:

- Even if the volume of North-South formal transfers is higher, South-South corridors should not be neglected in technical assistance interventions, as informal flows remain predominant in South-South corridors. According to the World Bank, 6 of the 10 highest cost corridors of receiving remittances for USD 200 in the world are actually intra-African corridors⁵.
- Mobile money is a fast growing technology, in particular in Africa, and it has a real potential to substantially contribute to lowering the costs and improve access to formal remittances.
- Mobile money also has a strong potential for financial inclusion as it can be used by the unbanked to perform a number of financial operations.
- Linking remittances to other financial services and products (such as bank accounts, saving plans, loans, health insurance, etc.) is key to increase the financial inclusion of migrants and their family, and to maximise the development impact of remittances.
- Working at the improvement of regulatory frameworks should be a greater consideration of technical assistance interventions related to remittances, as it is a crucial aspect in view of lowering costs, enhancing competition and fostering innovation.
- To be successful and bear positive results, the support provided to partner countries needs to be tailored to local market structures, as well as fully integrate sociocultural factors. Sound needs assessments of targeted beneficiaries are also crucial prior to implementing concrete technical assistance.

⁴ From 8.88 per cent in Q1 2016 to 9.05 per cent in Q4 2016, according to AIR 'Send Money Africa' report of December 2016

⁵ Source: World Bank Remittance Prices Worldwide (RPW) database

- Working based on corridor intervention logic could allow for coherent support both on the sending and the receiving side and promote bilateral agreements on remittances on both sides of the corridors.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The Action will be complementary with other EU funded initiatives related to remittances, in particular:

- The "African Postal Financial Services Initiative (APFSI)", a EUR 5.4 million Action implemented by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and aiming to ameliorate competition in the African remittance market by supporting post offices to provide remittance services to populations in rural areas of 11 African countries.
- "Maximizing the Impact of Global Remittances in Rural Areas (MIGRRA)", a EUR 5.4 million Action also implemented by IFAD, aiming to contribute to the global multi-donor Financing Facility for Remittances (FFR) and support part of its activities.
- The proposed EUR 5 million EU support to the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD).
- The support to the African Institute for Remittances (AIR) provided by the EU under the African Union Support Programme and under the Migration and Mobility Dialogue⁶.
- The ACP-EU Migration Action, implemented by IOM and aiming to support the promotion of the 2012 and 2015 recommendations of the ACP-EU Dialogue on Migration and Development on a number of migration-related areas, including remittances.

The Action may also work in synergy with the EU External Investment Plan⁷, in particular its third pillar, aiming to create a range of dedicated thematic, national and regional EU development cooperation programmes combined with structured political dialogue targeted at improving the investment climate and overall policy environment in the countries concerned.

The Action will also be complementary and look for additional potential synergies with the *Mobile Money for the Poor* (MM4P) initiative lead by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), aiming to support the emergence of a functional digital financial services ecosystem that meets the needs of the poor in Lower Income Countries (LICs).

The Action will seek complementarities and explore opportunities to develop synergies with the above mentioned initiatives. Additional efforts will be made in the early stages of implementation to map existing initiatives supported by other donors in the region, so as to avoid duplications and ensure complementarity.

⁶ Countries to be supported in this context are indicatively Nigeria, Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar and Mauritania

⁷ Rf. chapter 1.1.1. of the present Action Document.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

The Action will pay special attention to vulnerable groups including youth, returnees and forcibly displaced people in order to further incorporate them into the local economy.

Special attention will be also devoted to women. Global trends, including the feminisation of migration, make it vital to understand the impact of migration from a gender perspective. The dynamics of how women and men send money home are significantly different as well as the use made of remittances whether they are received by women or men. Gender equity in access to financial services remains a challenge even if more than one-third of SMEs in the developing world are owned (or partly owned) by women. In fact women entrepreneurs and employers face greater challenges than men in getting access to financial services. Women are a critical partner in targeting and addressing the lack of access to the financial system. Recognising this fact and providing needs-based and tailor-made interventions is thus vital.

Democracy, intended as financial democracy will be largely ensured through the efforts on financial inclusion. Enabling migrant workers to best use their resources through financial education by providing more choices to use their funds is an essential step towards the promotion of financial democracy.

Good governance will be enhanced through the capacity building and technical assistance component promoted by the Action. The quality of the financed projects will contribute to the good governance in involved countries influencing the decision making processes and the regulatory frameworks of the remittance market.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The **overall objective** of the Action is to contribute to reduce inequality and enhance financial inclusion in Africa.

The **specific objective** of the Action is to contribute to reduce the cost of remittances transferred within and to Africa, and to maximise their impact for sustainable development, in line with commitments on remittances included in the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP).

This Action is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goal 10.c to, by 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent, but also promotes progress towards Goal 10.7 to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. This does not imply a commitment by the countries benefiting from this programme.

The **expected results** of the Action are the following:

1. Availability of accurate and meaningful data on remittances in the targeted countries and corridors is improved.

2. Innovation, technologies and strategic partnerships are promoted towards enhanced competition and lowering costs in key corridors of at least 7 targeted countries.
3. National regulatory frameworks on remittances in the targeted countries, and intra-corridor coordination, are strengthened in support to the emergence of an enabling environment for remittance transfers.
4. The number of access points delivering remittances and other financial services is increased and innovative and replicable models linking remittances to financial inclusion are established.

4.2 Main activities

In order to achieve the defined objectives and expected results, the Action will provide comprehensive technical assistance activities in support to targeted countries, remittance corridors, migrants and their families. The Action will work at macro, meso, micro and customer levels.

Macro level stakeholders (Central banks, public supervisory bodies, policymakers, regulators) are responsible for the policies, laws and regulations governing financial services ecosystems. They are also in charge of ensuring the supervision and enforcement of the laws and regulations that are enacted.

Meso level stakeholders (mobile network operators, agents, technology service providers, payment service providers, industry researchers) provide information and infrastructure to support the provision of services by financial services providers. Financial infrastructure includes country or regional payment systems, private and public credit bureaus, and financial reporting standards and policies tied to financial transparency.

Micro level stakeholders (mobile network operators, banks and other financial institutions, e-money operators, third party service providers, private sector businesses and private investors) provide financial services to consumers.

Customer level stakeholders are the final beneficiaries.

Given the highly country/corridor-specific intervention logic of this Action, a detailed work plan with precise activities per targeted countries and remittance corridors will be produced during the initial assessment phase.

Main activities across targeted countries may include the following:

A1: Provide strategic market data for further market depth and width and provide capacity building to strategic stakeholders for remittance data creation and dissemination (meso level)

- Starting from the current global data available, the Action will undertake an in-depth assessment (flows, costs, actors, instruments, customers, market penetration and regulatory frameworks) of all the most relevant EU-Africa and intra-Africa corridors, in order to have the clearest possible picture of the market and provide a first public diagnostic of market features and gaps. The countries/remittance corridors where activities will be implemented will be selected on the basis of this assessment phase.
- The Action will provide capacity building to relevant actors to produce and disseminate accurate, meaningful and detailed data on remittances in the 7 targeted African countries and targeted specific corridors. Close cooperation with the African Institute for Remittances (AIR) is required as, through the [Send Money Africa](#)

database they already produce remittance related data on 54 corridors. The data produced will feed the implementation of other activities under the Action.

- The Action will maximise synergies with the research work undertaken by the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) on remittances, and will take advantage of the contribution of the EU to KNOMAD, aiming to design innovative pilot projects in support to the implementation of the SDGs and the establishment of relevant partnerships for knowledge on migration.

A2: Set up and implement key initiatives promoting innovative business models, technologies, and partnerships to transfer remittances in a cheaper, faster and more convenient way (meso level)

- Through the use of improved electronic transfer systems and mobile technology, the Action will support more efficient, real-time remittance processing, simultaneously cutting transfer times and lowering the costs.
- The introduction of card-based solutions can enable real-time authorizations and processing of transfers at lower fees.
- Close cooperation with postal operators and partnerships with microfinance institutions will help expand the presence of pay-out locations, including in rural areas, reducing by far the indirect cost of remittances, such as travel times, security, and will spur competition in the market.
- The Action will support the development of e-wallet to e-wallet cross border remittances, bundled with other financial services and in partnership with remittance companies and mobile network operators. When appropriate, the project would leverage on agent networks outreach in receiving countries.
- Given the opportunity to link remittances to additional financial services, these types of organisations will enhance the rate of financial inclusion among the target group, maximizing the development role of remittances and supporting the creation of local business opportunities.
- This Action will also consider initiatives that can leverage payment systems such as national payment switch, multi-channels remittance hub facilitating interoperability between mobile and financial providers, etc., with multiplier effects in favour of a proper competition and complementarity among stakeholders.
- The Action will identify all the main relevant actors in the targeted corridors, and in close collaboration with them it will implement processes to support and address the remittance ecosystem challenges and opportunities, facilitating synergies and promoting new innovative partnerships or the scaling-up of proven successful business models.

A3: Promote collaborative dialogue between central banks, regulatory bodies, the private sector, diaspora communities and other actors on both sides of the corridor, and provide capacity building to relevant actors towards an improved legal framework (macro level)

- The Action will promote a cross-sector dialogue through the organization of national fora on remittances, bringing together financial industry representatives (including traditional players and new entrants such as mobile networks operators and innovative financial technologies) with government policymakers and regulators, local

communities, civil society entities, academic institutions and think tanks, with the aim to share new innovative instruments, promote synergies and partnerships, and discuss burdens and regulations.

- The Action will engage directly, including through capacity building, with the relevant national ministries, regulatory authorities and central banks, in order to support national government strategies towards adopting more favourable and efficient regulatory frameworks promoting low-cost remittances through the use of formal channels, and greater financial inclusion.

A4: Implement and support dedicated financial inclusion initiatives targeting migrants and their families, banking the unbanked and promoting the use of complementary financial services (micro and consumer levels)

- The Action will closely cooperate with banks, microfinance institutions and local civil society and community organizations in order to provide financial literacy trainings both on sending and receiving countries, accompanying both migrants and their families towards financial independence, through savings and investments.

4.3 Intervention logic

The Action draws its relevance from remittance-related priorities included in the 2015 Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP) and reflects the political commitments made by the EU and its African partners in this context. It is designed to address the main global priorities linking remittances and development, in particular SDG target 10.c on lowering the average global cost to 3 per cent and eliminating corridors where costs are above 5 per cent by 2030.

The data on remittances in targeted countries and remittance corridors to be produced and disseminated by the Action will inform knowledge of those markets, increase market depth and width, and inform decision-makers and other relevant stakeholders so as to enhance competition and in the end contribute to lower costs of transferring remittances from and to these countries and within these corridors.

