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ANNEX VII

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan in favour of the Asia-Pacific Region for 2022-2023

Action Document for “Displacement Tracking and Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy in Asia (DATA)”

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23(2) of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Displacement Tracking and Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy in Asia (DATA) OPSYS number: ACT-61539 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (<u>NDICI-Global Europe</u>)
2. Team Europe Initiative	Throughout its implementation in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asian countries, the Action will contribute to the planned Regional Team Europe Initiative on the Afghan displacement situation
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The Action shall be carried out in ¹ Afghanistan ² , People's Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan
4. Programming document	Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme (RMIP) 2021-2027 for Asia and the Pacific
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	Priority Area 3 - Migration, forced displacement and mobility: SO 1 – Support durable solutions to existing and future displacement situations. ER 1.5: Qualitative and quantitative research, evidence and data analysis on displacement disaggregated by gender and age at regional, national, and local level is improved. SO 2 – Contribute to strengthening migration governance and management, to enable orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (including labour migration) and mobility of people.

¹ The Action could potentially engage in the Islamic Republic of Iran, should the circumstances become favourable.

² In line with Council Conclusions of September 2021, EU and Member State activities in Afghanistan will be guided by the identified benchmarks for engagement and carried out without benefit to or interference from the de facto authorities.

	ER 2.6: Qualitative and quantitative research, evidence and data analysis on migration disaggregated by gender and age at regional, national, and local level is improved.			
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION				
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	<p>This Action responds to the priority area “<i>Migration, forced displacement and mobility</i>” of the Regional Multi-annual Indicative Programme (RMIP) 2021-2027 for Asia and the Pacific.</p> <p>130 - Population Policies/Programmes & Reproductive Health; 151 - Government & Civil Society-general</p>			
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<p>Main SDG: 10 – Reduced Inequalities (Target 10.7)</p> <p>Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: 17 – Partnership for the Goals (Target 17.8)</p>			
8 a) DAC code(s)	<p>13010 - Population policy and administrative management</p> <p>15190 – Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility</p>			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	Multilateral organisation – 47066			
9. Targets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women’s and girl’s empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Connectivity @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (as per the guidance note on the migration marker)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020130 (Middle East and Central Asia), for EUR 7 000 000 14.020131 (South and South East Asia), for EUR 2 000 000 Total estimated cost: EUR 9 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 9 000 000.			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				

13. Type of financing³

Indirect management with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1.

1.2 Summary of the Action

The New Pact on Migration and Asylum⁴ underlines the importance of maximising the impact of the EU's international partnerships with key partner countries of origin and transit, notably in relation to migration. Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan remain countries of great relevance to regionally address protracted displacement from a development perspective (Communication on Forced Displacement and Development⁵), particularly in the aftermath of recent events in Afghanistan⁶ and Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions of 15 September 2021⁷. Since 2020, traditional migration flows in Central Asia have been redrawn due to the COVID-19 pandemic, sanctions on Russia, the crisis in Afghanistan, and Russia's war against Ukraine. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan continue to be largely dependent on migrants' remittances. The EU recognises the strategic importance of Central Asia, which links Asia with Europe.

Development responses to the root causes of irregular migration and protracted displacement in the region are central and essential to the goal of supporting countries to boost shared prosperity and resilience and promote stability and self-reliance – in line with the international commitment to reach first those who are furthest behind. First and foremost, solutions must be found to tackle the drivers of displacement and curb the prospects of increasing irregular migration from these countries. These two issues are interlinked to a great extent, with regular and longitudinal⁸ information and data including baseline mobility data, migration flows, drivers of displacement and migration, socio-economic conditions in hosting countries and countries of origin being a key requirement for targeted and tailored interventions.

Second, sustainable long-term solutions to facilitate orderly, safe and dignified returns and reintegration of displaced populations and irregular migrants to their countries of origin should be identified and implemented. In-depth, regular and longitudinal data and information - such as mobility solution indexes and return and integration indicators - are needed to enhance the knowledge base, better target interventions and ensure stakeholder engagement.

As such, this Action aims to build upon the “Displacement Tracking Matrix - Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy” (DTM REMAP) project, to further expand the longitudinal evidence base on displacement, migration and return to better address the short, medium and long-term challenges posed by protracted displacement and migration in host, transit and countries of origin. It also aims to feed into the development of sustainable solutions for the return, reintegration and inclusion of displaced populations in Afghanistan and neighbouring countries.

³ Art. 27 NDICI

⁴ COM(2020) 609 of 23.09.2020.

⁵ COM(2016) 234 of 26.04.2016.

⁶ The EU suspended development cooperation and investments in favour of Afghanistan following the overthrow of the Government in August 2021. On 11 October 2021, the EU Development Ministers agreed on the need to assist the population directly by addressing their essential needs, while avoiding government channels, with support that goes beyond humanitarian aid by focusing on basic services and livelihoods assistance. EU development aid has therefore been replaced by basic needs assistance.

⁷ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-11713-2021-REV-2/en/pdf>

⁸ Data that is collected through a series of repeated observations of the same subjects over some extended time frame and is useful for measuring change.

Through the DTM REMAP project, a regional methodological framework was established enhancing regular information flows on displacement, migration, and return in the region. To further capacitate key stakeholders to sustain data and research mechanisms and ensure regular access to information, this Action will further expand and institutionalise its methodological framework in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan and expand its intervention to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

The Action will focus on further enhancing the evidence base on displacement, migration and return through comprehensive and regularly updated baseline mobility data as well as analysis and information on drivers of migration and displacement, foresight and demographic trend analysis, mobile populations and host community needs and vulnerabilities, mobility solution indexes including return and integration. Data, analysis, and information resulting from this Action will play key roles in the formulation of relevant policies, strategic planning, and design and implementation of humanitarian and development programming. Furthermore, the expansion will build the capacities of target groups, especially – with the exception of Afghanistan - the relevant Government agencies/offices (duty bearers), to take ownership and continue to expand the implementation of baseline mobility monitoring and mobility solutions in the countries.

This Action is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which refers to the commitment to “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed policies” (see also sub-goal 10.7 of the Sustainable Development Goal 10 on migration policies).

The actual duration of the Action is planned for 36 months.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

More than 40 years of conflict have shaped **Afghanistan** as a country with one of the lowest scores on the Human Development Index, impacted by displacement, migration, and return. The Taliban takeover of Afghanistan and the collapse of the Islamic Republic on 15 August 2021 has resulted in further escalating humanitarian needs and a significant deterioration of the protection environment for civilians in the country. These factors exacerbate the vulnerabilities of a population already burdened by the COVID-19 pandemic, subsequent economic downturn, and a severe drought across the country in June 2021. Job losses, cash shortages and soaring prices are leading to increased poverty in Afghanistan. Around 18.9 million Afghans – or half the population – are facing emergency levels of food insecurity. The food insecurity situation could be further compounded at the end of the harvest season, and/or by the world price hike triggered by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. The UN estimates that 97% of the population could be living under the poverty line by the end of this year, with 24 million requiring humanitarian assistance, making Afghanistan the largest humanitarian crisis. After an initial period of consolidation, political instability has increased over recent months, with different armed opposition groups and terrorist organisations attacking Taliban fighters and minorities throughout the country. International development aid and investments remain suspended and sizeable financial assets previously held by the Afghan Central Bank remain frozen abroad. The country is on the brink of economic collapse, with the local currency at an all-time low and food price on the rise⁹. All these factors are driving both internal displacement as well as cross-border flows into neighbouring countries, including Iran, Pakistan and to a lesser degree Central Asian countries, especially Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

⁹ <https://www.wfp.org/emergencies/afghanistan-emergency>

Internal displacement inside Afghanistan is driven by both conflict and disasters. According to IOM, there is now an estimated number of 5.5 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the country, including both protracted and over 700,000 newly displaced in 2021¹⁰. Significant annual returns of undocumented Afghans continue as part of a cyclical migration; in 2021 1,170,494 undocumented Afghans returned, with 1,150,004 from Iran and 20,490 from Pakistan as of December 2021¹¹. In addition, close to 65,000 IDPs returned to their place of origin in 2022, according to UNHCR. For Afghan women and girls, gender-based discrimination and violence as well as a disproportionate impact from the decades-long economic and political instability have been strong drivers of migration and displacement¹². This will create significant challenges for the de-facto authorities in Afghanistan in managing the absorption and successful reintegration of international returnees and identifying durable solutions to displacement and migration. Recent reports that the de-facto authorities oblige IDPs to return to their places of origin without providing reception assistance are reason for concern, since these returns may increase their vulnerabilities, are unlikely to be sustainable and may result in further displacement inside the country, within the region or further towards the EU. Any support will be coordinated with the EU's ongoing and upcoming basic needs assistance while preserving the humanitarian space, in line with the President of the Commission's commitment to support the Afghan people despite development cooperation being frozen.

