

ACTION DOCUMENT

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

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Reference: T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-15 Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, Implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Research activities			
Zone benefitting from the action / Localisation	Regional: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia			
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 7 800 000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 7 800 000			
Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Direct management through the award of service contracts or grants Indirect management through Contribution Agreement with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)			
DAC – codes ¹	43010			
Main delivery channels	60000 - Private sector institution 47000 – Other multilateral institution			
Markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participatory development / good governance		X	
	Aid to environment	X		
	Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls		X	
	Trade development	X		
	Reproductive, maternal , newborn and child health	X		
	Disaster Risk Reduction	X		
	Nutrition	X		
	Disability	X		
	Rio Markers	Not targeted	significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity	X		
	Combat desertification	X		
	Climate change mitigation	X		
	Climate change adaptation	X		
	Migration Marker		X	
	Digitalisation	X		
	COVID-19	X		
SDG	GOAL 10 - Reduced inequalities			

¹ <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>

	GOAL 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions
Valetta Action Plan Domains	Advantages of migration in terms of development and fight against the root causes of irregular migration and the phenomenon of displaced persons
Strategic objectives of the Trust Fund	EUTF Objective 3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination.
Beneficiaries of the action	<p>Direct beneficiaries: EU institutions (Commission services, European External Action Service, EU Delegations among others), EU Member States.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: Other relevant stakeholders at local/ national/ regional/ international level, including civil society organisations in partner countries as well as the people of the region, who will benefit from more informed and targeted operational actions.</p>
Derogations, authorized exceptions, prior agreements	N/A

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and objectives

The action aims to **increase the effectiveness of the EUTF Africa North of Africa Window (EUTF-NOA) programmes** in addressing the root causes of migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa. This will be achieved by ensuring that the EUTF-NOA decision-making is evidence based at all levels (from identification to formulation and implementation) through strong monitoring and research frameworks. By increasing the effectiveness of programmes funded under the EUTF-NOA, the Action will indirectly contribute to improve the migrant conditions in the North of Africa Countries.

The Action covers horizontally the five priority areas of intervention of the Valetta Action plan, notably a) Migration Governance b) Promote mutually-beneficial legal migration and mobility c) Ensuring protection for those in need, d) Tackle irregular migration, and support sustainable return and reintegration policies and e) Improve information and the protection of vulnerable migrants along the migratory route.

The Action has a **regional coverage**, comprising all five eligible countries under the EUTF-NOA.

The intervention logic is to provide **specialised expertise**. In particular, the security situation in Libya is extremely volatile and unpredictable, EU actors have only a restricted access. Hence special service contracts need to be put in place with experts having the capacity of access to provide the EUTF-NOA with eyes on the ground.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. National context, where appropriate

At the stocktaking meeting on the state of play of the implementation of the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP), held in Brussels on the 21 and 22 June 2016, the representatives of the members of the steering committees of the Khartoum and Rabat Processes decided to adopt a common methodology for the mapping, monitoring and reporting of the Actions of the JVAP. To this end, since the EUTF is a significant financial instrument implementing the JVAP, the Commission has already taken Actions to follow up on the recommendations of African partners and EU Member States, regarding in particular the development of a solid monitoring and evaluation framework to measure results and impact. A first simplified example of results matrix for the EUTF was already drafted upon the establishment of the EUTF and constitutes a living document to be further elaborated and refined as the EUTF progresses in the elaboration of its performance monitoring and evaluation system².

When the European Court of Auditors carried out an audit on *the EU external migration spending in Southern Mediterranean and Eastern Neighbourhood countries until 2014*³, it

² http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/eu-emergency-trust-fund-africa-results-framework_en

³ http://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR16_09/SR_MIGRATION_EN.pdf

identified a number of shortcomings in the implementation of assistance on migration. In particular, the Court observed that it is difficult to measure the results achieved by EU spending because of objectives covering a very broad thematic and geographical area and the lack of quantitative and results oriented indicators. On this basis, the Court formulated a set of recommendations stressing the need to develop clear and measurable objectives to be accomplished by a coherent set of EU instruments supported by effective monitoring and evaluation, and by an appropriate information system. Furthermore, the report stresses that the focus on clear and measurable objectives and concrete deliverables should be at the core of new co-operation frameworks in the Neighbourhood and that an effective formulation of Actions tailored to the needs of the targeted institutions and final beneficiaries, along with the set-up of a clear matrix of results are of paramount importance to produce long lasting impact.

