

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

**Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window
EUTF05 – HoA – REG – 19**

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD ¹ region		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 14 952 505,50 Total amount drawn from the TF: EUR 14 952 505,50		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Indirect management with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Direct management – grants – direct award to IGAD		
DAC-code	13010	Sector	Population policy and administrative management

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

This project contributes to **EU Trust Fund objectives (1)** creating greater economic and employment opportunities through promoting the progressive establishment of a free movement regime within the region; **(2)** strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable – in this specific case, pastoralists; **and (3)** improving improved migration management, by laying the ground for a better system of regular, safe and orderly migration among IGAD countries. It is also aligned with the **Valletta Action Plan priority domains (1)** on the development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement; and **(2)** on legal migration and mobility; and with the **African Union's Agenda 2063**, which states that - by that year - Africa aspires to "be a continent with seamless borders" for African citizens². This action is also a roll-out of the AU Protocol to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence and Right of Establishment in Africa adopted by AU Heads of States and governments in 2018.

The funds for this project have been transferred to the EU Trust Fund at IGAD's request from the allocation reserved for IGAD under the 11th EDF 2014-2020 Regional Indicative

¹ Intergovernmental Authority on Development

² African Union Commission, *Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want*, April 2015, p.4.

Programme for Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean. This project therefore also contributes to the objectives and priority areas of intervention of the 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme.

The geographical scope of the project covers the countries of the IGAD region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and South Sudan), except for Eritrea whose membership has been suspended since 2007.

The intervention logic of the project is based on the assumption that if the high volume of informal movement that currently takes place in the region can be regularised, people - especially young people - will see their opportunities for safe, regular and orderly migration increased, and will take advantage of the benefits of intra-regional mobility, including the facilitation of transhumance, and the transfer of skills, knowledge, resources and technology, thereby contributing to greater integration and socio-economic development.

The overall objective of the project is to facilitate the free movement of persons and improve regular labour migration and mobility in the IGAD region in order to enhance regional economic integration, stability and development.

The specific objectives of the project are:

- (I) to support the process of adoption, ratification and domestication of the IGAD Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and on Transhumance by IGAD Member States upon their adoption by IGAD Council of Ministers, along with complementary measures to implement them; and
- (II) to improve opportunities for regulated labour mobility and decent work for migrant workers in the region.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Regional context

The IGAD region covers eight countries: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and South Sudan (although Eritrea suspended its membership in 2007). Together, these countries form a diverse region, comprising areas of economic growth and investment, on the one hand, and areas prone to violent conflict, political instability and humanitarian crises, on the other.

The region experiences large-scale mixed migration movements both within and outside its borders. For many people in the IGAD region, migration is seen as a coping strategy for ecological³ and economic downturns. These population movements are occasioned by push and pull factors in the region including pastoral mobility (which is not generally considered to be irregular by pastoral communities), cross-border conflicts, political instability, civil war, natural disasters and food insecurity, lack of employment and search for better job opportunities. The prevailing conflicts and insecurity in some of the Member States both present major barriers to free movement of persons and produce challenges for both regular and irregular migration in individual Member States and in the region. The constraints for

³ According to the FAO report *Crop Prospects and Food Security* (March 2016) all 8 IGAD member states are "countries requiring external assistance for food".

employment creation and causes of skills shortages in the IGAD region are mainly because labour market institutions in the region are weak, and the identification of current and future skills gaps including those that could be filled by migrant workers is largely lacking. In addition, lack of opportunities for work experience, public employment services and absence of effective business development programs combined with limited capacities of ministries of labour and employment exacerbate unemployment rates and decent work deficits, particularly for the youth in the region. As a result, low skilled labour migration to the Middle East and gulf countries has emerged as a trend across the region, mainly due to the huge demand for labour in the Middle East countries. The enormous number of internally displaced people and refugees hosted in the IGAD region, compounded with the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons, has profound negative consequences especially with regards to infringements of human rights.

The countries of the region are often members of more than one regional economic organisation, and also as a consequence of overlapping agreements, some borders are open, some are more difficult to cross, and globally the region lacks a coherent system for facilitating the movement of people and livestock. For instance, the implementation of the Eastern African Community Integration Agenda is a strong influencing factor on national policies in Kenya and Uganda and has enhanced and facilitated the movement of citizens and residents between the two countries. Lessons can be drawn from the EAC model and replicated in IGAD Region.

To date, facilitated by the first phase of this action, marked progress has been made in the negotiations by IGAD MS towards a free movement regime. Both Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in IGAD Region have been endorsed by IGAD policy organs and major work must commence towards ratification of the two protocols by each MS parliament. The Protocols are a promising avenue for managing migration in the region and ensuring sustainable options for secure livelihoods.

Likewise, significant achievements have been made in terms of understanding and analysing the labour migration dynamics in the region through a series of studies which also informed the drafting and negotiation of the labour mobility provisions of the protocol on free movement of persons. In addition, the IGAD secretariat and its member states have also enjoyed a series of capacity building training on various thematic areas and topics related to labour migration and mobility governance.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

The Agreement establishing IGAD calls member states to facilitate movement within the IGAD region. The summit of the IGAD Heads of State and government in 2013 adopted the Minimum Integration Plan as IGAD's road map for regional integration. To realise this, the region must adopt a mechanism that facilitates movement of people. In 2014, an assessment was conducted on the viability of a free movement regime and findings validated by member states. Thereafter, two consultative meetings have been held with representatives from higher education, trade, immigration, pastoralism and labour from member states. When the first phase of this action started, negotiations on the possible provisions of the protocols as well as the requirements for its implementation needed to be conducted with member states.

The complex nature of regional migration demands a multi-dimensional intervention that acknowledges the nexus between migration and security, addresses irregular migration through improved border management, facilitates regular migration, promotes intra-regional mobility and provides for economic interventions that improve the livelihoods and opportunities for young people, who represent the majority of migrants from the IGAD region.