Bangladesh is one of the most overpopulated, climate-vulnerable, and disaster-prone countries in the region. IOM estimated that 8.6 million Bangladeshis live and work abroad. As such, remittances from Bangladeshis constitute important revenue flows for the Government, about 6.7% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020. Despite a sustained economic growth and significant gains in poverty reduction, Bangladesh remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Poor rural households are particularly vulnerable to economic shocks and unemployment among youth is a significant challenge. In addition, large numbers of people have been internally displaced in Bangladesh due to disasters. Recent estimates suggest that by 2050 one in every seven people in Bangladesh will be displaced by climate change. Further forecasts predict that flash, river, and coastal flooding are likely to be exacerbated by intensified extreme rainfall, tropical cyclones, and associated storm surges, placing lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, and the economy at risk in the coming decades. Already, many of those affected resort to internal and international migration as a coping mechanism. In addition to facing a wide variety of socio-economic challenges, and crisis. Bangladesh hosts over 900,000 Rohingya refugees, the majority of which arrived in 2017, with little prospect of durable solutions.

Kazakhstan has traditionally been a transit country for labour migrants from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan to and from Russia. Since the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic, Kazakhstan started to become a destination country for labour migrants. Over the past decade, the net migration rate has been negative with an overall 360,000 people leaving and some 230,000 entering the country. Since 2005, international migration to Kazakhstan has been steadily declining, reaching approximately 12,000 people in 2019 and 11,441 in 2020. Meanwhile, out-migration from Kazakhstan has been on the rise, amounting to 45,225 people in 2019. In 2020, the outflow dropped to 29,088, largely owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. Given its geographical location, Kazakhstan is experiencing irregular migration. By the end of 2019, 76,200 foreigners had administrative penalties, with 9,000 expelled from the country¹³. The situation of migrant workers from Kazakhstan is not fully tracked. Kazakh citizens often do not register with consulates at diplomatic posts abroad and even more rarely report on the type of activity they are engaged in in foreign countries. The presence of Kazakh citizens working abroad is indirectly evidenced by the

¹⁰ <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-comprehensive-action-plan-calls-usd-589-million-support-afghanistan-and-neighbouring-countries#:~:text=IOM's%20revised%20Comprehensive%20Action%20Plan,on%20its%20operational%20presence%20in>

¹¹ <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IOM%20Afghanistan%20Situation%20Report%20%2314%20-%202022-28%20November%202021.pdf>

¹² <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/afghanistan/gender>

¹³ <https://www.pragueprocess.eu/en/countries/419-republic-of-kazakhstan#:~:text=Since%202005%2C%20international%20migration%20to,to%2045%2C225%20people%20in%20201>

(comparatively small) volume of remittances through various international money transfer systems from abroad to Kazakhstan.

More than 50,000 Kyrgyz nationals leave the **Kyrgyz Republic** as labour migrants annually¹⁴. However, the prevalence of irregular migration from Kyrgyzstan and the significant number of Kyrgyz labour migrants who have obtained citizenship in destination countries, notably the Russian Federation (therefore not classified as migrants by the Russian authorities), suggest that upwards of 1 million Kyrgyz citizens (around 40% of the country's labour force) regularly work abroad. One of migration's most important positive impacts on Kyrgyzstan is through remittances. Kyrgyzstan is one of the most remittance-dependent countries in the world. The remittances that Kyrgyz migrant workers send home, amounting to USD 2.4 billion in 2020, constituted 31% of the country's GDP in 2020.¹⁵ As a result of the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, a significant number of migrants and diaspora members in Russia are returning home, greatly affecting the employment and incomes of migrant workers and their ability to send remittance. Based on the initial assessments by the World Bank, the first-round effects of decline in economic activities in Russia, where 83% of remittances originated in 2021, and a weakening of the ruble against the US dollar are likely to reduce the (originally projected 3%) growth rates of remittances to the Kyrgyz Republic by 33% in 2022¹⁶. An influx of returning migrants will further pressurize the already weak labour markets in remittance-dependent Central Asian countries. While labour migration to countries other than the Russian Federation is taking place, certain barriers remain including lack of bilateral agreements on labour migration, long and costly visa and work permit procedures, non-recognition of qualifications, lack of proficiency in foreign languages other than Russian, and relative unfamiliarity with foreign cultures other than Russian.

Pakistan is a country of origin, transit, and destination of migration flows, both regular and irregular, and plays an important role as a host country for Afghan refugees and undocumented Afghan migrants. Pakistan currently hosts around 1.28 million¹⁷ Afghan refugees, 840,000 Afghan Citizen Card holders and an estimated 0.4-0.6 million undocumented Afghans¹⁸. Due to a diverse set of push factors, including deteriorating protection space in Pakistan, over 27,829¹⁹ undocumented Afghans returned to their home countries through the official border crossings, Chaman and Torkham, in 2021.

As a country of origin, Pakistan ranks among the top ten emigration countries in the world²⁰, with around 1 million Pakistanis leaving their country for overseas employment on an annual basis. Labour migration plays a significant role in the local economy and contributes greatly to poverty reduction. Through its diaspora and overseas workers the country's economy receives large amounts of remittances, Pakistan's remittance inflows rose from USD 22 billion in 2019 to almost USD 31 billion in 2021 – an increase of 40%²¹. Various factors have contributed to the growth in volume of remittance inflows, including the introduction of schemes that facilitate the sending of remittances without extra costs and bank initiatives that encourage the use of more formal sending channels²².

¹⁴ State Migration Service of the Kyrgyz Republic, *Joint Report on Migration in Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Tajikistan, and the Russian Federation*, 2018, <http://rce.kg/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Edinyj-doklad-final.pdf>

¹⁵ World Bank, "Personal remittances, received (current US\$) - Kyrgyz Republic", 2020

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT?locations=KG>

¹⁶ Worldbank Blogs (2022). "Russia-Ukraine Conflict: Implications for Remittance flows to Ukraine and Central"

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/92127>

¹⁸ OCHA Pakistan, "Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2021" <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-humanitarian-response-plan-2021-april-2021>

¹⁹ <https://displacement.iom.int/sites/default/files/public/reports/PAK%20FM%20BI-WEEKLY%20DASHBOARD%2029%20JAN%20TO%2011%20FEB.pdf>

²⁰ IOM Pakistan (2019) Pakistan Migration Snapshot: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/pakistan-%E2%80%93-migration-snapshot-august-2019>

²¹ IOM (2020), Pakistan - Snapshot of Remittance Inflows to Pakistan during COVID-19: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/pakistan-snapshot-remittance-inflows-pakistan-during-covid-19>

²² State Bank of Pakistan. 2022. Country Wise Workers' Remittances Database. State of Pakistan Statistics and DWH Department (accessed on 16 January 2022).

However, the lack of legal avenues to emigrate and the bureaucracy associated with migration contribute to irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and exploitation of workers during recruitment and employment overseas.

Meanwhile, extreme climate events and, to a lesser extent, violence contribute to displacement within the country. In 2020, there were 829,000 new displacements as a result of disasters, mostly occurring during the monsoon season. Violence also resulted in 390 new displacements, primarily because of land disputes in Punjab Province. There were an estimated 910,000 IDPs living in Pakistan at the end of 2020, with the majority (806,000) displaced by disasters.²³ Due to the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, disaster risk, particularly for vulnerable poor and minority groups, will continue to grow.²⁴ The World Bank estimates an increase of around 5 million people exposed to extreme river floods by 2035-2044²⁵. In addition, projections suggest yield declines in many key food and cash crops²⁶, potentially resulting in economically-driven human mobility in the country.