Moreover, when the Court of Auditors implemented an audit on the EUTF for Africa in 2018, it concluded that the EUTF for Africa is a flexible tool, but that looking at the unprecedented challenges that it faces, its design should have been more focused. Furthermore, it highlighted the need for better measuring the impact of the actions. It also said that indicators used for measuring project performance lacked baselines. In order to address the recommendations of the Court of Auditors more specifically, the EUTF needs to continue its efforts to strengthen its evaluation framework.

The North Africa region remains an area of origin, transit and/ or final destination for mixed migration flows from sub-Saharan Africa, and from other conflict affected countries. The instability still affecting some parts of the region, continues to generate irregular movements to Europe, as well as an increase in the number of persons seeking international protection, in particular from populations in the move strained in Libya following recent fighting movements, with increased numbers of displaced persons and in need for international protection. In this context, there is need to reinforce research initiatives to acquire the best knowledge available on local dynamics and how they act as drivers of migration and forced displacement, including root causes of instability and insecurity, in West and North Africa. Stability, security, migration and forced displacement are indeed politically complex phenomena that require granular analysis of local and regional contexts and related root causes so that the EUTF benefits from accurate and regularly updated information to strengthen its decision-making process and ensure that the implementation of its actions is adapted to the reality on the ground.

More specifically, the main pathway to change is based on the following hypothesis: "If the EUTF is able to improve the supply of quality supporting evidence through monitoring and research and to successfully promote its use by decision makers, then policies and practice will become more effective in reducing conflict and forced migration and improving its management".

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

In the North Africa region, root causes of migration and forced displacement are diverse, complex and often inter-related, requiring a holistic and integrated approach. They have in some cases led to human rights violation, open conflict, displacement, criminality, radicalisation, terrorism and violent extremism, as well as irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants. In this respect, the key challenge in North

Africa continues to be the arrival of mixed migration flows at a time when some of the countries face additional risks linked to the COVID-19 global pandemic. This is exacerbated by the deficiencies of national and regional strategies for managing mixed migration movements, and of national asylum systems consistent with international standards.

In line with the Art. 13 of the Constitutive Agreement of the EUTF on Monitoring and Evaluation, the EUTF-NOA set up a monitoring and evaluation framework for its programmes. As a first step for a strengthened Monitoring and Evaluation of the EUTF-funded Actions, an intervention logic for the EUTF-NOA has been developed and approved by the Operational Committee held on 16 December 2016. The intervention logic combines an operation-oriented approach, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts explicitly mentioned for the EUTF-NOA in all relevant policy documents, such as the EUTF Strategic Orientation Document, the “European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) review as well as the Joint Valletta Action Plan. By doing so, it was possible to find gaps, overlaps and inconsistencies within and between each priority Action. The final intervention logic has been reshaped and objectives have been reformulated to be effectively measurable.

Following the approval of the Intervention Logic, Matrixes of Results for each of the 5 strategic objectives of the NOA have been formulated, identifying a set of indicators (with baselines, targets, data sources –when available – and frequency of reporting), both for output as well as for immediate and intermediate outcome, to help measure the achievement of the strategic objectives. To achieve the NOA Strategic Objectives, a number of intermediate outcomes are necessary and have been outlined within the intervention logic for each priority Action. In the longer term, these will be triggered by initiatives implemented in the targeted country.

2.2.3. *Justification for use of EUTF funds for this action*

Given the institutional and policy background and the sensitive environment in which the EUTF-NOA programmes operate, there is a constant need to equip the EUTF-NOA with sufficient evidence to refine its identification, implementation and monitoring processes.