IGAD addresses migration through its Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF)⁴. The RMPF provides strategic recommendations on various aspects of migration management while building the capacity of IGAD member states to develop national migration policies that address specific migration related challenges in a more comprehensive and holistic manner. The RMPF is being operationalised through a Migration Action Plan (MAP) 2015-2020⁵ whose strategic priorities include the facilitation of labour mobility, the facilitation of mobility for pastoralists, and the establishment of a free movement regime in the region. These are in line with the objectives of this action.

An IGAD Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on migration has been established to promote migration dialogue and cooperation among IGAD member states, as well as with relevant transit and destination countries beyond the IGAD region, international organisations and other stakeholders to exchange information on migration issues of common interest. The Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC)⁶ is responsible for ensuring that recommendations made in the RCP are followed up by member states.

Coordination Mechanisms are currently being established or strengthened where they exist in each IGAD member state to enhance coordination of the different migration actors and stakeholders at national level, as recommended in the Migration Action Plan 2015-2020 strategic priority 2. It is also with the same spirit of improving coordination and collaboration and building the capacities of the experts from various ministries to be on the same page on various issues related to labour migration that the ILO_IGAD Labour Migration Experts reference group is established and strengthened.

The project's main objective is the finalisation, ratification and domestication of the Protocols on the Free Movement of Persons and on Transhumance and to improve opportunities for regular labour mobility and decent work. The Protocols have been developed by IGAD MS after extensive consultations and negotiations during the period 2017 – 2020 of this action. The IGAD MS multi-sector experts, Committee Ambassadors and IGAD Ministers of Interior and

⁴ The RMPF was adopted by the IGAD Council of Ministers in 2012. It focuses on specific regional concerns such as migration and pastoralism, migration and human security and internal displacement. The framework also puts emphasis on better management of labour migration and borders.

⁵ The MAP comprises twelve strategic priorities with clusters of activities constructed around the key components and recommendations of the IGAD RMPF. Priorities include, amongst others, ensuring better management of labour migration, supporting and facilitating the cross-border and internal mobility of pastoralist communities, building national data systems on migration and accelerating economic integration and prosperity through the facilitation of free movement of people in the IGAD region.

⁶ The RMCC is made of all heads of immigration and, on an ad hoc basis, heads of relevant member states institutions with migration functions.

Ministers of Labour have endorsed the Protocol in Khartoum on 26th February 2020. It is foreseen that the IGAD final policy organs will adopt the Protocol in second half of 2020.

The endorsed **Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons**, has been developed with learning from AU Protocol on Free Movement of Persons as well as borrowing from models of the ECOWAS⁷ and the EAC⁸ free movement protocols. Outstanding is the unique provision of Article 16 of the IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons that specifically addresses the issue of natural disaster displacement, a unique cyclical phenomenon in IGAD Region.

A draft Road Map for the implementation of this Protocol has been presented to IGAD MS for discussion. It is well understood among IGAD MS that the implementation of the protocol will follow a phased approach starting with work towards abolition of visas for the citizens of the region, granting them right of residence and right of establishment (investment).

Pastoral mobility is another crucial aspect within the IGAD region: a vast area approximated at 70% of the IGAD region consists of arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) seasonally occupied by pastoralist communities whose livelihood is dependent on their livestock and ability to move across borders as needed to access pasture and water. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia host millions of pastoralist communities. The African Union Commission developed a continental pastoral policy framework in 2010. The framework recognizes pastoralism as a viable and economically efficient way of life and reaffirms the strategic importance of pastoral mobility and adoption of a regional approach, particularly in terms of policy reforms and pastoral legislation. The IGAD Livestock Policy Initiative (IGAD LPI) Working Paper No. 12 declares an urgent need to facilitate cross-border intra-regional trade and supports the call for the creation of a “Transhumance Certificate” to formalize and facilitate the movement of pastoralists across borders.

An approach that recognises the benefits of an orderly management of rangelands as well as improved access to basic social services by pastoralist communities that this cross-border economic activity could be turned into an advantage for improvement of livestock stock as well as sustenance of pastoralist communities. Investment in the Transhumance Protocol aspirations would translate into greater resilience of pastoralist communities. In addition, IGAD has ongoing cross border resilience activities implemented through IGAD specialized centres⁹. These activities include bilateral and multilateral agreements (memorandum of understanding) between IGAD Member States¹⁰ on cross-border livestock surveillance and health and cross border climate prediction and application products. Implementation of the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance will build on the existing activities.

In this context, the IGAD Transhumance Protocol foresees that transhumant livestock and transhumant pastoralists shall be allowed passage through well-established corridors across the borders of Member States for water and pasture under certain conditions set in the

⁷ Economic Community of West African States

⁸ East African Community

⁹ In particular IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD), IGAD Conflict Early Warning and Response (CEWARN) Mechanism, IGAD Centre for Climate Prediction and Application (ICPAC) and IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).

¹⁰ Kenya and Ethiopia in June 2016, Djibouti and Ethiopia in December 2018, Ethiopia and Somalia in March 2019 and between Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda in July 2019.

Protocol. In addition, the Protocol aims to develop all transhumance corridors to ensure sustainable stock numbers and quality as well as protection of the pastoralist communities.

For the protocols on Free movement of Persons and Transhumance to be implemented in the next short-medium term, it is important that all parliaments and institutions in the region including government departments responsible for livestock, immigration, national security, labour and employment, trade, customs, education including vocational training, private sector, and civil society should be further mobilised at national MS level to advance the Protocol aspirations. Ratification and domestication of the Protocols by Parliaments is a major work of this action followed by complimentary measures pertaining border management and immigration service delivery and also promoting regulated labour mobility.