Tajikistan is a country of origin for large numbers of migrant workers. Every year, some 40% of the country's working-age population emigrates, seeking work abroad. According to the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Tajikistan, in 2019 over 530,800 citizens left to seek employment abroad, with the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan as the main destinations. There are between 400,000 - 1,000,000 Tajik migrant workers in Russia alone, 55% of whom aged between 18 and 30²⁷. Remittances sent home by Tajik migrant workers made up 26.7% of the country's annual GDP in 2020²⁸. However, due to the effects of a decline in economic activity in Russia and a weakening of the ruble against the US dollar the World Bank projects a decline in remittances flows with 22% in 2022²⁹. Besides the ongoing Russia's war against Ukraine, Tajikistan has also been impacted by the regime change in Afghanistan. This was recognised by the EU which wants to step up joint efforts with Central Asia to manage some of the common challenges stemming from the situation in Afghanistan.³⁰ The country is also strongly affected by climate change and currently has rather low capacity to adaptation³¹. The World Bank specifies Tajikistan as the most vulnerable country in Central Asia and without needed adaptation efforts and disaster risk reduction preparedness and planning, the effects of climate change, and particularly heat and drought, may result in severe loss and damage in Tajikistan in the near future³².

There are currently around 13,000 Afghan registered refugees and persons in need of international protection in Tajikistan, out of which 5,700 reportedly arrived since 1 January 2021³³.

Uzbekistan is both a receiving and sending country of migrants. Migration is a critical issue for Uzbekistan, as a significant number of its active population is engaged in labour migration abroad. The country is also experiencing a high level of internal migration from rural to urban areas for employment and educational reasons. According to

²³ https://www.internaldisplacement.org/sites/default/files/publications/documents/IDMC_Internal_Displacement_Index_Report_2021.pdf

²⁴ Worldbank (2021). Climate Risk Country Profile, Pakistan.

https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/15078-WB_Pakistan%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

²⁵ ibid

²⁶ ibid

²⁷ <https://migrants-refugees.va/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2020-CP-Tajikistan-EN.pdf>

²⁸ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS?locations=TJ>

²⁹ Worldbank Blogs (2022). "Russia-Ukraine Conflict: Implications for Remittance flows to Ukraine and Central Asia": <https://blogs.worldbank.org/peoplemove/russia-ukraine-conflict-implications-remittance-flows-ukraine-and-central-asia>

³⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_6219

³¹ Ministry of Justice, Republic of Tajikistan (2019). <https://cislegislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=119703#A5LV0GXMRT>

³² World Bank (2021). Climate Risk Country Profile, Tajikistan. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/15919-WB_Tajikistan%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

³³ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/afghanistan>

Government of Uzbekistan sources, some 13,020 Afghan citizens arrived in the country since January 2021. The majority arrived before 15 August 2021 with valid visas issued by the Uzbek consulate in Mazar-i-Sharif. This group is currently unwilling and unable to return and UNHCR considers that they may be in need of international protection³⁴.

Regarding emigration, the main destinations of approximately 70% of migrant workers leaving Uzbekistan are the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. Other destinations include Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Korea, Europe, and the United States. According to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development estimates³⁵ remittances from the Russian Federation are the most important source of foreign exchange earnings and income for Uzbekistan (11.4 per cent of GDP). As a result, Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine has a high impact on Uzbekistan's GDP growth, reducing it to 3.6 per cent in 2022³⁶. The World Bank reports that the main negative factors of this situation are associated with a halving of the value of remittances from labour migrants due to anticipated declines in the value of the ruble, declining salaries and job opportunities, migrants returning home, high oil and food prices, disruptions in the logistics chains of international trade, investment inflows and the operation of banking systems.

Internally, Uzbekistan is particularly vulnerable to climate change, experiencing increased temperatures, decreased annual rainfall, drought, soil erosion, and desertification and water scarcity. Climate change, the environmental disaster of the Aral Sea and unsustainable land management practices are drivers that saw 79,942 internally displaced persons in Uzbekistan in 2018. This figure is expected to triple to reach an estimated 200,000, as the Aral Sea situation continues to cause new climate related displacements and acts as a driver for internal and international migration. According to data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UzStat), the total number of Uzbek citizens who migrated abroad in 2017 was 6.8 million; this figure doubled to 13.8 million in 2018. More than half (58%) were men (an estimated 8 million) and 42% were women (5.8 million). The countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States were the main destination for 14.2 million Uzbek nationals as 7.1 million moved to Kazakhstan, 3.1 million moved to Kyrgyzstan and 3.5 million moved to the Russian Federation, while 531,000 people (4%) migrated to Korea, Turkey, China, the United States and Germany³⁷. Uzbekistan, as one of the neighbouring countries, has received numbers of Afghans³⁸. It is reported that as of November 2021, there were 13,658 Afghan citizens on the territory of Uzbekistan. 13,032 of them live temporarily, most of them came here on business, as well as to visit their relatives. Afghan citizens whose visas expire in Uzbekistan will not be expelled to their homeland, since the border for individuals between the countries is still closed³⁹.

Data on gender and remittances are often lacking. Multiple factors, however, should be taken into account, since they affect women and men differently. Studies find that while migrant women generally earn less than migrant men, women tend to be remitting a greater proportion of their wages than men. Migrant worker occupations continue to be divided along traditional gender lines, i.e. men working in construction and landscaping, and women in the care and domestic work sectors. For some countries, women account for a larger proportion of internal migrants than men, and this distinction may affect remittances. International migrant women are more likely to send remittances than internal migrant women. It has also been found in some countries that while internal migrant women are more likely to carry home earnings than send them through a bank or other money sending service and international migrant women rely more on in-person money transfer services than men, these factors should be taken into account when informing decision-making regarding remittances⁴⁰.

³⁴ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/afghanistan>

³⁵ EBRD sees war on Ukraine causing major growth slowdown, available at: <https://www.ebrd.com/news/2022/ebd-sees-war-on-ukraine-causing-major-growth-slowdown.html>

³⁶ World Bank "Uzbekistan, Key conditions and challenges", available at: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/d5f32ef28464d01f195827b7e020a3e8-0500022021/related/mpo-uzb.pdf>

³⁷ <https://migrants-refugees.va/country-pro>

³⁸ <https://eurasianet.org/uzbekistan-afghans-fleeing-taliban-get-cold-shoulder-from-tashkent>

³⁹ Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan. <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2021/10/28/visa/>

⁴⁰ <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Policy-brief-Migrant-women-and-remittances-Exploring-the-data-from-selected-countries-en.pdf>

2.2 Problem Analysis

Humanitarian and development programming depend on reliable and interoperable data, quality analysis and information, and increased understanding of the displacement and migration dynamics to enable better targeting and bring more effectiveness and efficiency in its implementation. Key stakeholders need better, disaggregated data and information to be able to plan and implement short, medium, and long-term interventions and develop/refine associated policy effectively as well as to have the ability to adjust and respond to the changes of the situation more dynamically.

Building on the DTM REMAP project by continuation and/or expansion in the seven countries targeted through this Action will establish comprehensive and regularly updated baseline data⁴¹ as well as in-depth analysis and information to address those needs. The Action will directly contribute to the proposed Team Europe Initiative on the Afghan displacement situation. Links with other EU funded actions in the field of migration and forced displacement in target countries, including the regional programmes “Improving Migration Management and Migrant Protection in selected Silk Route countries (PROTECT)”, “Remittances, Investment and Migrants’ Entrepreneurship in Central Asia (REMIT)”, and the Team Europe Initiative on Digital Connectivity in Central Asia will be ensured.

This Action will provide a common operational picture to support the interoperability and coordination of data and information produced by different actors. Data, analysis, and information resulting from this Action will play key roles in the formulation of relevant policies, strategic planning, and design and implementation of humanitarian and development programming.

The Action will contribute to build the capacities of duty bearers, especially the relevant Government agencies/offices, to take ownership and continue to expand the implementation of displacement, migration and return tracking and monitoring in the countries. More broadly, this Action will also benefit stakeholders involved in humanitarian and development programming and policymaking at the regional and global level.

Final beneficiaries (right holders) of this Action will be IDPs, migrants, returnees, other vulnerable mobile population groups⁴², and their host/return communities in the targeted countries. Data and information resulting from this Action will enable better and more targeted humanitarian and development programming, contributing to more sustainable solutions for the right holders, women and men in all their diversity, in the longer-term.

The policy environment in **Afghanistan** is currently unclear. Taliban de-facto authorities have not issued a formal statement on their vision of a migration policy. Individual members of the self-proclaimed government have invited Afghans living abroad to return. Taliban de-facto authorities also engaged in efforts to incentivise (and force) internally displaced Afghans to return to their places of origin. Activities under this programme cannot be coordinated with the de facto authorities and particular attention has to be paid to ensuring a “do no harm” approach.