Accessing information and analysis as well as monitoring implementation of EUTF-NOA actions can be difficult in certain areas covered by the EUTF. Local contexts can change swiftly in a constantly evolving environment. Therefore, the EUTF must benefit from accurate and regularly updated information and from a strong monitoring framework to strengthen its decision-making process and ensure the precise implementation of its actions.

As the EUTF is exposed to a high level of scrutiny, its actions are identified, formulated and implemented quicker than usual, and given the large number of stakeholders involved, the EUTF aims for extensive transparency. The EUTF is willing to benefit from both new research in its priority areas of intervention and from monitoring of its actions under implementation to refine its operational approach.

Finally, given the new challenging situation created in the region with the COVID-19 global pandemic, many decisions have been taken quickly in order to respond to the crisis situation and will have consequences in the longer term. There is therefore a real need to measure the impact and monitor the consequences of these decisions taken in the current crisis period in order to best plan future programming.

2.3. Lessons learnt

The present Action will build on the experiences and results of all the monitoring and evaluation activities undertaken under the existing Technical Cooperation Facility (adopted in May 2017), Top-up Technical Cooperation Facility (adopted in July 2019) as well as of the research activities undertaken under the existing cross-window Research and Evidence Facility for the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and the North of Africa (adopted in March 2018).

A first monitoring framework has been put in place, resulting in the delivery of the first monitoring report on the EUTF-NOA actions (September 2019)⁴, the provision of lessons learnt (February 2020), the establishment of the third party monitoring of results in Libya as well as the regular delivery of research findings⁵ (24 internal monthly briefs, 6 long form research reports delivered, 36 oral presentations), including the establishment of a network of researchers in the region has been established with more than 50 research in the region.

2.4. Complementary actions and synergies

In line with the need to ensure a prompt reporting on progress achieved through the programme adopted under the EUTF as stressed by both EU MS and Partner Countries, the three windows of the EUTF have identified a common platform managed by a Dutch NGO AKVO that has made available one of its tools for reporting and monitoring the programmes implemented under the EUTF in the three targeted regions. AKVO is a non-profit foundation that creates open source, internet and mobile software and sensors. Indeed, the AKVO Really Simple Reporting (RSR) aims at coordinating activities, monitoring and sharing their results in compliance with International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

AKVO made available to the three windows of the EUTF a web-based system that allowed EUTF to collect, update and store detailed programme and project information and helped to monitor, report and communicate on the funded activities. The RSR platform facilitates working with result and indicator frameworks to keep track of programme and project performance and thereby assisting the EUTF and implementing partners in decision-making. This means that for every programme or project of the EUTF there is room to define outcome, results, and indicators, baselines, thus allowing defining programme and project hierarchies and aggregating results per region (e.g. North of Africa), or per sector (e.g. Protection).

The Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) will continue being used as a tool for monitoring the project in a specific moment and provide recommendations to improve performances.

DG NEAR guidelines on linking planning/programming monitoring and evaluation issued in 2016 represent the reference document used to put in place an M&E framework of the EUTF NOA.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the EUTF-NOA has been conceptualised to be consistent with the broader exercise launched under the framework of La Valletta Summit.

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_noa_report_web_2019-10-11.pdf

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/research-facility-sahel-and-lake-chad_en

However, the existing monitoring and research frameworks for the North of Africa window are coming to an end this year. The present Action therefore aims to ensure continuity of these essential activities for the EUTF-NOA keeping complementarity with the existing monitoring systems and Research Facility of the Horn of Africa and Sahel and Lake Chad windows.

This Action will also be built on research already carried out by EU Member States' agencies or international organisations and seek complementarity with new initiatives. In particular, complementarity will be sought with the studies and research undertaken under the programme EUROMED Migration IV and the Regional Development and Protection Programme for the North of Africa.

The EUTF will ensure the sound and consistent continuation of the monitoring framework and avoid any duplication of research work and make sure to disseminate the collected knowledge and evidence as widely as possible and in a user-friendly form so that different stakeholders can both benefit from and contribute to the improved migration management.