2.3. Lessons learnt

A list of strategic priorities and action areas are identified in the IGAD Migration Action Plan (MAP) 2015-2020. On the basis of these, the following lessons with regards to the proposed intervention can be drawn:

- Member states of IGAD still agree that the protocol on the free movement of persons in the IGAD region will be essential for reducing irregular migration, promoting labour mobility and contributing to regional integration and economic development.
- The facilitation of movement for cross-border pastoralists is essential for contributing to the protection and livelihoods of pastoralist communities – and is an increasingly important adaptation mechanism in the context of climate change.
- International human right instruments and labour standards will be crucial in addressing current and emerging challenges related to decent work, employment and labour migration governance as member states implement the protocol.
- Partnership that is built up between IGAD and ILO during the first phase of the action is crucial for the continued success of the project. In the extension of this action, the two institutions will build on their existing institutional arrangements of work and strengthen synergies in the implementation of their specific activities.
- Lack of coordination and cooperation both between and within the member states of IGAD, about the different institutions responsible for migration hampers progress on harmonisation of laws and procedures for effective migration management and the implementation of a free movement of persons regime. The National Coordination Mechanisms, bringing together the agencies and relevant stakeholders¹¹ with migration functions, will be key in ensuring coordination between agencies at national and local level.
- It is generally accepted that the most open and well integrated countries¹² and African sub-regions are those that have adopted protocols on free movement: they are effective legal instruments and are likely to bring tangible results.

¹¹ They may also include private sector and civil society organisations.

¹² In Rwanda, following the introduction of an open visa policy, real GDP growth increased from 4.7% in 2013 to 7.0% in 2014, exceeding the programmed 6.0% and is projected to rise to 7.5% in both 2015 and 2016 (*African Economic Outlook*).

In addition key findings from the IGAD Review of Policies and Laws affecting immigration services (completed during the first phase of this action) made the following challenges and recommendations for action:

Absence of comprehensive formal Migration Policy Frameworks: all the IGAD Member States have laws on immigration, but no Member State has a comprehensive Migration Policy Framework specifying the migration interests, approach and strategies of the particular Member State. This is despite the fact that all the Member States adopted the IGAD Migration Policy Framework that customizes the African Union Migration Policy Framework, for the IGAD region. Furthermore, some of the existing immigration laws in the Member States need to be updated to bring them in conformity with international standards and best practices on specific aspects of migration or generally.

Citizen Identification and registration systems and integration with Border Management Systems: there are robust laws and systems on registration and identification of nationals in Djibouti, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda; such laws and systems are not yet in place and functional in Ethiopia and Somalia. The majority of the Member States Border Management Systems and other related databases are not integrated or linked with the national identification system.

Limited institutional and operational capacity: The various Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government established for purposes of managing migration are severally and jointly limited in capacity and non-existent in some Member States, leaving gaps in implementation of adopted laws or policies.

2.4. Complementary actions

The European Union

- *Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in Eastern Africa* (6 million EUR; GPGC - Global Public Goods and Challenges): aims to put in place reception offices for migrants and enhance the capacity of governments to manage migration especially with regards to the fight against criminal networks.

- *Better Migration Management I + II (Khartoum Process)*(40 million + 30 million EUR; EU Emergency Trust Fund): focus on improving migration management in the region, by supporting policy development, building capacity through the provision of training and equipment, providing protection, and raising awareness.

- *Support to Africa-EU Migration Mobility Dialogue* (18.5 million EUR; Development Cooperation Instrument – Pan African Programme): support for the Rabat and Khartoum Process dialogues, plus a facility for related activities, within the framework of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES).

- *Migration EU Expertise (MIEUX)* (8 million EUR; GPGC): aims to improve migration governance at national and regional levels by strengthening the capacities of public authorities to better manage migration and mobility through the provision of rapid, short-term and small-scale peer-to-peer expertise assistance.

- *ACP-EU Action on Migration* (10 million EUR; European Development Fund): technical assistance for visas, remittances and readmission.
- Approximately 10 million EUR for activities related to legal migration, probably in the SADC region (11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean).
- Funds will also be made available under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for the Horn of Africa Regional Development and Protection Programme, which will consist of actions that provide protection or development assistance for refugees and host communities.

Other donors

The Swiss government project, *Building Regional and National Capacities for Improved Migration Governance in the IGAD Region*, has been supporting IGAD to manage migration, especially in regard to strengthening cooperation and coordination in migration management at the national and regional level since 2014. This has been done through strengthening the Regional Consultative Process (RCP) and the Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC) as well as establishing National Coordination Mechanisms (NCMs) in IGAD member states¹³. Capacity building through training in protection of migrants has been provided to member states immigration officials. The support has also gone into the Regional Mixed Migration Secretariat's (RMMS) Mixed Migration Monitoring Initiative (4Mi) that provides useful data on migrants in key migration routes. Currently the IGAD Secretariat is working with MS on establishing and strengthening the NCMs and also drafting the National Migration Policies in selected MS.

GIZ is still supporting IGAD to mainstream migration into resilience and more specifically within the framework of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Strategy (IDDRSI). Within it, transhumance corridors have been mapped and this will provide a basis for work to begin in implementing the Protocol on Transhumance in IGAD Region. This will complement the proposed action under this project to promote the ratification and domestication of the Transhumance Protocol and its Transhumance Certificate by IGAD MS. In addition through its project SIMPI, GIZ is also supporting IGAD with strengthening the implementation of the IGAD migration policies in the region. This closely allies with both strengthening the IGAD Migration Governance Architecture as well as promoting key pillars of migration among which is the establishment of the Regime of Free Movement of Persons in IGAD Region.