Pakistan is a primary host country for Afghan refugees and has established legal regimes allowing Afghans nationals to have access to basic services. However, Pakistani border security measures have become stricter since the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, making it increasingly difficult for Afghan nationals to enter and (on occasion) leave Pakistan. The situation of irregular migrants in the country is often precarious and the government has so far refused to engage in discussions that would foster their regularisation.

⁴¹ The data can be complemented by the use of Earth Observation and satellite navigation data, both free for use under the Copernicus and Galileo programmes.

⁴² Data on refugee movements is under the remit and provided by UNHCR.

Furthermore, Pakistan is characterised as a labour sending country and has generally followed a pro-emigration stance, with institutional arrangements in place since the 1979 Emigration Ordinance. In the past decade (2010–2020), three efforts have been made to draft Pakistan’s National Emigration Policy, however, the first two remained unapproved due to changing government priorities. The third attempt at devising a policy for overseas Pakistanis was made in 2017 and the draft is in the process of being approved.⁴³ Finally, Pakistan is the 8th most affected country in the world by the impacts of global climate change⁴⁴ (e.g. coastal erosion, droughts, salination, etc.). While climate change induced migration is listed as one of the country’s ten main vulnerabilities to climate change threats in the national climate change policy⁴⁵, no comprehensive action points are embedded in the policy nor is comprehensive data yet available. As a result, there is a need for more frequent, regular collection of information on climate-induced mobility, needs and vulnerabilities.

Considering the multi-faceted nature of Pakistan’s human mobility profile, a combination of data relevant to displacement, emigration, immigration and other forms of human mobility is needed to inform and develop multi-year policies and development planning at the national and sub-national provincial levels.

In **Kazakhstan**, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection is tasked with developing a new Migration Policy Concept for 2022–2026. The concept will replace the previous strategic document which was valid from 2017 to 2021. The new concept is expected to establish a workable interagency coordination mechanism addressing various migration aspects, including labour migration to Kazakhstan (e.g. residence, social protection), internal migration (e.g. from south to north), protection of labour and social rights of Kazakh citizens working abroad and offer further support for ethnic Kazakhs (kandas) ⁴⁶ resettling in Kazakhstan. There needs to be regular, disaggregated data collection on thematic migration data to reflect the evolving needs and vulnerabilities as the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on stranded migrants and their communities of return in Central Asia⁴⁷ has shown. There is also a lack of official data, in quantity and quality on the profile, experience, and intentions of labour migrants located in Kazakhstan. For example, regular and reliable data is not available on children travelling to/through Kazakhstan. Besides, there are considerable numbers of unaccounted informal/irregular migrants who work in the informal sector, and who do not register. A first step towards granting them access to health care and education would consist in better information about their status and whereabouts.

In 2021, the government of the **Kyrgyz Republic** approved the Concept of Migration Policy for 2021–2030. The Strategy sets out a long-term vision for migration management. The document, among other issues, discusses the protection of the rights of labour migrants, and emphasizes on the importance of facilitated return and sustainable reintegration assistance for returning migrants, especially women and children. The Action Plan 2022-2025 for the implementation of the Concept was adopted on 13 April 2022 and will mainstream migration across all sectors and help to develop a unified national system of collecting disaggregated statistical data on migration on the local and national levels.

The mainstreaming of human mobility challenges and opportunities differs among sectoral policies in Kyrgyzstan. There are several laws, policies and strategies on disaster risk reduction and migration containing references to this nexus. In most of these documents the nexus has been envisaged through the lens of security and humanitarian action. The mainstreaming of the migration, environment and climate change nexus remains limited in the

⁴³ Mignex. 2022. Migration-relevant policies in Pakistan. <https://www.mignex.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/D053g-MBP-Migration-relevant-policies-in-Pakistan-v1.pdf>

⁴⁴ Ecksteind, D., Kunzel, V., Schafer, L., & Wings, M. (2021). Global Climate Risk Index 2021. Germanwatch e.V.: <https://www.germanwatch.org/en/19777>

⁴⁵ Government of Pakistan (2021). National Climate Change Policy: <https://www.mocc.gov.pk/SiteImage/Policy/NCCP%20Report.pdf>

⁴⁶ https://egov.kz/cms/en/articles/kandas_rk

⁴⁷ <https://publications.iom.int/books/regional-assessment-key-informant-survey-socioeconomic-effects-covid-19-returnees-and>

development and climate change domains. Labour migration and adaptation perspectives are largely missing in policy, legislation and strategy documents⁴⁸.

Consultations with national stakeholders in Kyrgyzstan have revealed a lack of standardised data collection and dissemination systems resulting in various discrepancies in migration related data indicators by different state agencies, ministries and the Russian federation. Strengthening existing systems and tackling data discrepancies are needed to enhance the migration and displacement evidence base for national planning and policy. Efforts are also needed to systematically disaggregate data according to sex and age.

Tajikistan does not yet have a policy or strategy to combat hate crimes, violence, xenophobia or discrimination against migrants. The Constitution (1994) states that everyone is equal before the law, regardless of nationality, and the Penal Code (1998) criminalises discrimination. Tajikistan (via the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population) has developed a draft National Migration Strategy that will be valid until 2030; however, this strategic document has not yet been approved. The draft provides a comprehensive analysis of migration processes in Tajikistan and focuses on streamlining these to increase migration contribution to the development of the country. According to the draft, the main priorities of Tajikistan in the area of migration policy are to improve the management of labour migration from and to Tajikistan, as well as climate and internal migration, and to ensure continued implementation of international obligations in the area of international protection⁴⁹.

While impacts of climate change and environmental degradation can shape different forms of migration, the nexus is mainly mentioned in the frame of risks of environmental degradation and natural hazards and consequent need for relocation of populations in Tajikistan. In the disaster risk management frameworks, the migration, environment and climate change nexus is well integrated, though limited to planned internal relocation and evacuation. While the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy till 2030 (Government of Tajikistan, 2019/482) offers a definition of environmental migration, it is limited to planned relocation. The integration of the nexus in national development planning is less developed. In the migration legislation and strategies, the nexus appears almost exclusively in relation to the facilitation of relocation of populations at risk of degrading environmental conditions or of from natural hazards⁵⁰. Improved information and harmonised data collection with regard to migratory and displacement trends will enhance the migration and displacement evidence base for national planning and policy.

The organised recruitment of labour migrants has been actively promoted by **Uzbekistan**, which concluded bilateral agreements on this matter with South Korea in 2006, with the Russian Federation in 2016 and with Japan in 2019. The adopted Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021⁵¹ defines the development of the social sphere and employment of the population as one of the priorities of Uzbekistan and the main criterion for assessing the effectiveness of the socio-economic policy pursued in the country.

The impact of the political developments in Afghanistan and the potential return of the Uzbek labour migrants from the Russian Federation to Uzbekistan will be key factors affecting Uzbek migration policy, and data on human mobility is crucial to inform national planning and policy.

As Uzbekistan is particularly vulnerable to climate change and future predictions that the Aral Sea situation continues to cause new climate related displacements and acts as a driver for internal and international migration⁵²

⁴⁸ IOM (2022) Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Policy Analysis in Kyrgyzstan
<https://publications.iom.int/books/policy-analysis-migration-environment-and-climate-change-kyrgyzstan>

⁴⁹ <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/MGI-Tajikistan-2021.pdf>

⁵⁰ IOM Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Policy Analysis in Tajikistan

⁵¹ <https://reforms.uz/en/>

⁵² [https://migrants-refugees.va/country-profile/uzbekistan/#:~:text=According%20to%20data%20from%20the,were%20women%20\(5.8%20million,or,IOM%20\(2022\),https://www.iom.int/countries/uzbekistan](https://migrants-refugees.va/country-profile/uzbekistan/#:~:text=According%20to%20data%20from%20the,were%20women%20(5.8%20million,or,IOM%20(2022),https://www.iom.int/countries/uzbekistan)

- data that can support planning to adapt and reduce disaster risks and climate change impacts are needed in order to mitigate future risks and vulnerabilities.