2.5. Donor coordination

By strengthening the knowledge-based programming and decision making of the EUTF-funded Actions, the Action will contribute to increase awareness on the results achieved against strategic objectives and foster a donor coordination at all stages (in key stages of the project management cycle of Actions to be presented to the Operational committee). It will also raise the EU and member state profiles in their contribution to addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement in Africa, with specific regards to the North of Africa Window. The production of monitoring reports and research studies will be shared on a regular basis (in the occurrence of the Operational Committees in particular) and enable donors and relevant other stakeholders to re-use available information.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives and expected outputs

The **overall objective** is to increase the effectiveness of the EUTF-NOA programmes in addressing the root causes of migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa. By increasing the effectiveness of programmes funded under the EUTF-NOA, the Action will indirectly contribute to improve the migrant conditions in the region.

The **specific objective** is to ensure that EUTF-NOA decision-making is evidence-based at all levels (from identification to formulation and implementation).

The expected outputs:

Output 1: Effective monitoring and evaluations of actions implemented under the EUTF NOA in line with the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the NOA.

Output 2: Improved availability and quality of policy evidence for EUTF-NOA on the drivers and dynamics of the root causes of migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa.

An indicative logical framework reflecting objectives and results is included in Annex of this Action Document.

3.2. Main activities

3.2.1. Activities associated with each result

R1: Effective monitoring and evaluations of actions implemented under the EUTF NOA in line with the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the NOA:

- Monitoring the extent to which the implementing partners produce the expected outputs and contribute to the expected outcomes;
- Ensuring that the AKVO RSR platform will be fed with data and indicators at project level identified thanks to the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in place;
- Feasibility studies are conducted at country, regional or cross-regional level when ad hoc high technical expertise is required;
- Periodical field monitoring missions, in line with the Results Oriented Monitoring methodology, are organised for EUTF-NOA, including the coverage of areas with limited humanitarian access;
- A number of specific impact assessments (evaluation) are conducted at programme, sector and/or country level;
- Regular examination of the overall context in which activities have been implemented, allowing comparison of results (both outputs and contribution to outcomes) in differing local contexts;
- Assessment of the expected change in the situation of end-beneficiaries;
- Evaluation of the coordination between the implementation of EUTF NOA activities with Member States' humanitarian and development assistance.

R2: Improved availability and quality of policy evidence for EUTF-NOA on the drivers and dynamics of the root causes of migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa:

- Production of multidimensional empirical, quantitative and qualitative research on the drivers and dynamics of the root causes of migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa and along migration routes including amongst others, qualitative and quantitative research, baseline studies, field research and surveys, statistical studies, etc.;
- Analyses of best practices and 'what works' with the view of providing EUTF-NOA with evaluations of existing policies and programmes in the covered regions and identifying potential gaps. The reasons why they worked or failed will be investigated in order to provide the EUTF with clear guidance and lessons learnt. More specifically, activities will involve various approaches such as impact assessments, participatory research approaches, outcome harvesting, micro and macro evaluations etc.;

- Consolidation, dissemination research results, and capacity development activities, to EU decision makers and other relevant stakeholders, including the increase of the capacity of civil society organisations (including in partner countries) in order to ensure transparency and a joint knowledge sharing, enhancing knowledge and data management and improving cooperation between relevant stakeholders on migration governance at local/ national/ regional/ international level.

3.2.2. Target groups and final beneficiaries

This Action will mainly benefit the EU institutions, including EU Commission services, European External Action Service and the EU Delegations among others who are involved in the programming and implementation activities. EU Member States will be informed at regular basis of the main deliverables that are received under this Action. Other relevant stakeholders at local/ national/ regional/ international level may also benefit from the produced knowledge. All future Actions designed under the EUTF-NOA will benefit from improved evidence-based identification and formulation.

