

### **Annex 3: Action fiche for "Euromed Migration III"**

#### **1. IDENTIFICATION**

Title	EuroMed Migration III		
Total cost	EUR <b>5 million</b>		
Aid method / Management mode	Project Approach - Direct Centralised Management		
DAC-code	13010	Sector	Population Policy and administrative management

#### **2. RATIONALE**

##### **2.1. Sector context**

This section takes into account the Identification Mission Report carried out by two independent experts in 2009 and the Identification Fiche presented to the Quality Support Group 1 on 11 November 2009.

The identification mission found that the complex political situation of the ENPI South region, as well as some differences in structure, competence and organisation of their national authorities require further specialised cooperation in the management of migratory flows, in the three strands of Legal Migration, Migration and Development and Illegal Migration, in the form of supporting more regional activities and thematic meetings as well as supporting training activities. In fact, all ENPI South countries expressed priorities along the three major components of the Legal Migration, Migration and Development and Illegal Migration demonstrating that the migratory phenomenon is now better understood in its structure, but that further work needs to be done to set-up proper responding policies at national and regional level.

The situation witnessed in respect to the ENPI South partner countries administrations dealing with migration aspects is characterised by an internal division of competences over the migration issue among different ministries. The Palestinian Authority has a unique situation in the region with the major impediment constituted by the impossibility of controlling their borders with Israel, Egypt and Jordan (with the Gaza issue being a peculiarity within the unique situation.) and the lack of capacity in issuance of passports.

As far as regards the major concerns and priorities found, economic migration remain at the centre of the discussion in many ENPI South countries in relation to the high rate of unemployment with some pick (Egypt and Jordan) although with some differences due to the diverse migratory paths existing. For example the traditional emigration from Mashrek countries to the Gulf has now resulted in a return migration which worsens the domestic labour market of those countries (Egypt and Jordan). In this respect, as oil prices reversed, labour demand fell, and Arab migrants faced

increased competition by South and Southeast Asian workers, in part because of the latter's willingness to work for lower wages and with poorer working conditions and to come without families, which is an implicit guarantee of voluntary return. Despite this, economically motivated migration within the region remains important. Surprisingly, data show that most migrants from ENPI South partner countries are still in the Gulf and other Arab countries. Also, with the exception of the sending countries from Maghreb, ENPI South migrants are overwhelmingly living or working (or both) in other ENPI South partner countries.

Regarding brain drain, this issue seems relevant only in some countries (Lebanon and the Palestinian Authority).

Another important aspect which has rose in attention from governments in the ENPI South countries is the question of remittances, with some countries openly recognising their impact in households' consumption and development and welcoming actions in this sense like in Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, occupied Palestinian territory and Syria. Here one of the issue relates to the need to improve not only the knowledge of the remittances' flows for development but also to work towards a better understanding of the need to reform the banking regulations and consider remittances as an opportunity rather than controlling flows from a limited security based approach. In addition, it is worth noticing that in several ENPI South countries governments have created links with their Diaspora established in Europe (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia).

Concerning the illegal migration and border management aspect, this question was sometimes referred in the identification mission with regard to the fact that ENPI South countries experience illegal migration from the Sub-Saharan countries, or from Eritrea and Sudan in the case of Egypt and Israel (with a clear humanitarian component of refugees and asylum seekers among these irregular immigrants and concerns over their human rights violations). A great attention to the illegal migration aspects and to border control has also been reported from various countries (Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco). The Palestinian Authority has requested training on border management as well as any assistance in issuing electronic ID documents, while Tunisia proposed more cooperation on border management with Algeria and Morocco. The issue of the necessity to control electronically the movement of their own citizens and the need to introduce biometric ID documents was pointed out especially in Lebanon.

The result of the identification mission is that the project is feasible, existing in the beneficiary countries the political will to participate to the EuroMed Migration III project. The political will demonstrated already by the beneficiary countries in the implementation of the Migration II project should prove that ownership will prevail also during the implementation of phase III of the project.