By facilitating the digitalisation of remittance transfers and other innovative and creative solutions for remittances in targeted countries and corridors, the Action will contribute to broadening the access to formal remittances, cut transfer times, and strengthen financial inclusion of migrants and their families by linking remittance services to other financial services.

By supporting the establishment of strategic partnerships between key stakeholders, by promoting collaborative dialogue on remittances, and by providing targeted capacity building to relevant actors in the context of the targeted countries and corridors, the Action will contribute to strengthen regulatory frameworks and support the emergence of a truly enabling environment for remittances.

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 72 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

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

5.3 Implementation modalities

5.3.1.1 Indirect management with an international organisation

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails launching calls for tenders and for proposals, definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria, evaluation of tenders and proposals, award of grants and contracts, acting as contracting authority concluding, monitoring and managing contracts, carrying out payments, and recovering moneys due. This implementation is justified because of the high degree of technical expertise and competence of IFAD on linking remittances and development, as well as its longstanding and successful experience of providing technical assistance and capacity building on remittances through the multi-donor Financing Facility for Remittances (FFR) operated by IFAD. IFAD has also established over the years a unique network of partners from the public, private, and civil society sectors, which constitute the backbone of its expertise on remittances and contribute to the FFR's comparative advantage in this field.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: launching calls for tenders and for proposals, definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria, evaluation of tenders and proposals, award of grants and contracts, acting as contracting authority concluding, monitoring and managing contracts, carrying out payments, and recovering moneys due.

5.4 Indicative budget

| | EU contribution (amount in EUR) | Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified |
|---|--|--|
| 5.3.1.1. Indirect management with IFAD, including: | 15 000 000 | |
| A1: Provide strategic market data for further market depth and width and provide capacity building to strategic stakeholders for remittance data creation and dissemination | 2 000 000 | 100 000 |
| A2: Set up and implement key initiatives promoting innovative business models, technologies, and partnerships | 5 000 000 | 0 |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| to transfer remittances in a cheaper, faster and more convenient way | | |
| A3: Promote collaborative dialogue between central banks, regulatory bodies, the private sector, diaspora communities and other actors on both sides of the corridor, and provide capacity building to relevant actors towards an improved legal framework | 1 850 000 | 0 |
| A4: Implement and support dedicated financial inclusion initiatives targeting migrants and their families, banking the unbanked and promoting the use of complementary financial services | 5 000 000 | 0 |
| Evaluation, Audit | 150 000 | N.A. |
| Communication and visibility | 1 000 000 | N.A. |
| Contingencies | 0 | N.A. |
| Totals | 15 000 000 | 100 000 |

5.5 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

IFAD will implement the action in close cooperation with the European Commission and will be responsible for project management, financial management, and drafting and submitting reports to donor(s). The Commission will be directly involved in the monitoring and steering of the action.

A project Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Commission and IFAD will be set up to provide strategic guidance, ensure overall coherence and coordination of activities, take stock of progress and take corrective action if necessary. Senior representatives of any partner institutions will also join the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will meet at least twice a year.

Taking into account that the Action will focus on Africa and the implementation of the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP), IFAD will coordinate its activities and – depending on the actual and concrete activities – will closely work with and involve the African Institute for Remittances (AIR) taking into account AIR's expertise and ongoing activities in relation to African remittances.

5.6 Performance monitoring and reporting

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

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

5.7 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action via independent consultants contracted by the implementing partner.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that some of the components of the Action will be innovative, and that some of the activities carried out might be replicated in other countries or remittance corridors after the end of the Action's implementation.

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

5.8 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.

5.9 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 5.4 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.

The indicative amount indicated for the heading "Communication and visibility" in the indicative budget (chapter 5.4) may not only be limited to communication and visibility of the EU, and may also include activities for the communication and visibility of the Action.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ⁸

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

| | Results chain | Indicators | Baselines (incl. reference year) | Targets (incl. reference year) | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|-----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Overall objective: Impact | OO: Contribute to reduce inequality within and among countries in Africa. | | | | | |
| Specific objective: Outcome | SO1: Contribute to reduce the cost of remittances transferred within and to Africa | Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted | Action start date | Action end date | World Bank; AIR's 'Send money Africa' portal | Partner countries commitment to lowering costs |
| | SO2: Maximise the development impact of remittances | Proportion of remittances received which are used for a productive purpose | Action start date | Action end date | Country data; project data | |
| Outcome(s) | O1: Availability of accurate and meaningful data on remittances in the targeted countries and corridors is increased. | Number of government officials trained and better equipped on remittance data collection and analysis* | Action start date | Action end date | IFAD/other implementing partners | |

⁸ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|-------------------|---|--|---|
| | O2: Innovation, technologies and strategic partnerships are promoted towards enhanced competition and lowering costs in key corridors and countries. | The number of operators active in targeted markets is increased. | Action start date | Action end date | Country data; project data | |
| | O3: National regulatory frameworks on remittances in the targeted countries, and intra-corridor coordination are strengthened in support to the emergence of a truly enabling environment for remittance transfers. | Alignment of the national regulatory framework governing the remittance market with the general principles for international remittance services* | Start of Action | End of Action | National and international data sources | Targeted partner countries are fully committed to revising and improving their regulatory frameworks, and to align it with international standards. |
| | | Number of national policies revised or under revision | Start of Action | End of Action | National data sources | |
| | | References to remittances and its impact on development in key documents of the international community | Start of Action | End of Action | Key strategic documents of the international community | |
| | O4: The number of access points delivering remittances and other financial services is increased and innovative and replicable models linking remittances to financial inclusion are established. | Number of migrants/migrants family members benefitting from financial education / inclusion support | Start of Action | End of Action | IFAD/other implementing partners | Coordination between implementing partners is effective. An efficient reporting system is designed during the inception period. |
| | | Number of enterprises/businesses created using remittances* | Start of Action | End of Action | IFAD/other implementing partners | |
| Outputs | A1: Provide strategic market data for further market depth and width and provide capacity building to strategic stakeholders for remittance data creation and dissemination | Availability of accurate and meaningful data on flows, costs, actors, instruments, customers, market penetration and regulatory frameworks in targeted countries/corridors, | Action start date | Initial in-depth assessment of relevant EU-Africa and intra-Africa remittance | IFAD/other implementing partners | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | including: - data on remittances flows and costs in selected corridors, - data on RSPs and pay-out locations, - data in financial inclusion rate | | corridors. | | |
| | A2: Set up and implement key initiatives promoting innovative business models, technologies and partnerships to transfer remittances in a cheaper, faster and more convenient way | Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted in targeted countries and corridors Number of Money Transfer Operators in targeted countries and corridors | Action start date Action start date | Action end date Action end date | World Bank, AIR's Send Money Africa, Country data Country data; project data (initial assessment) | |
| | A3: Promote collaborative dialogue between central banks, regulatory bodies, the private sector, diaspora communities and other actors on both sides of the corridor, and provide capacity building to relevant actors towards and improved legal framework | New policies and legislative frameworks for integrating the remittances thematic approach in the international, regional and national strategies. Increased awareness and capacities of governments, policy makers, national and international development institutions and the international community on the potential impact of remittances on development. Number of bilateral/regional dialogues initiated | Action start date | Action end date | National/regional data sources | Governments of targeted countries willing to support national enabling environments for the remittance market |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | A4: Implement and support dedicated financial inclusion initiatives targeting migrants and their families, banking the unbanked and promoting the use of complementary financial services | <p>Number of new financial accounts opened as a direct result of the Action</p> <p>Number of people trained in financial literacy (disaggregated by gender)</p> | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|



ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 part 2 for the Migration and Asylum component of the DCI-Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme

Action Document for ‘Protecting children affected by migration in South-East and Central Asia’

| | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number | Protecting children affected by migration in South-East and Central Asia CRIS number: MIGR/2017/40109 Financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument | | | |
| 2. Zone benefiting from the action/location | Two regions benefit from the action, South-East Asia and Central Asia, with specific interventions in: <u>South East Asia</u> : Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, as well as technical support and policy advocacy in 10 ASEAN member States through regional intergovernmental structures <u>Central Asia</u> : Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan | | | |
| 3. Programming document | Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme 'Global Public Goods and Challenges' 2014-2017 | | | |
| 4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area | Migration and Asylum | DEV. Aid: YES | | |
| 5. Amounts concerned | Total estimated cost EUR 11,300,000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 10,000,000 This action is co-finance in joint co-financing by UNICEF for the amount of EUR 1,300,000 | | | |
| 6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies) | Project Modality Indirect management with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | | | |
| 7 a) DAC code(s) | 13010 Population policy and administrative management | | | |
| b) Main Delivery Channel | 41122 UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund) | | | |
| 8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form) | General policy objective | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Participation development/good governance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | X |
| | Aid to environment | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Gender equality (including Women In Development) | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Trade Development | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | RIO Convention markers | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |
| | Biological diversity | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Combat desertification | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change mitigation | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change adaptation | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships | N/A | | | |
| 10. SDGs | <u>Targets</u> 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms. 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration. 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. | | | |

SUMMARY

Two out of five international child migrants were born in Asia – more than any other region in the world. While migration can benefit children and their families, it can also place children in situations of risk. This is particularly the case where children are moving outside of safe and legal pathways, and are thus vulnerable to exploitation by smugglers and traffickers; where migrating children are denied access to basic services and to legal recognition by host governments; and where children's rights are violated in the context of repressive responses to immigration control. Children left behind by migrating parents may also find themselves in circumstances of inadequate care and protection. Children outside of their country of origin are too frequently excluded from national child protection systems, as these systems are struggling to be relevant to the growing scale of migration on the continent.

The **overall objective** of this Action is that children affected by migration in targeted regions and countries benefit from inclusion in national child protection responses. It has **three specific objectives**: (i) Child protection systems, including alternatives to detention, are inclusive of children affected by migration, including those trafficked. (ii) An enhanced enabling environment is in place for children affected by migration, including those trafficked. (iii) Relevant international, regional and national bodies recognize the rights of children affected by migration, including those trafficked.

The focus countries proposed are Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand in **South-East Asia**, and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in **Central Asia**. These countries represent geopolitical and socioeconomic diversity and present different yet interconnected challenges for children affected by migration. They represent two major regional migration corridors – one involving movements from Myanmar to Thailand and Malaysia; and the other movement from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan into the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. Where critical protection issues spill over to neighbouring countries (Laos PDR, Cambodia) there is flexibility in the action to respond to these.

Through strengthening child protection service delivery and improving the enabling environment, the action will address **four key protection concerns**: firstly, to protect children affected by migration from violence and exploitation; second, to end the use of immigration detention for children by creating practical alternatives; third, to ensure access to basic services for children affected by migration; and finally, to make sure all children affected by migration have a legal identity.

1. CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Key protection concerns:

Protection from violence and exploitation, including trafficking. Children who move by force or by choice, through irregular channels, face many risks along the journey, including death in perilous sea crossings as well as abuse and exploitation. In South-East Asia, for example, thousands of migrants traverse the Andaman Sea, west of Thailand, the most deadly sea route in the world. In just the three years between 2012 and 2015, an estimated 2,000 people died trying to cross it, most of them migrants travelling from Bangladesh and Myanmar to other

countries in the region. Throughout Southeast Asia, the practice of child trafficking is also well documented¹. In Central Asia, children migrating to Kazakhstan run risk of exploitative labour and sexual exploitation. Those left behind in inadequate parental care are vulnerable to being victims of violence, neglect or exploitation.

Ending child immigration detention increasing recourse to practical alternatives. Immigration control detention has devastating impacts on children, yet it is used in at least 100 countries. In the region covered by this project, children are detained for immigration control in Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand. Evidence generated and advocacy through this Action will cover the broader South-East Asia and Central Asia regions. Alternatives to detention and institutions are well documented and proven to be effective, less costly and more humane. Some alternatives are already being implemented in Kazakhstan, and Malaysia is about to start a pilot, but these require scaling up across the countries affected.

Access to services. In both South-East and Central Asia, children outside of their countries of origin face difficulties in accessing basic services, such as health and education. In some countries such as Malaysia, this is the result of an official policy of exclusion. In others such as Kazakhstan and Thailand, efforts are made to include children of foreign migrants; but in practice many these children face insurmountable obstacles. In Thailand, for example, UNICEF estimates that less than 70 per cent of migrant children are fully registered at birth, less than 50 per cent have effective access to education, and less than 25 per cent have effective access to routine basic health care.

Legal identity. Possessing a legal identity is a foundation for access to basic services, and to legal protection from violence and exploitation. However, for fear of repressive action by host Governments, too many migrant children live in the shadows without legal documentation. Parents may be fearful in bringing their children for birth registration. Stateless children are pushed into a lifetime of marginalisation and vulnerability, with this inequity perpetrated across generations. According to UNHCR, there are almost 1.5 million stateless persons in ASEAN member States; and close to 50,000 in Central Asia.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

In the context of the European Commission's comprehensive approach to managing migration, ensuring the effective protection of children and strengthening cross-border cooperation on child protection is an explicit priority. In April 2017, the European Commission adopted a new Communication on the Protection of Children in Migration. It identified a set of priorities for EU external action targeting the protection of unaccompanied children in third countries along migratory routes (in particular to prevent child trafficking or smuggling), including supporting partner countries in developing strong national child protection systems and civil registration services and increase cross-border cooperation on child protection.

In March 2017, the EU adopted revised Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child, followed by Council Conclusions on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child. The revised EU Guidelines and Council Conclusions reaffirmed the commitment of the EU and Member States to promote and protect universal child rights and core child rights principles and approaches in all policy areas, including migration.

¹ UNICEF, Child Trafficking in East and South-East Asia, 2009

With the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, EU Member States upheld their determination to protect the rights of all refugee and migrant children.

These recent policies and action plans also build on the EU Action Plan on Unaccompanied Minors, the EU Strategy and Action Plan to combat trafficking in human beings (which includes a strong emphasis on prevention and victim support and an integrated approach to child protection) as well as the 10 Guiding Principles of Integrated Child Protection Systems presented in 2015.

The New Consensus on Development (2017), aligning EU action to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, also focus on children's needs and rights, recognising that every child deserves a peaceful childhood and quality education (including in emergencies and crisis situations) and recognise as well the necessity to work with partner countries to improve the protection of children.

At regional level, the 2015 Council Conclusions on the EU Central Asia Strategy reiterate that respect for human rights - including children's rights - together with democratization, rule of law and inclusive socio-economic development remain among the EU's priorities in Central Asia. The Council Conclusions also highlight the need for strategies to respond to the dynamics of labour markets and changes in migrant worker patterns, including by empowering women and young people.

In 2012, Foreign Ministers of ASEAN and the EU adopted the Bandar Seri Begawan Plan of Action 2013-2017, defining ASEAN-EU cooperation for this period. It identifies as an explicit priority the promotion of gender equality, well-being of women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities and migrant workers.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The target groups of the Action are primarily **governments and civil society organizations**, and to a lesser degree, the private sector. In targeted countries, the Action will engage key government entities, including ministries with portfolios of social welfare, home affairs, justice, education and health. Target groups also include civil society organizations that provide services to children affected by migration and advocate for their rights, as well as national human rights/child rights monitoring bodies.

In *South-East Asia*, the Action will cooperate at regional level with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Four of its specialized bodies have current work plans that directly or indirectly address the protection concerns that are identified in this Action. These are:

- Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development
- Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children
- Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights
- ASEAN Social Work Consortium.

UNICEF signed a framework agreement of cooperation with the ASEAN Secretary General in December 2014, which greatly facilitates and streamlines the relationship between

UNICEF and ASEAN². Engagement through ASEAN will allow the Action to reach all 10 ASEAN member States.

The Action will also involve key regional civil society organizations that advocate and support services at regional level, including the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network; the Child Rights Coalition Asia; the International Detention Coalition; Save the Children; and Terre des Hommes.

In *Central Asia*, UNICEF will cooperate at sub-regional level with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), membership of which includes all Central Asian countries, and position the subject in the Central Asian Child Protection Forums and the regular meeting of the Central Asian National Human Rights Institutions. Within focus countries, the Action will build strongly on existing partnerships with civil society actors, whose capacity will be strengthened.

At regional and country level, UNICEF will continue to coordinate with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), ICRC, UNODC and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in implementing this Action. Specifically, on the topic of statelessness, the Action will support efforts at national and regional level of the UNICEF-UNHCR Coalition on Every Child's Right to a Nationality.³

The direct beneficiaries of the proposed Action are the children affected by migration and their families.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Two out of five international child migrants were born in Asia, more than any other region in the world. With the support of funds from the EU, UNICEF seeks to support and protect children on the move throughout their journeys across six countries in two regions. The focus countries proposed are Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand in South-East Asia, and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in Central Asia. These countries represent geopolitical and socioeconomic diversity and present different yet interconnected challenges for children affected by migration. They represent two major regional migration corridors – one involving movements from Myanmar to Thailand and Malaysia, the other movement from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan into Kazakhstan.

South-East Asia comprises the 10 countries that form part of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). The drivers of international migration in the region are multiple and complex. They include the vast economic disparities between countries, with many countries experiencing either labour deficits or labour surpluses. In the absence of a comprehensive migration policy amongst ASEAN member States, probably around half of economic migration is irregular. The region is also home to approximately 3.5 million refugees, including children, with the majority originating from Afghanistan and Myanmar.

² The Framework of Cooperation focuses on support to realization of the post-2015 development agenda; promotion of information sharing and technical cooperation in the areas of health, social welfare and development; development of standards and guidelines to improve the quality of child-related social policies and services for vulnerable groups; and strengthening the capacity and supporting the work of ASEAN in promoting and protecting the rights of children in the region.

³ UNHCR and UNICEF, Coalition on Every Child's Right to a Nationality, 'The Problem of Childhood Statelessness,' www.unhcr.org/ibelong/unicef-unhcr-coalition-child-right-nationality/.

Some of the major international migrant flows within in the region include:

- Asylum seekers - often from war torn countries in Asia and the Middle East - who are sometimes intercepted in maritime movements en route to Australia;
- Migrant worker flows in the Malay Archipelago, including many who work on large plantations in Indonesia and Malaysia
- Cross-border migration linked to economic disparities in the Mekong Delta region, most frequently to Thailand or out of the region to China;
- A major mixed flow of migrants and asylum seekers, mainly originating in Myanmar and through Thailand as a transit country or destination; and on to Malaysia, the most common destination for the Muslim Rohingya.

This analysis shows, on one hand, the need for a comprehensive regional approach to addressing the protection needs of children caught up in these flows. As such, engaging with ASEAN to strengthen coordinated responses to protect children on the move within its member States will be a critical component of this initiative. On the other hand, the Action will select the major migration route Myanmar-Thailand- Malaysia as a focus. The need for inter-connectedness in protection response is nowhere more important than along this corridor.

Myanmar is a major source country for migrants and asylum seekers. It is one of the least developed countries in an economically dynamic region, and many migrants leave in search of better economic opportunities in neighbouring countries. According to a 2014 national census report, an estimated 4.25 million people born in Myanmar now live abroad. Violence and persecution is also a major factor behind people's decision to leave.

Thailand is regarded as the region's hub for economic migration and is host to an estimated three to four million migrant workers, mainly from neighbouring Myanmar, Cambodia and Lao PDR. The estimated number of child migrants is 600,000 to one million. There is also a longstanding and growing population of asylum seekers numbering over 100,000.

Malaysia is a key destination country for migrants in South-East Asia. It is a well-established feature of labour markets in Malaysia, as significant labour shortages in agriculture, construction, fishing, domestic work, manufacturing and other industries have been mitigated by migrant workers. The presence of irregular migrants as a cheap and exploitable source of labour is tolerated, but precarious, as authorities have the power to detain or deport unauthorised populations when they see fit. In addition, there are a total of 36,331 refugees and asylum seekers currently registered with UNHCR.

Central Asia is heavily affected by migration, primarily motivated by economic reasons. More than six million citizens of Central Asian countries are estimated to be on the move, at any given moment, looking for better work and life opportunities. The majority of Central Asian citizens move to the Russian Federation, with Kazakhstan as the second choice of destination. Labour migration remains a significant economic and social factor in Central Asia. An estimated 700,000 to 1 million Tajik citizens (up to 20% of the labour force) and 650,000 to 750,000 citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic have migrated and work outside the country. Remittances make up over 40 per cent of GDP in Tajikistan and 30 per cent of GDP in Kyrgyzstan in 2014, making them two the most remittance-dependent countries in the world. Kazakhstan is a destination country for migration and, to a lesser extent, a source and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labour.

With growing poverty driving labour migration in Central Asia, it can be assumed that the number of children left behind has also increased. While there are no precise figures

available, in Kyrgyzstan, in 2014 over 11 per cent of children aged 0-17 had at least one biological parent living and working abroad. As parents migrate, children are often left with relatives including grandparents, who may struggle meeting the needs of children and adolescents. As a result, many children and adolescents are placed in residential institutions.⁴

Legal frameworks and policies in Central Asia are not always adequate to provide protection and realize the rights of children affected by migration, and their effectiveness is often hampered by unclear accountabilities and lack of coordination among service providers. Studies in the Russian Federation and Tajikistan have demonstrated that migration often negatively affects children and women, whether they are left behind or brought along to destination countries. Although households receiving remittances usually report improvements in their financial situation, children affected by migration face numerous risks and barriers to accessing services. Family separation and loss of carers may cause psychological trauma and expose them to increase risks of violence, neglect and abuse.

