

Recommendations on the NDICI migration spending target

The European Commission's proposal for the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) is currently the only instrument dedicated to the implementation of EU development cooperation policy, which aims at reducing – and in the long-term eradicating – poverty, tackling inequalities, discrimination and realising the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. It addresses migration through introducing a spending target of 10% of the NDICI to be dedicated to "addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement and to supporting migration management and governance including the protection of refugees and migrants' rights."

CONCORD would like to raise the following concerns and recommendations regarding the proposed migration spending target:

- The volume of the migration spending target 10% of the NDICI, is excessive, and does not have any basis in the Treaties. Therefore the spending target should be eliminated or the percentage decreased, or at least, in line with the European Parliament's NDICI report, set 10% as a maximum and ensure a balanced development approach to migration throughout the text.
- Working on the root causes of migration goes beyond migration management and covers a wide array of policy fields which requires its implementation to be in line with the principle of policy coherence for sustainable development. The NDICI should also be implemented in coherence with other funding instruments that relate to internal aspects of migration. Also any EU migration-related actions supported by the NDICI should be human rights-compliant, as well as be age and gender sensitive.
- When implementing the NDICI, the EU should ensure respect for development effectiveness principles. As such, the NDICI should be allocated with no conditionality (positive or negative incentives) requiring partner countries to cooperate in migration management, including return schemes.
- The allocation of NDICI resources must be based on an analysis of the country's needs, and not be exclusively politically driven. Furthermore, there should be no diversion of finance from poor countries and regions to countries of origin or transit, on the sole basis that they are on the migratory route. Thus any decision to fund actions related to external migration (management) should be based on an ex-ante impact assessment and done in consultation with civil society, in line with a do no harm approach.



































































































