In **Bangladesh**, under the DTM REMAP project several policy gaps have been identified. Based upon the findings of the IOM DTM REMAP Survey on Drivers of Migration in 2019 and the Rapid Returnee Assessment in 2020, four key gaps that need to be addressed to enhance safer migration and improve migration management include: a) drivers of migration, b) the role of networks and diaspora, c) debt mitigation of migrants and return migrants; and d) costs of migration. In addition, initial findings from the DTM REMAP project and other ongoing initiatives reveal the need for a better understanding of human mobility in the context of climate change and the relationship between the interconnected factors that drive human movement, including climate change, environmental degradation, livelihoods, poverty, and land issues. Initial findings from the DTM REMAP project also emphasize an increasing trend of unplanned urbanisation as a way for people to cope with the negative effects of climate events and find alternative livelihoods. While growth of informal urban settlements and increasing strains on urban infrastructure confirm the urgency of this trend, there remains a gap in understanding the scale of population movements, key drivers, experiences of migrants in unplanned urban settlements and how to support them in a sustainable manner. Data and analysis on human mobility can inform governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to ensure a common understanding of the human mobility context in Bangladesh and promote a prioritization of key issues to address. Comprehensive knowledge of key issues can then be used to mobilize broad-based national support and engagement on human mobility, migrant protection and vulnerabilities, and environment and climate change.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **Overall Objective** (Impact) of the Action is **to increase the effectiveness of humanitarian and development efforts on migration and displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.**

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) of this action are to:

Specific Objective 1 (SO1): Improve the empirical basis and its continuous updates for sustainable policies on migration, displacement and return in the selected countries, including from a gender perspective

Specific Objective 2 (SO2): Increase regional interoperability and harmonisation of data collection initiatives

Specific Objective 3 (SO3): Enhance capacities of relevant government institutions in migration and displacement data utilization, generation and management in Central Asia, Pakistan and Bangladesh

The Outputs to be delivered by this Action contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1) are:

- Output 1.1: Comprehensive longitudinal disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is strengthened in Afghanistan
- Output 1.2: Comprehensive longitudinal disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is strengthened in Bangladesh
- Output 1.3: Comprehensive disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is established and strengthened in Kazakhstan

- Output 1.4: Comprehensive disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is established and strengthened in Kyrgyzstan
- Output 1.5: Comprehensive longitudinal disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is established and strengthened in Pakistan
- Output 1.6: Comprehensive disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is established and strengthened in Tajikistan
- Output 1.7: Comprehensive disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is established and strengthened in Uzbekistan

The Outputs to be delivered by this Action contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2) are:

- Output 2.1: Common regional methodological and quality assurance framework
- Output 2.2: Information from advanced data science and non-traditional data sources is generated for foresight and demographic trend analysis
- Output 2.3: Availability of data and increased understanding of migration and displacement dynamics for national authorities, humanitarian and development stakeholders

The Outputs to be delivered by this Action contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3) are:

- Output 3.1.: DTM data findings are shared and discussed with national authorities in support of displacement, migration and return policy dialogues
- Output 3.2.: Migration and displacement data utilization, generation and management capacity is strengthened.

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3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1

Afghanistan

- A.1.1.1 Assessments of needs and priorities with International Organisations and NGOs present on the ground.
- A.1.1.2 DTM data collection (disaggregated by sex and age) and expansion of the (longitudinal) DTM database on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration, and return.
- A.1.1.3 Development of a yearly human mobility situation analysis report in Afghanistan.
- A.1.1.4 Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data, excluding institutions linked to the Taliban.

Activities relating to Output 1.2:

Bangladesh

- A.1.2.1 Assessments of needs and priorities including consultation of International Organisations and relevant government institutions and stakeholders.
- A.1.2.2 Migration/displacement trends data collection (disaggregated by sex and age) and expansion of the (longitudinal) DTM database on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.
- A.1.2.3 Development of a yearly human mobility situation analysis report in Bangladesh.
- A.1.2.4 Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM Migration/displacement trends data.

Activities relating to Output 1.3:

Kazakhstan

- A.1.3.1 Assessments of needs and priorities including consultation of International Organisations and relevant government institutions and stakeholders.
- A.1.3.2 DTM data collection (disaggregated by sex and age) and establishment of a DTM database on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.
- A.1.3.3 Development of a yearly human mobility situation analysis report in Kazakhstan.
- A.1.3.4 Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data.

Activities relating to Output 1.4:

Kyrgyzstan

- A.1.4.1 Assessments of needs and priorities including consultation of International Organisations and relevant government institutions and stakeholders.
- A.1.4.2 DTM data collection (disaggregated by sex and age) and establishment of a DTM database on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.
- A.1.4.3 Development of a yearly human mobility situation analysis report in Kyrgyzstan.
- A.1.4.4 Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM Migration/displacement trends data.

Activities relating to Output 1.5:

Pakistan

- A.1.5.1 Assessments of needs and priorities including consultation of International Organisations and relevant government institutions and stakeholders.
- A.1.5.2 DTM data collection (disaggregated by sex and age) and expansion of the (longitudinal) DTM database on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.
- A.1.5.3 Development of a yearly human mobility situation analysis report in Pakistan.
- A.1.5.4 Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data.

- Activities relating to Output 1.6:

Tajikistan

- A.1.6.1 Assessments of needs and priorities including consultation of International Organisations and relevant government institutions.
- A.1.6.2 DTM data collection (disaggregated by sex and age) and establishment of a DTM database on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.
- A.1.6.3 Development of a yearly human mobility situation analysis report in Tajikistan.
- A.1.6.4 Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data.

Activities relating to Output 1.7:

Uzbekistan

- A.1.7.1 Assessments of needs and priorities including consultation of International Organisations and relevant government institutions and stakeholders.
- A.1.7.2 DTM data collection (disaggregated by sex and age) and establishment of a DTM database on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.
- A.1.7.3 Development of a yearly human mobility situation analysis report in Uzbekistan.
- A.1.7.4 Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data.

Regional

Activities relating to Output 2.1:

- A 2.1.1 Coordination and remote/on-site technical and operational support.
- A 2.1.2 Development of regional tools, systems and analysis.

Activities relating to Output 2.2:

- A 2.2.1 Assess possibilities for the usage of advanced data science methods and non-traditional data sources including social media monitoring⁵³.
- A 2.2.2. Analyse migration/displacement trends using advanced data science methods and non-traditional data sources where possible⁵⁴.

Activities relating to Output 2.3:

- A 2.3.1 Regional monthly information package on DTM data findings.
- A 2.3.2. Thematic information products.
- A 2.3.3 Regional, and national level information sharing sessions, webinars and consultations.

Bilateral

Activities relating to Output 3.1:

- A 3.1.1 National level information sharing sessions, webinars and consultations.
- A 3.1.2 Regional monthly information package on DTM data findings.
- A 3.1.3 Thematic information products (with a specific focus on gender equality and human rights).

Activities relating to Output 3.2:

- A 3.2.1 Gender sensitive needs assessment of national capacities in data generation and management.
- A.3.2.2 National capacity building sessions and webinars & E-learning for national authorities using the DTM training curriculum.
- A 3.2.3 Coaching/on the job training sessions for national authorities, where feasible.

The commitment of the EU's contribution to the Team Europe Initiatives foreseen under this annual action plan will be complemented by other contributions from Team Europe partners. It is subject to the formal confirmation of each respective partners' meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the event that the TEIs and/or these contributions do not materialise the EU action may continue outside a TEI framework.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category C (no need for further assessment).

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

⁵³ In line with IASC Operational Guidance for Data Responsibility in Humanitarian Action

⁵⁴ *ibid*

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as G1. The current intervention is designed to protect female and male migrants, returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable mobile population groups.

The project will address gender-specific needs through efforts to reach female community members through multiple interventions. It will therefore provide for gender sector analyses (at regional level and/or at national level), to address specifically women's needs and rights and inform the project on how to integrate the gender dimension into the activities.

Similarly, sex disaggregated data throughout the programme cycle (i.e. baseline and results) will help make clear to what extent the programme benefits women and men according to their needs.

The Action will contribute towards the GAP III⁵⁵ priorities: “ensuring freedom from gender based violence”; “promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights”; “strengthening economic and social rights and empowering girls and women”; “advancing equal participation and leadership” and “integrating the women, peace and security agenda”.