An analysis by UNICEF in Kyrgyzstan in 2012 showed that between 10 to 40 per cent of children living in residential care institutions are children of labour migrants. Children who do not live with their biological parents are more vulnerable to becoming victims of violence⁵, neglect or exploitation, including in residential institutions⁶. Over 13 per cent of children victims of violent crime surveyed were children left without parental care.⁷ In addition, separation from their parents can have a psychological impact, with children becoming excessively shy, emotionally vulnerable and developing depressions and anxieties.⁸ According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Kyrgyzstan, 10 per cent of suicides of children registered in 2016 were committed by children not living with their parents. As shown by a study undertaken in Tajikistan, one of the most important impacts of a parent's migration on children left behind is on their psychosocial well-being. Especially in the case of "abandoned" households (with fathers not returning home), the social costs of migration were found to be high⁹.

2. Risks and assumptions

| Risks | Risk level (H/M/L) | Mitigating measures |
|--|--------------------|--|
| Reduced capacities of some implementing countries (lack of financial and human resources; limited knowledge of international procedures for children) could hamper chances of sustained change | Moderate | Strong working relationships with national ministries will be maintained to build a sense of common purpose and enhance national ownership of the process. Engagement and support from regional offices will help to sustain government commitments to ministerial resolutions at continental level. |
| Migration control imperatives prevail over child rights and protection | Moderate | UNICEF bases its advocacy and programmes on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which |

⁴ UNICEF, Situation Assessment of Children in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011

⁵ Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding observations on the combined second and third periodic reports of Kyrgyzstan (E/C.12/KGZ/CO/2-3), July 2015

⁶ Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Najat Maalla M'jid, Mission to Kyrgyzstan (15 to 26 April 2013) (A/HRC/25/48/Add.1), 2013

⁷ UNICEF and Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic, Study of children affected by violence and their families, Bishkek, 2016

⁸ Nasritdinov, Emil and Schenkan, Nate: A Portrayal of Absence: Households of Migrants in Kyrgyzstan, HelpAge International, 2012

⁹ Impact of labor migration on children left behind in Tajikistan, UNICEF, 2011

| | | |
|---|----------|--|
| | | commits States to protect, fulfil or promote the rights of every child under its jurisdiction regardless of nationality, documentation status or statelessness. |
| Political sensitivities enforce discrimination against certain groups, including stateless children | Moderate | UNICEF has longstanding programming presence in each of the target countries that is predicated on dialogue with national authorities on politically sensitive issues. Less controversial interventions such as birth registration are used as an entry point for state recognition and accountability for these groups. |
| Political instability, notably in Myanmar | Low | All proposed countries are qualified as stable, and Myanmar is undergoing an ongoing political transition. The Action is designed with the flexibility to react to shifting country contexts. |
| Weak/poor coordination between partners, possibly resulting in duplication of efforts | Moderate | The Action will be coordinated closely through EAPRO to ensure leveraging of both financial and human resources and streamlined effectively. |
| Assumptions | | |
| Buy-in by national governments will sustain the success of programmatic interventions. UNICEF has strong relations with the governments involved, which it will leverage for this Action. Through various international agreements, all governments have committed to protecting the rights of children affected by migration. Regional and national advocacy and engagement will help in creating the enabling environment for policy changes. | | |

3. Lessons learnt, complementarity and cross-cutting issues

3.1 Lessons learnt

Children in the context of migration need to be treated first and foremost as children. Children affected by migration often receive differential or discriminatory treatment based upon how they are legally categorised: refugee/asylum seeker, victim of trafficking, irregular migrant, and so on. UNICEF is uniquely placed to advance a non-discriminatory child rights approach based upon the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ensuring that the principles of non-discrimination and the child's best interest takes precedence over migration management objectives or other administrative considerations.¹⁰

Need for systems response. Programming for children affected by migration requires avoiding isolated interventions and requires addressing systemic issues. For example, counter-trafficking is a core programmatic intervention that has often been approached in an isolated fashion, unlinked to broader issues faced by children affected by migration or other child protection issues.¹¹

¹⁰ See CRC. The Rights of All Children in the Context of International Migration. 2012 Day of General Discussion

¹¹ Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), 2016, 'Pivoting Toward the Evidence: Building counter-trafficking responses using accumulated knowledge and a shared approach to

Need for data. Data on children in migration are fragmented, not always disaggregated by age and sex and often not comparable. The importance of timely, disaggregated and comparable data on children in migration to inform policy development and better target support has been recognized in both the Communication on The Protection of Children in Migration (EU/COM2017/211) and increasing the availability of child-specific data and knowledge is also a priority for the EU Knowledge Center on Migration and Demography, established by the European Commission's Joint Research Center. This is why the project design includes a strong evidence generation component.

Need for better resourced child protection systems. One lesson learned is that systems lacking resources face difficulties in absorbing newly arriving children and addressing their specific needs. UNICEF will work closely with national authorities to identify sustainable avenues of funding.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The proposed Action will thus complement ongoing child protection work by UNICEF in existing Country Programme Agreements in the targeted countries, especially work on building inclusive child protection systems to protect the most vulnerable children. UNICEF's main strategy is to support authorities and partners in policy reform and capacity building, working closely with government counterparts and complementing their work.

The Action will also complement existing partnerships with key UN and NGO partners, including the EU-funded GloAct project, the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Human Trafficking, the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing counter-trafficking activities. The work of the International Organisation for Migration in promoting humane and orderly migration; and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, notably within the framework of the Coalition on Every Child's Right to a Nationality, and in line with its global strategy to end the detention of asylum seeking children.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Gender equality: The differential needs of boy and girls affected by migration will be taken into account in the analysis, planning and implementation of the suggested programmatic interventions.

Age-sensitive approaches: Special consideration will be made to tailor responses to children of different age groups children affected by migration who are in their early years; primary school age children; and adolescents.

Vulnerable and marginalized groups: UNICEF's interventions call for special consideration of the particular vulnerabilities of children affected by migration living with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and children experiencing or at risk of statelessness.

Child rights governance: This Action will contribute to UNICEF efforts to ensure that all States meet their obligations to monitor and implement children's rights.

monitoring, evaluation, and learning; and ICAT, 2016, 'A Toolkit for Guidance in Designing and Evaluating Counter-Trafficking Responses'.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

Overall Objective: Children affected by migration are included in national child protection responses.

Specific Objective 1. Child protection systems, including alternatives to detention, are inclusive of children affected by migration, including those trafficked.

Expected results

- 1.1. Authorities and/or service providers are capacitated to include children affected by migration in well-resourced and standardized protection systems for children.
- 1.2. National authorities and/or service providers are capacitated to establish/strengthen alternatives to detention.
- 1.3. Authorities' decisions for long-term care/status of children affected by migration are evidence based, consider the individual case and focus on the best interests of the child.

Specific Objective 2. Enhanced enabling environment in place for children affected by migration, including those trafficked.

Expected results

- 2.1. National policies and services guarantee access of all children affected by migration to national social welfare, child protection, education, and health and legal aid services.
- 2.2. Policies and procedures to end child immigration detention are in place.
- 2.3. Policies and procedures are revised to allow the registration of children affected by migration and to address childhood statelessness.
- 2.4. Mechanisms for cross-border information sharing on case management, including family tracing and reunification are established.

Specific Objective 3. Relevant international, regional and national bodies recognize the rights of children affected by migration, including those trafficked

Expected results

- 3.1. Rights and protection of migrant children are prioritized in the workplan of key ASEAN intergovernmental bodies.
- 3.2. Establishment and strengthening of regional child protection network on case management and cross border collaboration on children affected by migration in both sub-regions.
- 3.3. Advocacy and response is built on relevant evidence.

This Action is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goal 16.2 'End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children', but also promotes progress towards Goal 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. This does not imply a commitment by the countries benefiting from this programme.

4.2 Main activities

While the specific objectives are common to all countries involved in the initiative, the activities do not uniformly apply across all countries covered by this action. The first six months of the Action will constitute the inception phase, where detailed in-country planning will take place. The result of this planning will be a detailed workplan that includes a

contextualised monitoring framework per country, including targets and country specific interventions.

4.3 Intervention logic

Through (a) strengthening child protection service delivery and (b) improving the enabling environment, the Action will contribute to the inclusion of children affected by migration in national child protection responses. This effort will be buttressed by regional-level evidence generation, networking of service providers, and policy dialogue. Together, inclusive national child protection systems will address four key protection concern: firstly, to protect children affected by migration from violence and exploitation; second, to end the use of immigration detention for children by creating practical alternatives; third, to ensure access to basic services for children affected by migration; and finally, to make sure all children affected by migration have a legal identity.

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 Budget 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 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the EU Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorizing officer 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 International Organisation

This Action may be implemented in indirect management with UNICEF in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

This implementation entails launching calls for tenders and for proposals, definition of eligibility, selection and award criteria, evaluation of tenders and proposals, award of grants and contracts, acting as contracting authority concluding, monitoring and managing contracts, carrying out payments, and recovering. This implementation is justified because (a) UNICEF mandates and technical expertise give it clear leadership in this area of work, (b) UNICEF has a trusted relationship with governments and civil society alike, and (c) because of the nature of the Action, which involves intervening in various countries at local, national and regional levels with multiple stakeholders.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: management of procurement procedures, and grant award procedures and acting as contracting authority to conclude, monitor and manage contracts, carry out payments, and recover money due.

5.4 Indicative budget

| | EU Contribution | Other donors contribution (EUR) |
|---|------------------------|--|
| Indirect management with UNICEF, including | | |
| Action under the specific objective 1 - Child protection systems, including alternatives to detention, are inclusive of children affected by migration, including those trafficked. | 5,000,000 | 250,000 |
| Specific objective 2 - Enhanced enabling environment in place for children affected by migration, including those trafficked | 3,000,000 | 250,000 |
| Specific objective 3 - Relevant international, regional and national bodies recognize the rights of children affected by migration, including those trafficked | 1,000,000 | 800,000 |
| Audit and evaluation and Communication and visibility | 1,000,000 | |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 10,000,000 | 1,300,000 |

5.5 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The UNICEF regional office for East Asia and the Pacific (EAPRO) will coordinate and guide the work of the six country offices, including the provision of technical assistance as needed. UNICEF country offices will be responsible for implementation of the Action at national level in close collaboration with UNICEF Headquarters, EAPRO and the regional office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS). They will report on activities and receive technical guidance for their implementation. In addition to providing quality assurance and programme oversight, EAPRO will facilitate sharing of information, lessons learned and experiences. This will include streamlining the production of visibility and communications activities and conducting structured baseline surveys, midterm reviews and evaluations. For additional and specific technical expertise, regional offices can draw from established expertise on programming and policy work for children on the move, which may include remote technical assistance or support missions to country offices. The EU Delegation in the relevant countries and the EU Headquarter will be systematically informed and involved in strategic decision-making processes, with specific modalities to be specified.