The new EuroMed Migration III regional project will focus on enhancing cooperation with ENPI South partner countries themselves and with the EU Member States in the following areas: in the promotion of legal migration channels and workers' mobility; in the strengthening of the synergies between migration and development with the recognition of the role of remittances and of the banking system; in the fight against illegal migration in cooperation with the origin and transit countries and the promotion of a well-managed border management. Specific

supporting activities, meetings among concerned ENPI South partners and EU Member States Authorities and training for ENPI South officials will constitute some of the instruments for the achievement of the above objectives.

The project takes into account the Paris Declaration and the European Commission Backbone Strategy for external aid to guide the reform of Technical Cooperation and Project Implementation Units (2008), which is part of wider EU actions to implement the Paris Declaration and it aims to improve the effectiveness of EU aid with respect to capacity development and work through harmonised and aligned actions.

The project responds to the need of the ENPI South partner countries in terms of further structured cooperation around the different components of migration management and further training in these areas and it is complementary with their national plans/activities in this respect. This will ensure their appropriate engagement, ownership and coordination with their domestic sector programmes.

However, given the specific nature of this regional cooperation and the important differences between the individual ENPI South countries in the field of migration management, the project will work at establishing links between national constraints and regional objectives in a centralised management mode which allows also for close coordination with EU policy.

## **2.2. Lessons learnt**

The experience gained during the implementation of the first EuroMed Migration (project (2004-2007) mainly a research project, and during the first phase of EuroMed Migration II (2008-2011), clearly show the difficulties posed by the political dimension when related actions are designed. The very sensitive nature of the migration issue, and the tensions crosscutting the region, imply indeed a high risk of reduction of the practical impact of the activities.

The results of the Second Regional Conference of EuroMed Migration II held in December 2009, demonstrated that EuroMed Migration II contributed to foster regional cooperation between ENPI South and EU Member States in the field of migration (by creating a place for dialogue, exchange of experience and learning) and called for reinforcing this cooperation.

The conclusions of the identification mission and of the Monitoring report, recommend continuing and consolidating the activities developed within the previous EuroMed Migration II project in order to ensure their sustainability and maximize their impact. Finally, the main lesson learnt from the previous project is the need to concentrate on a limited number of actions within the three main pillars of legal migration, illegal migration and migration and development.

In light of the above, the new regional project EuroMed Migration III will focus on activities of predominantly technical character (in order to avoid political tensions) and it will put in practice some of the most operational and result-oriented conclusions derived from the work carried out during the first phase of EuroMed Migration II.

### 2.3. Complementary actions

The EuroMed Migration III project must be closely coordinated with the activities to be implemented under the umbrella of the other components (Justice and Police) of the future MEDA JHA III programme.

This project is consistent with the EU immigration policy as reflected in the "Global Approach to Migration", with the existing dialogue framework conducted within the Euro-Mediterranean partnership and with the EU programming documents for the ENPI South region.

In particular, regarding the programming documents, the Regional Strategy Paper 2007-2013 and the Regional Indicative Programme 2007-2010 foreseen to continue cooperation in the field of migration covering aspects related to the legal migration, migration and development and the fight against illegal migration. The present project aims to pursue these objectives

With regard to the EuroMed partnership and migration, the latest development refers to November 2007, when the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting on Migration indicated a clear political cooperation path and a list of actions to be realised as a matter of priority under the three headings of Legal Migration, Migration and Development and Illegal Migration. Priority actions under the Legal Migration heading related to an analysis of the labour situation and labour market needs for migrants, training courses and information campaigns. Under the Migration and Development heading, emphasis has been put on the transfer of funds and micro-credit opportunities, with a view to encourage the use of financial instruments while reducing the transfer costs. Finally, Fight against Illegal Migration foresaw better security standards in Euro-Mediterranean partners' national travel documents, the possibility of training courses in the management of border and migratory flows and the issues of voluntary return and readmission agreements.