Human Rights

Given the nature of the Action, the protection of human rights and due processes will be an integral part of the activities carried out. Protection of human rights for the different categories of "people on the move" and specifically for vulnerable categories, such as children, in particular when unaccompanied or disabled persons, will need to be specifically considered.

The Action will apply the human rights-based approach (HRBA)⁵⁶ and its working principles (applying all human rights for all, meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making, non-discrimination and equality, accountability and rule of law for all, and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data).

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as D1.

The project in addition focuses on including marginalised groups within returnee and IDP population, as well as within host families in the informal settlements, makeshift camps and urban and peri- urban settings.

Democracy

⁵⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/join-2020-17-final_en.pdf

⁵⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/news/taking-forward-commitment-reducing-inequalities-human-rights-based-approach-toolbox-adopted_en

Due to its nature, the Action has no direct impact on or linkages to democratic processes in the different countries.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

This Action has been informed by the EU's conflict analysis for Afghanistan. A resilience analysis of shocks, pressures, structural causes and vulnerabilities will be integrated into the data collection to improve the understanding of dynamics, drivers and vulnerabilities and to ensure the activities are risk-informed and gender- and conflict sensitive.

Disaster Risk Reduction

While this Action does not immediately contribute to disaster risk reduction, it mitigates the impact of disasters and increases the resilience of most vulnerable groups. In terms of governance, the Action recognises the comprehensive approach required to address socio-economic inclusion of forcibly displaced persons in their host or return communities. The high numbers of new refugees, IDPs or returnees in certain areas may increase pressure on natural resources (e.g. water and fuel/wood). A managed approach to land allocation, with impact studies, will avoid installing populations in areas with insufficient resources, preventing future conflicts with the host and return communities.

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External environment	Lack of political will and commitment from the Governments to work on data and research in the context of migration and development	L-M	M	The EU is pursuing multi-level dialogue, combining multiple instruments. Discussions should be held on the way forward, including on whether or not to sequence the funding to the level of cooperation from the partner country.
Planning, processes and systems & people and the organisation	Structural changes at national and local government level, including regular turnover of staff	M	L	The EU and its implementing partners will ensure close cooperation with stakeholders, highlighting the importance of dedicated resources (financial and personal), and, if necessary, convene high-level meetings to address any issue that may arise.

External environment	Deterioration of the security situation, political instability	H	M	The implementing partner works in coordination with law enforcement agencies and under guidance of the UN Department of Security and Safety. For political stability, a strong institutional collaboration with stakeholders at various levels of the three Governments will be maintained.
People and the organisation & communication and information	Interest of and access to returnees and their communities to engage in monitoring and participation in data and research initiatives	L-M	L	The issue will be addressed by working through local grassroots organisations that have strong relationships with communities and can contribute to community buy-in.
Planning, processes and systems & people and the organisation	Government institutions do not use the data and project deliverables to inform policy making	L-M	H	The project team will ensure (SO3) that relevant government institutions are associated from the beginning of the programme, provide capacity building in the usage of the data and assess the use of DTM data.

Lessons Learnt:

This regional project will take into account the conclusions and recommendations brought forward by the Results Oriented Monitoring Mission of the existing regional project⁵⁷ that took place at the end of 2020, which include developing a solid theory of change, developing a regional action plan with country offices in close consultation with concerned Delegations of the European Union, with consolidated timelines and deadlines and well identified activities, better linking the activities to Member State activities, increasing the partnership with humanitarian actors under a common plan and reinforcing cross-border activities.

It also takes account of changes in the context of the evolving situation in the Afghanistan/Pakistan/Bangladesh and Central Asia region.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The Overall objective of this Action will contribute to the progressive achievement of the SDG's Target 10.7 to *facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed policies*. At country, regional, and global levels regularly updated and comprehensive data and analysis will be provided to support the planning, coordination, and implementation of national programming and policy on migrant and IDP protection and assistance, migrant information and awareness

⁵⁷ ACA/2017/40576

raising, foster a long-term approach to vulnerabilities, with an emphasis on anticipation, prevention, preparedness and resilience, sustainable return and socio-economic (re)integration for IDPs, migrants, returnees, and their communities, migration governance and dialogues.

Through the achievement of relevant Specific Objectives, the Action will contribute to the implementation of the proposed Regional Team Europe Initiative on Afghan displacement situation, in particular to its priority sector on migration management. The sustainability of data collection activities and strengthening of migration governance systems will be enhanced through progressive steps of stakeholder engagement on both technical and policy level enhancing institutionalisation within national humanitarian, development and government structures and handover of project activities and systems to national authorities wherever possible, taking the varied capacity, resources, and national authority engagement in the seven target countries into account and paying particular attention to the do-no-harm approach. The overall objective will be achieved through the contribution of three interlinked and interdependent specific objectives, as detailed below.

The first specific objective will increase availability, disaggregation according to sex and age, frequency and quality of quantitative and qualitative data, analysis, and information on displacement, migration and return and build better understanding of the displacement and migration dynamics, drivers, solutions, modalities and vulnerabilities in the seven target countries. Activities under this objective will be grounded in primary data collection on IDPs, migrants and returnees using DTM methodological framework and tools, including Baseline Mobility Assessment tools, to establish numbers, locations, vulnerabilities and basic needs of the target populations, making this information and trends over time available to a wide range of government and humanitarian and development stakeholders, enabling the provision of assistance to and protection of vulnerable migrants, IDPs and returnees. The data gathered under Baseline Mobility Assessment tools will provide the baseline and sample frames for subsequent in-depth quantitative and qualitative analysis and studies on specific migrant protection and governance questions including longitudinal mobility trends, drivers of migration and displacement, return and migration intentions, reintegration barriers, challenges and opportunities, and host community relations, social cohesion and perceptions surveys. This will build better understanding of migration dynamics, drivers, modalities and vulnerabilities and will feed into policy development on migration governance and, Solutions and Mobility Indexes in the target countries, as well as inform programming.

Under the second specific objective, centralised coordination will be provided concerning the harmonised implementation of activities in targeted countries. This will ensure regional interoperability and standardisation on quality of implementation, data, analysis, database management and information products both at national and regional level. The methodological framework, tools and systems that have been developed under DTM REMAP will be accordingly contextualised and harmonised to enable cross-country interoperability. Activities under this objective will also include the regular update of national and regional information products that will make use of all data and information collected under DTM REMAP and newly collected data under the present Action. Regular information sharing sessions and webinars will continue to be organized to present national and regional findings, trends and themes. Within the confines of the Inter Agency Standing Committee's Operational Guidance for Data Responsibility in Humanitarian Action⁵⁸, advanced data science methods and non-traditional data sources will be explored and analysed in conjunction with existing and newly generated data in order to strengthen regional foresight and demographic trend analysis and reporting. Regional level analysis will connect the displacement and migration situation from all the targeted countries and provide a regional perspective to further inform relevant regional and global humanitarian and development initiatives as well as national level policies and programs.

Under Specific Objective 3, depending on the willingness of governments, the project will support 'on the job' capacity building for different governments. This equips governments with tools and processes to map national

⁵⁸ <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/operational-response/iasc-operational-guidance-data-responsibility-humanitarian-action>

migration and displacement data landscapes. It provides guidance on how to fill data gaps and strengthen data generation and information management processes and systems. Governments will be equipped with examples and tools on how data can be used for advocacy and planning. Progressive steps of engagement on both technical and policy level will enhance institutionalisation within national government structures and enable handover of project activities and systems to national authorities wherever possible. The Taliban de-facto authorities are excluded from these activities.

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is that IF data on displacement, migration and return dynamics, drivers, modalities, solutions, needs and vulnerabilities are produced at different levels, interoperability and harmonisation of data collection initiatives at regional and global levels are improved, AND the data is used to inform higher level policies, THEN evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on displacement, migration and return in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan is strengthened.