5.6 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this Action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal technical and financial monitoring system for the Action. It will prepare regular progress reports (to be defined with the EU Headquarter services in charge) and final reports. Every interim report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the Action at country level, including the difficulties encountered and changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its

results (outputs and direct outcomes). These will be measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix developed during the inception phase of the project together with the baseline (inception phase will have 6 months duration). Each interim 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 (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.7 Evaluation

An evaluation will be carried out for this Action and its components by independent consultants. The independent evaluators will report to an evaluation steering committee comprised of key stakeholders to be agreed to by UNICEF and EU managers of the programme. At the programme inception phase key questions and methods to answer those questions will be agreed and decisions taken as to whether a baseline, mid-point and/or end point survey will be required. Annual reviews and a more substantive mid-point review of the programme will also take place as is normal practise for UNICEF managed programmes with action points shared and progress reports made available for review by programme management. The final evaluation report and its management response will be publically available on the UNICEF web site.

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.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This Action shall contain communication and visibility measures, which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation. 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)¹² (MAX. 2 PAGES)

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. For the specific nature of this Action, indicators will be disaggregated by sex and age whenever relevant and possible.

| | Logic and intervention | Indicators | Baselines | Targets | Means of verification | Assumptions |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Overall objective: Impact | Children affected by migration are effectively protected and their rights are promoted | 1 - % of boys and girls affected by migration, who have access to publicly funded education and health services (by sex) 2- % of children affected by migration who are fully registered at birth 3- % of children affected by migration offered alternatives to detention centres 4- % of children affected by migration who report being victims of violence OR % of migrant children who report being victims of child labour | Baselines will be developed at contractual stage and during the inception phase both at country and project global level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be developed at country and project global level according to specific context and baseline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base/mid/end-line data of the Action Government/administrative data | |
| Specific objective: Outcome | 1. Child protection systems, including alternatives to detention, are inclusive of children affected by migration, including | 1.1 Number of countries providing child protection services to children affected by migration 1.2 Number of countries that explicitly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training reports Midterm evaluation | Assumptions Political stability - Children affected by migration remain on the agenda of |

¹² Indicators with the relevant programming document marked with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

| | Logic and intervention | Indicators | Baselines | Targets | Means of | Assumptions |
|---------------------|--|---|-----------|---------|---|---|
| Outputs | those trafficked | include children affected by migration in their child protection systems | | | | governments |
| | 1.1. Capacities of authorities and/or service providers to include children affected by migration in well-resourced and standardized protection systems are strengthened | ▪ | ▪ | ▪ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministerial reports ▪ Midterm evaluation | Risks Low prioritization and budget allocation for child protection systems |
| | 1.2. Capacities of authorities and/or service providers to identify viable alternatives to detention and use them | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of children benefitting from ATD programmes ▪ Percentage increase in state funding to support ATDs | ▪ | ▪ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministerial reports ▪ National budget ▪ Midterm evaluation | |
| | 1.3. Evidence-based decision making for long-term care/status of children affected by migration enhanced | ▪ % of job descriptions of immigration and law enforcement personnel include appropriate child-friendly procedures | ▪ | ▪ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Curricula ▪ Job descriptions ▪ Training reports | |
| Specific objectives | 2. Enhanced enabling environment in place for children affected by migration, including those trafficked | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of countries with changes to policy and legislation on access to services for children affected by migration, child immigration detention, or childhood statelessness ▪ Number of unaccompanied and separated children reunified across borders ▪ Percentage in total state funding to | ▪ | ▪ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministerial reports ▪ National budget ▪ Legal and policy documents ▪ Meeting | Assumptions Political stability Children affected by migration remain on the agenda of governments |

| | Logic and intervention | Indicators | Baselines | Targets | Means of | Assumptions |
|---------------------|---|---|-----------|---------|--|---|
| | | support migrant children in national services in state funding allocated to support inclusion of children affected by migration in national services | | | Minutes ▪ Mid-term evaluation | Willingness of governments in question to cooperate across borders on tracing and reunifying families |
| Output | 2.2. Policies and procedures to end child immigration detention are in place | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No of countries which have made adjustments to existing child protection, education, health or social protection legislation or policies to access of children affected by migration ▪ Number of reviews of national legislation and procedures undertaken leading to child immigration detention ▪ Number of national, regional and international bodies recognizing the non-detention of children on the move | | | | |
| | 2.3. Policies and procedures are revised to allow the registration of children affected by migration and to address childhood statelessness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of countries with legal safeguards protecting children from statelessness ▪ Number of countries which ease guardianship registration for children left behind | | | | |
| | 2.4. Mechanisms for cross-border information sharing on case management, including family tracing and reunification are established | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of countries with mechanism for cross-border identification, tracing and reunification of unaccompanied and separated children affected by migration ▪ Per cent of children affected by migration registered for tracing that have been reunified ▪ | | | | |
| Specific objectives | 3. The rights of children affected by migration, are recognized by | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of national, regional and international bodies recognizing the rights of children affected by migration | ▪ | ▪ | ▪ Meeting minutes, public statements and | Assumptions Political stability |

| | Logic and intervention | Indicators | Baselines | Targets | Means of | Assumptions |
|---------------|---|---|-----------|---------|---|--|
| | relevant international and regional bodies. | | | | documents | Children affected by migration remain on the agenda of governments |
| Output | 3.1. Rights and protection of migrant children are prioritized in the workplan of key ASEAN intergovernmental bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of advocacy engagements with ASEAN on migrant children ▪ Number of ASEAN bodies that complete workplans to strengthen the protection of children on the move. | ▪ | ▪ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Studies ▪ Ministerial reports ▪ Meeting minutes | ASEAN and other relevant inter-governmental bodies are open to strengthen their engagement with UNICEF |
| | 3.2. Regional child protection network on case management and cross border collaboration on children affected by migration in both sub-regions is strengthened and operational. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of regional immigration officials, social workers and members of relevant civil society organizations trained on best interest determination, case management and cross-border protocols for children on the move who can demonstrate increased knowledge levels of these areas ▪ Number of child protection actors from Central Asia are able to apply case management standards and exchange experiences on a regular basis | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mid-term evaluation | |



ANNEX 3

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of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 for the Migration and Asylum component of the DCI-Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme

Action Document: Increasing Knowledge, Improving Practice: Partnership on Migration and Development (IKIP)

| | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number | <u>Increasing Knowledge, Improving Practice</u> : Partnership on Migration and Development CRIS number: MIGR/2017/40109 financed under the Development Cooperation Instrument | | | |
| 2. Zone benefiting from the action/location | Global - with a focus on development partner countries | | | |
| 3. Programming document | Multiannual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme 'Global Public Goods and Challenges' 2014-2017 | | | |
| 4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area | Migration and Asylum | | DEV. Aid: YES | |
| 5. Amounts concerned | Total estimated cost: EUR 5 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 5 000 000 | | | |
| 6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies) | Project Modality Indirect Management with the World Bank | | | |
| 7 a) DAC code(s) | 13010 Population policy and administrative management | | | |
| b) Main Delivery Channel | World Bank | | | |
| 8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form) | General policy objective | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |
| | Participation development/good governance | <input type="checkbox"/> | x | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Aid to environment | <input type="checkbox"/> | x | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Gender equality (including Women In Development) | <input type="checkbox"/> | X | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Trade Development | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | RIO Convention markers | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |
| | Biological diversity | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Combat desertification | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change mitigation | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change adaptation | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagship | N/A | | | |
| 10. SDGs | Main: SDG 10: Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies "Leave no one behind" | | | |

SUMMARY

The action will support the World Bank through a Euro 5million contribution for a work package of research and analysis on key thematic areas linked to the migration/forced migration development nexus as well as complementarity capacity building interventions (primarily technical assistance) and seed-funding for innovative pilot projects in related areas of intervention.

The **goal** of the Action is improved and more evidence-based policy-making and better informed public debate on migration and forced displacement at global and EU level through cutting-edge research and knowledge as well as the design of innovative pilot projects and technical assistance in this policy area.

This Action will specifically support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 17.18 (enhance capacity-building support to developing countries...to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts) and 10.7 (Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies).

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1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Global Migration stocks are estimated at some 244 million migrants throughout the world, representing a relatively unchanged 3.2 percent of the global population and a record high in absolute numbers. Beyond these numbers, the dynamics of migration flows have changed both in terms of direction and in terms of quality, with increasing feminisation but also juvenation of migrants. In terms of geographical flows, migration flows have diversified and now include Europe, a previous area of origin as an area of destination. Formal migrant remittances are estimated to exceed 445 billion dollars in 2016, representing about three times the amount of official development assistance (ODA).

The related opportunities and challenges are diverse and include economic, social and political aspects.

With the Sustainable Development Goals, a global consensus was formulated that recognised the important role of migration for development. In Europe, an escalating number of refugees and migrants has prompted policy responses at the local, regional and global level and there is growing awareness that the topic will remain relevant for the foreseeable future and that it is, by definition, a policy area that requires multi-faceted international cooperation if positive results are to be achieved.

At the same time, there is often little consensus about the more precise details of this nexus. With the increasing interest and engagement in the migration arena, relative ignorance has also increased. Consensual knowledge on migration is rare given the multiple interest involved as well as the different analytical approaches and levels of statistical or qualitative data available. A series of international processes have highlighted this issue, including for example during the technical working groups underpinning the elaboration of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the creation of the International Forum on Migration Statistics.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

At global level the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, adopted in September 2015, for the first time express global consensus on the importance of migration for development and, recognise the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development with regards to countries of origin, transit and destination. The Sustainable Development Goal 10.7 formulates the ambition to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. The relevant indicators relate to recruitment costs borne by the employee, the implementation of 'well-managed migration policies' and the costs of remittances. The expressed ambition to leave no one behind also includes migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs)

In September 2016, a United Nations General Assembly high level plenary adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants with the aim to define an international response to large movements of refugees and migrants. In the Declaration, the international community reaffirmed key principles for the realization of human rights of refugees and migrants and acknowledged the shared responsibility and need for international cooperation to manage large movements of refugees and migrants. The Declaration underlines the importance of

improving migration data collection at national level as well as calling for enhanced international cooperation to achieve this. Two annexes to the Declaration set out steps that should lead to the adoption of two Global Compacts, the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration ("Global Compact on Migration") in 2018. The EU has expressed strong commitment to support the successful adoption of both Global Compacts.

At EU-level, the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (2005), the European Agenda on Migration (2015) and the Partnership Framework for its implementation with third countries (2016) provide the main policy framework for the EU's engagement with third countries in the area of migration. The EU's approach is based on partnership and dialogue, in order to identify areas for cooperation and mutual responsibilities. On forced displacement in particular, the EU issued a communication in April 2016¹, setting out a new, development-led approach to forced displacement. The objective is to promote joint and early engagement of political, development and humanitarian actors, and promote sustainable self-reliance of the forcibly displaced and their host communities. The communication repeatedly raises the need for an evidence- and knowledge-based approach in doing so.