As for the consistency with the previous activities, a first EuroMed Migration I project with a scientific/academic purpose was carried out during the years 2004-2007 delivering mainly researches, studies and analyses. It produced and published, in the project website, statistics on migratory flows in the region; studies on migration-related thematic areas (legal, economic, social); and organised training on migration issues, such as medium-term migration perspectives, integration policies, and the political and economic impact of financial migratory flows, via seminars and 'Training of trainer' sessions. In 2008 a new EuroMed Migration II project has been launched having as specific objectives to deal with the migration issue under the three aspects of legal migration, migration and development and illegal migration, establishing specific working groups with the aim to have concrete proposals under each of the mentioned strands. These proposals were submitted to the relevant ENPI South partner countries and EU Member States at the Second Regional Conference held in December 2009. Cross cutting activities such as training sessions and study visits will be organised to complement the cooperation in the ENPI South region during 2010. The new EuroMed Migration III project will therefore be consistent with the guidelines presented in the new "Global Approach" to migration, based on genuine partnership with third countries, full integration into the EU's other external policies, and on addressing all migration and asylum issues in a comprehensive and balanced manner.

At the bilateral level the relations between EU and other ENPI South partner countries (individually considered) are based on the Association Agreements and the ENP Action Plans which in most cases contain various provisions related to migration issues. Moreover, the project will also complement a number of bilateral migration initiatives which have been developed within the framework of relevant programming documents based on the Country Strategy Papers and the National Indicative Programmes.

For instance, in Morocco the EU has funded two important initiatives through the budget support method. The first one, endowed with a final budget of €70 millions was the project “Management of border controls” (2004-2009), which was originally allocated €40 millions and aimed at improving the management of migratory flows by combating illegal migration more effectively and to which additional €30 millions were added in 2006 to the institutional development support programme and the upgrading of the Moroccan government’s migration strategy. The new emergency programme had several different strands: a) institutional reinforcement of the resources coming under the Ministry of the Interior’s department for migration and border surveillance; b) improvement of the legal framework; c) upgrading of fixed border posts and reinforcement of capacities in criminal investigations. Future initiatives include also informing and raising the awareness of potential migrants.

The second one, equipped with € 5 million, was the project “Appui institutionnel à la circulation des personnes” (2005-2009). Its general objective was to improve the legal movement of persons for work purposes between the EU and Morocco and the specific objective was the institutional strengthening of the suitable structures of the National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and the Competences (ANAPEC). To achieve these objectives, the actions consisted in: a) the reinforcement and specialisation of the ANAPEC; b) the adoption of an international Division within the ANAPEC; c) the creation of 4 regional agencies to the international and the opening of international spaces in 10 other agencies; d) the recognition of the ANAPEC as an official Moroccan partner for the management of the European job vacancies; e) the realisation of a study to determine the conditions of viability of the voluntary return from the resident Morroccans to the Foreign countries and the creation of a supporting service on the return; f) training of the candidates to migration; g) realisation of a programme of awareness-raising of the population to the legal migration; h) creation and adoption of a basic training programme for the candidates adapted to industry in EU; i) l) creation and realisation of modules of technical training adapted to the requests of the European companies and m) the improvement of the process of recognition of the candidates' diplomas in EU.

The new EuroMed Migration III project will also take into account the programming documents and the activities carried out by the "Thematic Programme of cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum" and its predecessor AENEAS Programme.