IF understanding of displacement is improved AND the assumptions at the level of Outputs hold true, THEN sustainable policies related to all areas of migration management and displacement at both central and local level will have an empirical basis. This entails also the capacities of national and local authorities providing access to integrated service-delivery and economic opportunities for returnees, migrants and displaced populations and host communities, which are key elements of responsible migration management and effective public service delivery.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To increase the effectiveness of humanitarian and development efforts on migration and displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.	1. # of global, regional or country level humanitarian or development plans integrating DTM data and information 2. # of mobility solutions models tested and published that enable global, regional or national strategic decisions regarding reintegration of migrants, IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable mobile population groups	1. 0 by 2023 2. 0 by 2023 3. 0 by 2023	1. 7 by 2026 2. TBD by 2026 3. TBD by 2026		Not applicable

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Outcome 1	1. Improve the empirical basis and its continuous updates for sustainable policies on migration, displacement and return in the selected countries, including from a gender perspective.	1.1: # of targeted countries that updated data for DTM databases 1.2. Number of countries that have integrated DTM data collection and management functions into national plans or specific agencies (disaggregated by country, type of function and agency/ plan)	1.1. 0 in 2023	1.1. 7 (in 3 years since the start of the action)		Interest and willingness of government institutions to continue to engage and use DTM in the country Support from national humanitarian and development coordination structures and leads in the country to engage and use of DTM
Outcome 2	2. Increase regional interoperability and harmonisation of data collection initiatives	2.1: # of countries where harmonized data collection methods are in place and comparable datasets for analysis and reporting is produced	2.1.TBC	2.1. 7 (in 3 years since the start of the action)	IOM Central data warehouse report	IOM presence continues in all countries in the project area and security conditions continue to allow for DTM expansion

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Outcome 3	Enhance capacities of relevant government institutions in migration and displacement data utilisation, generation and management in Central Asia, Pakistan and Bangladesh	3.1 # of seminars per country		3 per country per year	DTM reports	Willingness of governments to engage
Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	1.1 Comprehensive disaggregated longitudinal data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is strengthened in Afghanistan	<p>A.1.1.1 - # of DTM data collection rounds on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.</p> <p>A.1.1.2 - # of human mobility situation analysis report in Afghanistan</p> <p>A.1.1.3 - # Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data.</p> <p>1.1.4 – Number of state and non-state stakeholders trained to improve the data management cycle for DTM, disaggregated by country, institution, area and sex (** GERF 2.14 a))</p>	<p>A.1.1.1 – 0</p> <p>A.1.1.2 – 0</p> <p>A.1.1.3 – 0</p> <p>A. 1.1.4. 0</p>	<p>A.1.1.1 – 3 in 3 years</p> <p>A.1.1.2 – 3 in 3 years</p> <p>A.1.1.3 – 6 in 3 years</p> <p>A. 1.1.4. TBD by 2026</p>	<p>DTM data uploaded in the global DTM Data Warehouse</p> <p>DTM Reports uploaded on DTM website</p> <p>DTM data and report findings presented to and shared with relevant national and regional partners.</p>	No significant changes in terms of security and physical access to target assessment or survey areas (may require limited locations or changes in specific targets, but should not disrupt overall programme)
Output 2 relating to Outcome 1	1.2 Comprehensive disaggregated longitudinal data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is strengthened in Bangladesh	A.1.2.1 - # of DTM data collection rounds on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.	A.1.2.1 – 0	A.1.2.1 – 3 in 3 years	DTM data uploaded in the global DTM Data Warehouse	Interest and willingness of government institutions to continue to

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		<p>A.1.2.2 - # of human mobility situation analysis report in Afghanistan</p> <p>A.1.2.3 - # Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data.</p> <p>A.1.2.4 – Number of state and non-state stakeholders trained to improve the data management cycle for DTM, disaggregated by country, institution, area and sex (** GERF 2.14 a))</p>	<p>A.1.2.2 - 0</p> <p>A.1.2.3 – 0</p> <p>A. 1.2.4. 0</p>	<p>A.1.2.2 – 3 in 3 years</p> <p>A.1.2.3 – 6 in 3 years</p> <p>A. 1.2.4. TBD by 2026</p>	<p>DTM Reports uploaded on DTM website</p> <p>DTM data and report findings presented to and shared with relevant national and regional partners.</p>	<p>engage and use DTM in the country</p> <p>No significant changes in terms of security and physical access to target assessment or survey areas (may require limited locations or changes in specific targets, but should not disrupt overall programme)</p>
Output 3 relating to Outcome 1	1.3. Comprehensive disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is strengthened in Kazakhstan	<p>A.1.3.1 - # of DTM data collection rounds on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.</p> <p>A.1.3.2 - # of human mobility situation analysis report in Afghanistan</p> <p>A.1.3.3 - # Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data.</p>	<p>A.1.3.1 – 0</p>	<p>A.1.3.1 – 3 in 3 years</p>	<p>DTM data uploaded in the global DTM Data Warehouse</p> <p>DTM Reports uploaded on DTM website</p>	<p>Interest and willingness of government institutions to continue to engage and use DTM in the country</p> <p>No significant changes in terms of</p>

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		A 1.3.4 – Number of state and non-state stakeholders trained to improve the data management cycle for DTM, disaggregated by country, institution, area and sex (** GEF 2.14 a))	A.1.3.2 - 0 A.1.3.3 – 0 A. 1.3.4. 0	A.1.3.2 – 3 in 3 years A.1.3.3 – 6 in 3 years A. 1.3.4. TBD by 2026	DTM data and report findings presented to and shared with relevant national and regional partners.	security and physical access to target assessment or survey areas (may require limited locations or changes in specific targets, but should not disrupt overall programme)
Output 4 relating to Outcome 1	1.4. Comprehensive disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is strengthened in Kyrgyzstan	A.1.4.1 - # of DTM data collection rounds on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return. A.1.4.2 - # of human mobility situation analysis report in Afghanistan A.1.4.3 - # Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data. A1.4.4 – Number of state and non-state stakeholders trained to improve the data management cycle for DTM, disaggregated by country, institution, area and sex (** GEF 2.14 a))	A.1.4.1 – 0 A.1.4.2 - 0 A.1.4.3 – 0	A.1.4.1 – 3 in 3 years A.1.4.2 – 3 in 3 years A.1.4.3 – 6 in 3 years	DTM data uploaded in the global DTM Data Warehouse DTM Reports uploaded on DTM website DTM data and report findings presented to and shared with relevant national and regional partners.	Interest and willingness of government institutions to continue to engage and use DTM in the country No significant changes in terms of security and physical access to target assessment or survey areas (may require limited

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
			A. 1.4.4. 0	A. 1.4.4. TBD by 2026		locations or changes in specific targets, but should not disrupt overall programme)
Output 5 relating to Outcome 1	1.5. Comprehensive disaggregated longitudinal data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is strengthened in Pakistan	<p>A.1.5.1 - # of DTM data collection rounds on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.</p> <p>A.1.5.2 - # of human mobility situation analysis report in Afghanistan</p> <p>A.1.5.3 - # Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data.</p> <p>1.5.4 – Number of state and non-state stakeholders trained to improve the data management cycle for DTM, disaggregated by country, institution, area and sex (** GERF 2.14 a))</p>	<p>A.1.5.1 – 0</p> <p>A.1.5.2 - 0</p> <p>A.1.5.3 – 0</p> <p>A. 1.5.4. 0</p>	<p>A.1.5.1 – 3 in 3 years</p> <p>A.1.5.2 – 3 in 3 years</p> <p>A.1.5.3 – 6 in 3 years</p> <p>A. 1.5.4. TBD by 2026</p>	<p>DTM data uploaded in the global DTM Data Warehouse</p> <p>DTM Reports uploaded on DTM website</p> <p>DTM data and report findings presented to and shared with relevant national and regional partners.</p>	<p>Interest and willingness of government institutions to continue to engage and use DTM in the country</p> <p>No significant changes in terms of security and physical access to target assessment or survey areas (may require limited locations or changes in specific targets, but should not disrupt overall programme)</p>

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Output 6 relating to Outcome 1	1.6. Comprehensive disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is strengthened in Tajikistan	<p>A.1.6.1 - # of DTM data collection rounds on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.</p> <p>A.1.6.2 - # of human mobility situation analysis report in Afghanistan</p> <p>A.1.6.3 - # Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data.</p> <p>1.6.4 – Number of state and non-state stakeholders trained to improve the data management cycle for DTM, disaggregated by country, institution, area and sex (** GERF 2.14 a))</p>	<p>A.1.6.1 – 0</p> <p>A.1.6.2 – 0</p> <p>A.1.6.3 – 0</p> <p>A. 1.6.4. 0</p>	<p>A.1.6.1 – 3 in 3 years</p> <p>A.1.6.2 – 3 in 3 years</p> <p>A.1.6.3 – 6 in 3 years</p> <p>A. 1.6.4. TBD by 2026</p>	<p>DTM data uploaded in the global DTM Data Warehouse</p> <p>DTM Reports uploaded on DTM website</p> <p>DTM data and report findings presented to and shared with relevant national and regional partners.</p>	<p>Interest and willingness of government institutions to continue to engage and use DTM in the country</p> <p>No significant changes in terms of security and physical access to target assessment or survey areas (may require limited locations or changes in specific targets, but should not disrupt overall programme)</p>
Output 7 relating to Outcome 1	1.7. Comprehensive disaggregated data and information management mechanism on displacement, migration, and return is strengthened in Uzbekistan	A.1.7.1 - # of DTM data collection rounds on baseline mobility data and relevant indicators related to drivers of and solutions to displacement, migration and return.	A.1.7.1 – 0	A.1.7.1 – 3 in 3 years	DTM data uploaded in the global DTM Data Warehouse	Interest and willingness of government institutions to continue to engage and use