The Federal German Government through KfW Bank has accessed to IGAD over 40 millions EUR to develop investments along migration corridors in IGAD Region. This is implemented through the establishment of the seed IGAD Regional Migration Fund (RMF).

The World Bank has also provided over 8 million EUR for the response to promote development on protracted cases of displacement in its project DRDIP. The DRDIP project has accessed loans and grants to IGAD MS to develop refugee hosting areas and promote

¹³ The NCMs and RMCC are used to operationalise the IGAD MAP (which is derived from the RMPF).

cohesion between refugees and host communities through shared development investments. The IGAD MS that are beneficiaries of DRDIP include Uganda, Djibouti, Kenya and Ethiopia. A roll-out to cover other MS is foreseen.

The ILO's FAIRWAY Programme, funded by SDC, will implement solutions to improve conditions of labour migration across migration pathways from Africa to the Arab States, focusing on three countries in the IGAD region (Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia), as well as two countries in West and North Africa (Nigeria and Morocco). The program will address underlying causes of decent work deficits that start at the recruitment, pre-departure and deployment stages.

AU-ILO-IOM JLMP¹⁴ is a long-term joint undertaking between the four organizations and the UNDP to implement the 5th Key Priority Area of the Declaration and Plan of Action on Employment, Poverty Eradication and Inclusive Development.¹⁵ Its strategy focuses on intra-African labour migration and supports achievement of the First 2023 Ten Year Plan of the AU's Agenda 2063 and of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In order to have a significant and realistic take-off of the Programme, a Three-Year Project (JLMP Priority) was developed and launched in 2018 with the overall objective of improving the governance of labour migration to achieve safer, orderly and regular migration in Africa as committed in relevant frameworks of the African Union (AU) and Regional Economic Commissions (RECs), as well as international labour conventions and other cooperation processes.

2.5. Donor co-ordination

There is a tendency for almost all migration-related projects in the region to include an element of general migration management work – and the multiplicity of donors involved leads to duplication of effort and inconsistency. In this context therefore, this project will focus on activities facilitating the establishment of a free movement of persons regime and areas of IGAD core mandate including harmonisation of regional policies and coordination between member states on migration and improving the opportunities for regulated labour mobility.

Coherence with all other migration-related projects will be ensured through the existing IGAD Migration Partners Working Group - a coordination group on migration, consisting of donors and partners, established by IGAD with support from GIZ.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The **overall objective** of the project is to facilitate free movement of persons and improve regular labour migration and mobility in the IGAD region in order to enhance regional economic integration and development.

¹⁴ The African Union Commission (AUC)-International Labour Organization (ILO)-International Organization for Migration (IOM)-Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Joint Programme on Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration.

¹⁵ Adopted by the Assembly of Heads of States and Governments (AU/Assembly/AU/20(XXIV)/Annex 3, January 2015) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2015.

The **specific objectives** are:

- I. To support the process of adoption, ratification and domestication of the IGAD Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and on Transhumance by IGAD Member States, along with complementary measures to implement them; and
- II. To improve opportunities for regulated labour mobility and decent work for migrant workers within the region.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The **expected results** are:

D) Agreement reached on the IGAD Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and on Transhumance, along with complementary measures to implement them:

- Agreement reached on the IGAD Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons;
- Agreement reached on the Transhumance Protocol, and corridors established in the IGAD region for the facilitation of cross-border pastoralist movements, according to the road map
- Strengthened coordination mechanisms at national and regional levels for all agencies with a mobility mandate for the facilitation of a free movement of persons regime in the IGAD region;
- Harmonised cross-border procedures in IGAD member states in support of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons and labour mobility;
- Increased public awareness and community engagement on migration management, the Protocols and their beneficial effect on the region;
- Dissemination of best practices through comparison with ECOWAS and EAC;
- The capacity of IGAD department of social development to coordinate and collaborate with IGAD MS, IGAD Divisions and Partners in facilitating the ratification, domestication and implementation of the protocols is enhanced;
- Enhanced Member States legislative and institutional capacity to ratify and domesticate the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in IGAD Region;
- Enhanced capacity for border governance and management to facilitate Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region;
- The domestication and ratification of IGAD protocol on Transhumance is promoted;

II) Opportunities for regulated labour mobility improved:¹⁶

- Opportunities for regulated and fair labour migration are better understood;

¹⁶ Following the reorientation of the delegation agreement with ILO in 2019, the result areas have been modified. For further details, see the description under “Main activities”.

- Adequate data available through the labour market assessments and value chain analyses to develop policies and mechanisms to effectively match supply and demand;
- National capacities developed on rapid market appraisal and value chain assessment methodologies;
- Employment opportunities in selected sectors created;
- Key elements of skills recognition frameworks and portability within IGAD elaborated;
- Deficits in respect of the rights of migrant workers and their families identified and recourse action promoted;
- South-south labour mobility facilitated within the IGAD region as a result of enhanced labour exporting frameworks as well as inter-institutional and inter-state cooperation mechanisms;
- Labour market and migration actors have increased capacity to govern labour migration and mobility;
- Rights-Based Approach to Labour Migration Governance is promoted;
- Opportunities for regional tripartite dialogue and inter-regional dialogue on labour migration are expanded;
- Migrants, youth and potential migrants are empowered through increase opportunities for jobs creation, skills development in their countries and abroad – (Development and implementation of the Youth Employment and Skilling Initiative (YESI)).