Ultimately, the final beneficiaries of the action are the people of the region, who will benefit from more informed and targeted operational actions.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Risk	Level of risk (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
<p>There are a number of contextual risks resulting from the existing challenges of insecurity and instability in the region.</p> <p>There is also a complexity of factors and diversity of national specificities in the North Africa region that might complicate aggregated analysis, impact measurement and/or comparison among countries for monitoring actions foreseen under this Action.</p>	MEDIUM	<p>Those will be mitigated by taking a conflict sensitive approach to monitoring and evaluating Actions funded through the EUTF. This involves minimising the unintended consequences of the development intervention on conflict i.e. ‘avoiding harm’ and maximising development’s contribution to peace and stability.</p> <p>The recognised expertise of the implementing partners involved will contribute to reducing this risk by ensuring that analysis is robust and takes into account certain regional/ national circumstances.</p>
<p>Risks related to regional instability must be taken into account for the safety and security of staff, and the consequences these may have on the evaluation missions deployed under this Action.</p> <p>Operational risks are also related to lack/ difficulties of access to the evaluation missions deployed under this Action.</p>	MEDIUM	<p>Risks related to the safety and security of staff will be mitigated through an effective and continuous monitoring of the situation and through the use of implementing partners and/or local staff that are already operational in the region.</p> <p>The operational risk related to difficulties of access might be mitigated with the support of the EU Delegations and implementing partners, and coordination with relevant institutional stakeholders, including government authorities' of the respective countries.</p>
Lack of availability of data to support research	MEDIUM	The project stakeholders will identify adequate partners, including government

		authorities' and national statistic offices through support of EU Delegations, EU Member States embassies and civil society actors to improve access to existing data.
Insufficient commitment and efficiency of relevant academic partner in developing countries.	LOW	Joint work with EU research/academic institutions involved in the project activities will result in peer to peer capacity building.
Limited relevance of the research at country level and insufficient commitment shown by governments in selected partner countries to get involved more deeply into dialogue and share information on their public sectorial policies.	LOW	The relevant authorities of target countries will be actively involved throughout the action to ensure ownership and commitment.
<p>The assumptions for the success of the Action and its implementation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise mobilized meets the quality standards; • The Action is implemented through an inclusive approach with all relevant stakeholders; • Relevant stakeholders – including implementing partners - make information available for a proper implementation of the Action; • Complementarity is ensured through a smooth coordination with other donors and other ongoing EU initiatives; • Access is granted for possible evaluations missions among others; • Research is operationally focused and there is sufficient demand for and use of research findings; • Partner institutions are open to using an evidence-based approach to improve decision making. 		

3.4. Mainstreaming

The Action is cross-cutting and will contribute to the achievements of the strategic objectives of the EUTF-NOA. These cross-cutting issues will be further explored during the assessment of the specific themes for research and evaluation at global and country levels.

The technical cooperation made available under this Action will include the rights-based approach and the gender perspective. In particular, in line with the Gender Action Plan 2016 – 2020 (GAP), the gender perspective will be included in the Action.

Research and evaluation participants will be treated with cultural and gender sensitivity and confidentiality. Practices will be rights-based and conflict sensitive and ensure that no participant suffers harm as a result of their participation. Participation will be voluntary and based on informed consent and allow the possibility to opt out at any point.

3.5. Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders will include actors in need for knowledge and more evidence in order to strengthen the decision-making of the EUTF-NOA at all levels. It will include members of the Operational Committee for the EUTF-NOA, EU Services at HQ and Delegation level working

on formulation and supervision of Actions adopted under the EUTF-NOA, national and local institutions and decision makers, civil society organisations, research and academic bodies, other donors and implementing partners of the EUTF. Ultimately, the final beneficiaries of the action are the people of the region, who will benefit from more informed and targeted operational actions.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country. The envisaged assistance is deemed to follow the conditions and procedures set out by the restrictive measures pursuant to Article 215 TFEU.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3.2 will be carried out is from the adoption of this Action Document by the Operational Board until 31 December 2024, i.e. the end of the implementation period of the EUTF for Africa.

4.3. Implementation modalities

The Action will be implemented in centralised management through the award of service contracts or grants as well as in indirect management with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

ICMPD is a leading European international organisation with extensive experience in migration policy development and management, including institutional capacity building across the various migration subfields, and in particular in border management and security. ICMPD has experience in the region, with a wide-range of projects implemented in the MENA region and with a Regional Coordination Office for the Mediterranean based in Malta and a field office for Tunisia and Libya based in Tunis. ICMPD has successfully passed the European Commission Pillar Assessment and has a recognised track record in the management of large programmes entailing equipment provision to various border agencies in Lebanon and Tunisia, as well as to the countries in Central Asia.