Only as an example of the scale of cooperation implemented under the AENEAS and the following Thematic Programme, it can be reported here some projects involving Egypt, which are: a) a project implemented by the Cairo Regional office of the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crimes (Regional, 1.496.544 €) aimed at helping Egypt and other North African countries to improve their legislation and

practices in the fight against smuggling and human trafficking; b) a project run by the United Kingdom Border and Immigration Agency, supported by Italy, Malta and the Netherlands, aimed at cooperating with law enforcement agencies of transit countries of irregular migration in Eastern Africa, including Egypt, in identifying, preventing and prosecuting the activities of criminal organisations dealing with the smuggling of migrants; c) two parallel projects, implemented respectively by the Italian Ministry of Labour (Regional, 519.333 €) and by the Greek one (Egypt, 784.000 €), aimed at supporting and facilitating labour migration from Egypt, including through the creation (the Greek project) of 6 migration information enters in several cities and the promotion (the Italian project) of direct cooperation between authorities of the sending and receiving country in view of facilitating matching of labour demand and offer; d) the *CARIM project* (which provides a collection of information and statistics on migratory flows and the development of the legislation in each and every Mediterranean country), Regional, EUI, 2.000.000 € and following ones; e) *the Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM) project* (which facilitates the collection of information on the different migratory routes leading from Africa towards the Mediterranean); f) a project (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya & Egypt, 832.993 €) implemented by the *European Mediterranean Network for Human Rights* (leader of a consortium of NGOs, analysing the situation, promoting the respect and denouncing the violation of migrants' rights in the Mediterranean countries). Egypt was also one of the 16 countries eligible to the Joint EU-UNDP Migration and Development Initiative, and some projects in this area are now ongoing.

#### 2.4. Donor coordination

The Regional Indicative Programme 2007-2010 which defines the framework for regional activities to be implemented within this period also takes into consideration activity plans of other donors.

Migration issues and policies have been addressed within the international legal debate with activities carried out in the domain of migration flows through other donors and **specialized organizations** such as the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The World Bank has also set up a Migration and Development Thematic Group.

At the UN level, a Global Migration Group (GMG) has been established in early 2006. This is an inter-agency group bringing together heads of agencies to promote the wider implementation of all relevant international and regional instrument and norms relating to migration, and to encourage the adoption of more coherent approach to the issue of international migration. The GMG consists of 14 organizations that are actively involved in international migration and related issues (among which ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNESCO).

Finally, an EC-UN Joint Initiative on Migration and Development (JMIDI) has recently been launched. Migrant and Diaspora groups, NGOs, local authorities, members of the European institutions and UN agencies gathered in Brussels for a “**Migration for Development Knowledge Fair**” on 1st – 4th December 2008. The Fair has launched a funding call to provide €10 million for projects which make migration works for development. It is the first major event to be held as part of the

European Commission - United Nations Joint Initiative on Migration and Development (JMEDI). This is an €15 Million three-year initiative which is funded by the European Commission through its “Thematic Programme for the Cooperation with third countries in the areas of migration and asylum”. The initiative is implemented by UNDP in partnership with UNHCR, ILO, IOM and UNFPA. The JMEDI will finance a series of migration and development projects which will be jointly conceived and implemented by civil society groups and local authorities from the EU States working in partnership with their counterparts in sixteen target countries outside the EU, among which Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, and other African countries.

Although the future EuroMed Migration III project does not address asylum related issues, the human rights of migrants are part of the scope of the project and coordination should be ensured with regard to other existing initiatives, when appropriate.

The magnitude of the problems addressed is such that these complementary actions are per se very positive and coordination should be sought in order to avoid duplication of activities and benefit from the experiences already gained.

### **3. DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1. Objectives**

##### **Overall Objective of EU support is:**

- To foster cooperation on migratory issues between the ENPI South partner countries and EU countries and among ENPI South partner countries themselves, contributing to the establishment of a social, cultural and human dimension of the EuroMed Partnership (chapter III of the Barcelona Declaration), to the implementation of the Five Year Work Programme and to the conclusions of the First EuroMed Ministerial Conference on Migration.

##### **Specific objectives of the EU support are as follows:**

- Promotion of legal migration channels, and promotion of workers' mobility;
- Promotion of the synergies between migration and development;
- Support the fight against illegal migration (in cooperation with the origin, transit and destination countries) and the strengthening of the border management capacity.