The main activities are:

I) To support the process of adoption, ratification and domestication of the IGAD Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and on Transhumance by IGAD Member States, along with complementary measures to implement them (total estimated budget €6.800.000):

- *Development and adoption of a road map for the different negotiation phases of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD region.*
It will be a tool against which the member states will measure progress of the negotiations and will help guide them to stay the course and progressively address the different provisions under the draft protocol. A core committee of negotiators will be instituted by member states to ensure consistency in negotiations. (Completed in the first phase)
- *Organisation of a round of negotiations to draft and reach agreement on a Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons.*
A technical expert on free movement regimes will be engaged by the IGAD Secretariat to ensure that the framework protocol used as a basis for negotiations is refined to reflect the agreement reached by the member states during the negotiations. (Completed in the first phase)
- *Organisation of a round of negotiations towards finalising the draft and reaching agreement on the Transhumance Protocol,* which foresees that transhumance shall be allowed free passage across the borders of member states for water and pasture through established and recognised corridors. (Completed in the first phase)

- **Harmonisation of laws and procedures**¹⁷ needed both at regional and national level for the progressive implementation of the Protocol. In this context, provide technical support to the relevant ministries of IGAD Member States to draft national laws for the domestication of the two Protocols, as well as supporting the development of procedures¹⁸ and codes for the implementation of the protocols. It also includes support to the development of bilateral/multilateral agreements for implementation of the protocol on transhumance.
Particular attention will be paid to: i) the gradual relaxation of visas¹⁹ and ultimately visa-free entry for citizens of the member states of IGAD; ii) the development of regional standard border operating procedures²⁰ that are specifically designed to support the eventual alignment and harmonisation of national entry and exit procedures in accordance with the IGAD Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons. (Activities will continue in second phase)
- **Organisation of regular coordination meetings** within the framework of the IGAD Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC) and the Regional Consultative Process in order to monitor and measure progress by member states on the facilitation of free movement of persons in the IGAD region²¹. (Activities will continue in the second phase)
- **Awareness-raising** during and following the negotiation rounds, through the development of different news items on community media, information and education materials as well as the sharing of popular versions of the draft protocols for awareness raising amongst the frontline officers that will implement the protocols provisions at border crossings. National Coordination Mechanisms that are in place in the respective IGAD Member States will be used for awareness raising activities. Similar materials and tools will also be developed to raise awareness on the draft Transhumance Protocol.²² This includes activities related to the popularisation of the finalized protocols and publication of reports produced within the framework of this action. (Activities will continue in second phase)
- **Benchmarking working sessions** on policy and practices conducted with ECOWAS and the EAC on the establishment of a free movement of persons and transhumance regime with the respective regional economic communities.

¹⁷ This will initially require an assessment of existing legislation, immigration regulations and related mechanisms within the national context of each IGAD member state. Following these assessment recommendations changes will be proposed to the IGAD member states that will support the streamlining of procedures throughout the IGAD region with respect to border crossings. The regional standard operating procedures will be domesticated through establishment of a technical working group on border management within the National Coordination Mechanisms already present in member states' procedures.

¹⁸ This includes an assessment of border governance/management and development of an action plan.

¹⁹ According to the 'Index on Visa Openness', IGAD member states approaches greatly vary. Two groups are identifiable within the region: one (comprising Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda) is open (scoring >0.75 out of 1), the other (comprising Eritrea, South Sudan and Sudan) is largely closed (scoring <0.1 out of 1). The average Africa score is 0.459.

²⁰ This will be complementary to the on-going work towards One Stop Border Posts.

²¹ This coordination exercise is particularly needed because IGAD region has scarce provisions on labour mobility. Accordingly, the RCP (regional level) and NCMs (national level) are deemed as crucial entry points under the present action.

²² The end targets will specifically be the pastoralists themselves. The general public and the relevant ministries would need to be reached by some general informative messages as well.

This will enable the member states to appreciate the opportunities and address the challenges of implementing a free movement of persons' regime. (Activities will continue in second phase)

- ***Organisation of an IGAD Ministerial committee and IGAD Assembly of Head of States*** on free movement of persons, transhumance and labour migration governance in the context of mobility and migration within and outside the region.
- ***Capacity building*** of IGAD migration unit IGAD-ICPALD transhumance unit and ***assuring human and technical resources*** for the continued implementation of the action.
- ***Capacity building of IGAD and IGAD-ICPALD*** technical capacity to support Border Authorities on Free Movement of Transhumance.
- ***Capacity building for IGAD MS personnel*** dealing with movement of persons (immigration & population management) through learning missions and experience sharing between IGAD Member States.
- ***Assessment of capacity*** of national citizen identification and registration institutions in selected IGAD Member States.
- ***Assessment and development of regional action plan*** for border governance/management.
- ***Capacity building for IGAD MS experts on migration and frontline officers through trainings and learning missions.***²³
- ***Technical support to IGAD MS to issue the IGAD Transhumance Certificate*** to border pastoral communities.
- ***Support to cross borders committees/pastoral associations and youth*** on innovative technologies towards the implementation of the Protocol on Transhumance.

II) To improve opportunities for regulated labour mobility (total estimated budget €7.850.000):

- ***Baseline assessment²⁴ on labour migration*** conducted among and between IGAD member states to better document and analyse the current status of labour mobility and governance systems and structures in the region. This assessment will be based on ILO experience and methodologies used in other countries and will complement the work of the coordination meetings conducted under objective (i) with a more specific focus on labour migration and the extent of an enabling environment at regional level, and will inform the principal activities under this objective. (Completed in first phase)

²³ Including both frontline officers dealing with free movement of persons and front line officers dealing with free movement of transhumance.

²⁴ The assessment will consider legal and policy frameworks, including labour migration, employment, social security and protection, labour market information systems (including data and labour migration statistics), public employment systems and structures, skills recognition and portability and migrant worker protection among others. A key objective of the assessment will be to identify gaps and opportunities, including knowledge and capacities that will need to be addressed in the development of fair labour migration policies and capacities for implementation.