The 2017 new European Consensus for Development commits the EU and its member states to ensure the evidence base for their development responses and recognises the particular complexity of field of migration and the need for carefully designed context-specific evidence-based policy responses.

In particular, it underlined the importance of shared knowledge to provide the basis for joint programming with Member States and to sustain new partnerships by defining best practice and enhance knowledge sharing. This approach also heeds the Commission's wider call to better support policy formulation and decision-making by strengthening the evidence base of policy impacts on development countries.²

In terms of commitments to action, the present action corresponds to the call for implementation of the Valetta Action Plan, including through the European Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and the EU External Investment Plan.

On 14 June 2016, the EU and the World Bank initiated a strategic high-level dialogue for situations affected by fragility, conflict and violence ("Deep Dive on FCV"). Follow-up action has included sharing of knowledge and mutual engagement with regards to forced displacement, notably with the joint launch of the WB/UNHCR flagship publication in this area and field-based cooperation. This action builds on this approach and expands it to the wider field of migration. In this regard, migration and forced displacement have been identified as one of five priority areas for the first annual senior management dialogue on development and international cooperation between the European Commission and the World Bank Group to take place in 2017.

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The objectives and activities proposed below will also complement the action plan suggested in a recent World Bank Board paper outlining the role of the World Bank Group and other international financial institutions in the area of migration and global development (World Bank 2016a, [see also relevant initiatives outlined](#)).

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¹ COM(2016) 234 final

² See *Better regulation for better results – An EU Agenda*, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, 18 May 2015 (COM(2015)215)

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The main target groups will be the governments with responsibilities in the area of migration and mobility, remittances, and financial inclusion, in selected countries, as well as other actors from the public and private sectors and civil society, involved in the remittances market. The following stakeholders will be particularly targeted: relevant ministries, regulatory authorities, international organisations (IOs), academic institutions and specialised agencies, regional organisations, International Financial Institutions and Development Banks (IFIs/MDBs), global and regional development banks, local governments, Remittance Service Providers (RSPs) and other private sector companies, civil society organisations and other community-based organisations.

UN and international humanitarian and development agencies have an important role to play in comprehensive approaches to migration and displacement notably in the follow-up to the SDG process. More specifically, UNHCR and IOM are the key agencies in the UN system dealing with refugees and migrants. UNHCR is currently building its expertise with regard to development-oriented responses to forced displacement, closely cooperating with the World Bank. Indeed the WB-KNOMAD working group on forced displacement is co-chaired by UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner Volker Turk, with responsibility for the Global compact on Refugees.

Final beneficiaries will be the migrant population and their hosts, their families, as well as potential migrants from partner countries concerned by migration and mobility.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

As migration is an increasing priority for EU engagement both internally but also in its external relations, the need for evidence and authoritative knowledge is necessary to underpin EU engagement, including to ensure programmes achieve results and to provide the consensual knowledge on which to justify intervention logics and engage with our partners.

All existing SDG Indicators on migration currently are so-called 'tier 3' indicators, i.e. lack an established methodology or relevant methodology or standards are being developed or tested. In turn, SDG target 17.18 includes the call to enhance increase migration-relevant data by enhancing "capacity-building support to developing countries and increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts."

The above and other gaps in knowledge and information were identified in a series of intergovernmental and other stake-holder meetings including the 2016 New York Summit as well as in the inter-institutional discussions around the European Consensus for development and through reinforced dialogue with the WB on how it can best support and complement various EC initiatives on migration and development with new data, research, innovative analytical tools and evidence-based policy advice (see section 3.1. below).

Thematically, the focus of the current WB KNOMAD Trust Fund is on the, following key issue areas: Data on migration and remittance flows; Skilled labour migration; Low-skilled labour migration; Integration issues in host communities; Policy and institutional coherence; Migration, security and development; Migrant rights and social aspects of migration; Demographic changes and migration; Remittances, including access to finance and capital markets; Mobilizing diaspora resources as agents of social and economic change; Environmental change and migration; Internal migration and urbanization; Forced Migration

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and Development. The currently planned larger WB Trust Fund for a Financing Facility to Enhance the Global Knowledge Base and Support Effective Intervention will include or align with these efforts.

Specific subject matters supported under this action are subject to further refinement during the contracting phase and as a function of EU strategic planning priorities. The below priority areas of support are the result of the identification of emerging knowledge gaps in conjunction with an analysis of the increasing engagement of the EU in the field of migration.

Identified priority areas include analysis of the nature of the relationship between a country's development trajectory and its migration profile as transformations in technology and social organisations and global economic interdependence may have shifted old correlations between growth and emigration. Other issues relate to the migration-security link in a context where insecurity in its various dimensions remains a key driver of migration and of course forced displacement. In turn security concerns underpin national and sub-national responses to migration and security actors increasingly intervene in the area of migration and migration management. Gaps relate to the refining the interconnections between human and state security, the distinction between perceptions and empirical reality of related security threats, the linkages between migration and violent extremisms. Further thematic strands include the harmonisation and gathering of data on remittance flows as well as the role and possibilities of remittances and diaspora resources for development; the financial and human capital costs of labour migration, notably recruitment methods and costs as well as processes of migrant integration and reintegration. While not listed below, given increasing numbers and increasing EU engagement in this area, forced displacement may likely be added to the key priorities.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

| Risks | Risk level (H/M/L) | Mitigating measures |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Delivery of outputs is slow | Medium | Annual work packages to be agreed. |
| Outputs do not inform policy | Medium | A clear policy engagement strategy will be devised highlighting key fora and opportunities for policy engagement. This was already the subject of brainstorming among the KNOMAD chairs at their 2017 annual meeting. |
| Knowledge products are too theoretical and abstract to help policy-making | Medium | A clear emphasis will be made in ToRs to highlight and distinguish manipulable variables from those not amenable to intervention. |
| Data for analysis is not available. | Medium | The programme contains a capacity building component to enhance availability of quality data. Findings will be based on best available evidence. |

| Assumptions |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased information and transparency about the impact of migration on migrants and states/communities of origin, transit and destination will help identify programmes and policies that enhance aggregate welfare as well as reduce poverty and address the needs of the most vulnerable. Evidence matters in informing relevant actors' policies on migration and forced displacement. User interests in evidence remains high. KNOMAD remains able to recruit high quality researchers and ensure relevant participations in its projects. |

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3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

In the past, the GPGC programme has invested in knowledge management, to support the implementation of global agendas increasingly judging the investment in *knowledge in and of itself as a global public good*. A wide range of initiatives were supported to invest in processes of evidence-based knowledge generation and uptake to underpin effective action.

Success in translating knowledge influence and impact has relied on (i) ensuring prioritization; (ii) pro-actively searching for complementarities between thematic and geographic initiatives; (iii) motivating line DGs to participate; (iv) looking for realistic opportunities to develop synergies with Member States or mobilise their expertise; (v) pooling resources with strategic partners for greater impact and (vi) systematically exploring the scope for scaling-up / replication.

Another key lesson learned is the need to *catalyse partnerships and alliances* by engaging in strategic partnerships and alliances at different levels and shorten the distance between research and programming, including on a pilot basis.

The GPCC mid-term review indicates in addition that

- EU's support to global initiatives and frameworks has been critical to address global challenges and protect global public goods. As a supranational body with global reach, political weight and resources, the EU can provide added value in terms of triggering and shaping global responses. This, in turn, helps to build the foundations for coordinated action at national level, in particular between EU Delegations and Member State missions.
- While global initiatives help to create a conducive environment for tackling global challenges, they need to be translated in concrete programmes at national level. This requires a balancing act between alignment to global commitments and 'localisation' of these concerns in specific country contexts. The EU and Member States are key players to promote follow-up, national uptake and accountability at country level.
- addressing complex and multi-dimensional global challenges (such as migration) requires inclusive dialogue processes, multi-actor partnerships and actions at different levels of governance (local, national, regional and global) and, at times, the possibility to finance innovative actions of a pilot nature, that can be replicated or scaled-up through other instruments.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

This action is an integral part of the increasingly strategic collaboration and coordination between the European Commission and the World Bank Group for greater impact on poverty reduction and sustainable development worldwide.

Engagement in international fora: the EU promotes comprehensive approaches to migration and forced displacement at international level, including within the framework of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the G7, the G20 and others. The existing KNOMAD Trust Fund works in particularly close coordination with the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the Global Migration Group (GMG). Beyond these fora, the visibility, activities and outcomes of the Action will be promoted in other relevant international fora such as the G20 and the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI), the G7, and the Global Forum on Remittances, Inclusion and Development (GFRID). Indeed a future new Trust Fund AS mentioned below is the result of a request by the G7 to the Multi-Lateral Development Banks to enhance collaboration in addressing economic migration and forced displacement and builds on the so-called 'Bari Paper' submitted by seven MDBs³ to the 2017 G7 Minintersial Meeting on Finance.

The EU action will complement and work in synergy with other increased efforts at EU level to strengthen the knowledge and evidence-base on migration in its various aspects. Coordination with the EU Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD) will be ensured including through the membership of DEVCO in the KCMD steering committee.

In April 2017, the EU Joint Research Centre and the World Bank concluded a Framework Understanding on Research Collaboration that also covers the area of migration and demography. The collaboration foresees future collaboration between KNOMAD and the KCMD in particular on the issue of Migration and Demography, a work strand under this action. The understanding also expressively includes the identification of synergies and the exchange of best practices and networking opportunities; the sharing of data and research results on the nexus between migration and development and collaboration for the development of multi-dimensional EU migration inclination index encompassing data on economic and development conditions in countries of origin and destination

Whereas the new Financing Facility Trust Fund is a new initiative, KNOMAD already has a set of current donors, including Germany and Switzerland. Here coordination will be through KNOMAD governance structure as well as continuing the bilateral dialogue initiated at the last KNOMAD's chair meeting.

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Coordination with the International Organisation of Migration and notably the newly created Global Migration Data Analysis Centre will be increased through the fact that in 2018 both IOM and ILO will be chairs of the interagency Global Migration Group (GMG) and thus automatically become part of the review/advisory committee of KNOMAD.

Ongoing EU engagement with the ILO on recruitment costs will be coordinated through programme management but also through ILO and KNOMAD joint work as co-chairs of the KNOMAD Thematic Working Group on Low-skilled labour migration.

³ These include the African Development Bank; Asian Development Bank; European Investment Bank; European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Inter-American Development Bank; Islamic Development Bank; and World Bank Group

This action will complement on-going thematic and regional EU actions that contribute to similar objectives. Particular synergies will be sought with key relevant programmes, including:

- The Research and Evidence Facilities under the EU Trust Fund but also relevant knowledge management portals being developed at regional level, such as the i-MAP being delivered under the programme EuroMed migration IV.
- The 'Support to the UN processes to elaborate Global Compacts on Migrants and Refugees' proposed under the 2017 DCI
- The remittance programme under the 2017 DCI
- The External Investment Plan (?)