##### **Expected results and main activities**

The expected results are:

- (1) Cooperation at regional level reinforced, with exchange of information and good practices between the EU and the ENPI South partner countries and among ENPI South partner countries themselves about migratory issues through the activities proposed under the three strands and horizontally;

- (2) Production of tools to better design migration policies and better integrate them in National Development Strategies in ENPI South partner countries and identification of mechanisms for better management of legal migration, through the realisation of "Migration Profiles" for each of the ENPI South partner countries, the realisation of a study on the methodologies and techniques for matching the labour market needs of ENPI South partner countries and EU Member States, the production of an information material on legal Migration, the realisation of regional meetings of representatives of National Employment Services/Agencies and training activities;
- (3) Identification of the most appropriate approaches in order to improve national legislation related to cross-border financial transfer (to obtain a reduction of their costs) and to facilitate access to financial services and maximise the use of remittances for development, through the meetings of representatives of the Ministries of Finance and the Central Banks of the ENPI South countries and training activities;
- (4) Development of mechanisms for an effective fight against illegal migration (respectful of fundamental rights) and for the reinforcement of border management capacity, through training activities and by promoting operational meetings and cooperation between the National Authorities in charge of the border control and enforcement of immigration law of ENPI South partner countries, EU Member States and Frontex and training activities.

The main activities to be implemented will include indicatively:

**(A) Horizontal to the three strands**

- (1) Support the creation in the different ENPI South partner countries of specific "Migration profile teams" composed in each country of officials coming from the different concerned national Ministries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Interior/Migration, Employment, Finance/Central Banks, Statistical Offices etc.) tasked with the preparation of national "Migration Profiles". For this reason it will be organised:
  - (a) Two specific regional meetings of the designated representatives of the ENPI South partner countries (2 events, involving 4 participants and lasting indicatively 3 days). One in the beginning of the exercise to explain the importance and the kind of activity and effort required to draft and use the "Migration Profiles" in a way which is appropriate to give inputs to National Plans and Strategies for a well managed migration. A second regional meeting after the work is completed, to present the different documents with regard to Migration Profiles and to share information in respect to similarities and differences in migration patterns.
  - (b) Specific missions of experts (9 events, involving 3 experts, lasting indicatively 5 days) to assist in the collection of information and drafting of the specific national Migration Profiles will be organised in



agreement with the different ENPI South partner countries in between the two regional events.

- (2) Punctual Technical Assistance missions at the demand of the 9 ENPI South partner countries can be deployed, to assist them i.e. to reproduce trainings at national level or coach their institutions, involving a defined number of EU experts for a maximum duration of days identified for each one (9 events, involving 2 experts and lasting indicatively 5 days).

**(B) Legal Migration**

- (1) Establish links between the different National Employment Services in different ENPI South partner countries and EU member States, indicatively:

- (a) Specific meetings (2 events, involving 3 participants per ENPI South partner country and lasting indicatively 2 days) of the Heads of the Departments of the National Employment Services/Agencies of ENPI South and EU Member States dealing with international relations, international labour agreements and labour migration, (together with officials of other involved Ministries like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Interior/Migration and Employment) of the beneficiary countries and EU ones will be organised, indicatively:

- i. to share information on the labour market needs and professional requirements of the different countries (Analysis of the labour market needs);
- ii. to assess potential methods and tools aimed at facilitating the matching of the demand and supply (e.g. development of a common data base)

- (b) On the basis of the existing studies concerning ENPI South partner countries and EU Member States (e.g. Cedefop, World Bank etc.) a Study on the methodologies and techniques in order to match the labour market needs of ENPI South partner countries and EU Member States will be realised and presented.

- (c) An information material will be created with basic information on rights and obligations for legal Migration to Europe depending on the different national entry systems and reference to the different consular authorities in each of the ENPI South partner countries. This activity will be carried out by taking due account of the contents and of the modalities of establishment and functioning of the forthcoming EU immigration portal.