- **Implementation of labour market analysis**²⁵ to assess labour mobility potential among IGAD member states.²⁶
Using tried and tested ILO methodology, this activity will also examine more closely the roles and capacities of public employment agencies on labour mobility and employment promotion, including through skills and job matching, assisting identification of labour market needs and matching supply and demand. Resources permitting, the analysis exercise may cover other migration corridors in the IGAD region other than the Ethiopia-Sudan pilot. (Completed in the first phase)
- **Rapid market appraisal** conducted in order to assess the potential of different sectors and sub-sectors and design targeted interventions to strengthen these.
The focus of the appraisal will be informed through the preceding labour market analysis exercise. Rapid market appraisals can lead to the identification of one to two value chains with potential for employment creation along the established migration corridors for which in-depth value chain analyses will be conducted. Relevant national actors will support the appraisal exercise in collaboration with ILO experts²⁷ with the aim of developing trained trainers in the rapid market appraisal and value chain methodologies. Results of rapid market appraisals and value chain analyses will also be used to identify skills gaps in these promising sub-sectors that can be addressed by the development of appropriate training curricula (see below). (Following the reorientation of the delegation agreement with ILO in 2019, a rapid market appraisal for Youth Skilling and Employment Initiative completed in first phase)
- **Development of skills and vocational training programmes**²⁸, based on the above rapid market appraisals and value chain analyses for migrant and national workers²⁹.
This may involve expanded or new programmes depending on the outcome of appraisals and will include the identification of service providers and assessment of current capacities in the skills areas through the support of established ILO

²⁵ Labour market analyses are conducted in close partnership with concerned countries in order to enable them to understand labour dynamics and to develop effective policies and mechanisms to match labour supply and demand and to ensure social equality and inclusion. They assist in identifying current and/or future imbalances on the labour market and contribute to the designing or refinement of labour migration policies and schemes.

²⁶ A pilot phase will be initiated focusing on the labour migration corridor between the IGAD states of Ethiopia and Sudan. These two states will be singled out for closer examination and analysis in the above assessment, particularly in identifying gaps and opportunities on policy coherence and development and institutional and systems capacities. These two states have been chosen for the analysis on the basis of the huge amount of labour migration exchanged between them, mostly informally, with the idea of identifying good practice that can be replicated among other countries of the IGAD region.

²⁷ ILO Value Chain Development for Decent Work: the activity will draw upon the experience, expertise and material resources of the ILO's ENTERPRISES Department - <http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/value-chain-development-vcd/lang--en/index.htm>.

²⁸ The present action may train the trainers but it will not provide on the ground training to final beneficiaries.

²⁹ A challenge facing many migrant workers is lack of access to meaningful employment and remuneration both within and outside of the region, due to lack of skills as well as a lack of skills portability systems, including intra- and inter-regional recognition. This action will focus on *curricula harmonisation*. The training curricula will be translated into relevant languages so as to reach as many beneficiaries as possible and to enhance sustainability. These programmes will also raise awareness of protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families, thus helping to reduce the risk of exploitation and abuse and potentially the absence of social protection arrangements for migrant workers..

methodologies and materials³⁰. (Following the reorientation of the delegation agreement with ILO in 2019, a Youth Skilling and Employment Initiative has been developed in the first phase)

- ***Assessment of mutual skills recognition/accreditation needs in identified sub-sectors*** building on the skills and vocational training programmes above that will pave the way for future accreditation frameworks.

This area of work, with the support of ILO's Labour Migration³¹ and Skills and Employability Branches, will focus initially on the pilot corridor and the sub-sector skill sets identified through the rapid market appraisals and value chain analyses. The pilot accreditation activities will be conducted and documented in coordination with relevant national actors to support ongoing and future efforts to develop and strengthen accreditation frameworks for the region in skills and professional qualifications. (Following the reorientation of the delegation agreement with ILO in 2019, a Youth Skilling and Employment Initiative has been developed in the first phase)

- ***Information-gathering on conditions and rights at work*** as they affect migrant workers in the identified sub-sectors and to the extent possible, more broadly. This will support future efforts to inform the harmonisation of relevant legislative and regulatory frameworks, social dialogue and related mechanisms to protect fundamental principles and rights at work based on the ILO's broad normative protection framework. (Completed in the first phase)

- ***Development of labour exporting/migration frameworks*** to facilitate south-south labour mobility within the IGAD region.

This will serve not only to regulate, but also to promote labour migration with a view toward regional integration. The labour exporting frameworks and mechanisms will be established based on insights and data gleaned from the pilot labour market analysis between Ethiopia and Sudan. To increase the effectiveness of such frameworks, National Coordination Mechanisms in IGAD member states and inter-state cooperation mechanisms such as the Regional Consultative Process and the Regional Migration Coordination Committee will be enhanced in order to improve the efficacy and reliability of data collection, management, and exchange systems as part of efforts to strengthen broader institutional frameworks. It includes providing technical assistance to the IGAD Secretariat in the development of a Regional Labour Migration Policy Framework and labour mobility related provisions of the migration policy action plan and support to the implementation/rollout of common positions and minimum standards on Bilateral Labour Agreements, building on the practical guidelines produced within the first phase of this action, as well as national support to IGAD member states towards ratification, domestication of relevant ILO international labour standards related to labour migration and support in the negotiation of Bilateral Labour Agreements. Three IGAD Member States will be supported to review, amend, or develop regulatory frameworks and programs on labour migration and mobility

³⁰ This area of activity will be supported by the ILO's Skills and Employability Branch: <http://www.ilo.org/skills/lang--en/index.htm>

³¹ ILO's Labour Migration Branch: <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/lang--en/index.htm>

particularly in the context of COVID-19. (The activities will continue in the second phase)