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		<p>A.1.7.2 - # of human mobility situation analysis report in Afghanistan</p> <p>A.1.7.3 - # Stakeholder engagement and consultation on DTM data.</p> <p>1.7.4 – Number of state and non-state stakeholders trained to improve the data management cycle for DTM, disaggregated by country, institution, area and sex (** GERF 2.14 a))</p>	<p>A.1.7.2 - 0</p> <p>A.1.7.3 – 0</p> <p>A. 1.7.4. 0</p>	<p>A.1.7.2 – 3 in 3 years</p> <p>A.1.7.3 – 6 in 3 years</p> <p>A. 1.7.4. TBD by 2026</p>	<p>DTM Reports uploaded on DTM website</p> <p>DTM data and report findings presented to and shared with relevant national and regional partners.</p>	<p>DTM in the country</p> <p>No significant changes in terms of security and physical access to target assessment or survey areas (may require limited locations or changes in specific targets, but should not disrupt overall programme)</p>
Output 1 relating to Outcome 2	2.1 Common regional methodological framework, operations oversight, and quality control ensures interoperability and convergence of data and information across the target countries	<p>2.1.1. Status of the proposal on the coordination system for the DTM countries for information, methodological exchange, and follow-up on interoperability of the databases</p> <p>A 2.1.2 - # of regional methodological framework and tools</p>	<p>A.2.1.1: 36 for 3 years</p> <p>A.2.1.2: None</p>	<p>A.2.1.1: 84 (3 years)</p> <p>A.2.1.2: 1 (3 years)</p>	2.1.2. DTM REMAP Methodological Framework and tools and compatible DTM data and indicators.	<p>Managerial and financial capacity of partners and stakeholder institutions to continue to cooperate and exchange data; The countries' stakeholders establish the coordination</p>

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
						<p>system or adhere to one established by IOM; discuss and propose accepting and officially adopting the regional methodological framework; undertake to provide / delegate to IOM for interoperability of their DTM databases;</p> <p>Legal environment is not prohibiting exchange of data; Interest of Regional stakeholders to work with IOM on advice and support to improve cross-country analysis and regional data collection methodologies</p>

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Output 2 relating to Outcome 2	2.2 Information from advanced data science and non-traditional data sources is generated for foresight and demographic trend analysis	A.2.2.1 Status of an analytical reports on the possibilities for usage of advanced data science methods and non-traditional data sources .	A.2.2.1. None	2.2.1. All 6 reports summarising findings per country per year are produced	2.2.1. Analytical reports and their discussion minutes with the stakeholders	Legal environment is not prohibiting exchange of data.
Output 3 relating to Outcome 2	2.3 Regional information production and sharing for national authorities, humanitarian and development stakeholders is enhanced in support of formulation and implementation of displacement, migration and return operations and policy dialogues	A.2.3.1 - # of regional information packages produced and disseminated A 2.3.2 - # of Thematic information products	A.2.3.1: 36 for 3 years A 2.3.2: 17 for 3 years	A.2.3.1: 84 (3 years) A 2.3.2: 3(years)	2.3.1. Regional information packages dissemination list	Interest of Regional stakeholders to work with IOM on advice and support to improve cross-country analysis and regional data collection methodologies
Output 1 relating to Outcome 3	3.1. DTM data findings are shared and discussed with national authorities in support of displacement, migration and return policy dialogues	A 3.1.1. Number of information sharing sessions, webinars and consultations A 3.1.2. number of regional monthly information packages on DTM data findings A 3.1.3. number of thematic information products	A 3.1.1. 0 A 3.1.2. 0 A 3.1.3.0	A 3.1.1. tbc by 2023 A 3.1.2. A 3.1.1. tbc by 2023	A 3.1.1. Regional information packages disseminated to stakeholders and partners	Interest of Regional stakeholders to work with IOM on advice and support to improve cross-country analysis and regional data

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
				A 3.1.3. A 3.1.1. tbc by 2023	A 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3 DTM website	collection methodologies
Output 2 relating to Outcome 3	3.2. Migration and displacement data utilization, generation and management capacity is strengthened.	A 3.2.1. Number of needs assessment of national capacities in data generation and management conducted A.3.2.2 number of national capacity building sessions and webinars for national authorities using the DTM training curriculum conducted A 3.2.3 number of coaching/ on the job training sessions organised	A 3.2.1. 0 A 3.2.1. 0 A 3.2.1. 0	3.2. tbc by 2023	Regional information packages disseminated to stakeholders and partners Meeting minutes Attendance sheets Presentations Memoranda of Understanding	Interest of Regional stakeholders to work with IOM on advice and support to improve cross-country analysis and regional data collection methodologies

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this Action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries.

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this Action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures⁵⁹.

4.3.1 Indirect Management with a pillar assessed entity

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the IOM. The implementation entails activities and reaching results as listed under the expected results related to Specific Objectives 1, 2 and 3. The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

- capacity and experience in the region to promote international cooperation on migration issues
- specific sectoral, technical and operational competence in data production, research and coordination designed to guide and inform migration policy and practice,

As an international organisation, IOM:

- Has ongoing experience in the region and longstanding partnership in migration governance interventions with the EU, including on data analysis and collection through the DTM – REMAP programme.
- Has proven experience in gathering and analysing data on migration and forced displacement at the country, region and global levels. In this respect, it has recently produced a longitudinal study of regional migration flows that are linked to socio-economic surveys in local communities.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entity fail, that part of this action may be implemented in direct management in accordance with the implementation modalities identified in section 4.3.2.

⁵⁹ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

4.3.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

The preferred implementation modality is under indirect management. If the implementation modality in indirect management cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, a direct management modality could be used to achieve SO 1, 2 and 3 in the form of a grant to public bodies, and/or NGOs, and/or non-pillar assessed international organisations, or in the form of a contribution agreement with pillar assessed international organisations.

4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

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

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3	
Specific Objective (SO) 1 Improved understanding of displacement, migration dynamics, drivers, modalities and vulnerabilities in the seven target countries – composed of:	
Indirect management with IOM - cf. Section 4.3.1.	6 000 000
Specific Objective (SO) 2 Increased regional interoperability and harmonisation of data collection initiatives – composed of:	
Indirect management with IOM - cf. Section 4.3.1.	1 500 000
Specific Objective (SO) 3 Enhance capacities of relevant government institutions in migration and displacement data utilisation, generation and management in Central Asia, Pakistan and Bangladesh – composed of:	
Indirect management with IOM - cf. Section 4.3.1.	1 500 000

Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf section 5.3	Will be covered by another Decision
Totals	9 000 000

4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The project staff implementing the Action in the target countries will be supported by IOM staff in the various Regional Offices and IOM's Headquarters. The organisational set-up will be based on the existing organisational structure of the DTM REMAP project and will be reassessed to respond to the foreseen needs. Coordination with the other EU funded projects will be facilitated in the different partner countries. At global, regional and national level, the existing governance structures and Steering Committees in place and implemented in the framework of DTM REMAP in accordance with the terms of reference drawn up in each country will be continued where possible.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the Action.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this Action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

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).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring: The surveys feeding into the DATA project will be conducted by and under the responsibility of IOM. Active and meaningful participation of stakeholders will be ensured through regular information sharing and capacity building events. Accountability will primarily be ensured through IOM's in-house compliance and scrupulous project management.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, mid-term and/or final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision). It will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to the project's success in transferring capacities to partner governments.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the innovative nature of the action.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least two months in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

The financing of the evaluation may be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this Action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

It will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.