Given the crisis situation acknowledged by the decision on the establishment of a European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa C(2015)7293 (article 3) and with reference to Chapter 21 of the companion, the EUTF benefits from flexible contractual procedures.

Service contracts will be awarded following those provisions and in accordance with the specific needs through direct award(s), restricted procedure(s) or competitive negotiated procedure(s). The Commission may launch a call for expression of interest to identify a list of potential research providers. The Commission will seek to mobilise the best available expertise and encourage partnerships between organisations, including from partner countries.

The choice of the implementing partner for the award of service contracts or grants will be determined at a later stage because the Actions foresees a high level of expertise that needs to

be carefully determined, in particular given the extremely volatile security situation in Libya, which makes the access to the ground even more difficult and reduces the number of organisations who have the capacity of carrying out the activities envisaged.

Subject	Indicative type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Effective monitoring and evaluations of actions implemented under the EUTF NOA in line with the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the NOA.	Services	September 2020 TBC
Improved availability and quality of policy evidence for EUTF-NOA on the drivers and dynamics of the root causes of migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa.	Services	June-July 2020 TBC
Analysis of migration legislation in Libya and capacity development of local authorities	Indirect management through ICMPD	February-March 2021

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount in EUR
Several service contracts under the same component	7 800 000
Total	7 800 000

4.5. Monitoring and reporting

The implementing partner must establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and prepare regular progress reports and final reports.

In the initial phase, the indicative logical framework agreed in contract and/or the agreement signed with the implementing partner must be complemented with baselines, milestones and targets for each indicator⁶. Progress reports provided by the implementing partner should contain the most recent version of the logical framework agreed by the parties and showing the current values for each indicator. The final report should complete the logical framework with initial and final values for each indicator.

The final report, financial and descriptive, will cover the entire period of the implementation of the action.

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).

⁶ Partners will have to align and harmonise their interventions with NoA M&E framework

In this respect it should be noted that the EUTF has launched a Third-Party Monitoring exercise in Libya, with which implementing partners of this Action should fully cooperate.

The implementing partner will report on a number of relevant common EUTF indicators of the selected results for this Action⁷ (see list in English/French published on the EUTF website). As relevant, other indicators can be selected and reported on from the lists of sector indicators defined with thematic units.⁸

Project Implementing Partners will be required to provide regular data, including the evolution of the actual values of the indicators (at least every three months) to the contracting authority, in a format which is to be indicated during the contract negotiation phase. The evolution of the indicators will be accessible to the public through the EUTF website (<https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/>) and the Akvo RSR platform (<https://eutf.akvoapp.org/en/projects/>).

4.6. Evaluation and audit

If necessary, ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission for one or several contracts or agreements.

Audits and expenditure verification assignments will be carried out in conformity with the risk analysis in the frame of the yearly Audit Plan exercise conducted by the European Commission.

Evaluation and audit assignments can be implemented through service contracts, making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

4.7. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU⁹. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures, which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, which will be developed early in the implementation. The measures are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, the contractors, the beneficiaries and / or the entities responsible in terms of legal obligations regarding communication and visibility. Appropriate contractual obligations will be included in the financing agreement, purchase and grant agreements and delegation as well as contribution agreements.

Communication and visibility requirements for the European Union are used to establish the communication and visibility plan for the action and the relevant contractual obligations.

⁷ EN: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_results_indicators_41.pdf. Action will have to align with EUTF common logframe (see above)

FR: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_results_indicators_41_fr.pdf

⁸ <http://indicators.developmentresults.eu> User name/password: results

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018_en.pdf

Annex: Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

Additional note: The term "results" refers to the outputs, outcome(s) and impact of the Action (OECD DAC definition).