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Migration and displacement touch upon a number of cross-cutting issues, especially in a development context.

Human Rights are addressed as a core component of the KNOMAD work, notably through the Working Groups on Migrant Rights and Migration and the Law. The work aims to contribute to filling the data gap relating to rights assessments. Here KNOMAD has produced a first set of 'Human Rights Indicators for Migrants and their families' and explored methodologies to address the challenge in related compliance assessment of balancing an assessment of legal framework and actual practice.

The Action will pay special attention to vulnerable groups among migrants, including youth, returnees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). With regards to gender, female migrants are increasing in number across the globe, with the exception of the MENA region. Single high-skilled women are the fastest growing demographic group among migrants. Gender is the subject of a cross-cutting workstream within the current WB knowledge work centred in KNOMAD, which aims to ensure its integration across all activities. Key issues in this respect relate to increasing the visibility of the gender dimension, including disaggregating data and trends on the feminization of labour; addressing the specific security concerns of female migrants and the gendered impact of migration on households. WB research, notably on the gender disaggregation of migration data has already informed the migration-related work of UN women.

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Good governance provides an overarching theme as the action addresses emerging changes to the global governance architecture on migration and displacement. Good governance will be enhanced through the capacity building and technical assistance component promoted by the Action.

Both good governance and democracy will be addressed in the cross-cutting work on Public Perceptions and Communications on Migration which aims to increase consideration of 'migrant voices' in policy processes by emphasising the perspective of migrants, an often temporarily or permanently disenfranchised group in citizen-ship based structures of representation.

A separate KNOMAD working group focuses on Climate Change and Environmental Protection and is currently informing a tool-kit for disaster/climate-related relocations together with Georgetown University. This work investigates the role of climate change in

migration and displacement patterns and possible policy responses. At question are common assumptions regarding the move of people 'away from risk' and the differential impact of slow onset climate transformation affecting migratory patterns through the impact on economic livelihoods and of sudden onset disasters and resulting displacement. The indicative Sub-objectives outlined below will draw on the evidence produced in this regard.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The overall objective is improved and more evidence-based policy-making on migration and forced displacement at global and EU level through cutting-edge research and knowledge as well as the design of innovative pilot projects and technical assistance in this policy area..

Specific Objectives:

1. Improved evidence-based policy based on demographic projections and country analysis
2. Facilitation of remittances and diaspora investments for development efforts in sending countries, especially in Africa;;
3. Improved evidence-based policy addressing financial and human recruitment costs and improving working conditions for high-skilled and low-skilled migrants and;
4. Improved evidence-based policy to increase the positive relationship between security and migration and mobility..
5. Improved evidence-based policy on legislative and policy options affecting economic and social inclusion of migrants and refugees, including on return and reintegration

This Action is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goal 10.7 to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. This does not imply a commitment by the countries benefiting from this programme.

4.2 Indicative activities

The key activities comprise (1) Data collection and analysis in key aspects of the migration-development nexus and (2) related innovative pilots and associated capacity-building measures.

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(1) Data collection, analysis & dissemination

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1.1. The preparation of forward-looking migration profiles in selected countries and a general equilibrium model to investigation the migration hump hypothesis, i.e. that income generation in sending countries may not reduce, and may even increase, migration pressures. (see SO 1)

1.2.. Migrant surveys on recruitment practices and costs (including irregular channels) in corridors involving EU member states and developing countries, and a bilateral matrix of recruitment costs as well as peer-reviewed policy papers on recruitment practices based on focus group discussions. (see SO 3)

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1.3. Returnee surveys on the dimensions of reintegration. (SO 4)

1.4. Construction of a pilot database for 100 countries capturing legal restrictions on economic activities and social inclusion of migrants and refugees in host countries and an analytical report based on the new data identifying areas for innovation and regulatory improvement by governments that are formulating migration policies (SO 6)

1.5. Organisation of international conferences based on a call for papers and production of publications outlining the state of the art knowledge. (SO1-6)

1.7. Migration diagnostics in an origin and destination country (SO 1-6)

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(2) Capacity Building activities and pilot projects

These activities primarily include the provision of technical assistance to partner countries and institutions in the issue-areas covered under this action. An indicative list is found below:

2.1. Technical assistance to the Mayoral Forum,⁴ providing a policy toolkit for city governments and civil society when dealing with migration.

2.2. Support to partner countries statistical officers on adapting national systems to new methodologies on remittance transfer measurement

2.2.1. Feasibility studies for relevant pilot projects, such as on remittance-backed bond financing for SME or infrastructure funding in Africa.

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2.3. A methodological workshop and round-table with government officials on assessing return and reintegration outcomes

2.4. . Support to South-South and peer-learning initiatives

2.5. Establishment of a web portal to provide timely information on recruitment practices and agencies, prospective employers, and employment conditions in host countries; and

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4.3 Intervention logic

The production of authoritative knowledge and high-quality design of innovative pilot projects in key strategic issue-areas under the migration-development nexus will enable the EU and its Member States to better formulate and pursue policies and programmes that support the implementation of the SDGs as well as create the consensual knowledge for relevant partnerships and coalitions.

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.

⁴ See <http://www.migration4development.org/en/node/46891>

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 adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

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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.

5.2 Implementation modalities

5.2.1.1 Indirect management with international organisations

The action will be implemented in indirect management with the World Bank Group, through the KNOMAD Trust Fund and/or the future Financing Facility to Enhance the Global Knowledge Base and Support Effective Interventions Trust Fund in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails project management; financial management; drafting and submitting reports to donors; launch call for tenders and for proposals; define eligibility, selection and award criteria; evaluate tenders and proposals; award grants, contracts and financial instruments. This implementation is justified because of the World Bank's comparative advantage in this area deriving from its established role as an authoritative focal point of expertise on migration research and its capacity to mobilize a pool of experts and work with greater comparative dimension as well as, within the World Bank Structures, to present a convening platform for key actors in this field, including other Multi-lateral Development Banks.

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The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: acting as contracting authority, concluding and managing contracts and grants, carrying out payments and recovering moneys due.

5.3 Indicative budget

| | EU contribution (amount in EUR) | Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 5.4.1. –Support to Research | 2.500 000 | <u>tbc</u> |
| 5.4.2 –Pilot projects | 2 200 000 | <u>tbc</u> |
| 5.5. – Evaluation, 5.10 – Audit | 100 000 | <u>tbc</u> |
| 5.6. – Communication and visibility | 200 000 | <u>tbc</u> |
| Totals | 5 000 000 | <u>tbc</u> |

5.4 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The World Bank through the KNOMAD ~~and/or Financing Facility~~ Trust Fund will implement the action in close cooperation with the European Commission and will be responsible for project management, financial management, and drafting and submitting reports to the donor. The Commission will be directly involved in the monitoring and steering of the action.

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A Project Steering Committee (SC) will provide strategic guidance, ensure overall coherence and coordination of activities, take stock of progress and take corrective action if necessary. The EU will be a member of the Steering Committee.

5.5 Performance monitoring and reporting

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

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

5.6 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action via independent consultants contracted by the implementing partner.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that some of the components of the Action will be innovative, and that some of the activities carried out might be replicated in other countries or remittance corridors after the end of the Action's implementation.

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

5.7 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.

5.8 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 at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section [5.3](#) above.

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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) ⁵]

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

| | Results chain | Indicators | Baselines (incl. reference year) | Targets (incl. reference year) | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Overall objective: Impact | Improved evidence-based policy making on migration and forced displacement at global and EU-level through cutting-edge research as well as the design of innovative pilot projects in this policy area. | 1. findings and evidence cited in EU public policy statement, speeches, programme formulation. | 1- rare | 1- 50% of relevant | EU and global process policy documents and statements. | |
| | | 2. # of international conferences held based on peer-reviewed contributions. | 2- organised side-event at GFMD | speeches and background materials | Agenda of relevant stake-holder meetings, including intergovernmental fora. | |
| | | 3. # of initiated pilot projects that are taken up and replicated. | 3- Currently restricted to capacity building support focusing on technical assistance and to small degree | 2-3 3-2 | Trust Fund annual report | |
| Specific objective(s): Outcome(s) | SO 1: Improved evidence-based policy based on global migration scenarios and country analysis | 1.1 # of relevant EU Actions that draw on results of labour migration surveys 1.2 # of times analysis from General Equilibrium model on migration hump hypothesis is reflected in relevant EU policy statements | 1.1 output mainly as working papers (baseline year?) 1.2 – 0 | 1.1 - 3 (2020) 1.2 – 60% if relevant public statements and Action documents. | Relevant action Documents sent for approval at QSG meetings. EU position papers in international dialogues on labour migration | Stakeholders remain interested in the issue and draw on newly available evidence to inform policy positions. |

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

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | SO 2: Facilitation of remittances and diaspora investments for development efforts in sending countries, especially in Africa; | <p>2.1 Costs of remittances as proportion of the amount remitted in selected remittance corridors in Africa (corridors tbd)</p> <p>2.2 Status of pilot on remittance backed bond financing (expansion, replication, discontinuation)</p> <p>2.3 # of countries statistical offices producing comparable and methodologically updated data on remittance transfers.</p> | <p>2.1 Country/corridor costs available in WB remittance factbook 2016, specific corridors still to be selected.</p> <p>2.2? No pilot launched</p> <p>2.3 Currently no agreed methodology in place for measuring remittances costs</p> <p>2.4 Evidence-base weak for many policies (McKenzie/Yan 2014)</p> | <p>2.1 tbd after selection of corridors.</p> <p>2.2: Initiated.</p> <p>2.3: 60% globally</p> | World Bank Remittance Factbook | <p>Study results are used/presented in relevant policy discussions</p> <p>Investment in pilot is made available.</p> <p>Studies clearly identify realistic areas for policy engagement</p> |
| | SO 3: Improved evidence-based policy addressing financial and human recruitment costs and improving working conditions for high-skilled and low-skilled migrants and ; | <p>3.1 # of relevant policies or policy-statements that draw on the bilateral bilateral matrix of recruitment costs</p> <p>3.2 Adoption of relevant policy-methodologies in the area of labour migration.</p> | <p>3.1 -None</p> <p>3.2 Status of knowledge limited with divergent methodologies in use (2017) .</p> | <p>SDG target (2020)</p> <p>Strengthened methodological base for relevant SDG indicators (2019).</p> | Action Documents sent for approval at QSG meetings. Awareness among potential users (survey) | <p>Studies/data are presented and used to inform EU programming and policy position</p> <p>Studies clearly identify realistic areas for policy engagement</p> |
| | SO 4: Improved evidence-based policy to increase the positive relationship between security and migration and mobility. | <p>4.1 Number of actions that incorporate relevant knowledge or policy methodologies produced ▼</p> | <p>Available evidence is scattered and incomplete (2017).</p> | <p>Basic evidence base established and potential users are aware (2020).</p> | <p>Relevant action Documents sent for approval at QSG meetings.</p> <p>Awareness among potential users (survey)</p> | <p>Studies/data are presented and used to inform EU programming and policy position</p> <p>Studies clearly identify realistic areas for policy engagement</p> |