- (2) Promote training activities in the following indicative fields:

- Recent developments in the legal framework for labour migration in the EU and the Member States.
- Recent advancements in the management of migration flows in the Mediterranean area regarding legal migration.
- Methodologies for the preparation and use of migration profiles.

- Means of integrating immigrant workers into the labour markets of EU countries including pre-departure measures with special attention to the role of women as active actors.
- Circular and return migration.

Four (4) trainings will be organised, involving 3 participants per ENPI South partner country and lasting indicatively 4 days designed for officials of the National Employment Services/Agencies dealing with international relations, international labour agreements and labour migration and other involved Ministries (Foreign Affairs, Interior/Migration, and Employment). Train the trainers mechanisms should be considered to ensure a multiplier effect and increase the impact of trainings. All trainings will be given in English and French, with translation into Arabic.

### **(C) Migration and Development**

- (1) Cooperate in order to increase the potential of remittances as a tool to support development, in particular through a) the improvement of the instruments needed to gather reliable statistics on the flows of remittances, b) the reduction of the transaction costs linked to the transfer of funds and c) the support for the development of the financial sector. To this end the project will organise indicatively:
  - (a) Specific meetings (3 meetings, involving 2 participants per ENPI South partner country and lasting indicatively 2 days) to support the exchange of experiences and good practices among Ministries of Finance and the Central Banks of the different ENPI South partner countries, indicatively to:
    - i. Outline possible improvements of methods and techniques for monitoring of cross-border financial movements;
    - ii. Identify the most appropriate approaches in order to improve national legislation related to cross-border financial transfer in order to obtain a reduction of costs and to facilitate access to financial services;
    - iii. Maximise the use of remittances for development.
- (2) Promote training activities in the following indicative fields:
  - Trends and patterns in money transfer (including use of new technologies) in the ENPI South region.
  - Experiences of remittances price databases.
  - Ways to inform migrants about available transferring means and their costs.
  - Micro credit opportunities for development projects, with particular regard to those launched with the cooperation of returnees.

Four (4) trainings will be organised, involving 3 participants per ENPI South partner country and lasting indicatively 4 days designed for officials of the Ministry of Finance and Central Banks of the ENPI South countries. Train the trainers mechanisms should be considered to ensure a multiplier effect and increase the

impact of trainings. All trainings will be given in English and French, with translation into Arabic.

**(D) Illegal migration**

(1) Promote exchange of experiences, and good practices on effective ways of combating illegal migration through the indicative organisation of:

(a) Specific operational meetings (3 meetings, involving 3 participants per ENPI South partner country and lasting indicatively 2 days), of the National Authorities in charge of the border control and enforcement of migration law (border guards, police and custom officers) of ENPI South partner countries and EU Member States and Frontex, in order to share information and experiences indicatively on:

- i. National procedures and cooperation modalities border surveillance techniques and technical equipments for the prevention of migrant smuggling at sea;
- ii. National procedures, cooperation modalities border surveillance techniques and technical equipments for the prevention of migrant smuggling across the land borders, including the desert;
- iii. National procedures, cooperation modalities and technical equipments for the prevention of irregular immigration, for the identification, assistance, reception, return and readmission of the irregular migrants intercepted (with special attention to those belonging to vulnerable groups).

(2) Promote training activities in the following indicative fields :

- Methods for the coordination, for the detection and identification of false or falsified and counterfeit identity and travel documents. Use of biometrics and other detection methods.
- EU standards and best practices concerning the treatment of irregular migrants apprehended (identification, reception conditions, assistance and return).
- The application of the principle of *non-refoulement* and access to protection for the migrants in need of international protection.
- International standards and EU best practices concerning the identification of and the assistance to be provided to the victims of trafficking of human beings.
- International standards and EU best practices in preventing and addressing irregular migration at sea, including also search and rescue operations.
- Methods for the collection and sharing of information for the prevention of illegal immigration within the Euro-Mediterranean region between the authorities in charge of border control.
- Schengen cooperation experience and leading national experiences in the fight against illegal Migration.