- **Capacity building of IGAD secretariat, Member State experts in LMERG, NCMs, PEAS, labour attachés and consular officials of IGAD MS** in destination countries and training institutions on labour, labour migration and labour migration governance.³²
- **Capacity building of journalists** and social media activists in the IGAD on media reporting on fair recruitment and forced labour.
- **Capacity building of National Statistical offices** and other labour market actors to collect and analyse data on international labour migration.
- **Technical assistance to the Confederation of IGAD Employers (CIE) and Horn of Africa Confederation of Trade Unions (HACTU)** to strengthen their capacity to participate in national and regional policy dialogues on labour migration governance matters.
- **Organisation of regional and national IGAD tripartite (social) partnership forum** for IGAD MS, Trade Unions & Employers Federations, and other relevant stakeholders such as private employment agencies (PEAs), academia, and civil society.³³
- **Conduct rapid assessment to examine the impact of COVID-19** on migrant workers and advocate for rights based and human centred policy responses in line with international standards and instruments.
- Building on the **Youth Skilling and Employment Initiative** developed in the first phase of the action, and the results of the Rapid assessment of COVID19 impact, **IGAD Members States will be supported** in the design and implementation of employment and skills measures to address Migrant workers (Returnees, youth, women) needs (entrepreneurship, life skills development, trainings ...)
- **Publish** all policy documents drafted in this action.
- **Technical support to IGAD secretariat** on labour migration aspects in the process of ratification and domestication of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, as well as for the organisation of the RMCC and RCP meetings, when relevant.

Risks and assumptions

The main risks are:

- i) Due to state fragility from conflict, disasters and poor governance, weak capacity for implementing the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD region (high);

³² Through development of capacity-building programs and digital learning tools and platforms as well as using existing toolkits and organise learning missions (in collaboration with Capacity building activities under Specific Objective I)

³³ In collaboration with IGAD secretariat.

ii) Lack of relevant capacities of government and non-government actors on migration and labour migration to design and implement appropriate policies, programs and governance systems (high);

iii) Instability and violent conflict in the region trigger increased migration flows and have a negative impact on facilitating regular migration (medium);

iv) Arising from security concerns, lack of trust between and within the institutions of the member states of IGAD hampers the collaboration on border management and the facilitation of free movement of persons (medium).

v) The COVID 19 pandemic has significantly affected the implementation of projects activities during the first phase, leading to postponement of project activities and redesigning of modalities of interventions (high).

The assumptions for the success of the project and its implementation include:

- i) The block endorsement of the two Protocols by IGAD experts, ambassadors and ministers in Khartoum on 26 February 2020 demonstrate strong political will to advance with the protocol;
- ii) Despite increased migration flows due to conflict and instability, the proposed intervention will nevertheless contribute to facilitating regular migration and lead to stability in the region as viable and safe livelihood options will be created;
- iii) Collaboration and coordination in working groups at both regional and national level will contribute to confidence-building and mutual understanding, therefore facilitating collaboration between MS.
- iv) The strong working relations between the IGAD Secretariat and its Member States is a strong asset in further development and implementation of the of the Protocol, as well as the partnership established between IGAD secretariat and ILO.
- v) The ongoing impact of COVID-19 will need to be assessed on a regular basis and project activities could be re-designed accordingly.

Mitigating measures have been considered, including:

- Ensuring that the current strong MS political and expert base that has been generated by the work towards the two Protocols between 2017-2020 is maintained.
- Sustained information flows between the Secretariat of IGAD and its MS on the Protocols.
- Stronger collaboration within IGAD Divisions and IGAD Partners on key thematic areas of the protocol and further strengthening the MS capacity development aspect of the Protocol.
- Addressing each thematic area of the Protocol progressively to ensure coherence and relevance of policy to the context of IGAD Region and the capacities of IGAD MS.

- Through the NCMs, organising meetings and working sessions between the different regional and national institutions involved in the management of migration – and ensuring that such events are well prepared in terms of participation, content and expected outcome.
- The ongoing capacity building program to member states through the labour migration experts reference group and other thematic trainings that will be implemented in the project will continually build the capacities of the institutions to implement the protocol
- Reorientation and adjustments are being made to the implementation modalities of some activities due to COVID 19. For example, some of the capacity building programs might be redesigned into online trainings as opposed to face-to-face trainings.

Cross-cutting issues

Recent years have witnessed a ‘feminisation’ in migration within Africa, with an increased demand for services including that of domestic workers, nurses and other professions typically dominated by women. Experience shows that migration can offer economic and labour opportunities for women, and hence improve their living standards. Due to their precarious working conditions, women migrants are at greater risk of becoming exposed to abuse and violence by criminal networks operating in smuggling and trafficking. Efficient border management and the facilitation of free movement will enhance opportunities for labour migration and therefore opportunities for women to improve their livelihood and that of their families. It also reduces the risk of abuse and violence towards women, as borders will be safer and they no longer need to resort to criminal networks for migrating.

Climate change is another cross-cutting issue with relevance for this action. Climate change for pastoralist communities implies the need to change their mobility patterns and therefore the facilitation of cross-border pastoralist movement is essential to guarantee the livelihood of pastoralist communities. Environmentally-induced migration due to natural hazards and man-made disasters has also meant additional stress on the already weakened livelihood systems of the region.

There is a direct link between conflict and migration. Forced migration caused by the outbreak of violent conflicts, creates massive displacement of which women and children are disproportionately affected. Enhanced regional economic integration as a result of the free movement of persons may create stronger economic ties and interdependence between the member states of IGAD and therefore slowly reduce the impetus for violent conflict.

Strengthening and promoting regular labour migration within the region, underpinned by the implementation of a Free Movement Protocol, will overcome current high levels of irregular migration as well as reinforce opportunities to support development within and among the member states concerned. By including a focus on the diaspora and on circular migration, the project will contribute to enhanced income generation and remittance flows that could expand the impact of economic growth and employment creation to benefit countries of origin, transit and destination, thereby contributing to wider regional economic growth. The outcomes of labour market and value chain analyses have potential for replication and impact beyond the

scope of the project, and therefore potential for scaling up. Maintaining a cross-cutting focus on youth employment will also support broader regional development goals.