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|---------|--|---|--|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| | SO 5: Improved evidence-based policy on legislative and policy options affecting economic and social inclusion of migrants and refugees, including on return and reintegration | 5.1. # of relevant actions and debates that refer to findings 5.2. Relevant actions that make use of proposed policy methodologies. | No long-term research on return and reintegration available. | 5.1. 50% of relevant speeches and background materials refer to KNOMAD evidence 5.2. 80% of relevant Ads submitted to QSG | Relevant action Documents sent for approval at QSG meetings. Awareness among potential users (survey) | Studies/data are presented and used to inform EU programming and policy position Studies clearly identify realistic areas for policy engagement. | Deleted: KNOMAD |
| Outputs | O1: Improved knowledge base on demographic projections and migration profiles of select countries | 1.1 # of high quality and policy relevant migration profiles peer-reviewed and finalised 1.2 # of well-attended international conferences convened based on call for papers. 1.3 Status of General Equilibrium Model on migration hump hypothesis. 1.4 Status of detailed research protocols for GE model application | 1.1: 0 1.2: 0 1.3: Inexistent 1.4: Inexistent | 1.1: tbd (>6) 1.2: tbd (>3) 1.3 : GE model completed and results published for 15 target countries (tbd) 1.4: fully available | KNOMAD research output, | Data is made available and WB remains able to recruit high quality researchers and ensure relevant participations in its projects | Deleted: KNOMAD |
| | O2: Enhanced knowledge and tools on the facilitation of remittances and diaspora investments for development efforts in partner countries, especially in Africa; | 2.1 Status of feasibility study for pilot on remittance backed bond financing 2.2 # of national officers trained on new methodologies on remittance transfer measures who can demonstrate improved knowledge in these area 2.3. Status of knowledge material detailing relevant state of the art as well as policy methodologies. | 2.1: Inexistent 2.2: 0 2.3. Various studies exist but different methodologies and assumptions prevent comparability. | 2.1: study completed (2010) 2.2: 40 2.3. tbd | KNOMAD research output, | Data is made available and WB remains able to recruit high quality researchers and ensure relevant participations in its project | Deleted: KNOMAD |
| | O3: Enhanced knowledge and tools on financial and human recruitment costs and improve working conditions for high-skilled and low-skilled migrants | 3.1 # of labour recruitment costs surveys conducted 3.2 Status of bilateral matrix of recruitment costs 3.3 # of issued peer-reviewed | 3.1.: 4 3.2: Inexistent 3.3:3 peer-reviewed state of the art policy papers | 3.1: tbd (>2 annually) 3.2. completed (2020) 3.3. tbd >4 | KNOMAD research output, | Data is made available and WB remains able to recruit high quality | Deleted: KNOMAD Deleted: KNOMAD- |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|------------------|---|
| | | policy papers on recruitment practices completed | (2016) | annually | | researchers and ensure relevant participations in its project |
| | O5: Enhanced knowledge and tools on migration policies and diagnostics, including on dimensions of reintegration of returnees to partner countries. | 5.1. Status of pilot database for 100 countries on migration policy and migration diagnostic 5.2. Status of analytical report based on database identifying policy methodologies 5.3. Status of policy toolkit for city government and civil society # of quality surveys conducted and disseminated | 5.1.: inexistent 5.2.: inexistent 5.3. inexistent 5.4. inexistent | 5.1.: database accessible containing 100 country entries (2020) 5.2. Completed report peer-reviewed and published (2019) 5.3. policy toolkit completed and disseminated widely.(2020) 5.4.: 4 (2020) | research output, | Data is made available and <u>WB</u> remains able to recruit high quality researchers and ensure relevant participations in its project |
| | O4: Enhanced knowledge and tools to increase the positive relationship between national and human security and migration and mobility. | 4.1. # of <u>issued</u> peer-reviewed papers on the security-migration nexus published 4.2 # of well-attended international conferences convened based on call for papers. | 4.1.: 0 4.2. 0 | 4.1.: >4/ann. 4.1: >2/ann. | research output, | Data is made available and <u>WB</u> remains able to recruit high quality researchers and ensure relevant participations in its project |

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ANNEX 4

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 part 2 for
the Migration and Asylum Programme under the Global Public Goods and Challenges
thematic programme

Action Document for Support Measures 2017 GPGC Migration and Asylum Programme

| | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number | Support Measures 2017 CRIS number: MIGR/2017/40109 | | | |
| 2. Zone benefiting from the action/location | Global | | | |
| 3. Programming document | DCI Global Public Goods and Challenges programme, Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2017 | | | |
| 4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area | GPGC Migration and Asylum | DEV. Aid: YES | | |
| 5. Amounts concerned | Total estimated cost: EUR 273 912 Total amount EU budget contribution EUR 273 912 | | | |
| 6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies) | Project Modality Direct management – Procurement of services | | | |
| 7 a) DAC code(s) | 13010 | | | |
| b) Main Delivery Channel | N/A | | | |
| 8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form) | General policy objective | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective |
| | Participation development/good governance | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Aid to environment | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Gender equality (including Women In Development) | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Trade Development | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | RIO Convention markers | Not | Significant | Main |

| | | targeted | objective | objective |
|--|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Biological diversity | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Combat desertification | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change mitigation | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Climate change adaptation | X | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships | N/A | | | |
| 10. SDGs | N/A | | | |

SUMMARY This action document covers the expenditures of activities related to the preparation, follow up, monitoring, evaluation and audit activities related to the implementation of the Migration and Asylum component of the Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme. The overall objective is to contribute to the achievement of the objectives and specific results of the programme by providing support to EU delegations, Headquarter services as well as beneficiary countries to design and deliver evidence based, high quality, value for money support projects and to engage in effective policy and political dialogue.

In accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action, the Support Measures will be used to finance, among others, activities such as i) risk-based audits and evaluations, ii) technical support for the identification and formulation of new actions, iii) studies and advisory services, trainings, seminars, conferences, workshops, meetings and production of related publications, and iv) technical support for the overall monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment of the programme.

1 CONTEXT

The Support Measures are designed to cover expenditures associated with the preparation, follow up, monitoring, evaluation and audit activities related to the implementation of the DCI Global Public Goods and Challenges Migration and Asylum thematic programme and to the achievement of its objectives. Such measures (audits, evaluations, identifications, studies, meetings, information sessions, special events for awareness-raising, publications, training activities and any other administrative or technical assistance expenditure, including interests for late payments, etc.) contribute to the sound management of the programme, to the achievement of its objectives and expected results and to the measurement, analysis and reporting on its impact.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

| Risks | Risk level (H/M/L) | Mitigating measures |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Given the specificity of this action there are no major risks and assumptions. | N/A | N/A |
| Assumptions | | |
| N/A | | |

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Technical and study facilities set up at geographical levels, existing arrangements covering monitoring and evaluation (ROM contracts, sectoral evaluation studies, Court of Auditors reports, etc.) and training provision (aid delivery methods contract) will be complementary to the support measures provided under this action.

The Support Measures are not directly subject - by their support nature - to donor coordination, at the same time many of the outputs of support measures (evaluations, studies, conferences) can be used to nourish the dialogue with other donors and to enhance alignment to country approaches.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Cross cutting issues, such as gender, good governance, environment and climate change are at the core of the Migration and Asylum programme. All measures implemented under the framework of this action will contribute to analyse and better address these cross cutting issues within migration and asylum programmes.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

The Support Measures will be used as a framework to finance activities linked to the implementation of the overall DCI Global Public Goods and Challenges Migration and Asylum programme in 2017 and 2018.

4.2 Main activities

1. Risk based audits and evaluations. The objective is to reinforce auditing and evaluation activities in order to ensure the proper and sound management and implementation of EU funds as well as the assessment of the impact of actions financed by the programme.

2. Technical support for the identification and formulation of new actions. The objective is to provide support to EU Delegations and Headquarters in the design of projects and programmes which requires a more in-depth analysis.

3. Studies and trainings, seminars, meetings and production of related publications. The main objective of this type of activities is to support practitioners involved in the implementation of the Migration and Asylum programme and in the achievements of its objectives. For instance, through seminars, workshops, conferences, training courses and field support may be organised to foster a better understanding of the drivers of irregular migration and forced displacement as well as of effective response strategies and good practices to ensure delivery of high quality results while increasing efficiency and effectiveness.

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 **36 months** from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

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

5.3 Implementation modalities

5.3.1.1 Procurement (direct management)

| Subject in generic terms, if possible | Type (works, supplies, services) | Indicative number of contracts | Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Risk based audits and evaluations. | service | 6-10 | Starting from 1 st trim 2018 up to 4 ^o trim 2019 |
| Identification and formulation of new actions | services | 2-3 | Starting from 1 st trim 2017 up to 4 ^o trim 2019 |
| Studies and trainings, seminars, meetings and production of related publications. | services | 5-6 | Starting from 1 st trim 2017 up to 4 ^o trim 2019 |

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

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

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

5.5 Indicative budget

| | EU contribution (amount in EUR) | Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified |
|--|--|--|
| Direct management – Procurement of services | 273 912 | N/A |
| Total | 273 912 | |

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Support measures are available for use to all EU delegations implementing actions funded by the DCI Global Public Goods and Challenges Migration and Asylum programme. At the beginning of each year, the European Commission will submit a note to EU Delegations and geographic directorates of the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, announcing the availability of funds for support measures. Delegations have to ask the authorisation to use the funds to the services in Headquarters in charge of the decision and thereafter manage the procurement – mostly through existing framework contracts- and contracting of services autonomously.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of the projects resulting from the procurement procedure will be a continuous process and part of the responsibilities of the EU Delegation or the Commission service in charge of the contract. Delegations are asked to keep headquarters informed of progress in implementation of the various services and where feasible and relevant to share the products (such as studies and evaluations) for lessons learning and dissemination of good practices.

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action (i.e. support measures), evaluations will not be carried out for this action or its components.

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.

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.

In addition, where the communication and visibility measures are implemented by way of procurement (beyond the procurement foreseen in section 5.3.1.1.) include the overall budget allocation, indicative number and type of contacts (including use of framework contracts, if any) and the indicative trimester of the launch of the procedure. The same type of information has to be provided as is required for section 5.3.1.1.