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Impact (Overall objective)	The overall objective is to increase the effectiveness of the EUTF-NOA programmes in addressing the root causes of migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa. By increasing the effectiveness of programmes funded under the EUTF NOA, the Action will indirectly contribute to improve the migrant conditions in the region.	Evidence (nature and scope) of improved effectiveness of EUTF Actions	(Internal and external) Monitoring and evaluation reports of EUTF NOA specific actions having benefited from the outcome of this Action (the improved evidence-based decision-making)	
Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))	The specific objective is to ensure that the EUTF-NOA decision-making is evidence-based at all levels (from identification to formulation and implementation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced knowledge and evidence (nature and scope) of improved consideration of root causes of migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa and of migration routes, drivers and underlying factors in policy-decision making at all levels Extent to which mitigation measures are identified and acted upon. 	(Internal and external) Monitoring and evaluation reports of EUTF NOA specific actions having benefited from the outcome of this Action (the improved evidence-based decision-making) Action documents Policy intelligence outputs produced by the Action	Common evidence frameworks are built and/or further advanced to address issues related to migration and forced displacement

<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Output 1: Effective monitoring and evaluations of actions implemented under the EUTF NOA in line with the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the NOA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the extent to which the implementing partners produce the expected outputs and contribute to the expected outcomes; • Ensuring that the AKVO RSR platform will be fed with data and indicators at project level identified thanks to the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in place; • Feasibility studies are conducted at country, regional or cross-regional level when ad hoc high technical expertise is required; • Periodical field monitoring missions, in line with the Results Oriented Monitoring methodology, are organised for EUTF NOA, including the coverage of areas with limited humanitarian access; • A number of specific impact assessments (evaluation) are conducted at programme, sector and/or country level; • Regular examination of the overall context in which activities have been implemented, allowing comparison of results (both outputs and contribution to outcomes) in differing local contexts; • Assessment of the expected change in the situation of end-beneficiaries. 	<p>1.1. Number of internal monitoring reports analysed</p> <p>1.2. Number of evaluation reports analysed</p> <p>1.3. Number of internal monitoring reports for which amendments are proposed and taken on board</p> <p>1.4. Number of evaluation reports for which amendments are proposed and taken on board</p>	<p>Policy intelligence outputs produced by the Action</p>	<p>Factors outside project management control that may affect linkage:</p> <p>-limited contractors / lack of applications to the competitions announced;</p> <p>- difficulty to access remote municipalities</p> <p>- economic crises affecting the willingness to engage in the economic development activities</p>
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	<p>Output 2: Improved availability and quality of policy evidence for EUTF-NOA on the drivers and dynamics of the root causes of migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of multidimensional empirical, quantitative and qualitative research on the drivers and dynamics of the root causes of migration and forced displacement in West & North Africa and along migration routes including amongst others, qualitative and quantitative research, baseline studies, field research and surveys, statistical studies, etc; • Analyses of best practices and 'what works' with the view of providing EUTF-NOA with evaluations of existing policies and programmes in the covered regions and identifying potential gaps. The reasons why they worked or failed will be investigated in order to provide the EUTF with clear guidance and lessons learnt. More specifically, activities will involve various approaches such as impact assessments, participatory research approaches, outcome harvesting, micro and macro evaluations etc; • Consolidation and dissemination research results to EU decision makers and other relevant stakeholders in order to ensure transparency and a joint knowledge sharing, enhancing knowledge and data management on migration governance and improving cooperation between relevant stakeholders on migration governance at local/ national/ regional/ international level. Output 1: Effective monitoring and evaluations of actions implemented under the EUTF NOA in line with the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the NOA. 	<p>2.1. Number of intelligence/ knowledge products produced by the Action</p> <p>2.2. Extent to which data and analytical products produced by the project are sourced in EU strategies, policies and programmes.</p> <p>2.3. Perception of EU policy-makers receiving the analysis.</p>	<p>Policy intelligence outputs produced by the Action</p> <p>Dissemination and trainings delivered</p>	<p>Factors outside project management control that may affect linkage:</p> <p>-limited contractors / lack of applications to the competitions announced;</p> <p>- difficulty to access remote municipalities</p> <p>- economic crises affecting the willingness to engage in the economic development activities</p>
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