- International standards, best practices and cooperation possibilities concerning the treatment and protection of unaccompanied minors including also the prevention of this phenomenon.

Eight (8) trainings will be organised, involving 3 participants per ENPI South partner country and lasting indicatively 4 days designed for officers of the National Authorities in charge of the border control and enforcement of immigration law (border guards, police and custom officers). Train the trainers mechanisms should be considered to ensure a multiplier effect and increase the impact of trainings. All trainings will be given in English and French, with translation into Arabic.

#### **(E) Crosscutting activities**

Beside the actions specific to each component, a number of activities of general value for the development of migration policies, which will promote the progress of the project as a whole, shall be realised:

- (1) an **Opening conference** will be held once the project is launched in order to present EuroMed Migration III's objectives and activities to the authorities responsible for the administration of migration in the ENPI South partner countries and the EU member States, an **intermediate regional conference** and a **final regional conference** will be organised involving three participants from each ENPI South country and lasting one day;
- (2) the creation and updating of a freely accessible **project webpage** (except for a reserved areas restricted to participants to the project activities) which will give tangible expression to the Euro-Med Migration III project and provide a range of relevant information on cooperation in the field of migration .

#### **Inception phase**

It is to be noted that prior to the beginning of the specific activities an inception mission will be carried out, by one of the Key Experts who will visit the relevant ENPI South national authorities, explain the project, collect useful information and ask for the nomination of a “National Focal Point”. An **Inception Report** will be produced bridging the gap with the Term of references, if any, and will draw up a detailed work plan and related detailed budget to be submitted to the Commission for approval.

### **3.2. Stakeholders**

The 9 ENPI South partner countries are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria and Tunisia.

The stakeholders of the project are:

- (1) At central level in the ENPI South partner countries, the ministries competent for the different aspects of migration policy and implementation, i.e. Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior/Migration, of Labour, of Finance, Statistical Offices (for one component), Ministry of Finance, Central Banks, Law enforcement Authorities;

- (2) Civil society representatives (private sector, population, NGOs) with special regard to organisations representing members of the diasporas as well as local communities

The target groups of the project are the officials of the 9 relevant administrations involved in the development and implementation of migration policy in the ENPI South partner countries. In particular they should include:

- For component A) Horizontal component ("Migration Profile Teams"), the target group should include officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior/Migration, Employment, Finance/Central Banks and Statistical Offices.
- For component B) Legal Migration, the target group should include Heads of the Departments of the National Employment Services/Agencies in charge of international relations and international labour agreements. Other Ministries may also intervene like (officials from the Ministry of Employment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Interior/Migration).
- For component C) Migration and Development, the target group should include the officials of the Ministry of Finance and Central Banks dealing with the financial market regulation policy and with cross-border monetary flows (remittances).
- For component D) Illegal Migration, the target group should include officers of the National Authorities in charge of the border control and enforcement of Migration law (border guards, police and custom officers) of ENPI South partner countries.

### **3.3. Risks and assumptions**

The main overall assumptions are the same as for EuroMed Migration II, i.e. a relative stability of the economic and political environment as well as an actual will from the ENPI South partner Countries' governments to cooperate in managing labour migration flows and in the fight against illegal Migration.

The main risks – apart those linked to serious conflicts and tensions in the area - are linked to a possible lack of cooperation from the concerned countries, complex access to relevant information, political manipulation of sensitive data, political and administrative inertia.

### **3.4. Crosscutting Issues**

The EuroMed Migration III project's specific objectives directly concern good governance issues, with regard to areas of immediate social and economic relevance. The project will also contribute to strengthen the protection of fundamental rights in respect of vulnerable groups.

The participation of women in the project will be encouraged through their active participation in the sessions. The protection of women will be specifically addressed when dealing with the trafficking in human beings.