3.3. Stakeholders

The IGAD Secretariat and the Member States of IGAD are the key stakeholders of the project. More specifically the national institutions and ministries dealing with migration and pastoral livestock development, such as the ministries in charge of foreign affairs, interior/home affairs, labour, livestock, devolution, regional states, employment, education/vocational training, social security and protection, health, security and customs as well as ministries of planning, development and international cooperation will be targeted by the action.

In border areas, the involvement of local authorities on both sides of the border and pastoral committees will also be important for increasing mobility in cross-border communities. Other stakeholders include trades unions, employers' organisations, private sector enterprise and academic and vocational training institutions, as well as diaspora associations and other civil society organisations where these exist and are relevant.

The final beneficiaries of the proposed intervention are the migrants and citizens of the IGAD region. They will benefit from improved governance, protection, economic opportunities and regional integration. Particularly vulnerable groups such as migrant women and children and pastoralist communities in cross-border areas will be targeted by the action through the facilitation of legal migration in secured conditions and the reduction of criminal smuggling and trafficking networks that benefit from poor management of migration.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

Financing agreements are not envisaged.

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The implementation period will be 56 months, whilst the overall execution period (including a closure phase of no more than 18 months) will not exceed 122 months from the date of approval of this Action Document by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the International Labour Organisation in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 323/2015 in view of its distinct technical and administrative advantage in the fields covered by the project.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: acting as contracting authority concluding, monitoring and managing contracts, carrying out payments, and recovering moneys due; management of procurement procedures for hiring staff, purchasing goods, hiring consulting services, and any other relevant transactions.

A grant contract will be concluded with IGAD for its own programme management costs, as it is the sole entity who can perform these functions.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable by virtue of Article 37 of (EU) regulation n° 323/2015 if full funding is essential for the action to

be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

The Agreements are expected to be concluded in the third quarter of 2016 and to be extended for the continued implementation of the second phase of the action.

4.4. Indicative budget

Component	Amount in EUR	Addendum n°1 Reallocation in EUR	Addendum n°2 Extension EUR	Total amount in EUR
Objective (I): To support the process of adoption, ratification and domestication of the IGAD Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and on Transhumance by IGAD Member States, along with complementary measures to implement them (IGAD Secretariat & ICPALD);	3 600 000		3 200 000	6 800 000
Objective (II): To improve opportunities for regulated labour mobility with the aim to strengthen labour governance and the protection of migrant workers (UN ILO).	6 000 000		1 850 000	7 850 000
Monitoring, audit and evaluation	100 000	25 000	125 000	250 000
Communications and visibility	300 000	-25 000	-175 000	100 000
Total	10 000 000		5 000 000	15 000 000

4.5. Evaluation, monitoring and audit

It is important to establish monitoring and evaluation arrangements that can measure progress towards the intended results in a consistent and regular manner. Efforts will be made to set up a single monitoring & evaluation and lessons learned framework for all EUTF-funded projects in the Horn of Africa. Each of the projects in the Horn of Africa will pool resources by setting aside 1.5-2% of their EU Trust Fund allocations to establish a single monitoring and evaluation framework with a dedicated team of experts. The single M&E framework will help ensure consistency in progress reporting by using the project baselines and undertaking regular monitoring, evaluation and reviews of on-going projects in the region. It will also serve as a tool for compiling documentation and sharing experience in a structured manner.

Ad hoc audits or expenditure verification assignments could be contracted by the European Commission. 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 will be implemented through service contracts; making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

4.6. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility 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.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the implementing partners and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be entered into the Agreements concluded by the Commission with the entrusted entities and the implementing partners.

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.

A **logical framework** showing targets and indicators is attached.

EU Trust Fund Strategy	Valletta Action Plan	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Four main areas of intervention	Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives	17 goals
<p>1) Greater economic and employment opportunities</p> <p>2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people</p> <p>3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit</p> <p>4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</p>	<p>1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities 2. link relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas 3. operationalise the African Institute on Remittances 4. facilitate responsible private investment and boost trade <p>2) Legal migration and mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships 6. pool offers for legal migration 7. organise workshops on visa facilitation <p>3) Protection and asylum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes 9. improve the quality of the asylum process 10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities <p>4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans 12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking 13. pilot project in Niger 14. information campaigns <p>5) Return, readmission and reintegration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission applications 16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels 17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

APPENDIX 1: INDICATIVE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
<p>I) To support the process of adoption, ratification and domestication of the IGAD Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and on Transhumance by IGAD Member States, along with complementary measures to implement them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of protocols on free movement that are ratified and domesticated by IGAD MS. • Number of effective MS legal, policy and institutional instruments in place to facilitate the implementation and the domestication of the Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and of Transhumance in IGAD Region. • Level of community engagement on the Protocols. • Number of orderly border crossings of transhumance through well secured transhumance corridors and grazing zones in the three selected cross border clusters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of meetings • Minutes and reports of Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC) and RCP Meetings • Project Steering Committee meeting reports.
<p>II) To improve opportunities for regulated labour mobility with the aim to strengthen labour governance and the protection of migrant workers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries that developed and/or revised their national legislation related to labour migration and employment • Number of national and regional guideline/working documents developed on labour migration issues • Number of policy makers, labour market actors and expert benefiting from capacity building activities on human rights based approach to labour migration; • Number of social partners trained/informed to engage and collaborate more actively with IGAD Secretariat on labour migration at regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline assessments on labour migration • Labour market analysis reports • Labour migration polices legislations and guidelines • Capacity building/training reports; diplomas • Attendance sheets, • Minutes of meetings