## **4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

### **4.1. Implementation method**

Direct Centralised Management, Project Approach. The Project Approach has been chosen because of the technical nature of the proposed activities and the need to ensure coordination with EU policy and consistency with the ongoing EuroMed Migration II project.

### **4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures**

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question.

Participation in the award of contracts for the present action shall be open to all legal persons covered by Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. Further extensions of this participation to other legal persons by the concerned authorising officer shall be subject to the conditions provided for in Article 21(7) Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006.

The contract will be awarded following a restricted call for tender. This will imply the announcement of the procurement notice, the pre-selection procedure, the final submission of the offers and the final selection and award procedure in accordance with the "restricted procedure" laid down by the Financial Regulation and its implementing rules.

The operators responding to the restricted call for tender should be a specialised organisation in the field of migration with proven experience in international cooperation and able to implement the project with qualified and specialised personnel covering the different components.

#### 4.3. Budget and calendar

The budget allocated is €5 Millions, and it is composed of fees and reimbursable costs. It can be indicatively breached down as follows:

Activity	Units	Cost
Fees	- Key Experts - Short-Term expertise	2756000
Inception phase	- Missions	13000
A) Horizontal Activities	- Migration Profiles - Punctual Technical Assistance	305000
B) Legal Migration	- Links among National Employment Services/Agencies - Study on labour Market matching methods/techniques - Information Material - Trainings	530000
C) Migration and Development	- Meetings of Ministries of Finance/Central Banks - Trainings	418000
D) Illegal Migration	- Meetings of National Authorities and Law enforcement Agencies - Trainings	743000
E) Cross-cutting Activities	- Regional Conferences - Project website - Others	235000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>€ 5000000</b>

The operational duration will be of 36 months after signature of the contract.

Indicatively, the calendar could be as follows: Forecast Notice - November 2010, Procurement Notice - January 2011, Short Listing - March 2011, Invitation to Tender - April 2011, Evaluation – June 2011, Contract Signature – June/July 2011.

#### 4.4. Performance monitoring

There are no "standard indicators" in the domain; therefore, performance indicators should be developed in regard to the specific characteristic of the project. As an indication, results will be evaluated using the following indicators:

Activities aimed at interaction between national authorities:

- Quality of the analysis, of the debates and of the documentation in the view of independent academic observers;
- Impact of the debates and the proposals on civil society and the media;

- Number of ENPI South partner countries represented in the meetings;
- Quality and dissemination of the documents produced;
- Level of the participants and their attendance record;
- Participants' satisfaction as measured by means of questionnaires.

#### Migration Profiles

- Quality of the Migration Profiles produced

#### Training sessions:

- Number of participants;
- Number of ENPI South partner countries sending participants;
- Quality of training in the view of independent observers;
- Quality of the teaching materials produced for the training sessions;
- Participants' satisfaction as measured by means of questionnaires.

#### Creation and updating of a webpage

- Number of hits;
- Speed of updating;
- Quality and quantity of the material contained.

#### Opening conference/regional conferences:

- Number and level of the participants;
- Impact on civil society and the media;
- Participants' satisfaction as measured by means of questionnaires.

### **4.5. Evaluation and audit**

Mid-term monitoring and final independent evaluation will be carried out.

The evaluation of results shall take place on the basis of qualitative and quantitative indicators specific to each project activity.

A special budget chapter for auditing will be foreseen in the Terms of Reference.



#### **4.6. Communication and visibility**

The project will work out a specific communication strategy and develop specific activities dedicated to communication and visibility.

Relevant communication tools will be developed for the two components (website, specific publications) in order to keep the stakeholders regularly informed and to ensure the visibility of the programme. Particular attention will be paid to the monitoring and communication of the concrete results.

Among other information means, the Euromed Info centre web portal and EuropeAid's ENPI Newsletter will also be used regularly and press releases will be prepared when appropriate. The EU visibility guidelines must be followed by all components of the project.